The AdAmAn Club of Colorado Springs has become famous throughout the world for its unique and original manner of seeing the New Year in each year from the highest occupied edifice in the world, the summit of Pike's Peak, the altitude of which is 14,110 feet.

This club was formed on the thirtieth of December in 1922 by Ed and Fred Morath of Colorado Springs. The Morath brothers had made numerous trips to the summit of Pike's Peak, ever since boyhood, several of which were made on New Year's Day. They decided to make the trip on New Year's Eve and set off fireworks on the summit of the Peak to welcome the New Year.

The Morath's added to their number for their first New Year's watch party, when fireworks were to be set off. Harry L. Stendley, well known for his remarkable work in photography; Fred Barr, the builder of the famous Barr trail to the summit of Pike's Peak; Willis Magee, a local mountaineer. These five men comprised the first party and were the charter members of the AdAmAn Club. They endured extreme hardships for the first few years of their annual trips to the summit of the peak.

The entire trip was made on foot and all the fireworks, over two hundred pounds of red and green fire and flares, were carried on the backs of the men. Each man carried his own rations including a thermos bottle of hot tea.

Since 1925 all the fireworks have been taken to the summit house by the C&O Railroad on or near the last trip of the train for the season. The fireworks, which have now reached the amount of one ton of the largest and most powerful manufactured, are placed in steel boxes inside the summit house, the one time United States signal station, to safeguard them from the mountain rats which have at times been very troublesome.

There have been times when the party had to begin their operations by killing mountain rats which were very large and strong, not at all pleasant companions for even a short time.

The summit house is built of stone taken from the top of the peak and the walls are two or more feet thick. It has a big stove in the center of the room and fuel is taken up on the cog road at the same time as the fireworks. This may sound like assurance of comparative comfort for the watch night party but the temperature can be very low and the house is thoroughly cold having been shut up for several months with the stove at white heat. Six feet over it has been not more than thirty degrees above zero and sometimes less. The lowest temperature experienced by the members of the AdAmAn Club was on January 1, 1924 when the mercury registered.
thirty two below zero. The maximum velocity of the wind has been seventy miles an hour. Sometimes the snowfall is very heavy, all of which makes the work of setting up the flares and rockets and recently a radio very difficult. A one million candle power flare is placed in a forty foot steel tower and is shot off at midnight. This great top light is seen for the greatest distance and the longest time. Giant floating rockets, percolate shells and several hundred pounds of red and green flares and one-hundred and fifty thousand candle power white flares are used. On clear nights these lights can be seen one hundred fifty miles distance.

Mr. Morath has received many letters telling of the great distance at which the lights have been seen. Two letters have been received, saying that the 1933 lights had been seen on one hundred and forty eight miles distance and the other one hundred and fifty miles. People come each year from outside of the county to have a better view of the New Years lights and there are few in Colorado Springs who don't see this display. A deep interest is taken in this yearly display by Colorado Springs residents.

At first, the cost of the fireworks was met by the five charter members of the club and now the expense is met by private subscription of residents having reached the amount of seven to eight hundred dollars.

January 12, 1936 Harold Anderson was made an honorary member of the AdAmAn Club. Each year since his death, the club has fired a golden salute in his memory at midnight.

On December 30, 1934 Armin Richard H. Ayres was made the sole honorary member to succeed Capt. A. J. Anderson. Worldwide publicity was given the club on this occasion.

The first little group who decided to make an annual trip to the Peak, marking the advent of the New Year by sending up fireworks, ruled that only one member a year be added to the club, thus giving rise to the name of AdAmAn, only the best mountaineers in the West are eligible for membership and each man must make the trip to the summit of the Peak on New Year's Eve to be taken into membership at the hour of midnight.

At first, the members of the club started together early in the morning of the thirty-first of December, making the trip to the summit in one day, but due to the uncertainty of the weather, the exposure and fatigue, they now start on the morning of the thirtieth and so as far as they can where they spend the night and get a good rest. Then about eight A. M. the first day of the year they start for the summit of the Peak, and have day light to prepare for their spectacular display at midnight.

Mr. Morath says that on the ascent, wind is their worst enemy and it is almost impossible at times to proceed against it. Their clothing is very important. Heavy woolen
face masks, sheep-lined coats, helmets, hip boots with at least three pairs of wooden stockings are some items of their standard equipment. In spite of these hardships, applications for membership come from all parts of the United States.

In 1929 the first attempt at radio communication from the peak was made. Joseph Kohrer, a student nineteen years old, made the attempt on this occasion and went with the group to the peak. He successfully communicated with Colorado Springs on short wave length of forty meters with three watt portable transmitter weighing thirty pounds. It required three hours to erect antenna on that occasion. The trip was made to test for broadcasting. Each year since 1929 young Kohrer has made the trip with the AdAmAn Club making improvements in his apparatus. The transmitter used in 1932 had a power of ten watts modulated for telephone communications and stations as far away as California were contacted.

One interesting experience was the reception of two signals in Colorado Springs, one having travelled entirely around the world and one directly down.

Trouble is always experienced with weather conditions. Low temperature to forty degrees below zero and sixty mile winds blowing, ice particles making it difficult to erect the equipment and communication uncertain.

In 1932 and 1933 an attempt was made to relay programs to broadcasting stations. In 1933 the broadcast was to be dedicated to Commander Richard E. Byrd at the South Pole. He received the message sent from Pike's Peak through relaying stations and accepted honorary membership in the AdAmAn Club.

Joseph Kohrer is a graduate of Colorado College in the class of 1932 and has been working and experimenting with radios since he was a small boy. He is one of the best known amateurs in the state. He is an enthusiastic and interesting young genius and Colorado Springs expects to go far in his work. Kohrer was taken in as 1933's member of the AdAmAn Club at midnight December 31 on the summit of Pike's Peak.

Members taking into the club since 1932 are: John W. Garrett, Carl Blaureck, William F. Irvin, George R. Harvey, Karl Aruct, C. W. Renland, Dr. J. R. Castell, Charles Cogan, Robert Ormes, Reverend George McDonal, and Joseph Kohrer. Mr. Fred North is the president.

Owing to the danger in Irvine, to descend the mountains in the dark the party stays in the signal station until sunrise and try succeeding see the first sunrise of the year from this famous peak.

The North brothers were born in Colorado and have
lived in Colorado Springs most of their lives— their grandfather, Dr. Henry H. Felmer, was one of the first physicians to come to Colorado taking up his residence here in 1874. They were well known substantial business men and head the Horath Investment Company, always interested in mountain climbing. These two valued citizens of Colorado Springs had shed a new lustre over this “Jewel City of the Plains” with their beautiful display on New Years Eve, which when viewed from Colorado Springs looks like a crown of jewels on old Pike’s Peak.

The Summit House on Pike’s Peak was originally a United States Signal Station erected in 1874. The story of the first winter spent on Pike’s Peak, by men of the Army Signal Corps, is a tragic one. A story of death and madness and terrific storms written by W. R. Dale, son of Colonel Dale of Illinois.

The elder Dale is said to be one of two surviving members of the party of workmen, which constructed the original part of the summit house. The story was obtained from J. A. Hurst of Delta, Colorado, the other surviving member of the party. This story received from Mr. Hurst is said to enthrall anything that has been printed in late years as to the history of the summit house. The much rolled and curled manuscript was given to Mr. Carlos Smith of Colorado Springs.

To ascertain the meteorological conditions with the rapid and varied changes on the top of Pike’s Peak during the winter month, Mr. Dale writes, was given serious consideration by the United States signal service as early as 1874. So far as known no one had ever attempted to crave the elements of this storm-swept lated peak during the winter, but the signal service from the Washington office decided to erect a signal station on the summit of Pike’s Peak and run a telegraph line from Colorado Springs to the station, which was done in the summer of 1874. The experiment did not meet with the unanimous approval of the officers of the war department who were erecting the work. The wisdom of maintaining the station during the winter months was questioned because of the grave risks the men would be obliged to take.

Three young men from department headquarters reached Colorado Springs early in the summer assigned to the work. Sergeant Lamont in charge with headquarters in Colorado Springs, Sergeant Brownell and Corporal O’Hara assigned to the peak station. All were experienced telegraph operators.

The station was a stone structure sixty by forty feet in size with a short room ten by twelve feet, fueling food and all other necessary supplies were taken up by mule train during the Autumn months. All went well the first
few months. After Christmas the men reported that it
was snowing continuously, wind blowing, a perfect gale.
The same report came daily. About the middle of
January Sergeant O'Leary reported Sergeant Brownell
as being a very sick man and growing worse. They had
a medical kit but nothing used had any effect and Sergeant
O'Leary grew apprehensive. Sergeant Lemont called a well
known physician of Colorado Springs (said to have been
Dr. Henry K. Palmer, grandfather of Ed and Fred Torgath,
founders of the Adam's Club) and advised O'Leary what
to do for the sick man. O'Leary grew more fearful and
called for immediate help. At the same time saying
that no one could reach the summit of the peak in the
blizzard that was raging.

Brownell grew steadily worse. One morning O'Leary
telegraphed "He is dead." For days following little
was heard from O'Leary. He was evidently laboring under
acute mental strain indicated by his nervous symptoms.
Touch of the key when asked what he had done with
Brownell's body, he answered that it had been buried
"military." When Sergeant Lemont telegraphed the news
of Brownell's death to Washington, he was instructed to
organize a rescue force and proceed without delay to the
relief of Sergeant O'Leary and to spare no expense.

It was impossible to reach the signal station while
the blizzard was raging, but he tried to keep in com-

munication with O'Leary. One day he called and there
was no response. As soon as the storm ceased, A.hurst
stayed with a rescue party on skis determined to go as
far as possible. They reached timberline the first
night and camped near the bottomless pit. The next
morning they found that a tree snapped off near the
ground and broken the telegraph wire. The signal station
was buried deep in snow but a hole was discovered lead-
ing to the door with steps cut in the snow. A scream was
heard and a gaunt form drenched out of the snow drift. It
was O'Leary, stark mad, with disheveled hair, wild star-
ing eyes and matted beard. He presented a picture of
acute fear. Descending to the door of the station he
admitted the party to the larger room. It was in utter
darkness and the atmosphere was nauseating. Kerosene
lamps provided the only light and this dim light revealed
the chaotic condition of the place. A glance at the room
told the pitiful story of O'Leary's mental struggle. His
talk was incoherent, the past seemed a blank and all
Sergeant Lemont's efforts to wring him into remembering
anything was of no avail.

In the morning they found the body of Brownell
crushed under ten feet of snow near the wall of the station.
O'Leary had carefully covered his companion with an American flag. The story goes on to tell of the difficulty the rescue party had in getting O'Leary down the mountain. They wrapped him in blankets and brought him down on an improvised sled.

O'Leary improved physically and mentally but never entirely recovered. He died in a federal hospital for the insane not long after his terrible experience.

This tragic occurrence did not end the experiments on Pike's Peak. The following winter three men were sent up equipped with snow shoes to assure a safe descent, should occasion arise, again one of the party become ill and within a few days died and again with the nations flag for a shroud, a silent form was left alone in the station on Pike's Peak until the summer sun melted the snow that covered the trail to the valley below.

This signal station with its tragic history has stood the storms and blizzards of sixty winters and seems unmoved as the mountain upon which it stands. During the summer the building is open to tourists who usually ascend the mountain in ease and comfort by Cog road or by automobile.

Souvenirs and post cards can be bought in the summit house and few people know that the building was not put up for the convenience of sight seers. The only time during the winter when this building is used when the AdAms Club goes up to welcome the New Year from the top of Pike's Peak, when they spend approximately twenty-four hours within its shelter.
The portion of Colorado embraced within the limits of El Paso County was one of the first sections of the Territory visited by the pioneers who came in 1858 and 1859, to search for gold.

The whole region, of the mineral wealth of which fabulous stories had been set afloat, by travelers who had passed through it, was then known by the general title of 'Pike's Peak' and it was therefore natural that the mountain itself, and its immediate vicinity, should be a point of attraction for the gold-seekers.

The first party of pioneers, who took any steps toward the foundation of a home in this section, came from Lawrence, Kansas in the summer of 1858. Their route was up the Arkansas Valley, and they first prospected south to the Animas de Cristo Pass, after which they turned and prospected northward toward the base of the mountains, until they arrived at the foot of Pike's Peak. Here they remained for a few months and laid out a town, giving it the name of El Paso—the Pass—from the fact that the location chosen was just at the point where the Ute Pass opens out upon the plains. Some of the party, took up the mountain, covering portions of site, where later, Colorado City was built. Shares in the Town Company, which was to build up 'El Paso' into a city of magnificent proportions, were sold in Lawrence, Kansas, and in other places, and for a short time there seemed to be a prospect that a small settlement would be made; but the enterprise soon came to nought. The season was rainy, no gold was found in the vicinity, and before autumn passed, the discouraged fortune-hunters had taken their departure.

Going northward, several of them settled for awhile on the Platte, about five miles north of Denver, where they laid out another town site, and put up some buildings.

The party of pioneers mentioned was one of the very first of the gold-hunting parties who made their way into the Territory, their only predecessors we believe, being the Green-Russel party, which came from Georgia and made the first discoveries of gold. Finding it at the head of Cherry Creek, One or two mementoes of the party remained in the district. They gave to Camp Creek (the Creek running out of Glen Eyrie and past the Garden of the Gods) the name which it still bears, because they camped on its banks for a short time. They also camped, when the rain was heavy, in a hollow in one of the rocks of the Garden of the Gods. The smoke-stains of their camp fires could be seen on the walls for years after and it is possible that some of their names cut in the sandstone may still be legible.

Early in 1859 another party came to the foot of Pike's Peak. They came from Kansas City and reached the town site on the Platte north of Denver early in November of 1858. In this party were two men who became well known in El Paso County. George A. Butte at one time clerk of the District Court and Anthony Bott who became prominent in the life of
of the city and for whom one of the streets in Colorado City is named. This party which numbered about twelve, set out early in January 1859 to cross the Divide. Snow was falling when they left the settlement on the Platte, and it continued to fall, as they climbed the northern slope of the Divide, when they neared the summit, the ground was covered to a depth of several feet. On reaching the summit they looked down the southern slope, and beheld it clear and sunny. The prospect was glorious, and they quickly made their way into the valley. Here they laid out a town site, which they named El Dorado City—afterward Colorado City. Hearing what the second party had done, some of the members of the first, who had taken up ranches on the same site the previous year, came down from the Platte and claimed the ground. The dispute was hot and blood-shed was feared, but a compromise was effected, both parties cooperating in the enterprise, and a large log "Company" House was built as a nucleus of the future city.

George A. Rute, a Mr. Tucker and four others set out the end of January 1859 as the representatives of the little community, to search for the South Park, expecting that there the gold fields would be discovered.

Following the Indian trail westward, they came upon the now world famous Manito Soda Springs and camped there for a few days, so pleased were they with the location and the "waters". Even as early as 1859 the springs had been "claimed", by a trapper named Dick Wootton, who had built a log house as proof of his ownership. Some time in 1859 Dick Wootton sold the soda spring to Whitsett & Company for five hundred dollars, and took up a ranch on the Fountain "but it was not long before neighbors pressed too closely upon him, and he was compelled to remove. He was one of those people peculiar to the "Border" who feel themselves crowded if anyone settles within a score of miles of them, and who straightway strike out for more elbow-room."

A year or two later Whitsett's partner sold his interest in the soda spring to one of the Tappan Bros. of Boston. The Tappan Bros. also secured a tract of four hundred and eighty acres of land on the west side of the Monument which was known for a long time as "The Boston Grant"—later was part of Colorado Springs. Whitsett and Tappan lost their right to the soda springs by desolation, and it was "jumped" by a man named Slaughter, the son of a Methodist minister from Illinois. Slaughter erected a frame house of some pretensions to emphasize his claim. He in turn lost his right to the springs, and they were "jumped" by Thompson Cirtzen, who made some improvements and then sold the property to Colonel Chivington for one thousand five hundred dollars. Colonel Chivington sold them to his son-in-law (Colloch) who transferred them, as security for a debt to someone in Denver, and they were again sold for one thousand five hundred dollars. Later George Grater of
Denver organized a company for the purchase of the springs and bought them for ten thousand dollars. The Craters Company sold the springs and eighty acres on which they were located, to the Colorado Springs Company for twenty-six thousand dollars.

The party bound for the South Park in January, 1859, George A. Bute at their head, got as far as the Petrified stumps, when their provisions gave out, and they were compelled to return to quarters in "El Dorado City." On reaching there they at once loaded an ox-wagon with a good supply and again set out, this time reaching the Park. They were probably the first who ever took a wagon into that part of Colorado. They pushed their way as far as the point where Fairplay is located. After many hardships they found the gold they were looking for in the Platte. They built cabins and prepared to spend the winter there and be ready for work in the spring. News of the discovery of gold soon became known and large numbers of gold seekers went through the Pass and into the Park, but they were due for disappointment. The weather was bad and the difficulty in washing out the gold was discouraging. They soon gave it up and left. About that time the Gregory Diggins, in the northern part of the Territory were discovered, and there was a general stampede thither. Everything conspired to turn the population away from this part of Colorado, and so El Dorado City was entirely abandoned and "choice corner lots went begging."

In the spring of 1859 El Dorado City was completely deserted. Early in the Autumn of the same year there were reports of new, and rich discoveries in South Park. The characteristic rush of gold seekers followed and large numbers of people went into the new field. The Ute Pass was regarded as the only practicable route into the mountains and especially into the South Park, and it was (natural) that a town should be built (or founded) at the entrance to the pass. In August 1859 a company was formed which claimed an extensive town site on the banks of the mountain, covering the site of El Dorado City and Colorado City came into existence.

The company included T. J. Winchester, Lewis E. Tappon, Anthony Bott, George A. Bute, Melanethon S. Beach, Julian Smith, also one of the founders of El Dorado City—R. M. Fogdich, D.彻wer, Richard Whitesitt, S. W. White, the second Probate Judge of the Territory—Albert D. Richardson, the author Beyond the Mississippi, and one of the editors of the New York Tribune. These with several others formed the Colorado City Company. The records show their claim made December 20, 1859 as follows: "The Colorado City Company claims twelve hundred and eight acres of land within the jurisdiction of the El Peso Claim Club for the beginning of a town site described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a state on the rocky bluffs west of the Fountain Qui Bouille Creek, and near the mouth of Camp Creek, thence north twenty three degrees east across the Fountain Qui Bouille one mile to the stake. Thence north sixty seven degrees west to a stake near the bend of Camp Creek, two miles. Thence south twenty three degrees west to point of commencement. The said town site
was recorded in the records of the El Peso Claim Club formed in August 1859 under date of August 13, 1859. Lewis N. Trapp, L. J. Winchester, secretary and president of Colorado City Town Company.

Records of Colorado City Company by M. S. Beach, Deputy
H. J. Buehrhardt, Recorder

Recorded December 20, 1859.

For a year or two the prospect of Colorado City be-
coming a place of importance seemed certain of realization.
The fame of the Terryall Diggins and other rich placer dis-
coveries spread far and wide and thousands of gold seekers
flocked the South Park in 1859, 1860 and 1861. There was
continuous traffic through the pass any many small towns or
villages sprang up along the route.

"Terryall Creek," an appellation it still retains was
so named by the members of the company because all had
agreed to tarry at this camping place, which was not far
from the modern town of Como, long enough to make a thorough
examination of the general vicinity for gold, as the surface
indications in and near the bed of the stream seemed to be
promising. Whether the halt was due to judgment or to
chance, the outcome proved it to have been fortunate. Within
a few days the party found rich deposits placer gold in the
creek's bed. In generosity born of their success, the
terriers gave to their camp the same name they had bestowed
upon the stream, thus inviting all comers to stop and take
a share of the wealth they had discovered, provided it
were obtained outside the lines of their claims.

By this time, other bands of prospectors, coming by
way of the foothills, had entered the South Park, one of
which consisted of George A. Bute and five other residents
of the pioneer settlement in the locality of the present
Colorado City.

Most of these prospectors, hearing of "the strike" on
Terryall Creek, soon were gathered at the camp of the dis-
coverer. But not many days had elapsed before there was an
uproar of disputation and wrangling over conflicting claims,
the new men alleging that the members of the "pioneer party"
were attempting to "grab everything," and also were of the
opinion that the name of the camp should therefore be
changed to "Grab All." Toward the middle of August, after
much ill feeling had been aroused, a large company of these
indignant fortune hunters left the Terryall digging to
search for others. On the nineteenth of that month, they
found some nearby as good in a locality on the South Park
of the South Platte, some ten or twelve miles to the south-
west. Having resolved that unbridled justice should rule
here, they proclaimed this determination of naming the new-
camp "Fairplay" which was the beginning of the present town
of that name which is now the county seat of Park County.
It was said in after-times that the initial discovery of gold at Fairplay was made by members of Bute's party.

"From History of Colorado

Chapter XII by Jerome C. Smiley"

Colorado City being at the entrance to the less "gained great benefit" (from the influx of people) and thrived accordingly. In 1859-60 about one hundred log cabins were built and there was great activity in the town.

The first store was opened by Gerrish and Cobb and was in charge of Bill Garvin, who was the original claimant of the Garden of the Gods. The first frame building was put up by Tappon and Company in 1860 and was occupied as the County Court House until the removal of the County seat to Colorado Springs.

In an old number of the "Missouri Democrat" dated Tuesday morning March 20, 1860 is a long letter written by Professor Goldrich, who a few years later was one of the editors of the Rocky-Mountain Herald. A few excerpts from his letter cannot fail to be of interest. The letter is written from "Colorado City - Foot of Pike's Peak, El Piscos County Jefferson Territory, March 1, 1860."

"Colorado City a Great Prominent Point"

"This is destined to be second to no other city in the great Territory of Jefferson. Good city property here, I consider as valuable almost as in Denver City. Choice lots here on Broadway streets are worth from five hundred to one thousand dollars. It is situated at the great natural opening, or "Ute" Pass, from the plains to the parks, and all other points of the gold regions west to Utah. The new free road lately completed from this city to the Park's Blue and Snowy Range Diggins is the choicest, the finest, the most level and the best constructed for horse, carriage or heavy wagon travel that there is in the country. The prospects for rich and very extensive gold fields are right immediately west of the town, from the base, ridges and gulch streams at Pike's Peak itself back to the Snowy Range. The picturesque and naturally beautiful key of the town exceeds and excels any other situation in the whole western country. The beautiful Fountain qui Boulle river runs from the side of the great peak, three or five miles beyond, down through the city and affords all the facilities for water power, and is the best and coolest water for city use possible, being cool enough in summer without any ice whatever. The city contains some twelve hundred acres, and is improving as rapidly as any city in the west.

"There are now some two hundred and forty five, handsome looking houses erected, and hundreds more in progress and contemplation. Some very large three-story stone store houses, and some very handsome gothic offices and dwellings are completed.

The beautiful red rock quarries and cliffs, within a mile of the city, and also the ridges of beautiful white and brown sandstone, and limestone quarries surrounding, will
afford the greatest and cheapest opportunities for putting up the finest stores and warehouses, and handsome residences this side of Fifth Avenue, New York City. The red clay adjoining the mountains, when mixed with water, makes a mortar as durable as iron ore.

(The soil in and around Colorado City is adobe, which makes most durable houses itself)

"Forests of the finest oaks and pines are near at hand, and also inexhaustable beds of canned coal within four miles of the heart of the city.

"Lines of coaches will connect this city regularly with Denver City (seventy miles), the various mines, and also to New Mexico. Individuals or companies at Kansas City will probably immediately start a regular weekly or semi-weekly line of coaches and freight lines to this point, and thereby constitute it a sort of Pike's Peak headquarters as it by nature was intended to be.

"Taking it in an agricultural and trading point of view, I consider Colorado City bound to become one of the finest cities and sections in this far west, before two or more years, if not earlier.

"As for desirable residence, romance, natural beauty of location, and as a great national watering resort, I am confident that before three or more years; the fashionables and the invalids of the west, the east and the south will repair for the summer months here as they used to do at Saratoge and the White Sulphur Springs of the south in years just passed. These great medical springs are bound to be patronized and prominent, ahead as they are of any others in the United States.

"Taking it therefore, as a whole, on the subject of romance and scenery, I believe this point will be appreciated by the American people.

"Turning in your saddle and buggy, on the road above town, and looking down and across the scenes, the beholder and traveler is perfectly unaptured with the location and its suburbs.

"This city and the surrounding rich agricultural region eastward, I consider the most desirable place in this Territory for residence, serving general purposes. It possesses a blending of all beauties, streams and dells, ridges and craggy rocks, foliage and mountain pines, and in a word all the desirable and agreeable elements for a happy and a home-like comfort and civilization.

"Within the past two months over a hundred handsome houses have been put up. M. S. Beach, Esq.; the very intelligent, very efficient, very popular and very gentlemanly manager of the town company has labored hard and successfully to have none but the best classes of structures. Several of the best and biggest men in the country, have in erection fine houses and stores here and propose fitting them with goods as soon as their stocks get in from St. Louis and other Eastern markets.
"The main streets and avenues are very finely laid out, extending over a mile east and west. Colorado Avenue and Washington Avenue, being as yet but most noted and most thickly built upon.

The lay and the lots of these avenues at once suggested a metropolitan comparison. Several stores, saloons, livery stables, etc., are established here. A large Catholic Church or Cathedral is in contemplation we believe. Also Methodist and Congregational churches, school-houses, theatre and concert halls. Mr. Bayard, importer of New York City now merchant of Denver, is putting up a magnificent three-storied store forty by eighty feet of red rock stone, white peak sandstone in alternate layers, with marble facings etc. Also Mora Guirand, a French importer of Denver. The Mexican traders are erecting a large warehouse near the public square, and purpose doing a heavy inter-territorial traffic."

Colorado Springs Gazette June 6, 1874--

Mr. Liller says:
"In 1860 Colorado City reached the highest point of prosperity to which it has ever attained. It is estimated that there were more than three hundred houses in the town, and lots went up to four hundred dollars each. At the Fourth of July dinner given that year, over four hundred people paid two dollars and fifty cents each for the privilege of sitting down to the tables."

"But in 1861 the founders of the town began to realize that their high hopes were doomed to disappointment when the war broke out. There was so much fighting along the line that the travel from the East was diverted from the Arkansas Valley, and went along the Platte, thus building up Denver in place of Colorado City. Moreover it was found practicable to take teams over the mountains from Denver to the South Park mines, and thus the Ute Pass lost its monopoly of the travel thither. There was, therefore, no trade for the merchants of Colorado City, and nearly all the inhabitants taking the only choice left to them started themselves for the diggings, and in a short time the thriving young town was transformed into a deserted village.

However, this was not the end of Colorado City. It later became a well settled small town doing business in the ordinary way. There were located there some railroad shops, a glass works and after the big strike in Cripple Creek, the Golden Cycle Mill. It had more saloons than a town of its size would be expected to have and its promise of a "beautiful city" was not fulfilled and its aristocratic neighbor Colorado Springs made good its advantage laid out by General W. J. Palmer who was far seeing and wise. Colorado Springs had prestige from its beginning and people of means settled there. Colorado City was made a part of Colorado Springs in June 1917. It is now but Colorado Springs remains about the same as for years past."
The Act organizing the Territory of Colorado, was passed in 1861. The first Legislature met in Denver, and one of their earliest acts was to locate the capital of the Territory at Colorado City. In 1862, they met at Colorado City looked upon her sad decline, changed the capital to Denver, and at once adjourned thither.

To quote Mr. Liller--"There was, though, a wise prescience in their first act, and it will doubtless be but a few years before the people of El Paso City see the capital again located within its borders."

"The early colonist of Colorado Springs will not have forgotten the grave-yard on the bluffs near the Freight Depot, for, to a new comer, there was something unmistakably striking about it. To come to a place which has been made widely known as one of the healthiest spots in the world, and immediately on getting out of the cars, to behold a grave-yard with about as many graves in it as there were houses in the town, was a grim surprise. This grave-yard, however, was the grave-yard of the county, not of the town, and had been used for several years before Colorado Springs was founded."

"It was started in 1860, in the proverbial fashion, namely, by shooting a man for its first occupant.

"Early in 1872 the bodies were exhumed from this grave-yard and buried in the cemetery near Mount Washington, and the living are now making their homes on its site."

Mr. Liller says in the Colorado Springs Gazette June 26, 1874--"It was through no lack of enterprise or of effort that the founders of Colorado City failed to build it up into a town of magnificent proportions. All that could be done to make known its advantages and to promote its interests was done, and its failure was the result of misfortune, not of fault. In the beginning of August 1861, the "Colorado City Journal" was launched, and a weekly edition of five hundred copies was printed chiefly for gratuitous distribution. Teppon Bros. bearing the greater share of the burden which the publication entailed. It was published for six months, and circulated far and wide over the union, but the returns failed to justify the expenditure, and at the end of January 1862, it was suspended."

Some of the items in a copy of the "Journal" dated Thursday November 28, 1861 are interesting. One is a notice of arrivals in Colorado City, "Dr. Gavin from French Gulch, John Addlemen of Delaware Flats (who was subsequently murdered by the Espinoses) the Reverend William Howbert and family accompanied by several other families from Buckskin Joe Terray, and other places in the mines, all to spend the winter, and many to make their permanent abodes in our romantic young city. In the same issue was the announcement that "the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to select a site for Capitol buildings had chosen the Public Square, and several adjacent blocks for that purpose, and consequently that property in that neighborhood would rapidly appreciate in value."
El Paso County, Colorado
(Colorado City)

This number of the Colorado City Journal also contains an account of a "Mass convention" for nominating candidates for county officers at the first election after the organization. (The commissioners appointed by Governor Gilpin when he organized the county, were M. S. Beach, Henry S. Clerk, and A. D. Sprague. They met on the sixteenth of November 1861, and divided the county into Election Precincts and appointed judges of the election.)

"The election took place a week or two afterward and resulted in the election of Benjamin F. Crowell, John Bley, and A. D. Sprague as commissioners and Robert F. Finley, treasurer; George A. Bute, clerk and recorder; S. W. Waggoner, attorney; A. Z. Sheldon, surveyor; Robert F. Moore, coroner; D. P. Dodd, Superintendent of schools, and S. C. Hull, assessor." Mr. Miller, the first editor of the first paper published in Colorado Springs says, records were not kept accurately, because there was no money to buy books. There was little remuneration for county officers and commissioners and clerks alike had to satisfy themselves with the reflection that, "Virtue is its own reward." Yet we are assured, there were people in those days who went around wanting to know what was being done with all the money! "Human nature is much the same then as it is now."

The Colorado Springs Gazette June 27, 1874--

("In 1861 a regiment known as the "First Colorado" was raised for service in the civil war, in 1862 the "Second Colorado" was raised, and soon afterward the "First Colorado Battery" which got many of its troops from El Paso County. "The First Colorado" without doubt saved Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah from falling into the hands of the "Rebels.""

In 1864 the Indians became a terrible menace to the white man. Previous to that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes made trips through Ute Pass in search of their enemies the Utes. Wagon trains of supplies from Missouri had not been molested until about 1863 when the Indians began to attack them, robbing the trains and stealing horses, and they seemed especially anxious to secure guns to ammunition. From 1864 to about 1868 the people of El Paso County were in constant dread of the Indians. They were completely surrounded by savage tribes and there very existence threatened.

(In June 1864 word reached Colorado City of the murder and brutal mutilation of the Hungate family by the Indians. The Hungates lived on Running Creek about forty miles northeast of Colorado City. Not one of the family was left alive. The story of the Hungates and other activities alarmed the settlers along the Fountain, the Divide and in Colorado City.) Shortly afterward some Indians were seen near Colorado City. A party of ten mounted and well armed men was immediately formed and set out in pursuit. In this party was Mr. Irving Howbert the son of the Rev. William Howbert, and then about eighteen years old, Anthony Boll, Dr. Egleston, William J. Baird, A. L. Cone, Ben Smith. They trailed the band of Indians which had been sighted.
neer Colorado City—found them where they had camped, and as the white party outnumbered the Indians friendly overtures were made and the Indians agreed to go with the white men. A few minutes after they started guarded by the party from Colorado City, the Indians gave a war whoop, shook their blankets and were off before the white men realized what had happened. Shots were fired and five of the Indians were seen to fall from their horses, but it was about ten o’clock at night and too dark to see what really happened. Probably there were not over three hundred white men in El Paso County at that time, and the community was in a precarious situation. Warning was sent to every family living on the Mountains and on the Divide and within a few days almost every ranch in the county was abandoned. Those living down the valley came to Colorado City, others gathered at the extreme lower edge of the county and built a place of defense.

In Colorado City the log hotel was made into a fort and a wall of green pine logs twelve feet high completely surrounded the building with port holes at intervals. For months the women and children spent the nights in this fortification, mounted pickets were on the lookout day and night and scarcely a day passed that the Indians were not seen but the people were on guard and the Indians had little opportunity of catching them unawares. Soon after the encounter with the Indians which caused the people of the community to realize that they were face to face with Indian troubles a message reached Colorado City from Governor Evans had received information from Elbridge Gerry, one of his secret agents that eight hundred warriors were in camp at the Point of Rocks near the head of Beaver Creek and had planned a simultaneous attack upon the frontier settlements of Colorado.

Elbridge Gerry, an educated man, had lived with Indians for a good many years and had married a Cheyenne woman. At this time he was living with his Indian wife on a ranch in the valley of the Platte river. It was here that information reached him, through two Cheyenne Chiefs who came to warn him of the impending attack. Gerry received the word about midnight and started for Denver to notify Governor Evans. Arriving about eleven o’clock the next night. The date set for the raid was only a day or two off and Governor Evans dispatched messengers in every direction to warn the people. The one sent to Colorado City reached there the next afternoon and warning was immediately sent to the few ranchmen down the Mountain and east of Colorado City who had temporarily returned to their homes.

It was proved that the information given by Elbridge Gerry was absolutely correct, but due to his prompt action, the raid was a failure. Bands of Indians appeared but the people had gathered together to defend themselves and the wholesale slaughter planned was not accomplished.
From that time on to 1868 the settlers in El Paso County had to be constantly on guard against these savage tribes.

The whole eastern frontier of the county faced upon the territory occupied by the Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, the most crafty and bloodthirsty savages on the American continent. Considering everything, it is a wonder the settlers were not exterminated during the Indian troubles. A few settlers left the country and sought safer places to live in, but the majority of the people were courageous and stood their ground.

The ranchmen who had brought their families to Colorado City for protection left them there until the trouble was over but went to their homes as often as they could get a few armed men to go with them, to harvest their grain and care for their stock. They did this at the risk of their lives, for savages might appear at any time. As soon as it was definitely known that the Indians had left the region, most of the ranchers moved their families back to their homes. El Paso County pioneers defended themselves and made their county, a safe place to live in.
I came with my husband to Colorado Springs in September 1879. We arrived about six o'clock on a Saturday night, coming in on a narrow gauge railroad.

At that time there were great forest fires on the slopes of the mountains. The smoke was so heavy that I did not see the range of mountains for about three weeks.

I was born and lived in Vermont until I came to Colorado Springs, so was familiar with mountains of great beauty. I had taken a trip abroad the previous year and had seen the snow-capped Alps. On first seeing Pike's Peak, I was disappointed because there was no snow on it.

When the smoke from the forest fires cleared, the mountains seemed so close that I could put my hand out and touch them.

While Colorado Springs was only eight years old when I came here to live, it had made considerable advancement. Some churches had been built and one college building, not on the present site on the campus, but a small frame building in town. The El Paso Club was organized and met in a building on the site now occupied by the First National Bank.

Many of the people, then living in Colorado Springs, were people of note in their former homes, and some became noted after the years went on. There were already four doctors here who became noted for their skill: Doctor Anderson, Doctor Reed, Doctor Hart, and Doctor Solley. These men had come for the sake of their own health or for other members of the family and lived here many years afterwards. Becoming so famous, people from other parts of the country came to consult them and to get the benefit from this glorious climate.

(Doctor William A. Bell, an Englishman, who was associated with General William J. Palmer in founding and organizing Colorado Springs, and who raised about one half of the money in England for the project, was a physician but he never practiced medicine in Colorado Springs. He wrote many articles on the health giving qualities of this location and the mineral springs in the vicinity. These articles were sent far and wide and did much to advertise Colorado Springs and induced people to come here.)

From the first the town had an atmosphere of culture. Music and literature were the chief pleasures of the inhabitants for many years. A choral society was soon organized after I came, and was under the direction of William Mason Brod, who was a man of marked ability. I was a member of that choral society and sang in the cantata
"Queen Esther" and the cantata "Ruth", taking the soprano lead. These cantatas were given in the town hall entirely by local talent, excepting for one singer brought in too, taking the alto lead.

In those early days we also had a Professor Auguste Held, a man who had been a personal friend of Mendelssohn. The probable reason Dr. Professor Held's being in Colorado Springs was that one of his daughters was a governess in General Palmer's home. Mrs. Held was a pianist and Professor Held had a beautiful baritone voice. General and Mrs. Palmer were patrons of music, and had many musicals at their home in Glen Eyrie, and invited all the musicians of the town to take part from time to time.

Colorado Springs has been noted for its musical talent and excellent productions throughout its history.

One of the greatest influences in the town in its development of music and art was that of Mr. Louis M. Erich. Mr. Erich was a man of wealth and culture who came to Colorado Springs for the benefit of his own health. He built a beautiful home on North Cascade and in that home had the finest and largest picture gallery west of the Mississippi River. His daughter was an accomplished pianist. The Erichs were patrons of all good things and through their efforts many celebrated musicians were brought to Colorado Springs. The famous Tedereska was once a guest of the Erich home. Friday nights were known to the musicians of the town as a musical evening at the Erichs when musicians dropped in and informal programs were given. Anybody who felt like singing or playing did so and sometimes a distinguished guest would be present.

Ruben Goldmark, a nephew of the composer Carl Goldmark, lived here for some years having come for his health. He taught, lectured, and played during his residence here and did much toward the musical advancement of Colorado Springs. There have been many other noted musicians living here for short periods of time, who contributed to the pleasure and esthetic development to the community.

There are very many pipe organs in Colorado Springs, and at the present time the music at the Grace Episcopal Church is known for its classical beauty and perfection. I was especially interested in music and sang for many years in choirs, and on benefit programs. I always thought it was more fun to sing than to listen. Music was not the only art. Colorado Springs has been noted for. We have had painters and writers whose names are well known because of their excellent work.

Helen Hunt Jackson is known to everybody. She lived in Colorado Springs for a good many years, and used to go up on Cheyenne Mountain to do much of her writing. She died here in August 1885 and at her request was buried in a loved spot on Cheyenne Mountain. In later years her body was moved to Evergreen Cemetery because the place was too often turned into a picnic ground by tourists.
Mrs. Virginia Donough McClurg was one who came here for her health. She became interested in the Cliff Dwellers and did some very valuable work in bringing to light the past history of the Cliff Dwellers. She was a strong force in bringing the Governor to see the advisability of making the Mesa Verde into a National Park. She wrote a great deal on this subject and also has written a number of poems which have placed her in the very front rank of Colorado poets. Mrs. McClurg was a neighbor of mine and I knew her very well. She was an interesting woman and a brilliant writer.

Ernest Whitney, another neighbor of mine, who came here from Yale University also for his health and lived only for a few years, but his name was of high intellectual attainment and Christian character, a writer of many poems of a high order. At the time of his death, at the age of thirty-three years, he was working on a Greek dictionary.

Francis Drexel Smith, still a resident of Colorado Springs has received highly praise for his paintings.

The late Mr. Shelton's paintings of mountain scenes are noted for their high excellence.

Charles Craig is another who lived here for years and whose paintings of Indians are so well known.

There are many others who lived in Colorado Springs whose work has been noted—along one line or another and who are known far beyond the boundaries of the state. But I'm speaking particularly of the people I have known personally.

In the early days I was one of a small group who formed a "Social Union" which provided a free reading room for the community. We raised five hundred dollars for books and secured the services of a Miss Cowles as librarian. Mrs. Channing Sweet was on the committee to raise the five hundred dollars. We told everyone who donated that we would return their money if we did not raise the full amount. I was secretary of the board for a few years and treasurer for eighteen years.

Francis B. Hill, a Scotchman, was very active in this and other civic undertakings and all through his life he gave his time and money for the benefit of the community in general.

Because of the situation at the foot of the mountains, wonderful climate, medicinal springs, and the far-seeing wisdom of General Palmer in laying out the town, the barring of saloons, and the fact that we had no factories to belch forth clouds of smoke and make things disagreeable, we have had the benefit of the finest minds of the world—Colorado College has some very notable men on its faculty. Men they could not have afforded to have if it had not been for some health consideration.

Among these were Professors Cile, Loud, Strively, Lejory.

Professor Loud was one who received many honorary degrees from foreign countries and in this country the Carnegie Medal and Pension for notable work in astronomy.
The social life of the community has been very delightful. After the great gold strike in Gripple Creek, the character of the population changed considerably. There was an influx of people coming in search of gold, alone and who had little interest in the town. Most of the early settlers are dead and gone. There has been advancement in many ways, still the early days are most interesting and most dear to me.

E. L. Z.
28th Dec. 1933.
The fifty-first Annual Edition of the Colorado Springs Gazette April 8, 1923 has some very interesting stories of the early days of the Pikes Peak region.

In that issue Major Henry McAllister, long associated with the Town Company, a resident of Colorado Springs in the seventies and one of the best informed says that "Melanthon S. Beach recorded the first deed in 1859. "Beach faced rival party from Denver in 1859 to lay claim to Townsite of Colorado City."

"R. S. Cable was with Beach and they founded Colorado City, the fact being consummated by the simple expedient of erecting a sign claiming an area a mile in width and two miles long from Camp Creek to Monument Creek. "The particular site being chosen because it commanded the only known entrance to the newly discovered gold camps in the mountains. "The location was contested by another party which set out from Denver simultaneously with Mr. Beach and Mr. Cable bent on the same purpose."

Major McAllister says that "Ourly the great Chief of the Utes told him in 1873 that in 1845 two white men visited the Springs at Manitou and disappeared. He knew not whither. Again in the autumn of 1849 a solitary pale face drifted in from the direction of the Divide and remained with the Utes several weeks. His body perforated with arrows was afterward found at the springs on the Austin ranch, three miles East of Colorado Springs, having fallen a victim to the ferocity of the Indians of the plains. "He had probably tired of living with savages and was trying to reach civilization."

"It is a matter of history that General John C. Fremont with a considerable body of United States troops came here in 1843 by way of Pueblo, drank at the soda springs at Manitou, and entered the mountains through Ute Pass, spending the summer of that year in examining the country at the head waters of the Arkansas and Platte rivers."

"After a close inquiry and the examination of many documents the writer (Major McAllister) is satisfied that Melanthon S. Beach is entitled to the distinction of being the first permanent settler in El Paso County. However, Mr. Beach says that when he and his partner Mr. Cable reached the site of the future Colorado City on the ninth day of August 1859, they made their headquarters in an abandoned dirt covered cabin built in the winter of 1858 and 1859 by Anthony Bott, Jim Winchester, and their associates."

"Mr. Bott was a member of the Colorado City town company organized in Denver the day before Mr. Beach arrived on the ground. "We may safely consider Messrs. Bott and Beach, the Romulus and Remus of the future city."
The first deed was recorded on the twenty-first day of December 1859. It was given by W. Heim to Jacob Heitz and was for his original share in the Colorado City Town Company. M. S. Beach was the recorder of deeds and his name appears many times in the old records of the county. Some of the deeds describe the property as situated in the Pike's Peak gold region and many others on the creek or stream that flows from Pike's Peak.

One of the deeds is executed by "Uncle Dick Wotton." In 1861 the pioneers of El Paso County decided that they were entitled to a county government and Governor Gilman appointed three commissioners to take steps for the election of permanent county officers. "The meeting was held in Tappan and Company store in Colorado City. Tappan built the first store in the township.

Major McAllister says "the county records are silent concerning the date and other particulars of the election."

The first bills allowed were those of Henry Clark, A. D. Sprague and John Bley. What they were for or the amount is not given.

Doctor James Gervin of Lawrence, Kansas was the first physician to settle in Colorado City and practice. He built a cabin that stands yet just above the Templeton block on Colorado Avenue.

Mr. Henry Templeton, who built the block of buildings which still stands, came to El Paso County with his wife Mary and three children in 1862 from Illinois. Mr. Templeton came for his health and lived to a good age. Mr. Templeton first lived on a ranch at the foot of Mt. Washington, East of the present site of Colorado Springs and a daughter Mary Harriett Templeton, now Mrs. J. S. Arthur, living at 1104 West Colorado Avenue, was born there in 1863. Mrs. Arthur well remembers the Indian scares and the family was in the Fort in 1864 and in 1865. Mrs. Templeton insisted on taking a cow with her to the Fort so the children could have milk and by so doing provided all the milk to be had in the Fort during that interment. Mrs. Arthur says this incident is mentioned in one of the school histories. There was a fence inside the Fort enclosure but it was dangerous to venture into it. The children had a bad time of it, being so closely confined and the grown ups always on the watch for an attack. Mrs. Arthur tells of Mr. William Howbert, the first minister in Colorado City, and father of Irving Howbert, entertaining the children by teaching them to make whistles out of Pumpkin stems. Mrs. Arthur says she can still make them. The Templeton family lived on Bear Creek and later lived in a house they built at twenty-fifth West Pike's Peak Avenue. Mr. Templeton operating a flour mill in Colorado City.
James Roberts, son of Eugene "Roberts, was the first regularly elected Justice of the Peace. (H. T. Weibing)
of Denver secured the first mail contract and drove the first stage into Colorado City. The stage was an open
spring wagon and carried three passengers and the driver.
(The old Half-Way house, or tavern, was known as Coberly's
and was located on the east branch of Plum creek just
over the divide and here the stage stopped over night and
the guests would tell their liveliest stories of adventure
as they smoked their black pipes." (Another tavern at the
head of Monument creek was known as the "Dirty Women's
Ranch" where belated travelers were glad to put up when
night or storm overtook them. Most travelers in those
days made their trips on horseback and he was poor indeed,
who did not own a horse and saddle.)

(Henry M. Tompkins, formerly Chief Engineer of the
Grand Trunk railroad of Canada, surveyed and laid out the
town and took most of his pay in certificates of town lots.
He afterward moved to the Arkansas Valley, below Pueblo
and took up a ranch of several hundred acres and "grew
rich in the business."

While looking through an old file of papers at her
home 2022 West Bijou at some months ago, (from 1923)
Mrs. A. A. Finley, a pioneer of Colorado City found a
copy of the Colorado City Journal dated November 25, 1861.
(Mrs. Finley was the wife of the late Robert Finley who
was the first county treasurer and who held a number of
county offices during pioneer days. He came to Colorado
City from Iowa in 1860 by oxteam, brought with him on
that trip a dismantled sawmill which he later set up
on the range. Mrs. Finley came to Colorado City in 1864.)

The paper which was in excellent condition was pre-
sented to the El Paso County Pioneer Society. In this
edition the first page is virtually filled with tele-
graphic briefs and dispatches from the civil war. Other
articles about the war. In those days telegraphic serv-
vice was neither prompt nor complete and the news went
ten days to two weeks old by the time it reached this
remote region.

The Colorado City Journal had no telegraph wire and
had to rely on dispatches sent to Julesburg, Colorado
which were forwarded from there by stage to Denver where
the Journal was printed and then brought to Colorado City
by the weekly stage.

On the death of Mr. Crowell, editor of the Colorado
City Journal, Mr. Irving Howbert, Administrator of his
estate and who figured so largely in the early history
of El Paso County, had a number of copies made of the
"Journal" found by Mrs. Finley, that of November 25, 1861
and distributed them among Mr. Crowell's friends.

Among the advertisements in the Journal of this date
In one of Harper's Magazine stating that "the publishers have the pleasure of announcing that Harper's Magazine for the ensuing year will contain new stories by Thackeray and Trollope the author of Doctor Thorne and that in the number of Harper's Weekly for November 24 a new novel by Charles Dickens entitled GREAT EXPECTATIONS was commenced. Mr. Dickens tale will be richly illustrated by John McLenan, Esq."

These works will be printed from the manuscripts and proofsheets of the authors.

Harper's Weekly will be sent gratuitously for one month as a specimen to anyone who applies for it. Specimen Numbers of the Magazine will also be sent gratuitously.

There are many advertisements of patent medicines, side by side with the laws of the Colorado Territory given in very fine print. There is also a Thanksgiving proclamation given by "by his excellency" Governor William Gilpin.

A column headed Mining Intelligency by Lyman Howard is interesting reading even today. From this one copy of the "Journal" it would seem that the paper gives great credit to its editor and El Paso City.
The AdAman Club, throughout the world, is famous for seeing the New Year occupied edifice in the altitude of which it was initiated. This club was started in 1928 by Ed and Fred, both brothers, of the Morath, who had made a trip up Pike's Peak, several of whom decided to make a New Year's Eve trip to the summit of the peak. They have written to the Morath that it was on this trip that they took a snapshot of their friends. The Morath then decided to make their New Year's Eve party at the summit of the peak.

The Morath's added to their number for their first New Year's watch party, when fireworks were to be set off, by Harry L. Standley, well known for his remarkable work in photography; Fred Barr, the builder of the famous Barr trail to the summit of Pike's Peak, and Willis Heeck, a local mountaineer. These five men comprised the first party and were the charter members of the AdAman Club. They endured extreme hardships for the first few years of their annual trips to the summit of the peak.

The entire trip was made on foot and all the fireworks, over two hundred pounds of red and green fire and flares, were carried on the backs of the men, also each man carried his own rations including a thermos bottle of hot tea.

Since 1925 all the fireworks have been taken to the summit house by the Cog Railroad on, or near the last trip of the train for the season. The fireworks, which have now reached the amount of a ton or two, are placed in steel boxes inside the summit house. (The one time United States Signal Station) to safeguard them from the mountain rats which have at times been very troublesome. There have been times when the party had to begin their operations by killing mountain rats which are very large and strong, and not all pleasant companions for even a short time.

The summit house is built of stone taken from the top of the peak, and the walls are two or more feet thick. It has a big stove in the center of the room, and fuel is taken up on the Cog road at the same time as the fireworks. This may sound like assurance of comparative comfort for the watch night party, but the temperature can go very low, and the house is thoroughly cold having been shut up for several months. With the stove at white heat the temperature six feet away does not get to more than thirty degrees above zero and usually it is less.

The lowest temperature experienced by the members of
The AdAmAn Club of Colorado Springs has become famous throughout the world for its unique and original manner of seeing the New Year in, each year from the highest occupied edifice in the world. The summit of Pike's Peak, the altitude of which is 14,109 feet above sea level.

This club was formed on the thirtieth of December 1922 by Ed and Fred Morath of Colorado Springs. The Moraths had made numerous trips to the summit of Pike's Peak, several of which were made on New Year's Day. They then decided to make the trip on each New Year's Eve and set off fireworks on the summit of the Peak to welcome the New Year.

The Moraths added to their number for their first New Year's watch party, when fireworks were to be set off, Harry L. Standley, well known for his remarkable work in photography; Fred Barr, the builder of the famous Barr trail to the summit of Pike's Peak; and William Magee, a local mountaineer. These five men comprised the first party and were the charter members of the AdAmAn Club. They endured extreme hardships for the first few years of their annual trips to the summit of the peak.

The entire trip was made on foot and all the fireworks, over two hundred pounds of red and green fire and flares, were carried on the backs of the men, also each man carried his own rations including a thermos bottle of hot tea.

Since 1925 all the fireworks have been taken to the summit house by the Cog Railroad or, near the last trip of the train for the season. The fireworks, which have now reached the amount of a ton of the largest and most powerful manufactured, are placed in steel boxes inside the summit house (the one-time United States Signal Station) to safeguard them from the mountain rats which have at times been very troublesome. There have been times when the party had to begin their operations by killing mountain rats which are very large and strong, and not at all pleasant companions for even a short time.

The summit house is built of stone taken from the top of the Peak, and the walls are two or more feet thick. It has a big stove in the center of the room, and fuel is taken up on the Cog road at the same time as the fireworks. This may sound like assurance of comparative comfort for the Watch Night party, but the temperature can go very low, and the house is thoroughly cold having been shut up for several months. With the stove at white heat the temperature six feet away does not get to more than thirty degrees above zero and usually it is less.

The lowest temperature experienced by the members of
the AdAmAn Club was on January 1, 1924 when the mercury
registered thirty-two below zero. The maximum velocity
of the wind has been seventy miles an hour.

Sometimes the snowfall is very heavy, all of which
makes the work of setting up the fireworks, and recently
a radio most difficult.

A one million candle power flare is placed in a
forty-foot steel tower and shot off at midnight. This
great top light is seen for the greatest distance, and
for the longest time. Giant floating rockets, parachute
shells and several hundred pounds of red and green fire,
and one hundred and fifty thousand power white flares are
used. On clear nights these lights can be seen one
hundred fifty miles distant.

Mr. Morath has received many letters telling of the
great distance at which the lights have been seen. Two
letters have been received saying that the 1923 lights
had been seen one at one hundred and forty miles dis-
tant and the other at one hundred and fifty miles.

People come each year from outside of the county to
have a nearer view of the New Year’s lights and there are
few in Colorado Springs who do not see this display. A
deep interest is taken in this yearly exhibition by
Colorado Springs residents.

At first the cost of the fireworks was met by the
five charter members of the club and now the expense is
met by private subscription, the whole amounting to be-
tween seven and eight hundred dollars.

In January, 1926 Roald Amundson was made an honorary
member of the AdAmAn Club. Each year since his death the
club has fired a solemn salute, in his memory, at midnight.

On December 30, 1933 Admiral Richard E. Byrd was
made the sole honorary member to succeed Captain Amundson.
Worldwide publicity was given the club on this occasion.

The first little group which decided to make an
annual trip to the Peak, marking the advent of the New
Year by sending up fireworks, ruled that only one mem-
ber a year be added to the club, thus giving rise to the
name of AdAmAn. Only the best mountaineers in the west
are eligible for membership and each man must make the
trip to the summit of the Peak on foot, to be taken into
membership at the hour of midnight.

At first the members of the club started together,
early in the morning of the thirty-first of December,
making the trip to the summit in one day, but due to the
uncertainty of the weather, the exposure and fatigue, they
Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado
January 11, 1934

to his work. Kohrer was taken in as 1933’s member of the AdAmAn Club at midnight December 31 on the summit of Pike’s Peak.
The members taken into the club since 1922 are: John W. Garrett, Carl Blaurock, William F. Ervin, George H. Harvey, Karl Arult, C. W. Penland, Dr. B. F. Nestall, Charles Cogan, Robert Ormes, Reverend George McDonald, and Joseph Rohrer. Mr. Fred Morath has been president of the club ever since its organization.
The Morath brothers were born in Colorado and have lived in Colorado Springs most of their lives. Their grandfather, Dr. Henry K. Palmer, was one of the first physicians to come to Colorado taking up his residence here in 1874. They are well known substantial businessmen and heads of the Morath Investment Company. Always interested in mountain climbing, these two valued citizens of Colorado Springs have shed a new luster over this “Jewel City of the Plains” with their beautiful display on New Year’s Eve which is the best viewed from Colorado Springs looks like a crown of jewels on old Pike’s head.

The Summit House on Pike’s Peak was originally a United States Signal Station erected in 1874. The story of the first winter spent on Pike’s Peak, by men of the Army Signal Corps, is a tragic one. A story of death and madness and terrific storms written by W. P. Dale, son of Colonel Dale of Illinois.
The elder Dale is said to be one of two surviving members of the party of workmen, which constructed the original part of the summit house. The story was obtained from J. A. Hurst of Delta, Colorado, the other surviving member of the party. This story received from Mr. Hurst is said to antedate anything that has been printed in late years as to the history of the summit house. The much rolled and curled manuscript was given to Mr. Carlos Smith of Colorado Springs.
To ascertain the meteorological conditions with the rapid and varied changes on the top of Pike’s Peak during the winter months, Mr. Dale writes, was given serious consideration by the United States signal service as early as 1874. So far as known no one has ever attempted to brave the elements of this storm-swept bald peak during the winter, but the signal service from the Washington office decided to erect a signal station on the summit of Pike’s Peak and run a telegraph line from Colorado Springs to the station, which was done in the summer of 1874.
The experiment did not meet with the unanimous approval of the officers of the war department who were
directing the work. The wisdom of maintaining the station during the winter months was questioned because of the grave risks the men would be obliged to take.

Three young men from department headquarters reached Colorado Springs early in the summer assigned to the work. Sergeant Lamont in charge with headquarters in Colorado Springs, Sergeant Brownell and Corporal O’Leary assigned to the peak station. All were experienced telegraph operators.

The station was a stone structure sixty by forty feet in size with a store room ten by twelve feet. Fuel and food and all other necessary supplies were taken up by mule train during the Autumn months. All went well the first few months. After Christmas the men reported that it was snowing continuously, wind blowing a perfect gale. The same report came daily. About the middle of January Corporal O’Leary reported Sergeant Brownell as being a very sick man and growing worse. They had a medical kit but nothing used had any effect and Corporal O’Leary grew more fearful and called for immediate help. At the same time saying that no one could reach the summit of the peak in the blizzard that was raging.

Brownell grew steadily worse and one morning O’Leary telegraphed “He is dead”. For days following little was heard from O’Leary. He was evidently laboring under great mental strain indicated by his nervous spasmodic touch of the key. When asked what he had done with Brownell’s body, he answered that it had been buried "military." When Sergeant Lamont telegraphed the news of Brownell’s death to Washington, he was instructed to organize a rescue force and proceed without delay to the relief of Corporal O’Leary and to spare no expense.

It was impossible to reach the signal station while the blizzard was raging, but he tried to keep in communication with O’Leary. One day he called and there was no response. As soon as the storm abated, Lt Mursi started with a rescue party on skis determined to go as far as possible.

They reached timberline the first night and camped near the "bottomless pit." The next morning they found that a tree snapped off near the ground had broken the telegraph wire. On reaching the top they found the signal
station buried deep in snow, but a hole was discovered leading to the door with steps cut in the snow. A scream was heard and a gaunt form dashed out of the snow drift. It was O'Leary, stark raving, with disheveled hair, wild staring eyes and matted beard. He presented a picture of abject fear. Descending to the door of the station he admitted the party to the larger room. It was in utter darkness and the atmosphere nauseating. Kerosene lamps provided the only light and this dim light revealed the chaotic condition of the place. A glance at the room told the pitiful story of O'Leary's mental struggle. His talk was incoherent, the past seemed a blank and all Sergeant Lamont's efforts to startle him into remembrance was of no avail.

In the morning they found the body of Brownell buried under ten feet of snow near the wall of the station. O'Leary had carefully covered his companion with an American flag. The story goes on to tell of the difficulty the rescue party had in getting O'Leary down the mountain. They wrapped him in blankets and brought him down on an improvised sled.

O'Leary improved physically and mentally but never entirely recovered. He died in a federal hospital for the insane not long after his terrible experience.

This tragic occurrence did not end the experiments on Pike's Peak. The following winter three men were sent up equipped with snow shoes to ensure a safe descent, should occasion arise. Again one of the party became ill and within a few days died, and again with the nation's flag for a shroud, a silent form was left alone in the station on Pike's Peak until the summer sun melted the snow that covered the trail to the valley below.

This signal station with its tragic history has stood the storms and blizzards of sixty winters and seems as unmoved as the mountain upon which it stands. During the summer the building is open to tourists who usually ascend the mountain in ease and comfort by Cog road or by automobile.

Souvenirs and post cards can be bought in the summit house and few people know that the building was not put up for the convenience of sightseers. The only time during the winter when this building is used is when the Alumni Club goes up to welcome the New Year from the top of Pike's Peak, when they spend approximately twelve hours within its shelter.
That the one newspaper in Colorado Springs should have had such an influence in the development of the community as the Gazette is due to the unusually fine and brilliant men it has had, not only as editors, but as members of the staff. Benjamin Steele, Benjamin's cousin and one time the president of the University of California.

Mr. Steele was only twenty three when he came to Colorado Springs and only forty when he died.

In a letter to H. S. Rogers, Mr. Wheeler says: "He was one of a large family of moderate means. His father and brothers went to the (Civil) war, some of them never to return. He was determined to have an education and at the age of fourteen got work as a janitor of a four room school."-----

From that time on until he was graduated with honors from Brown University at Providence, Rhode Island, Mr. Steele supported himself.

Mr. Wheeler, at Brown with his cousin, says that Mr. Steele taught in night schools of Providence, canvassed for a "Bible Commentary" and did anything else he could get to do to pay his way through college.

During his college life as in after years he evidenced his interest in the welfare of people. On Sundays he gave his time to work in a Mission School of which he was the superintendent. This was in a district "where he had to do with some of the roughest elements in the city then contained."

"When he graduated there was no man in college, better known throughout the city or more highly esteemed."

As it is too often the case with those who struggle so hard, his health suffered and he came west to recuperate. Perhaps if he had had money enough to have lived here for a year or two without working, he would have recovered, but he had to work and he worked hard for thirteen years. He was truly beloved by the members of his staff. A brother of the writers being one of them. Some of the men of outstanding ability were H. S. Rogers. In 1888 Mr. Rogers was "the whole local staff."

Mr. Henry Russell Wray, an educated, cultured gentleman and a delightful writer. Mr. Wray was secretary of the Chamber of Commerce for some years. Through his efforts many very desirable people came to make their homes here and tourists were shown every courtesy by the city.

Mr. Sidford Kemp was another literary man who was on the Gazette's staff in Mr. Steele's time. He was an Englishman, a nephew of William Blackmore who had studied the American Indian and had the distinction of being made
a chief of the Sioux tribe. Mr. Hemp wrote many stories which were published. One of his stories The Treasure of Mushroom Rock was used in the English course of our high school and considered a masterpiece of fine English.

E. Howard Carrington was usually assigned to cover important speeches, political and otherwise, because of his ability to summarize. On one occasion when an important campaign speech was made here by a national figure, Mr. Carrington wrote his article for the Gazette from its political standpoint and then wrote it from the opposite standpoint for a Denver paper, because the reporter sent from Denver to cover the speech got his notes hopelessly mixed. The articles were equally satisfactory to the Gazette and the Denver paper. All the men mentioned were in Colorado Springs for their health and all are dead. They, with others of that period and later, were prominent in the literary, musical, and social circles of the city.

Mr. H. S. Rogers "Roy" as he was affectionately called, was a very versatile person. His father and grandfather went to California in 1849 but presumably did not stay. Mr. Rogers says that he had pneumonia and came near dying on his twenty-first birthday. That fall Douglas S. Chase, general superintendent of the Santa Fe, a relative gave him passes to Colorado and return.

Forty years later he still had the "return stub" kept as a memento. Mr. Rogers had a colorful career. After joining the Gazette staff, and being the "whole staff" as he says in 1885, he stayed with it until 1897. From 1889 to 1892 he says "I did many things of a public nature." "Helped to plant the Printers Home here. Wrote the first accounts and got up the first map of "Cripple Creek." "After that moved about." "Dans offered me the assistant postmastership in 1887 which I refused." "Have a nine year volunteer fireman's certificate." Spent a day with Henry M. Stanley in his prairie car in 1900. Crossed the State with President Harrison's special train in 1901. Spent three days in Roosevelt's special train in 1904. Went to Creede in Governor Broughton's special train to the famous land sale in 1902. Had charge of feeding the starved out settlers in Kit Carson County for El Paso County and the Gazette in the winter of 1890. Went out every Sunday and superintended distribution of stuff that I had collected. I regard that as an experience. "One of the things I am proud of is the part I played in 1911 with the Dry Farming Congress. I travelled, wrote, and made speeches out of which grew a great good. At Billings I made them clean up their city in the face of an epidemic of infantile paralysis. Wrote for Colliers, Scientific American and New York Dailies. Have a trunkful of plays, novels, and
I have given a few of the items Mr. Rogers gave in an obituary he wrote in 1921 for his friend Judge Samuel H. Kingsley. Judge Kingsley had given up hope of regaining his shattered health and was returning to his former home in New York. Mr. Rogers told his friend that he would give him a good "write up".

The two men entered into an agreement whereby each should write the biography of the other. Judge Kingsley had asked for data of Mr. Rogers early life which was the reason for his writing these incidents in his life.

An editorial published in the Gazette at the time of Mr. Rogers death November 10, 1924 is a well deserved tribute. "H. S. Rogers came to Colorado Springs when Steele was making the Gazette a power in the state and a model of Western journalism. Coming when the community was barely out of the settlement stage he knew it through the years of its development, knew the factors which influenced its making, knew its people in all of the intimacy of knowledge that comes only to the newspaperman actively engaged in recording, and sometimes preventing from being recorded, the incidents which go to make local history.

With this wealth of background and courtesy because he helped to draw it, he began to write for the Telegraph in later years the series of pioneer sketches under the title "Go Back Thirty Years" that won for him widespread following. Dean of newspaper men" Rogers was a friend to all of them.

Critical, he was friendly in his criticism which was prompted by a desire to be helpful. He was kind, gentle, considerate and always courteous an optimist despite the handicap under which he lived and worked and the physical suffering which was seldom absent.

In his going there is sadness. He will be genuinely missed. The one thought that makes it easier is that at least he will find rest."

Editorial November 11, 1924 Gazette

Washington's birthday in 1901 was celebrated in Colorado Springs with ceremonies officially dedicating the public school at 224 Del Norte Street which was to bear the name of Benjamin Wheeler Steele. The name was chosen by the school board at the request of the members of the Pike's Peak Press club and the Colorado Springs Typographical Union Number thirty-two.

A fitting tribute to him as he is recalled by Mr.
Frank Hamp, brother of Sidford Hamp as the delight of the children of the town. Mr. Steele loved children and had a lot of fun with them. One wonders where he found the time or energy to do anything outside of his newspaper work for it was so exacting, but he did, and the children adored him. Mr. Hamp says "Mr. Steele used to delight in getting a lot of children together especially on summer holidays and go around with them singing at his friends houses. The Fourth of July was a favorite time when they sang patriotic songs with great vim."

Mr. Steele always arranged to have ice cream and cake at one of the houses they visited. One day they were making the Welkin ring outside the W. S. Jackson home and one little girl was sitting on the gate post when Mrs. Jackson, niece of Helen Hunt came out and said, "Is there any little boy or girl who would like some ice cream?" The little girl on the gate post, who is now one of the most dignified and most reserved ladies the writer knows shouted, "You bet your boots there is," and they all trooped in.

These very young friends of Mr. Steeles had his permission to make a bonfire at the back of the Gazette building, whenever they found boxes or rubbish in the alley. On one occasion they burned a full box of paper shipped to the Gazette and which had not been taken in. Mr. Steele took the blame and the loss as he said he had told the children they could burn anything they found in the alley after a certain time of day.

Mr. Steele ranked high in Colorado Springs and we have much to thank him for.

He never had any labor troubles with his printers, due to his good judgement and his sense of fair play. He was a personal friend of every one of his employees. He helped them out of difficulties, counseled them and helped many to secure their own homes and establish themselves in life.

In the choice of Mr. Steele to head the Gazette the judgment and foresight of the founders of Colorado Springs was again manifested.
"On the sixteenth of March 1876, by a vote of the trustees of the town of Colorado Springs, it was decided to incorporate as a city and the choice of the citizens for their first Mayor fell upon William Wagner."

Mr. Wagner was born in Philadelphia on October 28, 1836 and spent his boyhood in the Quaker City. He first came into prominence during the Civil War. He enlisted on the first call for troops; first serving with the Washington Grays, and later under General Palmer in the fifteenth Cavalry. While with General Palmer's command he rose to the rank of Major.

(Major Wagner and Major McAllister were two of the three Majors in General Palmer's regiment and both men were prominently identified with the founding and development of the town.)

Major Wagner had worked enthusiastically in the upbuilding of Colorado Springs. His first term of office as Mayor was so successful that he was re-elected.

"Quiet dignified and unassuming, a gentleman of the old school," Major Wagner left his impression on the town. Little more is written about his life but it is known that he was with every movement for the advancement of Colorado Springs.

In later years he returned to the east and died in Short Hills, Essex County, New Jersey on May 7, 1902.

In October 1869 Mr. Irving Howbert was elected Clerk of El Paso County, having been nominated by the Republicans and endorsed by the Democrats he had no opposition.

This election Mr. Howbert says was the turning point in his life. Mr. Howbert's office was in a frame house on the north side of Colorado Avenue about the center of Colorado City—then the county seat.

It was in the building which the Territorial Senate held a few sessions at the time the legislature convened in Colorado City in 1862. The County Clerk's office occupied the rear part of the building and the large front room was used for court purposes.

Mr. Howbert says the Clerk's office was not plastered and though there was a big stove in the center, it was most uncomfortable. The ink froze every night. He stood it for some months, then succeeded in persuading the County Commissioners to rent an adjacent log cabin and Mr. Howbert moved his office into it. Nothing is said about the court room which was probably just as cold as the clerks.

It would be interesting to know how many decisions were influenced by the temperature of that court room.
The log cabin the commissioners rented for Mr. Howbert was built in the early days of Colorado City, and in 1862, at the time the Legislature met in Colorado City was occupied by M. S. Beach and Doctor Garvin.

While it was no doubt true that much business preceding the convening of the Legislature was discussed in that cabin by M. S. Beach and other members of the House; it was not one of the original Capitol buildings of the Territory.

"In later years it has been used as a Chinese laundry." When Mr. Howbert moved his office to the log cabin, it took him no more than half an hour to move everything including all the county records.

The business of El Paso County was all transacted in that two room cabin for the next two or three years. It would seem that other officials beside Mr. Howbert were glad of warmer quarters since that same log cabin became the office of the County Commissioners, County Treasurer, and County Assessor.

As most of the commissioners and the Treasurer lived on ranches at some distance away, it fell to Mr. Howbert's lot to do much of their work. There was no one at that time to attend to the details necessary in the location and entry of public lands so Mr. Howbert took up that task too.

A telegraph line had been constructed from Denver to Pueblo but there was no office in El Paso County. Soon after Mr. Howbert installed himself and his records in the log cabin, the manager of the telegraph line installed an instrument there and taught Mr. Howbert to use it. (After Matt Trance, an experienced operator moved to the county in 1870. He was appointed the Telegraph Company's regular agent, but as he was engaged in the cattle business and only came to town on Saturdays, few telegrams were sent)

(General Palmer on his visits to El Paso County before Colorado Springs was laid out, brought a telegraph operator with him to send his telegrams.

When General Palmer and his party came to El Paso County in 1870, to look over the land for their railroad, Mr. Howbert was invited to go with them. Knowing the region so well he was no doubt of real value to them.

Not long afterward General Palmer's agent, former Governor A. C. Hunt went to see Mr. Howbert and told him that General Palmer and his associates wanted to acquire a large tract of land to the east of Monument Creek for a town site.)
Colorado Springs,
El Paso County
Colorado

Mr. Howbert became the agent for procuring the land and he entered upon that work immediately. Most of the land that General Palmer had decided upon belonged to the Government. It could be bought in unlimited quantities at one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre. A large part of the land upon which Colorado Springs stands was bought at that price, and easily acquired but along Shook's Gun and Monument Creek a number of people had taken up homestead claims and it was part of Mr. Howbert's work to secure their relinquishment. "This was done without much trouble and at a smaller expense than was anticipated."

"Colorado Springs was planned along unusual lines and its broad streets, avenues, and parks were given uncommon names. During the period preceding the coming of the Americans into this Western region, the Spanish influence had been dominant to the south of this locality, and that of the French trapper element to the north." Spanish names were given to many of the streets south and west of Pike's Peak Avenue such as Velezano, Cucherras, Zermito, Moreno, Costilla, Conejos, Sierra Madre and to the north French names were given: Bijou, Platte, St. Vrain, Williamette, Cache la Poudre and others which have made newcomers not used to foreign and Indian names somewhat abashed. That old story of the man who asked, "Can you tell me the way to Tejohn (Tejon) street?" is still being told.

The principal avenues running north and south, Cascade, Nevada, and Tahsatch were named after mountain ranges. The two parks occupying a city square block, situated in the center of the town and only a few blocks apart are named Acacia and Alamo.

To meet the need of the rapidly arriving colonists, the first winter of the town's existence a hundred and fifty portable houses were ordered from Chicago and set up and were used for years afterward.

In August 1871 James J. True began construction of the first house built in Colorado Springs, Alva Adams, afterward Governor of Colorado, erected a building at about the same time.

Among other early structures was a two story hotel built on the southeast corner of Pike's Peak and Cascade avenues. The spot on which the first stake of the townships was placed.

The hotel was known as the Colorado Springs Hotel and was opened on the first of January 1872. It was used for many social and public functions and was a familiar landmark for a number of years.
Colorado Springs
El Paso County
Colorado

(From the start General Palmer and his associates did everything which foresight could devise to make the town a success. Among the most important things was the purchase of some of the oldest, as well as largest water rights on the mountain, and the construction of a large irrigation canal taken out from that stream at a point above Colorado City and continuing to the Northern limits of Colorado Springs. The canal was completed late in December 1871 and is still in use sixty three years later.)

Early in the spring of 1872 water for irrigation being assured, the Town Company had a large number of small round leaved cottonwood trees, sent from the Arkansas River Valley and set out along the principal residence streets.

"Up to that time, the tract on which the town was located was a dreary plain with a few cheap wooden houses scattered over it."

"In a few years, however, the trees set out by the Town Company made a remarkable transformation in the appearance of Colorado Springs."

"What General Palmer did in this connection set an example that has resulted in our having a great number and variety of beautiful trees which add so much to the beauty of Colorado Springs. There were few women among the inhabitants of Colorado Springs during the first year for the reason that many of the colonists were waiting to ascertain whether or not this region was all that had been claimed for it, before bringing their families here."

"The first winter was an unusually cold one, and the new inhabitants suffered considerable discomfort owing to the flimsy nature of the houses that had been hurriedly put up the previous summer. While this epoch-making development was taking shape, another enterprise of great importance to El Paso County was under way."

"Up to this time there was no wagon road through Ute Pass into the mountains over which heavily loaded teams could be taken, the road then in use having been made during the early days of the Pike's Peak region."

"The question of building a good wagon road up through the Pass along the Fountain was considered at various times during the six or eight years prior to the founding of Colorado Springs but on account of the great expense involved no definite action was taken in the matter."

"After much discussion, the question of issuing County bonds to the extent of fifteen thousand dollars to build the road was submitted to the people at an election
held on the twentieth of June 1871. This is quoted from Mr. Howbert's book "Memories of a Lifetime in the Pike's Peak Region." I am inclined to think that the date given 1871 is a missprint as the town was not founded until 1871. Mr. Howbert goes on to say that many of the old settlers thought it most extravagant to bond the county for such an amount and predicted that it would be bankrupt thereby. Nevertheless it turned out that the progressive, wide awake citizens of El Paso county were in the majority. The bonds were voted and the road constructed as it now exists, excepting that it was narrow in places. Since Mr. Howbert's book was published (1875) that road has been made one of the finest in the state.

"After the building of the new wagon road along the Fountain through the Ute Pass, the old one over the hills adjacent to the historic Ute Indian trail was abandoned. Fearing that the location of this noted trail, used for many centuries by the native races of this region, would be lost it was decided, in the summer of 1912 to perpetuate it by placing some markers at intervals along the part extending from Manitou to Cascade."

"It happened not long after this decision was reached that Buckskin Charley, one of Chiefs of the Ute Indians, with about a hundred of his tribe, was in Colorado Springs to take part in a pageant of the early days of the Pike's Peak region. This old Chief remembered going over the Ute Pass trail with war parties many times in his youth." He was asked to lead his band over the trail and verify the location which he agreed to do. The Indians were taken to the Western end of the Pass, near the town of Cascade where they were provided with horses. They were decked out in all their Indian finery of beaded jackets, moccasins, feathers; and blankets and presented a very picturesque appearance. The party assembled at the place on the Fountain, a short distance below the town of Cascade, where the Ute Pass trail left the creek and crossed the hills three miles or more to the "Boiling Springs." Led by Buckskin Charley, the Indians started over the trail and soon were strung out single file for a quarter of a mile or more. By the time they had reached the top of the first hill, they seemed to enter into the spirit of the occasion and began chanting their monotonous songs and letting out war whoops at intervals, which continued until they arrived at the springs in Manitou. Here Buckskin Charley and the principle men of his band formed a circle around the Spring on the north side of the creek and went through their old Indian ceremonies making offerings to the "Great Spirit" and ending with a short address in the Ute language by Buckskin Charley."
The whole proceeding was participated in most seriously and made an unusually picturesque and impressive occasion. The Indians seemed gratified to have been given an opportunity to assist in marking their old highway and thus perpetuating the memory of the days when they roamed through this region.

In 1871 Mr. Howbert was again nominated for the office of County Clerk. A Democratic candidate was also in the field and made a strenuous campaign against Mr. Howbert was elected and says that this was the only time during the ten years that he held that office that he had any organized opposition whatsoever.

In 1872 the people of Colorado Springs began making an effort to have the county seat changed from Colorado City to Colorado Springs and this section was kept in turmoil for the next two years. The county seat question was the principal topic of conversation. Colorado City promised to build a court house if the county seat was not removed. When it was voted on Colorado City won and true to their agreement a good sized brick building was erected on Colorado avenue in the center of the town. However the efforts of Colorado Springs people to get the county seat did not cease and at the general election of 1873 Colorado Springs won by a good majority.
When Colorado Springs came it was as a deeded town, not as an irresponsible settlement of spontaneous growth. General William Jackson Palmer, Dr. William A. Bell and their associates were building the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, a light narrow gauge affair, south along the foothills, intending to connect Denver with the Gulf of Mexico.

(Railroads must serve populations. Here was located Ute Pass, an easy opening into the mountainous region back of Pike's Peak; and here was the junction of two strong streams of water. It offered possibilities for a good town.

Colorado City, a "log hamlet, remnant of the Pike's Peak gold boom days" was three miles to the West. To tap this the new railroad would have been compelled to cross a mesa or else make a detour in or out. The practical thing was to build a new town, and that is what did happen." (General Palmer had been in Colorado three times before the founding of Colorado Springs or the Fountain Colony as it was first called—once in 1867 on a railroad survey to the Pacific and once in 1868 but his first visit to what is now the site of Colorado Springs was on July 27, 1869.)

Of the Colony plan of immigration General Palmer stated that "the period following the war, from 1865 to 1873 was in the United States and especially in the West, one of notable co-operative activity," "The Colony" idea was in the very air.

The origin of the famous Creely Colony was interestingly associated with General Palmer's early visits to Colorado Springs.

In a letter written by him from Hungerford's Ranch, near Fort Reynolds, Colorado October 13, 1869 he says "I was coming up the Arkansas from the end of the Kansas Pacific track, accompanied by three gentlemen, Cyrus Field, N. C. Meeker, and James Archer. We started on our ambulance up the Arkansas Valley, on the rich level soil of which no human family has as yet left a sign, and in the moonlight reached this cabin. On its dirty floor we four slept soundly in our blankets until morning.

The two proprietors of the castle occupied the beds in the same room. For thirty miles yesterday we did not see a house or a man. One of the party said "this is no country to come to and live in because there is no society" which reminds one of the fond mother who would by no means allow her son to go near the water until he had learned how to swim.
In another letter dated October 21 he says, we stopped for lunch at Norris' Stables near Monument Park where we walked out three hundred yards from his cabin and ran across a fine herd of antelope. I pointed toward the foot of the mountains and said to Mr. Meeker, somewhere over there I am going to make my home.

(General Palmer, true to his prophecy, selected a beautiful canyon, about four miles west of Colorado Springs and in the early seventies built his home there. It was remodeled in 1880 and in 1903 a veritable castle was erected. This beautiful place Glen Eyrie, named by Mrs. Palmer because eagles had made their nest in one of the great rocks near by, is known the country over.)

(Meeker said little at that time but returned to the subject occasionally during the journey. A few weeks later he wrote General Palmer that he was going to establish a Colony in Colorado and in the spring of 1870 selected the valley of the Cache La Poudre where he took up a hundred and fifty thousand acres of land and founded the Colony of Greeley.)

(The Kansas Pacific Railway was completed to Denver on the fifteenth of August 1870 and the time had arrived to start a railway line from Denver southward.)

In the Autumn of 1870 the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company was organized and it was determined to build a line as far south as the Soda Springs, as soon as the money could be raised. As General Palmer put it, "To start a railroad in these circumstances required stronger consideration than any promise of immediate returns from the business of hauling freight and passengers."

There was no national subsidy in land or money, and no county or town aid, but one thing was not in doubt, the effect of the railroad on the value of land, if judiciously chosen along its route.

("Of the capital of our land company--The Mountain Home Investment Fund--as of that for the initial seventy six miles of railroad, about half was raised in America, chiefly among my own friends in Philadelphia and the east, and the remainder in England, chiefly among the friends of Dr. William A. Bell.)

(My October 23, 1871 the railroad had reached this townsite. The services of General Cameron of Greeley, had been secured to come to Colorado Springs to initiate and take charge of the infant colony; and in his immediate footsteps, came the first detachment, perhaps forty or fifty people who settled in our tract and began building homes.)
Colorado Springs
El Paso County
Colorado

(Members of the Fountain Colony, as Colorado Springs was first called assembled on the townsite on July 31, 1871 and drove in the first stake. A tablet marks the spot which is now the South East corner of Pike's Peak and Cascade Avenues, opposite the Antlers Hotel. The ceremony was held at eight o'clock in the morning of a bright, beautiful day. General Cameron was called on for a speech so "he got up on a pile of lumber and talked." He made the startling prediction that "the time might come when there would be as many as a thousand people in Colorado Springs." He started the stake into the ground, then a number of others added their strokes. Among them were the Misses Flower, representing the women in the first public function in Colorado Springs.)

(At the time the Colorado Springs Company was formed, General R. A. Cameron was appointed General Manager and William E. Parker, secretary of the company.) Both of these men had been connected with the Greeley Colony. Soon after his appointment, General Cameron sent out a circular describing the proposed Colony and setting forth the requirements and conditions to be complied with in order to become a member of it. "According to the old prospectus, any person may become a member of the Fountain Colony of Colorado, who is possessed of good moral character and is of strict, temperate habits."

A remarkable requirement for a Western town in those early days. The prospectus goes on to say that "a payment of one hundred dollars to the Treasurer" was required, which would be credited to the member on the sale of such lots and lands as he may desire."

"Titles will be given to members whenever their improvements are made according to the conditions heretofore mentioned, said titles to contain a clause forever prohibiting the manufacture, giving or selling of intoxicating liquors in any public resort as a beverage. The liquor clause embodied in every deed of land conveyance, reads as follows:

"Witnesseth."—"And also for the further consideration of the agreement between the parties hereto, for themselves, their heirs, successors, and legal representatives, that intoxicating liquors shall never be manufactured, sold, or otherwise disposed of as a beverage, in any place of public resort, in or upon the premises hereby granted or any part thereof, and it is herein and hereby expressly reserved by the said party of the first part, that in case any of the above conditions concerning intoxicating liquors are broken
by said party of the second part, his assigns or legal representatives, then this deed shall become null and void, and all right, title and interest of, in and to, the premises hereby conveyed shall revert to the said party of the first part; its successors and assigns; and the said party of the second part by accepting this deed, for his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, consents and agrees to the reservations and conditions aforesaid.

(To legally test such a clause, a case against the Colorado Springs Company was started in the District Court of Pueblo, only a few years after the town came into existence. It was appealed to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Colorado, and again appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. The validity of this liquor clause was sustained by the highest tribunal of the land. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the Court.)

In no better way can one see the attractive formulative picture of the creation of this "Jewel City of the Plains" than by a review of an article written for the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the town, in 1896, by General William J. Palmer and the re-reading of some of his letters.

General Palmer was born at Kinsale Farm, Delaware, the seventeenth of September 1836, so he was only in his thirty-fifth year when he laid out the plan for Colorado Springs. His parents, John and Matilda Jackson Palmer, were Quakers.

His education began in a "Friends" school in Philadelphia, and continued through the Grammar and High School of the same city.

At the age of seventeen he entered the business world in an engineer's Corp of the Newfield Railroad in Washington County, Pennsylvania, under Charles Ellet, a distinguished engineer, who later organized the steam fleet on the Mississippi River during the Civil War.

In 1856 General Palmer spent a year in England in the study of engineering. On his return he served as secretary and treasurer of the Westmoreland Coal Company of Pennsylvania, and later was private secretary to John Edgar Thompson, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

In 1861 he recruited and organized a troop of Cavalry for escort and special duty with Robert Anderson in the Civil War. His war record is a brilliant one and very interesting reading. After reading one of General Palmer's reports of a series of Cavalry
Colorado Springs  
El Paso County  
Colorado

engagements in which he had participated. General George H. Thomas the "Rock of Chickamauga" said "Palmer is the best Cavalry officer in the service." "I would feel more comfortable if Palmer were always in front. I would never fear surprises."

General Palmer was first a Captain, then a Colonel and after the winter of 1863 and 64 was brevitated Brigadier General.

Major Henry McAllister so closely identified with the early life of Colorado Springs was in General Palmer's command throughout the Civil War and his coming to Colorado was probably due to General Palmer's influence. General Palmer gathered very able men about him and he retained their admiration and friendship to the end.

After the war, General Palmer resumed employment in connection with railroad construction and operation, and very soon demonstrated his capacity for conceiving and financing large enterprises.

In the summer of 1865 at the request of John Edgar Thompson, Thomas A. Scott, and other railroad friends, General Palmer was elected secretary and treasurer of the Kansas Pacific branch of the Union Pacific railroad. Soon after he was made managing director and placed in charge of the construction of the last division of the road.

General Palmer's construction of the Kansas-Pacific Railroad, and the part he played in smoothing out difficulties with the Denver Pacific Railway, demonstrated he was a great engineer and diplomat and statesman as well; therefore, when he had perfected his schemes and matured his plans for building a railroad along the base of the mountain from Denver to Mexico, there were men of sturdy character and determination willing to be associated in his project.
The brief account of General Palmer's life, education, and achievements up to the time of the founding of the "Fountain Colony" in 1871 would indicate the future for him and his undertakings to any who knew these facts. Only thirty-five years of age, his achievements had not only been remarkable but his foresight also.

Belonging to a Quaker family, one would think that he would have very little knowledge of the evils of the saloon.

Throughout his life in Colorado Springs, he was known as a temperate man in everything, broadminded and tolerant, but he made no excuse for the breaking of the law.

In his article written for the Gazette on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the town, General Palmer says, "Desiring to have a different sort of town, and to invite people of gentle breeding to come and make their home here, notwithstanding the remoteness and rather wild repute of this frontier, it was natural that we should desire to bring about conditions where the barroom with the gambling and dance-halls should not be the chief human interest in evidence. It was not, in the minds of the founders of this town, a moral end that we sought; an attempt to enforce abstinence, especially among the mature. The aim was intensely practical, to create a habitable and successful town, in the broadest sense of the word.

The restriction seemed to work against the growth of the town at first, at least in the matter of numbers. Some of our people thought that "Old Town" (Colorado City) which was soon to become conspicuous for that "liberty" in whose name so many things to be deplored have been done, was even growing faster than the colony town, and urged the abandonment of the liquor clause. My reply, which was conveyed in a letter dated December 23, 1871, to General Cameron, the manager of the colony, end which disposed of the question within the ranks of the founders, will perhaps best show the considerations which led to the retention of the clause: "Having given the subject much reflection, I am more fully convinced now than I was at first, of the correctness of the temperance policy for Colorado Springs. The new buildings going up at Colorado City, include plenty of liquor saloons, and we don't want them here. We have not sold lots here since winter opened because the colonists have not come out as yet from the East. We never expect to get them from Colorado, except a few who might be attracted from other places or who live in the vicinity. I regard the temperance clause at Colorado Springs as doubling the value of the property, because people will come here for..."
Colorado Springs
   El Paso County
   Colorado

A nice home, and they want to raise families free from the temptation of liquor shops. It is said the town people here don't want to be treated like children. It is just the children who will be protected by the clause. Mature people have their habits formed already. It is the growing youth to whom the chief benefit will accrue. My theory for this place is that it should be made the most attractive place for homes in the West, a place for schools, colleges, literature, science, first-class newspapers, and everything that the above imply. I would not lower the standard under the pressure of temporary poverty. As far as the Colorado air is concerned, although true, that it is stimulating, it seems to me to stimulate people to excess, if we judge by what we see in almost every far western town, and by the amount of whisky which is daily shipped over our railway. It is a very pretty notion that the air has its properties to induce temperance in drink, but the facts unfortunately don't bear it out.

Lastly, I do not think we have any right to remove the liquor clause, because the objection of a single colonist is sufficient to forbid it, and there is sure to be one if not a thousand. A great line of railway, the Pennsylvania Central, does not permit liquor or even wines to be sold on its station grounds, even in the hotels. The purpose is to protect its own employees.

Colorado Springs will be given a considerable lift in many ways by the location permanently of the D. & R. G. general offices here. All of the young men will live here, and the principal officers. As the President of the railway Co., I would consider it exceedingly unfortunate if its interests were not protected.

"Next year the records show that in April 1872, that concomitant of civilization, a good jail, was urgently wanted. I have seen no reason, after a quarter of a century's experience, to change the opinion here quoted."

"Some of the early struggles and setbacks, progress made, and future hopes are now pointedly set forth by the General."

"We had, of course, the inevitable fire, until which no Rocky Mountain town ever feels that it has really entered the lists for a permanent race in growth, the Jay Cooke panic in 1873, after which corn was twelve and one half cents per bushel in Kansas and Nebraska, and potatoes here were about as worthless as they are now on "the Divide," a grasshopper invasion and an Indian alarm in the same year, when the able-bodied men of the town
were organized under Captain Matt France, and on October 6, 1873, marched to Jimmy's Camp to meet three thousand Cheyenne who were killing cattle because as they said, "The white men had been killing their buffalo." This was the last Indian alarm in this neighborhood."

"Unlike 1894, the American railroad strike of 1875 stopped just short of Colorado, whose lines were unaffected."

"Distinguished visitors came along. Among the first was Samuel Bowles, the able and spirited editor of the Springfield Republican; later on, Charles Kingsley, who helped us to celebrate the third anniversary of the town, in the tent of Mrs. Gifford, who kept the shoe-shop; General Grant twice, Jefferson Davis, General Sheridan, Henry Kingsley, Lord Dunraven, Asa Grey, Sir Joseph Hooker, The Duke of Northumberland, General Sherman and many others."

"Some came to witness the operations of the colony, and of the novel railway gauge. Others were attracted by the budding fame of the locality for scenic interest and healthfulness."

"Well, the town has proved a success—thanks largely to later workers. The barren and scorched plain of 1870 has become, what we see today (1896) the home and scene of activity of some twenty thousand people. That is as many as I ventured to anticipate at the beginning. For the benefit of any future hopeful projectors of colonies and founders of land enterprises, I will mention that the Colorado Springs Company has expended in improvements alone (including those at Manitou) about two hundred thousand dollars; that thirteen years elapsed before the shareholders got any returns whatever from their investment; that the dividends in a quarter of a century have averaged six and one-half per cent per annum. The best returns, however, may be yet to come."

"What lessons are suggested by this experience of twenty-five years? What could have been done differently to advantage? Many things, no doubt. For one I think with such a sunny, airy climate, the streets should have been narrower, and the land sold put into more open spaces, apart from the thoroughfares."

"The original design should have been adhered to by all of the land from Cascade Avenue, including the creek bottom kept as a park and laid out with paths, and terrace on the plateau as means afforded. Furthermore, at a time, when it could have been done for a comparative trifle, the neighboring canyons, the Garden of the Gods, and their Aulat should have been secured for parks and the entire mesa for a playground. Thus a population of even fifty
thousand or indeed any larger number could never be deprived in their walks, rides or sports of that glorious sense of being all out of doors, of the delight in not being fenced off, which was the principal charm of the plains in the days when the town was planted. But as we could then ride for four hundred miles straight eastward from Pike's Peak without seeing except by luck a fence or a house, or any animal life save the wild rovers of the plains, or the still wilder Indians, you will understand that the notion of setting apart any of this void to save feeling crowded in the future, appeared about as irrelevant as though it had been suggested to parcel off a segment of the vault of heaven to make sure of never being deprived of the enjoyment of the stars."

"The absolutely unshaken faith of the builder is perfectly illustrated in his conclusions."

"What light does a review of the past twenty-five years cast upon the future of this neighborhood? In the ordinary "workaday" sense, Colorado Springs can scarcely be said to have had any resources to speak of. Governor Hunt declared that the sunshine was the principal one. Meeker, whose early impressions of the prospects of the town were unfavorable, returned here when it was three years old and made generous amends. He wrote to his paper, the Greeley Tribune, "There is but one such place in the whole country, and it would be difficult if not impossible to attain like success anywhere else, for the world cannot run in any such way." He attributed it chiefly to "the unrivaled scenery of the locality."

"Take away the mountains," he said, "and Colorado Springs would have but the slenderest foundation for building even a village." It is impossible for much farming to be carried on in the vicinity but this would appear to be of least consequence.

"Another drawback is the lateness of the planting season, but if there is neither water nor disposition to cultivate, this may be an advantage, for while other places burn with heat, here the cool air restores wasted energies and gives the fresh breezes of approaching June."

In conclusion he asks, "Is Greeley then in comparison a failure? Not at all, brethren; the people of Greeley are engaged in creating wealth, those of Colorado Springs in spending it, and we all know which fountain is the deeper."
was willing to admit, since there are few parts of the United States, not to mention some foreign countries, in which there are not classes on which we may hope to continue to draw, to increase our population. Men may even be willing to sacrifice the chance of producing more wealth, for the sake of enjoying better what they already have. Here is a resource less exhausting perhaps than a garden soil, large streams of irrigating water, iron and coal mines, or the other usual elements of industrial growth.

"It would be a great mistake to infer from Meeker's apocryphal that, either then or since, the population of Colorado Springs has been to any extent idlers. Nothing could be farther from the truth, and it is well known that many of the most important enterprises in the history of Colorado and of other Rocky Mountain states, and even Mexico, have been planned and managed from this spot. But when five thousand people had made their homes here I felt and declared that from social considerations if no other there was more reason still for the next five thousand, and when the population reached ten thousand, that the second ten thousand would be easier to accomplish than the first, and so it proved. The old mountain which towers over us has lately concluded to reward our simple faith, and has begun to yield up a portion of the treasures in his vault. But, however, lasting these-may prove, they are not without limitations, in the capacity to support a population at its feet. But those other and less tangible elements of growth seem to be without limit, and, as long as the sense of beauty lives in men and they continue to want healthy and happy homes with wholesome social life, in a climate whose charms now recognize more than those who have known it the longest, it is not impossible that there will exist a goodly number among those who are not bound by other ties or place who will come and build their homes in a locality where, in the words of Helen Hunt, "the whole rounded horizon is full of beauty and grandeur."

"In conclusion, although the days have long since passed when the face of each newcomer to the town became an object of interest and the fears and hopes that hung around the enterprise while it was in the trial stage, and when we used to point to the Mormon results at Salt Lake to show what could be achieved along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, are now but a reminiscence. I will not demand from you the pride I feel at having been identified with the place at its birth and in the days of its infancy. Neither can I ever recall without the most pleasurable feelings, my association, with the little
Colorado Springs
El Paso County
Colorado

band of able and devoted men, in whose ranks death has made many gaps, but some of whom I am glad to see before me, who mainly contributed by their works, faith and character to start the newly fledged eaglet off aright on the long and successful flight which we have met here to review.

Sources of information:

The Pioneer Edition of El Paso County Democrat December 1906

Mr. Henry Russel Wray in Pioneer Edition of El Paso County Democrat December 1906

Mr. Howard S. Rogers, the fifty-first Annual Edition of the Gazette
"That Colorado Springs was a "decreed" town is true also of the towns first newspaper the Gazette and one who seeks to write historically of either finds them intertwined as the ivy and the oak."

The builders had well defined plans for all they did and one of the plans was for a newspaper. Much of the capital for the Rio Grande railroad and its subsidiaries was found in England and naturally this resulted in many young men and women from England coming here to seek their fortunes. Among those who came quite early were: Maurice and Rose Kingsley, children of Geo. Kingsley who wrote "Westward Ho" and Hypatia. Rose Kingsley wrote a delightful description of pioneering the second winter she was here living in a shack in Colorado Springs. She became a great friend of Mrs. William J. Palmer's and together they did many things to make life pleasant for those who joined the new Colony.

It was quite natural for Doctor Bell and others of the founders to attempt to establish a half literary magazine here in their ideal city, rather than a booming western type of newspaper, and also logical that they put a polished English gentleman in charge of it instead of a cruder native of the land. They picked such a man in J. E. Lillie of Chester England. Mr. Lillie and his wife arrived the first week in January 1872, six months after the survey stakes were set and immediately began to prepare the way for his publication.

A small printing plant equipped both for newspaper and job was purchased. Probably the form of newspaper chosen was dictated by the capacity of that job press, housing for the printing press was necessary and this was supplied by the Colony Company.

At the northeast corner of Tejon and Hurfian streets, now Tejon and Colorado Avenue, a two story frame building was started. It was first planned for a one story building, but an historical society had already been organized by the settlers and its members raised money enough to pay for a second story. This was added and provided a room for public meetings. The hall was reached by an outside stairway. That was the first two story building in Colorado Springs and it was place of much "historic assembly." In the hall on the second floor Mrs. Palmer opened the first school and taught it herself.

The fire department was organized there, the El Paseo Club had its beginning there, various lodges and churches used it and there were planned the campaigns against the liquor interests which tried to control the town, despite the forfeiture clause in the town deeds. The hall was used for all public entertainments and we believe it was in the same hall that George Rignold and his company attempted to give a performance of "Henry the Fifth" which is an amusing story and here it is:
"In 1878 the Hall for public entertainment in Colorado Springs was in a very small and inconvenient building on Huerefano street, approached by a very narrow stairway. Handbills were posted about the town announcing that on May 29 and 30, 1878 George Aignold and his company would perform Henry V in the Colorado Springs Town Hall. Just how it was to be done on a stage a trifle larger than a pocket handkerchief and the ceiling not more than twelve feet high was the question in the minds of the residents, however, the Hall was filled to its utmost capacity. The performance was scheduled to begin at eight o'clock. Half past eight passed, then nine and still the performance had not begun. Then the audience received the information that the one dressing room was so small that only one character at a time could make a toilet and there were forty speaking characters. Eventually the curtain rose revealing a very small part of the usual scene, the forty speaking characters ranged at the side behind inadequate calico curtiitains, declaiming themselves with the thought that they were invisible. The famous white horse "Crispin" was there too, though it was never known how he ascended the stairs. He objected to his confined quarters and pawed and fretted, sending the company scurrying into the middle of the stage.

When Crispin made his scheduled appearance on the stage, his tail was against the back of the stage and his forefeet were firmly planted among the footlights.

The climax was reached when King Henry animating his dispirited troops with hot impassioned words waved above his head the Royal Standard. The spear head became implanted in the ceiling and could not be disengaged. Aignold stopped and said "Ladies and gentlemen, you must be content with the beautiful words of Shakespeare, for I have nothing more to offer you." The audience was in high good humor and broke into peals of laughter.

"Begone," the King said sternly to the Herald County in "sotto voce" "but I don't know where the devil you'll go to."

The ground floor was cut up into rooms, the Colony Company had its offices in the front.

Mr. Liller set up his printing plant in the middle room, and at the rear he and Mrs. Liller kept house that winter.

Founders of the Out West as the paper was first called had large ambitions for their journalistic "offspring." The original plan was to issue a local news edition for circulation in Colorado Territory, and also a literary edition for circulation in England and in the East." The latter was to advertise the Western part of the United States and especially the Pike's Peak region. Its many attractions were given in Mr. Liller's honest and discriminating way and it was hoped that this propaganda
might colonize the region with the better class of readers. "This accounts for the importation of Mr. Liller"

The first number of the Out West was issued on March 23, 1872. "It was a quarto sheet, three columns wide, and carried three full pages of advertisements." "Mr. Liller's introductory or leading editorial was a "boost" article, telling what would be done for the region. The longest article in the paper was a letter from Canon Charles Kingsley, the famous English novelist, living English news. He was a close friend of Mr. Liller and was trying to help him with his "little paper."

"There was an announcement of the spring roundup of cattle in El Paso County, starting at Chico Basin on Monday April the fifteenth. It was signed by David McShane, chairman of the board of County Commissioners, and Irving Howbert, County Clerk."

"Another was an offer of sealed proposals to construct a hotel building at Manitou," the first Manitou hotel having burned down. "The Fountain Colony, which was promising these two new towns offered business lots at one hundred dollars, residence lots at fifty dollars and small farms at two hundred and fifty." The money from the sale of properties was to be used for public improvements.

The paper also announced that Colorado Springs had a railroad, depot, hotel, telegraph office, newspaper and sixty buildings."

"William E. Parker signed this advertisement as secretary of the Colony Company." Almost immediately Mr. Liller found himself in the thick of some small but characteristic American politics. "Old John Barleycorn" ruled in virtually every town in the land, and despite the fact that the founders of Colorado Springs had determined it should be a temperance town and had put in a forfeiture clause in every deed. The saloons tried to come in and long and bitter were the contests on that point.

It can be said of Mr. Liller that he wrote fearlessly and frankly, particularly when his sense of justice was aroused, "while never abusive or malignant in his discussions of leading questions." Mr. Liller never hesitated to particularize when speaking of the active workers against prohibition; and sometimes his plainspeaking was startling even to his friends and exasperating in the highest degree to the objects of his attacks."

"Such a line of action could not fail to stir up personal feeling, and many were the threats of violence made against the paper and its publisher. The threats might as well have been made against Pike's Peak for all the attention that was paid to them, though for a time Mr. Liller
Colorado Springs
El Paso County
Colorado

on the advice of friends went armed at night. "It is not reasonable to suppose that this condition of affairs was agreeable to Mr. Miller."

The saloon war undoubtedly injured his financial prospects and many people whom he would have enjoyed as friends became his enemies. "There can be no doubt but that he passed many unhappy hours and scanned the future with forebodings. The fight between the two parties was kept up with undiminished ardor for many months and it was only by the most unremitting exertions that the prohibitionists prevented the election of town boards in favor of the retailing of liquor. For a time it seemed as if the saloon men had won the day, and they became defiant. Liquor was sold openly, and all cases of prosecution fell through for lack of evidence to satisfy juries of the guilt."

Mainly through the fearless and untiring efforts of Mr. Miller and his paper, the public became thoroughly aroused to the danger of the saloon men winning, and the fight was won for prohibition.

During this period Mr. Miller grew in favor with all who met him. Many who were skeptical of the liquor question admired and appreciated his sterling qualities of character and became his warm friends.

His prospects were growing decidedly brighter and then came his sad and unnecessary death. "A druggist mistake in filling a prescription and one dose of what he supposed was medicine but turned out to be morphia, caused his sudden death."

He died in the night and Mrs. Miller went out in the dark lit-streets in search of help for her husband. His death occurred on Easter Sunday morning at the end of March 1875. He is buried in Evergreen Cemetery in Colorado Springs. Probably no death in Colorado Springs has caused more general and genuine sorrow nor a more profound sensation than did that of Mr. Miller. He was a member of the Episcopalian Church and was a staunch and generous supporter of Grace Church in Colorado Springs.

That Mr. Miller had a great influence in the community in which he lived for a short time and made a lasting impression is indicated in everything that is said of him. The Reverend Mr. Webster, a Unitarian minister during Mr. Miller's lifetime said of him "now and again a man exchanges this world for the next, whose actual work cannot be told by the platitude of eloquence, whose character cannot be measured by ordinary standards, whose loss to the community where he lived cannot be estimated by general terms of regret."

"Such a man was Mr. Miller. The expression of sorrow
Colorado Springs
El Paso County
Colorado

which fell from the lips of acquaintances and friends, Monday morning last, when intelligence of his death flew through the town, were as genuine and spontaneous as the shock of surprise that intelligence produced. They were born of profound respect for the character of the man, they were the just tribute extorted by real worth."

"The foundation of this town was laid in those principles of morality which this country is coming to regard as essential to all actual and enduring prosperity. Mr. Liller considered the temperance question the one important question of the town at this stage and threw himself into the discussion and practical solution of it, with an energy and persistence born of settled convictions. His work was not in obedience to any whim nor to gratify the demands or desires of any clique or party for he was no partisan."

His was the best interest of the community and he was fearless in following it.

It is notable that many of the men who were responsible for the founding and developing of Colorado Springs were so young. Mr. Liller was only about thirty-four years of age at the time of his death. He was born in Retford, Nottinghamshire, England. He is said to have been a man of more than ordinary culture and education.

In England before he came to Colorado Springs he wrote for a number of newspapers and magazines. He became an editor of a newspaper at the age of nineteen. (Mrs. Liller is spoken of as "a charming woman". She was a delightful addition to the social life of the Colony and she helped Mr. Liller in the actual work of the paper and taught in the school organized by Mrs. Palmer.)

In 1884 nine years after Mr. Liller's death his memory was honored by the naming of the first separate grade school for him. It stands at 125 South Wansatch Avenue.

The hope that people from the best classes in England would come to Colorado Springs through the influence of Mr. Liller, General Palmer, and others was fully realized. In fact so many English people were here at one time that we were called "Little London." Naturally many English customs were very general both in the social life and the business life. But the people adapted themselves readily to the inconveniences and real hardships of pioneer life. (Following Mr. Liller's death, Major Henry McAllister, general director of the Town Company, took charge of the paper. He wrote the
editorials and did the literary part of the work. Generally, a man named Bain from Illinois assisted him for a time.

"He was a showy type of a fellow" and didn't last long. The Reverend Mr. Webster, minister of the Unitarian Church, also assisted Major McAllister. He was considered a brilliant man and a good writer, a friend and ardent admirer of Mr. Lillers.

The paper ran along in a rather haphazard manner for two or three years. Captain M. L. DeCourcy, the Honorable Hanson A. Risley and Ernest P. Stephenson, the latter a brother-in-law of General Palmer, followed each other as editors.

In the fall of 1877 when Mr. Stephenson became the manager, a young college graduate named Benjamin Wheeler Steele came to Colorado Springs for his health and was employed to take charge of the editorial and news columns, at eight dollars a week as Mr. Steele was fond of telling in later years.

The arrival of Mr. Steele might be said to mark another epoch in the history of the little newspaper and certainly he left his mark on the town.

The group in charge of the paper organized the Gazette Publishing Company and the Out West Publishing Company went out of existence.

In 1878 Mr. Steele became the editor in chief and immediately important things began to happen. On May 1st, 1878 he issued the first number of the Daily Gazette.

With a population of less than four thousand, starting a daily paper was quite a venture.

It had frequently been the assertion of the Gazette that when a Daily was started in Colorado Springs the Gazette would do it.

John Arkins and Carllisle C. Davis, two Denver printers announced that they intended starting a daily paper in Colorado Springs and asked the Gazette management to put a price on their plant. The local merchants and others were visited and advertising contracts and subscriptions were secured and a "pony" report by the Associated Press was procured. With this important preliminary work completed Arkins and Davis were informed that the Gazette was not for sale and would be printing a Daily in a few weeks.

It appeared with E. S. Stephenson as manager, B. W. Steele, editor; Doc Irwin in charge of local columns and advertising; E. P. Draper, foreman of the composing room; George E. Hughes, pressman; J. M. Botton who had come in Mr. Lillers time remained in charge of the job printing.

This was a rather prosperous period for Colorado Springs owing to the mineral discoveries at Leadville. Ute Pass gave the easiest grade route to the booming camp and Colorado Springs became a shipping and outfitting point.
(At the beginning, General Palmer had established the general offices of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad here and quite naturally a large part of the printing for the road was done by the Gazette.)

The job printing business grew rapidly under Mr. Bottoms direction.

(In 1882 Mr. Steele gained control of the business of the Gazette Publishing Company, and re-encorporated it under the name of the Gazette Printing Company. He managed and controlled the paper until his death in 1891.)

Mr. Steele had many things to contend with after he took full control.

(In 1883, the Rio Grande general offices were moved to Denver and it looked bad for the Gazette's job department, but there were then no printing plants in Denver equipped to handle the railroad work, so it continued to be done in Colorado Springs for a number of years. A wagon load or more of empty cases arrived each morning, were filled with printed matter and stationary for the D & R G and returned to Denver on the evening train.)

Mr. Steele felt that it was only a matter of time until the railroads printing would be done in Denver. The railroads headquarters and he began to look about for other business.

The building of the Rock Island railroad in 1888 opened up the eastern part of the state which was rapidly settled.

The legislature which met in 1889 created a number of new counties and Mr. Steele secured for the Gazette the printing of blanks, books, and other supplies needed. He also got the contract for printing the ballots for the general election of the State first held under the Australian system. It was a big job and the Gazette Printing Company was launched on its career of supplying outside territory with Colorado Springs printing and binding, the mechanical staff grew rapidly. Union men were employed.

Mr. Steele encouraged and helped this movement to organize a union in El Paso County, and he also worked to secure for Colorado Springs the International Printers Home, which is now a magnificent place surrounded by beautiful grounds.

The Gazette outgrew the building in which Mr. Miller started it, though the whole building and an annex was being used by them in 1888.

In 1890 a fifty-foot lot on Pike's Peak Avenue between Cascade Avenue and Tejon Street was bought.

The old corner at Tejon and Huerfano streets was sold for the sum of twenty-one thousand dollars. Fifteen years later it was sold for one hundred thousand, it is part of the site on
which the W. S. Stratton building now stands.
The cost of the new Gazette building was seventy
five thousand.
The Gazette was a power in Colorado affairs at
that time and especially power in local affairs. Mr.
Steele continued his paper to wield an influence for
right as Mr. Liller had done before him.
He supervised all the work of the paper and did much
of it himself.
In 1888 he made Mr. H. S. Rogers—the "whole staff"
on the Gazette in "place of Harry Seldomridge who had
quit".
Mr. Steele had come to Colorado Springs suffering
from tuberculosis. His work to secure job printing
enough to finance the paper was alone too much for his
frailest body. His work as an editor, and his care for
what went into the columns of his paper will mark him
as great to those who knew the Gazette though they did not
know the man.
When dedicating its new home the Gazettes formal
invitations issued for the night of March 23, 1891
acceptances were quite generally accepted.
The legislature adjourned and came by special train
to attend, accompanied by many state officers and other
prominent men. That night crowds of people passed
through the building and watched the operation of making
a newspaper, despite the fact that a heavy snow had been
falling for hours.
Mr. Steele was able to be present and receive his
quests but it was his last public appearance. He was
ill most of the summer but from his sick room supervised
the growing business.
The new gold field at Cripple Creek was discovered
that spring and was attracting a great deal of attention.
Mr. Steele sensed its importance and called attention
to what he felt was too little notice given to the Cripple
Creek development by the Gazette.
During October 1891 Mr. Steele supervised the
printing of election ballots for the state and worked to
almost the hour of his death on November 3, 1891.
DIARY OF SETH TERRY

January 1871

Tuesday 3

Visit Mr. Pratt, Gov Bross and Mr. Gay in relation to the Colorado Colony enterprise taking all memberships 1 for S 71 Co. T 1 T T T 1 A. Cer P 11. J 2. 1 R 3 True and 5 M. Mundell takes 1 which he transfers to me on condition given him $5 to pay initiation fee. Came home at 4 p. m. Find wife sick with Diphtheria

Friday 13

Telegram for me to go today to Chicago from Mr. Pratt. Start at 9.45 A M. leave the family all well thanks to a kind providence. Rain a little in the morning. Cooler. Take $76.00 with me. Arrive at 2.80 P. M. Rains and Snows Meeting in the evening. Stop at St James.

Saturday 14

Rained and snowed all night and all day. R. R. blocked up trains delayed spent most of my time at L. C. Pratt's office. hear Hillson sing in the evening go to the Tremont house with Mr. Byers

Sunday 15

Snowed all night and all day. Stayed at the Hotel all day. J. A. Cost visit me in the evening. prospect of our staying here till tomorrow.

Monday 16

Clears up snow deepest in the west I have ever seen. Start at 9 P. M. for Colorado with Mr Byers Emery Hall and Hall by the C. B. & I sleeping car Atlanta

Tuesday 17

Cold and cloudy reach Quincy at 9.30 A M. Snows a little in the A M but cleared off cold in the P. M. dine at Brookfield

Wednesday 18

Beautiful morning. Awake on the plains of Kansas at 1/4 to 8 A M. Near Salina little snow here. The prairie broken quite bare of trees. die plenty of buffalo and antelope from to all the P. M. lots of dead buffalo. hundreds.
DIARY OF SETH TERRY

Thursday 19

Awake about 30 mints out of Denver pleasant morning reach it at 7 A.M. pleasant stop at the Brodwell house but Gen Cameron and Mr Hems from Greely they invite us to join them in their colony.

Friday 20.

A magnificent day. Go to the Platte Canyon 20 miles so Mr. Byers Emery Kelly Hall and myself and Frank Byers. One of the pleasantest days of my life. Stop over night at Mr. Sehunts farm home near the canyon. Good fare.

Saturday 21

Beautiful morning. Spent the day on the road back from Platte canyon very pleasantly indeed. Arrive at Denver at 5 o'clock P. M. set down to a good a supper at Mr. Byers as ever a had the pleasure of eating.

Sunday 22

Not as pleasant as the 3 last days but warm sit with my window open. Listen to a good sermon at the M. E. Ch.

First letter from home write home. Thermometer 52° like the climate very much. I believe a prosperous state is to arise in Colorado. I hope to see its birth.

Monday 23

Pleasant day on the road to Big Thompson. Stop at Burlington at Mrs M. A. Allens hotel nice place! we are favorably impressed with the surrounding country but shall go on tomorrow here are rare R. R. coal and very pleasant locality.

Tuesday 24

Cloudy snows all day on the Rocky mountains. Go to the Big Thompson and return to Burlington. think all things considered the at Vrain and Boulder creek country as desirable as any so far seen the only draw back is the number of people already here.

Wednesday 25

Start for Denver hard traveling in the snow and mud. Got to P about 5 o'clock P. M. we all agree that we like the locality about Burlington about the best of any and shall probably take that.
DIARY OF SETH TERRY

Thursday 26

Go to Greeley by R. R. I am greatly astonished at its growth—exceeds my expectations for they are very anxious to have us join them. Go home in the R. R. see lots of antelopes on the road. Beautiful plains on the east of the road.

Friday 27

Delightful day. Write wife. We have our location fixed upon. Comprises about 70,000 acres from the divide between the Big and little Thompson to clear creek on the So. Every goes home Santa Fe at 9 P. M.

Saturday 28

Pleasant. Meet John Raymonds who resides at Central City spend the day in getting our quarters ready at 48 Blake st.

Monday 30

Getting ready a map of proposed location above at St. Vrain and Boulder sec.

Tuesday 31

Get telegram from Chicago directing us to purchase the land situated around the St. Vrain Boulder sec also pointing Mr Byers Mr Kelly and myself trustees. Draw on Gov breast for $300 Feb 1. No word from home.

February

Wednesday 1

Snow but now very cold still getting our papers ready.

Thursday 2

Signed the articles of incorporation of the Colorado colony. P. J. Kelly Seth Terry chosen pres't. Peter J. Kelly sec'y. Said trustees.

Friday 3

Pleasant day write Dr Miller H. B. Rice, R. J. True
DIARY OF SETH TERRY

Saturday 4

Gave block No 3 to P. J. Kelly for $50. Go out tonite to
Littleton. Never very unpleasant.

Monday 6

Start for Erie and the region around Mr. Kelly. Hudson, Stokes, Bence, Hall and myself have to wait a long time at Hugh Station.

Tuesday 7

Go out with Mr. Franklin and several others to put on improvements on our 400 acre land, pass over cross lying A. B. of Burlington and Little Wompoon to the divide - beautiful.

Wednesday 8

Go south over land between the St Vrain and Boulder. Do not find a (?) near the Boulder to send as I expected. Prefer a little south of Burlington to anything I have seen. Wrote to Mr. Kelly so. Go to Denver in the P. M.

Thursday 9

Beautiful morning. Buy of Mr. Angress 300 A. Must be able to get an understanding as to the price of K. A. land have advanced K. §5. What we have the promise of Gen Pierce should be about $4 1/2th per acre and assure all parties I shall not agree to any such price - start for Chicago at 9 P. M.

Friday 10

See few buffaloes on our over the plains, have gone south.

Saturday 11

Cold. Got to Kansas City about 6:50. Leave 7:30 A. M. Am disappointed in not finding Mr. Pierce or Price here. return from K City in same sleeping car as I went out in but different conductor.

Monday 13

Rec'd of R. S. True $130 to pay to his membership in the Colo. C.
Tuesday 14

Cold. Busy about house

Wednesday 15

Comfortable telegram from Mr Pratt to come to Chicago

Thursday 16

Pleasant. Start for Chicago 9:45 A. M. Conclude not to go to Colorado until next week. Start for Rockford at 10 o'clock. P.M. Find I am on wrong train get to Turner Junction and stop over night

Friday 17

Go home on 10:30 train

Saturday 18

Busy telegram from Col Pratt to come to Chicago tomorrow morning but find there is no train Sunday morning and feel relieved as I do not want to go on Sunday or travel on business on that day unless necessary. Try to telegraph back but cannot until tomorrow

Sunday 19

Telegraph to Col. Pratt I cannot come until tomorrow

Monday 20. Gave Bradley and Co.

Note on 30 days 1000 1st N. Bank Chicago Start for Denver via Kansas City with E. W. Borum Brothers M. Harrill

Tuesday 21

Entirely rubbed except the word pullman

Wednesday 22

Pleasant day. Buffaloes at Salina, Kansas. Pleasant and warm all day like May see few buffaloes and quite a number of antelope.

Thursday 23

Arrived at Denver on time. Find Mr. Henson and Kelly and Gilley there. Warm morning. Go in the P.M. to Boulder City. Rough road. Reach Boulder 2 P.M. People very anxious for us. Pledges 75 to 100 members. Pratt. Miller
Friday 24

Arrive at Burlington at 2 P.M. go over the land - met gathering at the school house that evening. Talk to the people first then disposed to what is right. Committee appointed to meet tomorrow A.M.

Saturday 25

Fine A.M. Meet committee appointed last night - they agreement to let us have sec 3 to 2 no. for our townsite we giving 1 of sec 33 F 3 as (part payment). All seemed inclined to -- we returned to Denver in the evening.

Monday 27

Arrange with Mr. Byers for the amt of K. K. land we will take being about 23,000 acres. Also file on 5 sec. more Gov. Land north of Burlington - Go to B by way of Erie pay $142.50 freight on 3 car. ? Arrive at B about 7 P.M.

Tuesday 28

Still at work at Burlington to get matters all settled. Meeting at school house in the evening. 50 members subscribers settle with Mrs. Allen pay her $100. on bal.

March

Wednesday 1

Lent Mr. Hardy $4.50 Mr. Emary and Brown go to Denver then they go home to Chicago. They appoint Mr. Mack-Collins trustees in place of Mr. Byers resigned. Write home to Mr. Bliss. Mr. Kelly goes to Denver.

Thursday 2

Beautiful day. Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Hall and Lyon go with me over our townsite with compass find land veries very much. Mr. Kelly returns from Denver. Load of lumber from Morrison Bros. ? Denver.

Friday 3

Beautiful morning but cold Mr. Fawcett goes to the head of the Pleasant Valley ditch and finds everything satisfactory. Mr. Bowen comes from Denver with Mr. Todd and the other members of the Com. of the Western Colony also Mr. Breercy and others of Boston.
Saturday 4

Pleasant. Go to Erie. Mr. Bowen goes to Denver. Also the members of the Western Co. - Mr. Stokes commences with ten Germans on the Colony building 60 x 24. Messrs. Jon Smith and D. Cotton came to Burlington to join the Colony.

Sunday 5

Very beautiful day. Attend church 11x11 Newt Ferday and two other members go to Mrs. Smith's to board - write home and Bliss.

Monday 6

Write home and to Bartlett order lumber of Seymour and Bliss.

Tuesday 7

Go to Erie - Pleasant - Bro. Coffman goes out with engineers to head Pleasant Valley ditch.

Wednesday 8

Pleasant - Laid the corner stone of the 1st building of the Colony. Messrs. Bradbury and Brown from Boston call 2 times - Mr. Kelly gets back from Denver with pair mules - - -

The Rest of Colony house was the first building on the townsite W. N. P.

Thursday 9

11x11 The Rest go out with the Boston men - Holly comes out.

Friday 10

Pleasant morning - go north west to the St Vrain - - ?

Am pleased with the country. Have a meeting of members of the Colony - 23 pay in their initiation fees. Good feeling. Adjourn one week. Men getting along well with the Rest.

Write R. Bonner.

Sunday 12

Monday 13

Send men to the Ditch

Tuesday 14

Working on the Rest

Friday 17

Mr. Randolph comes from Denver does not seem very well pleased with the prospect looks for (?) Mr. Forsyth from the Beal canon comes to see me.

Saturday 18

Mr. Stokes goes to Denver given check for Morrison for lumber for rest, Bro. Nathan comes over from Black Hawks to exchange with Van gives W. H. Dickens check for $1,000 for his land 40 acres - Telegraph Pratt lots in town would be raised (?) the 25

Monday 20

Very pleasant. Several families came to the colony today

Tuesday 21

Fred Rice, Frank Chapman and Mr. Southworth came.

Wednesday 22

Got along nicely with (?) - got (?) certificates from Pratt 71

Thursday 23

Built shed for Salt (?)

Friday 24

Beautiful day. Sent Mr. Turner $200 and took his certificate of membership as security. Had a colony meeting at B. school house, full attendance - harmonious. Esq. Manig's chairman. Voted to try char? in lots and if we fail drew the choice.

Saturday 25

Sold first lots in town. Have a very satisfactory time.

Monday 27

Go to Denver. Look after Colony cus - take up some H. R. lands, we had dropped and dropped some we had taken. Ride down with Elder Vincent.
DIARY OF SETH TERRY

Tuesday 28
Came from Denver

Wednesday 29
Entirely rubbed out

Thursday 30
Went to Denver and sign the 90 contracts with R. A. company

Friday 31
Came home from Denver - let at Eq. Wetts (?) office

April

Saturday 1
Selling considerable lots - pleasant and everything passes off well - Mr. Coifman does most of the talking so I do not feel very well.

Sunday 2
Mr. Terry tells of a sudden attack of illness

Tuesday 4
Feel better but no appetite - keep in the house

Wednesday 5
Go about my usual business - hear Bro. Bliss has broken his leg - Things move smoothly in the Colony -- warm

Thursday 6
Feel quite well - Mr. Bassett helps make out my March Statement

Friday 7
Paid Mr. Deckin 109.10 of this
Saturday 8

Pleasant morning but commenced showing in the P.M.
Mr. Pratt and Dallant Y. Rice came from Denver in the P.M.
having come in Sat for the B. V. train

Monday 10

Very bad getting about Mr. Pratt goes to Denver

Tuesday 11

Girls go to Colony house to work -- Mt. Bartlett came to town

Wednesday 12

Said C. Ritzcr 65c wheat at 5 o'clock per lb

Thursday 13

Pleasant -- Mr. Pratt came back to the Colony -- Colony meeting
in the evening -- Matters moved off quite pleasantly

Friday 14

Cool -- Southworth visited my house on the corner of Terry
at 3 -- Ave. 6.3 named at the suggestion of Mr. Coffman
and in return I named Mr. Coffman's name for the next street
and it was so called

Saturday 16

Very pleasant -- am gardening -- put in potatoes and corn
peas and radishes in between Mr. Pratt started for home

Meeting tonight all members

Tuesday 18

Wednesday 19

Sent 500 to Bank by Mr. Haymond and a check to Mr. Kelly
for 1050 and one to Halliday for 400

Thursday 20

Very windy and the old inhabitants say there has been more
wind this spring than at any time since 18
Friday 21

Take four 40 acre lots near the lake in sec 16 T.3 N. w.69
R. 3 True came from Aurora. Got pair of mules of Mr Short
with Edward Bates for 50.5 with harness. $4 paid and $1 the
balance.

Saturday 22

Quite a number came yesterday and today -- commence to
shingle the Colony house but 1/3 South side done.

Sunday 23

Clouds up during the day and rain in the P.M. x x
Snows all night -- never felt much worse than when it
commenced to rain because of the state of things in the
Colony house.

Monday 24

Snows nearly all day. Fix things at the Colony house well as
possible.

Tuesday 25

Meeting this Eve -- meeting passed off pleasantly.

Wednesday 26

Pleasant but cold for the time of the year.

Thursday 27

Very pleasant. Buy 2 loads of potatoes of Scout 1000 lbs at
$3 per lb.

Friday 28

Rowland commences to build his shop 12 x 16
May 1871.

Diary of Seth Terry

Tuesday 2.
Election day. Brother Watson and sister Mrs. Whitworth came.
Gave J.N. Jones M.D. $5.00.

Wednesday 3.
Go to the mountains with Brother and Mrs. Whitworth and some of the girls. Delightful ride.

Thursday 4.
Very warm. Go over the Colony Line East and North.

Friday 5.
Warm morning. Travel over the plains. Take cold.

Saturday 6.
Start for Rockford. Leave Denver at 8 p.m., little rain.

Sunday 7.
On the railroad, see thousands of Buffalo.

Tuesday 9.
Arrive at Chicago at 8 p.m. Go to Rockford at 4 p.m. Find folks comfortably well.

I have a bad cold on my lungs.

Friday 12.
Load a car for Colorado. My cough quite troublesome.

Monday 15.
J.A. Cole, A. Cost came from Chicago at 9:05 p.m.

Tuesday 16.
Got rid of the car, of timber to Woodruff and Macaire.

Wednesday 10.

Friday 19.
Loading car.

Tuesday 23.
Busy loading car.

Thursday 25.

Begin to pack. Give deed of lot 13 Blk. 31; (year) addition to Rockford to John Bailey.

Sunday 26.
The last Sabbath I expect to spend in Rockford. Do not regret leaving as I did Aurora.

Monday 29.
Hurry up loading car, get it off in the p.m.

Tuesday 30.
Leave Rockford at 6-30 a.m. I go to Chicago, rest of family to Aurora by way of Junction C.E. Mendell and Farm this p.m.
Reach Aurora at 6-30 leave at 11 p.m. with all my family but Joe.

Wednesday 31.
On the road to Colorado all well.

June 1871

Thursday 1.
Still on the way; all well.

Friday 2.
Reach Denver at 7 a.m. and Longmont at 2 p.m. first house partly gone.

Monday 5.
Write letters today; all well. Borrow $200. of J. Townley.

Tuesday 6.
Paid on Terry $16. 1st to Rembray $500. received; sets 150.00
June 1871

Wednesday 7
Mark busy about house and lumber yard. Partlet goes to Jimtown to see after Bowman and Buchanan's lumber. Seen a bear.

Thursday 8
Southworth and others go after the bear in the mountains.
Set garden fence posts.

Friday 9
Plant seeds from Department. Mrs Pratt and Mrs Thompson and Miss Rowley come. One load of N.H. goods came from Krie.
Concluded trade with Bowman and Buchanan on lumber.

Saturday 10
Set Mr Allen to work at horse barn and R.S. True painting but go myself with E. Bates after goods at Krie.

Monday 12
Working getting settled.

Tuesday 13
Mrs Thompson and party came. Col Pratt, Mr Second and Miss Persis Rowley. Mrs Thompson at last donated the building and library called The Thompson Library in the town of Longmont W.H.T.

Wednesday 14
Mrs Pratt and party go to Greely.

Thursday 15
Mrs Thompsons Strawberry Festival at the Library building. A good turnout, about 300 present.

Friday 16
Mrs T. and party start for home.

Sunday 18
(see Strawberry Festival mentioned on opposing page was given by Mrs Thompson at the opening of the library. She had ordered the berries from the east but they failed to arrive so canned berries were used W.H.T.

July 1871

Thursday 6
First prayer meeting in Longmont. Good meeting. Mr Bucking and wife came to board at $10. per week.

Saturday 8
First Quarterly meeting of the M.E. Church in the school house in Longmont. Elder Vincent preaches.

Sunday 9

Monday 10
Quarterly conference S. Terry elected Trustee.
July

Sunday 16
Bro. Van preached in the morning and Mr. Jackson in the p.m.
Presbyterians organized a church.
(Rev. Sheldon Jackson afterward famous for his missionary
work in Alaska, W.H.T.)

Monday 17
Organized a Good Templar Lodge 40 members. Called Pleasant Valley
Lodge.

Tuesday 18
Mr Marble and son went to Denver. plastering building.

Thursday 20
Conference meeting in Denver.

Saturday 22
Go to Denver to conference. Bishop James preaches. I am chosen
chairman of the Laymen's Conference. Stop at Mellish House.
Heavy shower at Longmont.

Monday 24
Go home Colo. Colony take possession of the office pay rent for
one year $100. down. Hall and son take possession of upper story
Shell charge at the rate of $150. per year.

Wednesday 26
Mr Marble and Mr Emerson go to the mountains. Learn to cut
In Esq Wells' hands.

Monday 31
C.S. Bliss commenced boarding, also J.W. Lincoln.

August

J. Freely commenced touring.

Tuesday 1

Buckingham settles all his board bill up to this date.

Thursday 3

Wednesday 9

Mr Dunlap with us. Agricultural Editor of Chicago Tribune.

Thursday 10

Colony meeting. Report of Auditing Com.

Friday 11

Had Mr Todd and Allen working on basement.

Saturday 12

Rented upper left office to Rev. Mr. Peterson for one year at $10.
per month.

Monday 14

Read a dreadful wound from the crank of public well on Main street
while trying to help them raise the old pump. Was knocked down and
had left arm dislocated. People thought I was killed. Dr Jones and
Dr Martin set my shoulder. My wound on my forehead was over two
inches long laid bare to the skull. Cannot sleep because of the
excessive soreness of my head. The injury which later relieved
in the accident described on opposite page caused him more or less
pain and trouble all his life and ultimately his death."W.H.T.)

Thursday 24

Ride out with Mr Buckingham.

Saturday 26

Bro. Millington and family commenced housekeeping up-stairs.

With me 4 weeks at 2$ per week.
August

Sunday 27

Another birthday 31 -- fifty one -- getting to be an old man. At present I feel it. O God I earnestly beseech thee pardon all my sins this birthday morning and grant me more of Thy Heavenly Grace.

Thursday 31

Herbert sick; Call Dr. Jones. Write Col. Frett.

Friday 1

September

Rented front office to the Colony for one year for $100. to apply on my acct. from Aug. 24. I am not so well, not over-done.

Herbert quite sick.

Monday 4

I went today to look after Colony matters. A number of Colonists have gone to Denver to file on Gov. land.

Tuesday 5

Beautiful weather but neither myself or family are in a condition to enjoy it. Belle and Rose left for Camp Meeting.

Wednesday 6

Herbert better. N.S. True filed for rather put on auction on 100 acres Gov. Land in Sec. 2.

Friday 8

Rain all day and most of the night. Let me say again that it is very hard to earn $100. per month.

Saturday 9

Rainy morning -- rent Dr. Rice house to Mr. Haxt for one month at $10. per month; he paid first month's rent.

Sunday 10

Belle, Rose from camp meeting -- going to town -- to preaching.

Saturday 15

Gave trust deed to Emerson and Buckingham for six months on my place for $2,500 one (7) comes due March 15-1670 at 4% per cent per month. Expenses $46.00. Gave Bowman and Buchanan $200. on Terry and Bliss act, the notes were signed by me personally.

Election of six Trustees.

Monday 16

First meeting of new Trustees.

Thursday 21

Go to Denver with D. Bennett to territorial fair -- see J. J. Hall and get his note for $747. and trust deed for five mos.

Friday 22

At territorial Fair.

Saturday 23

Came home from the fair.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homestead</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 acres sec 9</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 &quot; &quot; 23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lot &quot; 63</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &quot; &quot; 64</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 &quot; &quot; 64</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumber shed</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Real Estate</td>
<td>$6,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Mortgage</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$3,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
September

| Due E. & B. | $1,000 |
| " R.R. | 1,100 |
| " N.B. | 1,300 |
| " B & R | 5,000 |
| " P & R | 1,000 |
| " S. & Co | 300 |
| " C & W | 200 |
| " W & M | 100 |
| 1st. | 200 |

$4,000

Send to Col. Flett for three tickets for Bartlett.

Wednesday 27

Hearden fixed my doors.

October

- Saturday 7

Great fire commenced in Chicago.

Tuesday 10

Great fire at Chicago extinguished after burning three nights and two days and proving to be the greatest fire on record happening in time of peace.

Wednesday 11

Mr Dye left D.W. Rice's house.

Friday 13

Very cold -- Bartlett went to Denver for his family.

Saturday 14

Ice an inch thick -- C. L. Bill into Emerson and Buckingham's bonds for collection.

Sunday 15

Very pleasant -- J. W. Bartlett's family came from Conn., being delayed on acct. of the Chicago fire -- they only reached Denver this morning and came from D. With D. Bennett -- all well.

Tuesday 17

Bartlett working on his house.

Saturday 21

Quarterly meeting -- Bro. Vincent preached in the evening.

Sunday 22

Bro. Vincent preaches a great sermon in the morning.

Saturday 23

Gave T. A. Rice due bill to Bel. all else, to date $44.00

Thursday Nov. 2

November

Built cistern holding about 90 tis. -- cost about $20.

Friday 3

J. W. Lincoln surveyor very sick -- Wrote Mr Bliss, Spalding Colo. (Mr Lincoln who was Colony surveyor died. The first in Longmont. Was buried on the bluff east of town as no cemetery had then been located. W. H. T.)

Died
November

Friday, 10

Hetzel moved into Mr Rice house---to pay $15.00 per month.

Monday, 13

Charles S Bliss commenced school in Dist. No 7, up Leith and No 7 Creek---has $35.00 per month and board.

Tuesday, 14

Paid Emerson and Buckingham $57.50 inst., on my note of $2500.

for one month---Herbert went to the mountains with True, Southworth and Blanchard hunting.

Wednesday, 15

Took lein on A. E. Benson's house and shop for 1500. Signed deeds of lots in blk. 63. 6 in no in place if the one the hotel is built on to G.W. & E. Jennings and Mr Longstreet of Chicago.

Saturday, 16

Rec'd of Mr Owen 16 poles and 4 posts---are to sell them at market price or let him have them back--Rent upper story and front office in our office on Main St, for $15. per month.

Monday, 20

Went to Denver with Esq. Wells and Mr Streeter and found Mr Atwood there---Adjusted matters with Mr Byers concerning the $6000 due on first payment for lands---Surrendered the lands between (Leith and?) and the Boulder and Sec. 13 near Erie by which means we satisfied the debt and reserved about 17,000 acres mostly between the St. Vrain and the divide north, which with the Gov.'s lands within the scope of S.R.R., lands will make at least 40,000 acres---as much as we can ever irrigate---we also paid for the North west 1/4 of Sec. 20, T. 6., R. 86 by which means we shall be able to get a clear title of the S.W. by Sec. 10.

N. R. 69 as D.S. Coffman gives title when he gets title of S. Quarter of 56---came home from Denver.

Thursday, 23

Snows nearly all day---hard luck for stock on the plains---

A. Bates came from Denver--Amt, interest due the R. R. Co. 1872 $3,156.14

Friday, 24

A. Bates came to my house to board.

Saturday, 25

E. Bates goes to Big Thompson with Mrs Wiseman of Denver and her son.

Monday, 27

Continues cold.

Thursday, 30

Thanksgiving--A. Bates 6---Father Coffman with me, S. Southworth, A. Blanchard Mr Williams R. S. True S. Bliss and Jennie and Jennie Bertlett---at our house in the evening. Bro. Bertlett sick with him till twelve o'clock---Cold morning.

Friday, Dec. 1

December

Cold morning.

Saturday, 3

Texas at Boulder. Personal on $1500 x 15 mills Terry and Bliss.

2000---True R. S. 150 X $350---Can pay $350.00 in county orders which are worth 75 cents on a dollar.

Monday, 4

Cold morning. Go to Boulder City with E. T. Coffman to attend Probate Court in the case of Mewett vs C. C. Co.
December 1871. Monday 4. Continued
Stop at the Colorado House--- Warmer-- Stay all night.

Tuesday 5

No appearance of Fawcett.

Wednesday 6

Gave Henry Carroll notes for $350. Dated Aug. 1, 1871 at 12 per cent.
Due in six mos. viz-Feb. 1, 1872 all the balance paid.

Thursday 7

Warmer-- Took up Tn B's note of $1000. Lave another for 30 days
for $140. Sold A. Bates paint 1944 lbs. kegs included.
Paid in full.

(Lyceum revived?)

Friday 8

Signed a note with R. W. True for $192.83 payable to Wilson Clark of Aurora one year from date.

Bot. 10,000 native shingles of Mountain paid $6.00 per l.

Thursday 11

Go up St Vrain Creek with surveyor Esq. Wells and Baker to make
arrangements with the Trustees of the Elmington Co. to purchase upper end of same. Very stormy all day.

Friday 12

Cold but pleasant-- Snow about 10 inches deep on a level.
Stock suffering-- send Fred J. Stanton see Territorial Agricultural Society on duty, of the present condition of the Colony.

Monday 15

Christmas Eve-- S. S. Festival at the library hall... good time--
took about $23.60.

Wednesday 16

Go up St Vrain to attend Indian meeting.

Thursday 17

Warmer-- Snow melting

Friday 18

Hold weather.

Saturday 19

Snow mostly gone.

Memoranda:

David A. Chever
Chas. C. Chever
Richard J. Whitsett

City Denver

Ex Gov. Hunt
Corner 6 & Larimer St

Peter Magness 6 miles south of Denver
East Bank of Platte
Locating committee
Henry D. Emery
P. J. Kelly
Seth Terry
December

Wm. R. Byers
R. Mountain News

W. H. Holliday and Co.

Sherman Ivy
J. W. Bacon
Vernon
Trumbell Co., Ohio

John M. True
Warren
Trumbell Co., Ohio

Thomas Clark
Waterloo City
De Kalb Co., Indiana

Geo. S. King
care of W. S. Noyes
169-28 St., Chicago

Evan Rea
Greenfronts?
Wise, Jr.
Creely

Kliska S. Brown
Rockford, one membership

J. Gillson
207 Walnut St.,
Randleph st. car, set off cor. Rock.

Send Col. Pratt charter at once.

Chas. Altman---- Township 3 R.70 sec. 32 S.W.61, S.E. N.W. of S.E. N.W. of S.E.
Has made improvements 12 mos. since

E. Forsaith, Boulder Col. care of Winnion and Colmack Co.
by Bear Canon road 14 miles to toll gate -- enquire for Forsaith Mill 8 miles from T.G.

H. Bronson--Genl. Fq.t, Av., Omaha.

Safe at Citizens
Trees of Dillion
Diary of Sherb Terry

1871

Memoranda.

Written about Incorporation  $150,000
Byers about lands--drops Bank.

R R Sections

Due on freight $29.00
Mellings Saw Mill

Acct. of Paint we got, of J. Fraley of Rockford and taken to
Colorado:
300 lbs, Sand 36.00
26 Gals, Oil 29.34
10 " Turp. 7.00
2 " Varnish 8.50
1 " Japs. 1.50
50-lbs Zinc 7.00
Bls 1.00
Cans of pig 1.75

$29.09

Mr. Mumford, br by cash (note) 500.00
By cash 150.00
" " 70.00
" Cans about 50.76
" 17 Hens 60c 10.00

760.96

Interest

To dif-on hogs 6.00

J. H. Bartlett br.
By labor from Apr. 12/71 to Sept. 1st 3.28

Men 150
Lot 40

232.50

By sundries 4.73

237.23

Southworth order given by Bartlett 28.54

208.71
Lands given up to the R.R. Co, Nov. 1871.

All of Sec 13, 1 ½ 60
Part " 19.2 "
All " 21.2 69"
" 23 "
" 25 "
" 27 "
" 33 "
Part " 18 "

Cost of House built in Longmont 1871.

Lumber Doors etc, being Terry & Bliss Bill $1481.93
Carpenters Bill $1220.00
Masons " $84.18
Painters " $200.00
Glass & Putty $76.00
Digging Cellar & Cistern $3703.11
2 Lots 50--40-- $90.00

$5793.11

Invested in Longmont.

House & Lots $4,600
My two Mem'ps $310
Jessie's $156
Herbert's $155
Manderville 4775 $155

Quite often Mr Terry does not put any dollar mark on decimals.

L. E. C.
Incidents of my last Buffalo Hunt.

Had there been a bounty placed upon the heads of buffaloes twenty-five years ago their destruction could not have been more complete than has resulted from the reckless manner in which they have been treated. To one unacquainted with the facts it will seem incredible that less than a quarter of a century since there were millions of buffaloes and antelopes roaming over the plains between the Missouri river and the Rocky Mountains. Within this territory is included that tract designated not many years since as the "Great American Desert" and while we of the present generation have learned to smile at the ignorance of those days and call the desert idea a myth, still when the whole truth is known it will most surely appear that the desert theory is more than half true. During some seasons, let one pass over these plains and it will seem that hardly a mouse could find subsistence, and yet nearly the entire surface of the ground is covered with a short moss-like grass which is so tenacious of life that it retains vitality through the dreariest season and in the spring shows some signs of growth. This buffalo grass as it is properly called, is very nutritious and buffaloes and antelopes would thrive and fatten on it. Every season is not equally void of moisture but occasionally very heavy rains fall, and the dry and thirsty land seems to drink in the welcome floods. Then the whole face of the earth changes and almost any crop will produce abundantly, but these wet seasons are exceptional and while many have been induced to locate on these lands because of such propitious seasons they usually regret their folly when for years following they see their crops thrown away.

During the winter season the great masses of the buffaloes were wont to congregate on the more southern portion of this range that extended from Mexico on the south to the British possessions on the north. As the spring opened and the frost started they commenced their movement northward and kept in fresh feed all the season through, and when the frosts began to appear in the far north they commenced to retreat their steps and finally when winter came they would have reached their former stamping ground.

While this migrating propensity was true of the great majority of the vast herds, yet there were smaller bands that seemed attached to certain localities where water was convenient and there was some protection from the storms of winter.

From these herds the Indians of the plains obtained subsistence both during the summer and winter seasons, and it was true of the Indians that they never killed an animal unless for food. They would no more think of killing for sport than an owner of a herd of cattle would go into his herd and shoot them down for fun.
Had this semi-desert region been allotted to the Indians and the native herds that roamed over them been given into their keeping, it would no doubt have secured the well-being of both the same and the keepers. There may have been fewer cattle "kings" and there would also have been less of destitution on the part of the unfortunate people who have unwisely located on those arid lands, hoping to gain a living by cultivating the lands that are only fit for grazing.

Little diminution in the numbers of those immense herds was noticed until the construction of the Pacific Rail Road. In the spring soon after the completion of the Kansas Pacific Rail Road, the writer passed over it from Kansas City to Denver, when near the boundary line between Kansas and Colorado, I was awakened one morning by the stopping of the train and the constant screeching of the engine's whistle, looking out of the window I saw we were in the midst of an immense herd of buffaloes, that extended on every hand nearly as far as one could see, and it was with difficulty that the train was forced through the dense mass of living moving beasts. Everything in the shape of a gun was brought into use and some animals were killed outright while some carried away charges, from which they would afterward die. This may be said to be the commencement of the slaughter of the innocents. I had occasion to pass over this road many times during the next few years and saw on either side thousands of dead buffalo shot down from the cars in mere wantonness only to feed wolves and buzzards. The same was true in regard to the Union Pacific Rail Road. At the same time settlements were closing in on every side and the slaughter became general.

It was in December of 1873 that I started on what proved to be my last buffalo hunt with my son Herbert and sixteen who cared for our team. We left our ranch near the foothills in Colorado, directly east of Long's Peak, and kept down the divide between the St Vrain and Thompson Creeks, reaching the South Platte near its junction with the Cache la Poudre the first day, camping in a corral during the night. We were on our way early the next morning, crossing the Poudre we kept down on the north side of the Platte, passing during the day what was probably the name of the first white man that ever settled in what's now the State of Colorado. He had left his New England home and travelling west till he reached the outskirts of civilization when he fell in with and joined himself to a band of Indians in the plains, took a Squaw for wife and settled in this far away valley of the South Platte. This was many years before any emigration to this section. The second night we camped in a deserted cabin and were ready in the morning to continue our journey down the river. The third day which proved one of considerable interest we passed "Fremont's Orchard". This is a fine grove of Cottonwood trees on the banks of the river. Bearing a striking resemblance to a distance to an apple orchard. It was here that John C Fremont afterward General Fremont, camped for a time on one of his expeditions across the continent, and not far from here resided a Spanish Mexican by the name of Marianna Berdino who acted as guide to Fremont and also to other adventurers in an early day. Although Marianna had two or three Squaws for wives he was never a favorite with the Indians but carried to his grave several ounces of lead received as mementos of their regard.
Along the river, in the grove, we noticed stumps of trees cut off as smoothly as if cut with an axe, some of them were at least a foot in diameter. We found that these trees had been cut down by beavers and floated down the stream to a favorable spot where they had been so interlaced and firmly fixed, that, with the accumu-
lation of drift wood and sand, a permanent dam had been formed across the whole width of the river or a hundred yards or more, thus forming a pond of many acres. In this still water were scores of little cone-shaped mounds looking like partially submerged hay fields. These mounds were composed of grass, sticks, and mud, as firmly knit together that it was very difficult to get an entrance into them. The place of ingress was under water but after they gain an entrance they rise above the water line where they have a comfortable home. Examining one that was captured we found their teeth were like keen edged chisels and their tails like trowels; these are the instruments they use in building.

Our fourth day drive brought us to the junction of the Platte with the Platte, a distance of about one hundred and twenty-five miles from the mountains, and into the midst of the best hunting ground. Here we found a party who had been sometimes on the ground and had built a six cabin. Our number had now increased to seven-
ten, who all occupied for the night the ground floor of the cabin, which would not have been so bad for a cold night had it not been for "Story teller" who made one of our number. We talk of fish stories as taking the palm but just listen to a hunter's tale, to one who has penetrated the jungles of India, the wilds of Africa, to say nothing of our own country and you will call your hat to him.

Our first morning was clear and crisp, such a morning as is found nowhere else but on these arid plains. To the south and east nothing but bare plains but to the northwest, the east banks of the Platte rose into bluffs which hid the prospect in that direction. Some of our number took up the bed of the Platte which like many of the creeks on these plains, is dry during a great part of the year, but by digging a few feet in the sandy bed, water can be found, and sometimes where the sand stone strata crops out, the water rises to the surface and a pool is formed which is sure to deliver after travelling quite a distance from camp we climbed the bluffs on the east and such a sight met our eyes: to the north and northeast was an immense herd of buffaloes, led on by a band of wild horses. It was a grand spectacle, many thousands were in that moving mass, but our astonish-
ment and wonder were soon turned to fear, this resistless throng were coming directly our way and well we knew that no small obstacle could turn them from their course. We remembered having just passed a deep gulley in the valley below, and to this we hastened but none too quick, for on came the rushing mighty hosts. First the beautiful horses which had never known cit or bridle, then a multitude of deer and antelope, followed by an innumerable host of buffaloes. They passed just enough to miss the pit in which lay seven scared hunters. As they passed the earth trembled as though shaken by an earthquake, the dust hid everything from our eyes and there we lay, how long it would be hard to tell, it seemed an age. Would not some of them stumble in upon us, there was no room for another, but the end came, the rush died away, the cloud of dust settled and we crawled out among some struggling.
cows, the calves and some of the bulls we gathered in, and returned to camp. This great herd was on the way to the river, where, having satisfied their thirst, they found themselves cut off from further advance, and scattered back over the plains. After this it was not hunting but partook of the character of a "round-up," we just selected such as suited us and soon secured our loads.

Previous to our coming, there had been two hunters in this locality who had killed hundreds of buffaloes only securing the hides and tongues. They boasted of having killed eighty-two one afternoon. Of course they could not save even the hides from such a number. There was a band of Ute Indians in this neighborhood who were very indignant at the reckless slaughter of their game, as they deemed the buffaloes, and after these hunters had secured fifteen hundred skins and partially dried them, putting them in what they supposed a secure place, these Indians found them and piling brush and buffalo chips on and about them, they set fire to them and destroyed the whole lot, and yet the Indians never objected to our killing all we could take away, but were very kindly to us.

Among our number was a young man whose feet were yet quite tender, but he had learned to ride a bronco and throw a lasso with considerable skill, and he verily thought himself a full-fledged cowboy. He took it into his head that he would capture a buffalo calf and carry it home as a trophy of his valor, so mounting his pony, with his lasso in hand, he started out toward a cow and calf feeding in sight of the camp, and with little difficulty he threw his rope over the young bovine, and brought him up with a short run. With his prey secured, he started for camp, but what a surprise awaited our hero, the calf no sooner felt the halter drew than he set up such a bawl as only a calf can make, and then in five minutes came running and bellowing a hundred enraged buffaloes. They surrounded our cowboy, and his captive and such pawing of the ground and unearthly music he never before heard, but he had sense enough left to cast off his lasso from his saddle and make for camp, just soon enough to save his hide, for in a very few minutes more both horse and rider would have been trodden into the earth. The change that came over the boy was truly amusing. A few minutes ago he was forthwith with such an air of importance, his sombre thrown back, strolling away as though he owned the earth, as soon returning his hat over his pale face, one eye on the camp and one on his pursuers, he never heard the last of the buffalo calf.

In the evening a party of three came to camp and while two of them were getting supper ready the third one went out and shot six fine animals, so all they had to do in the morning was to load up and return.

After the day's hunt, before referred to, we took the team and went out to gather up our load, taking nothing but a knife and axe, as we cut the animals into four quarters without taking off the hide, as the meat was better preserved in this way.

Getting some distance from camp we came upon a buffalo, lying alone, which excited my curiosity and I left the team to go toward him to learn the cause of his being thus alone.

Incidents of my first buffalo hunt by Seth Terry.
started for me with his awful roar, I leaped between the cowboy’s part and ran as fast as my legs would carry me, in fact it was another bull run, but I reached the wagon just in time to escape his horns. The horses and driver were about as much frightened as I was and ready to move on; after a little reflection I felt ashamed of myself, knowing that a buffalo hunter never runs in a straight line when pursued by his game and I began to wish a repetition of this opportunity and I did not have long to wait, for a little further along lay another fine young animal, and against the evident plea of my son, and the evident reluctance of the horses, we drove near to this fellow. When I somewhat cautiously approached him, with my axe on my shoulder, with a spring, quick as thought and a terrifying roar, he came for me, The horses reared and shortened, and the driver called me off, but I had a scheme to carry out, and I would not yield, so I started to run in a circle and the buffalo started after me, but very soon got puzzled, he did not understand my tactics, but I kept up this play of passing till my pursuer weakened and at last I sprang for him, striking him with all my strength with the edge of the ax across the small of his back. This brought his hind parts down and now tracing himself with his forelegs, he set up a roar which I feared more than anything else, but this may put me in the same predicament as the calf catcher was, but I moved away till I brought him down, and killed his noise, but to kill a buffalo as we kill an ox, is out of the question, for their heads are protected with a thick mass of hair that makes it impossible to kill them by striking them on the head. After cutting off his head I quartered him and with sixteen other quarters of this good beef as we ever eaten we started for home, and this was my last buffalo hunt.

Seth Terry

Longmont Colo.
El Paso County
Colorado Springs
Colorado

When General Palmer and Doctor Bell first came to El Paso County neither of them were married. General Palmer married Queen Mellon, eldest daughter of E. F. Mellon (one of General Palmer's party on his Railroad survey) on November 30, 1870.

The day after the wedding they sailed for England where they were to meet Doctor Bell in London. General Palmer consulted with the great engineer Rowley and with General Richard Strachey, Royal Engineer, who had introduced narrow gauge railroads into India with the metre gauge. They visited the Katiinng railroad, a two foot gauge in Wales, and decided on a three foot gauge for their new railroad in the West.

Rails were ordered from Wales, thirty pounds to the yard, to be sent to Colorado for the new railroad.

Doctor Bell married in England about that same time and the two young brides came to the new colony at its very beginning.

Early in 1872 Doctor Bell went to San Francisco to consult with General heroine for the acquisition for General Palmer of valuable railroad concessions, which he had obtained from Jaureg, the President of the Mexican Republic.

On his return journey, having accomplished his work, he had the experience of being snowed in somewhere on the Central Pacific Railroad. While Doctor Bell went to the Pacific coast on the railroad companies business General Palmer went to Mexico accompanied by Mrs. Palmer and Miss Rose Kingsley. General heroine had gone to meet General Palmer in Mexico and there they laid the foundation for General Palmer's railroad system in Mexico.

The trip through Mexico had been a very arduous one but by the Fourth of July 1872 the party was back in the United States and at Richmond, Virginia were joined by Doctor and Mrs. Bell.

On their return to Colorado Springs General Palmer and Doctor Bell began the building of their well known homes Glen Eyrie and Brierhurst. The Colorado Springs Company had already made plans for the starting of the town Manitou and quite a number of buildings were up by 1872 including the Manitou House, a hotel, and quite a magnificent one for that day.

Doctor and Mrs. Bell lived at the Manitou House the winter of 1872 and 1873, while their own house was being built. (A man named Fane was the first to buy a residence lot and build a house in Manitou that was on the site on which the Berkeley house was built a few years later.)
Mr. Pine's cottage is spoken of by Doctor Bell as a very attractive one. Doctor Bell received the deed for his lot on the twenty-ninth of August 1872 and at once began the building of a beautiful stone house east of Manitou. In time he made the grounds very beautiful and was always pointed out to tourists as they passed by on their way to Manitou.

It was natural that the Palmers and the Bells should be the social leaders in the community and they were well fitted for it.

Mrs. Palmer, only twenty at the time of her marriage, was a vivacious and intelligent woman; friendly and kindly and very enthusiastic about the new Colony and its successful development. Fitted as one writer says "to shine even at the brilliant courts of Europe".

Mrs. Palmer adapted herself to the difficulties and hardships of pioneer life in a remarkable way. The success of the Colony project was uncertain and all the money General Palmer and his friends could get together was invested in it. Money for luxuries such as could have been brought from the East was not available for several years, but Mrs. Palmer was not daunted, her bright charming personality was as much an asset in the development of the community as was that of the wise planning of her husband.

For several years the future of Colorado Springs, as well as that of Palmer and his associates, was very uncertain, owing to the contest between the Santa Fe and the Denver and Rio Grande railroads for right of way through the Royal Gorge.

General Palmer had made a survey in 1871-72 through the Royal Gorge for road. "Litigation went on over a period of several years and at one time armed force was resorted to. The construction of the road was stopped. General Palmer was in financial straits and his associates also. The story of this contest has been written many times. Hall, the historian says, "The battle for possession of the Canon of the Arkansas was one of the great Romances of early railroad building in the West."

General Palmer won, and throughout the contest he maintained that strict integrity and sense of justice and right which characterized the man throughout his life. He was opposed to armed force in the contest for the right of way and demanded that it be settled by the court.

"To what length and breadth the magnificent conception of General Palmer has grown, one glance at a railroad map will reveal. It is the keystone of the transportation arch in the Continental Divide, connecting two oceans."
With the winning of the right of way for the Rio Grande through the canon of the Arkansas the future of Colorado Springs as well as the personal fortunes of General Palmers and his associates was assured.

The legal decision was given in 1880 and through the years while the legal battle was being waged Mrs. Palmer was continuously active in the social and civic life of the Colony. As everyone here seems to know she organized and taught the first school in Colorado Springs. Her friends, Rose Kingsley and Mrs. Liller were her assistants, Mrs. Palmer had a beautiful voice and sang well and many entertainments were given. Maurice Kingsley, brother of Rose Kingsley was another popular singer.

Balls were given in the one hotel which was on the corner of Cascade and Pike's Peak avenues where the first stake for the town was driven. Mr. Frank Hamp says that at the first dance he attended her there were thirty-five single men and only five single ladies. There were a number of married people, but it seems to have been the fashion for single men to dance only with single ladies, and the five present at that ball had to divide every dance with several young men. That may have been the beginning of the "cut in" fashion of later years.

Madam Hamp came from England to Colorado Springs with three sons and one daughter in 1877. The Hamp home soon became a center for many pleasant gatherings. With so many Englishmen here it was natural that they should resort to fox hunting for recreation. The meet was at Madam Hamp's house and the mounts were of all sorts and conditions of animals. Foxes were not always accommodating enough to come within reach of the "hunters" so they often used a piece of meat to drag over the course. The dogs were held in Madam Hamp's dining room until all was ready for the "hunt". Then the "drag" would go ahead lifting the piece of meat occasionally to break the scent.

The Palmers during their financial straits lived in a small house in Colorado Springs. Soon after the contest over the railroad right of way was settled, the work on the house in Glen Eyrie went forward and the Palmers entertained there most delightfully. Mrs. Palmer is spoken of as a charming hostess. She was handsome and enjoyed beautiful surroundings and beautiful clothes but cared little for jewelry. Three daughters were born to the Palmers, Elsa, Dorothy and Marjorie. Marjorie, the youngest was born in November 1881. The Palmers did not try to dominate the social life of Colorado Springs. What
they did was natural and considerate always. One of their delightful annual entertainments was a Christmas party for the children of the faculty of Colorado College. That occurred between Christmas and New Year's Day. Carriages were sent with proper attendants and the children were called for at their own homes in time for a mid-day dinner at Glen Eyrie. The dinner itself was always exciting as they had "favors" in the days when they were new even in the East and "moulded" ice cream when it was such a novelty few people had even heard of it. After dinner was over, an entertainment was provided; sometimes a magician would do wonderful tricks. Then the children were sent home so delighted they could hardly wait for another Christmas to come around. Every year something new and delightful was in store for the "faculty children" and General Palmer was always present, entering into the fun of it even after his accident and he was in a wheelchair and up to the last Christmas of his life.

The Palmers used their beautiful "Castle" home for delightful entertainments which all their friends and acquaintances enjoyed for while General Palmer and his family had all the marks of aristocrats they were democratic in their friendliness.

There was one very large room with long windows and an organ loft, in this room musicians were often given. The musicians of the town, both amateur and professional were often invited to take part in musicals at Glen Eyrie.

Handel's Messiah and other oratorios were given there by local musicians. The standard of music in Colorado Springs has been high from its very beginning. We have had many noted musicians living here for years at a time, drawn here probably for the healthful climate and the attractiveness of the town and its surroundings. Some have spent their time composing and all have contributed to the pleasure and benefit of the community.

Mrs. Palmer's life was a very active one and full of interest but it was not very long. Her heart became affected and General Palmer took her to England and left her with friends having reason to hope for her complete recovery. She died suddenly on the twenty-eighth of December 1894 at the age of forty-four. She is buried in Evergreen Cemetery in Colorado Springs.

After Mrs. Palmer's death the house at Glen Eyrie was rebuilt, the old one being pulled down. It is a castle in style and size and is built of native stone, much of it brought from the mountains on flat cars, and with great care to preserve the lichen that was on it.
Hamlin Garland gives a beautiful description of Glen Eyrie and one of the garden parties given there after a visit he made to Mr. Louis K. Ehrich in Colorado Springs. He says, "The drive across the mesa was like a journey into some far country, passage to a land which was neither America nor England, neither east or west."

"To reach the Castle we entered a gate at the mouth of a narrow wooded canon. (There is a beautiful lodge covered with English ivy at the gate which may not have been built at the time Mr. Garland was there. It was the home of the gatekeeper of course, and was as lovely and picturesque as any lodge in old England.) We drove for nearly a mile toward the west through a most beautiful garden in which all the native shrubs and wild flowers had been assembled and planted with exquisite art. People were streaming in over the mountain roads, some on horseback, some on bicycles, some in glittering gaily painted wagons, and when we reached the lawn before the great stone mansion we found a very curious and interesting throng of guests and in the midst of them, the General, tall, soldierly, clothed in immaculate linen, wearing the broad western hat, was receiving his friends assisted by his three pretty young daughters." "The house was a veritable chateau; the garden a wonderland of Colorado plants and flowers, skillfully displayed among the native ledges and scattered along the bases of the cliffs whose rugged sides unclosed the mansion's grounds."

"The towers (of gray stone) were English but the plants and blooms were native to the Rampart Hills." Had Mr. Garland gone back a year or two later he would have found (in addition to Colorado flowers and shrubs) flowers, shrubs and trees from all parts of the world, especially from England.

"In a very real fashion "Glen Eyrie" bodied forth the singular, powerful character of the owner who was once an English squire, a Pennsylvania Civil War veteran, and a western engineer."

Food and drink and ices of various kinds were being served under the trees with lavish hospitality, and groups of young people were wandering about the spacious grounds. "----- It was a kind of poem expressed in green and gold and scarlet."

"Two days later, at the invitation of General Palmer we joined his party in a train over the short line railroad to Cripple Creek, travelling in his private car."
El Paso County  
Colorado Springs  
Colorado

"As we were about to part at the railway station, the General in a curt off-hand way, asked "Why not join my camping party at Sierra Blanca?" "We are going down there for a week or two and I shall be glad to have you with us. Come and stay as long as you can. We shall probably move onto wagon wheels after that."

"As Sterling Morton, former Secretary of Agriculture and Mr. Ehrich, our host, had accepted General Palmer's invitation to camp with him; we all took train for Fort Garland, a mysterious little town in southern Colorado, near which, the General was encamped."----

"We were met at the station by one of the General's retainers, and ten minutes later found ourselves in a mountain wagon and on our way toward Old Baldy, the mountain which stands just north of Sierra Blanca."------

"In a lovely grove on the bank of a rushing, glorious stream, we found the Lord of this Demease and his three daughters encamped, attended by a platoon of cooks, waiters, maids and hosters; a 'camp' which highly amused Sterling Morton although he had moments of resenting its luxury."----

"Our luncheon, which contained five courses, came on with the plenitude and precision of a meal at Glen Eyrie.----We rode the trails, we fished, we gathered wild flowers,----feasting at night on turtle soup and steak and mushrooms."----

"The General was a soldier even in his recreations. Each day a program was laid out in "orders" issued by the head of the expedition.----No one thought of changing them. Our duty was to obey and enjoy."------

"For four weeks we lived this incredible life of mingled luxury and mountaineering, attended by troops of servants and squadrans of horses; threading the high forests, exploring the deep mines, crossing Alpine passes and feasting on the borders of icy lakes.----Always with the faithful "Romad," the General's Pullman car, waiting in the offing, ready in case of accident."----

Hamlin Garland's is a very good description of a "Garden Party at Glen Eyrie and of the way General Palmer entertained his friends and distinguished visitors on a camping trip. General Palmer had seen many hardships and had borne himself with the same dignity and adaptability, as when entertaining in the luxurious manner described by Hamlin Garland. General Palmer and his daughters never lived useless, self indulgent lives. They were quietly active in many things. They employed many people and treated them well. They patronized local stores; Dress-makers and Milliners have spoken of Mrs. Palmer and her
daughters as being "lovely" to work and have said that they never failed to express their appreciation of good work done.

A story is told of a guest of Mrs. Palmer in the early days of Colorado Springs who was having a dress made to wear at a ball. The dress was white and had many ruffles of lace. The time was short and the dressmaker worked day and night to get it done in time. In pressing it she scorched some of the lace and was in great distress when Mrs. Palmer's step mother Mrs. Mellon called for the dress. As the owner of the dress was a rather imperious, exacting young lady, Mrs. Mellon sent her off on some errand while she considered what to do about the dress. There was no more lace to be had and there seemed nothing to do but take the damaged ruffles off, and skimp them a bit to allow of cutting out the scorched parts, but that meant work and time was short so Mrs. Mellon did the taking off of the ruffles while the dressmaker re-arranged them. Mrs. Mellon told her afterward that the owner of the dress was greatly pleased with it and didn't know that anything had gone wrong with it. This is just one of the many incidents in the every day life of the Palmers which show the kindly consideration they had for those who worked for them and certainly they were always considerate of their friends.

General Palmer was very fond of animals. His horses and his dogs were his great pleasure and his friends. He rode from Glen Eyrie to his office every day, usually hatless and left his horse at the Antlers Livery stable. One thing we all remember about that livery stable was a coyote which had been found by one of the men when it was a cub. It was petted and well cared for and naturally it attracted the attention of the "tenderfoot." Coyotes on Cascade Avenue not a block away from the sumptuous Antlers Hotel was a big tale to write home.

General Palmer always petted the coyote when he left his horse at the stable and never failed to have something in his pocket to give him which the coyote evidently liked. It was soon noticed that the coyote sighted General Palmer the minute he turned into Cascade Avenue too far away to be recognized by any human without field glasses. The stable men knew he was coming by the excited actions of the coyote.

"The days work over, he loved to mount his horse and gallop across the five miles that lay between his office and Glen Eyrie. There he lived the life of a country gentleman, entertaining his friends, fond of horses and dogs, interested in the welfare of his work people, supervising his farming and landscape gardening, proud of his cattle,
in love with his home."

"To give pleasure and to help others was almost a passion with him." On retiring from business in 1901, he devoted himself more than ever to this. "One of his first acts in conjunction with his friend George Foster Peabody, was to set aside a large sum for the benefit of the employees of their enterprises in Utah. He never forgot his friends and he inspired in them deep loyalty and affection."

"On October 27, 1906 he was riding along one of the trails near Glen Eyrie accompanied by his daughters, Dorothy and Marjory and Miss Miller, a guest at the Palmer home when his horse stumbled and he was thrown violently to the ground. He struck on his head and although he was not rendered unconscious, it was at once evident that he was seriously injured. W. A. Otis and a party of friends from Colorado Springs in an automobile offered assistance. General Palmer was placed in the machine and driven home. Doctor Charles F. Gardiner and Doctor W. H. Swan of Colorado Springs were sent for and placed in charge of the case. A nerve specialist and a surgeon, leading members in the medical profession of Denver were also sent for." It was found that General Palmer had sustained only slight external injuries, but their examination led to the belief that his spine was badly injured. The next day X-rays showed that a vertebra was fractured. It was the very irony of fate, that his injury should have come while taking his favorite recreation on one of his much loved horses. "Such a stoic was General Palmer that as soon as he realized he was injured, he was planning how best and how quickly to get well, so as to push to completion contemplated improvements for the betterment of his city and of mankind."

Mr. Henry Russell Wray well says "It is a case without parallel, so inexpressibly unusual as to make any attempt at praise seem weak and vapid."

Even after this almost fatal accident, one could not speculate as to what big thing next the invalided General would undertake.

"Time rolled along to within a few months of the annual reunion of those left in his own regiment, the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. He could not go to them, so, at his invitation they came to him as his guests for a week." Guests from the time they left their homes until they returned. They were quartered at the Antlers Hotel and every attention was given them.

"No such scene similar to the one witnessed in August
1907, has ever been duplicated."

"The remnant of a Cavalry Regiment, which in 1863 represented the flower of Pennsylvania's sons, gathered from all quarters of the Union and passed in review of their old Colonel, now prostrated with a broken neck." He had a smile of recognition for each individual, who, as he formally and stiffly saluted, a tear-stained face. That was one of the most impressive scenes ever witnessed by the writer.

"General Palmer built and presented to the city of Colorado Springs a series of parks, lakes, boulevards, mountain roads and trails amounting in cost to over seven hundred thousand dollars. The "Creek bottom" which he refers to in his comments on the twenty-fifth birthday of the city, with a degree of regret at not having earlier reserved it as a great park--has been through his efforts, aided by the Colorado Springs Company which deeded free most of the land needed therefore, transformed into a veritable garden avenue entrance to the city, extending in length about three miles. These parks and boulevards had been transferred to the city; a commission, by act of legislature authorized, appointed and empowered to take charge of the same, when what seemed the embodiment of cruel fate, he was thrown from his horse and his neck broken.

Though he never walked again, General Palmer soon got about with the aid of a wheeled chair, a specially constructed automobile, and trained attendants. His mind was in no way impaired and he took up his work again and pushed to completion his plans for parks and gardens.

Monument Valley Park, which is that strip along the creek General Palmer spoke of, is just east of the Rio Grande tracks, and the creek runs three miles north from the Rio Grande station and is an agreeable introduction to the city to those entering from the north.

General Palmer had hundreds of trees and shrubs planted, both native and foreign, on that strip of ground. Among them are about fifteen varieties of lilacs, one which is a tree and not a bush, is said to have come from the Imperial Gardens of Pekin, China. No one knows how General Palmer got these Chinese lilacs and comparatively few people know that they are here.

Nine of them are to be seen in Monument Valley park. They have a large cream colored bloom which comes out much later than the other varieties, and has a heavy sweet perfume, and they are twenty years old before they ever bloom.
Mr. Charles Senning, who has charge of that particular park and its gardens says: "He would very much like to know how General Palmer came in possession of those "scared Chinese lilacs." When a sharp freeze does not nip the buds, the lilacs bloom in all their loveliness, it is worth a trip to Colorado Springs to see them. When they are at the height of perfection, a day is designated when automobiles may be driven through the gardens, so that people who are unable to do much walking may see the beautiful sight. Lilacs are in profusion in Colorado Springs, not only in the public parks, but in private grounds and private parking of the streets.

Everywhere you turn you see lilacs and the air is laden with their perfume. It is as beautiful a sight as the Magnolias of Charleston, South Carolina, to see which so many people go each year.

Eleven years ago the south end of Monument Valley Park, entered at Bijou Street was laid out for a perennial flower garden, and about five or six years ago a Rock Garden was begun, using the natural slope of the ground going down toward Monument Creek. The Rock Garden now covers about two acres. Every native wild flower known is planted in the Rock Garden, as well as many from the Alps and other parts of the world. One part of the Rock Garden is known as Pinnemon Hill. A dozen different colors are seen on that hill; one lovely pink one was found on a ranch near Trinidad, Colorado. The owner of the ranch said he called it "Cow Daisy" because the cows were "crazy about it" several roots were carefully transplanted to the Rock Garden, seed saved, and now they flourish on "Pinnemon Hill."

The native Blue Columbine is near its proper environment as can be provided at an altitude of 8,000 feet, is here in large numbers. A small Red Columbine found on the north side of Pike's Peak at an altitude of 10,000 feet has also made itself at home in the "Gardens."

In the perennial garden can be seen the Rainbow collection of Columbines, a great mass of them and amazingly beautiful. The Rainbow Collection is also to be seen in the center parking on East Platte avenue.

Another interesting find Mr. Senning told about is that a Rock Daisy (metapodium), native to Colorado.

Mr. Senning and Mr. Henenhofer, superintendent of parks, went to a place northwest of Pueblo near Stone City to get Cactus. In taking one up they took a large clump of dirt with it, not to disturb the roots. The cactus was planted in the "Garden," and another plant grew up beside it from the earth brought in with the Cactus. This turned out to be
a Daisy never seen before by Mr. Sennin, or Mr. Henenhoffer. Some notice was given to the new find, and Mr. Henenhoffer had requests for seed from the Botanical Gardens of England, Italy, Russia, and Germany and seed has been sent to all three countries.

In our Rock Garden may be seen the Edelweiss of Switzerland and the Alpine Poppy, from Germany; Ajuga (Carpet Bugle) Primula, Verris Blidor, Weilenbergia and Seavia Argentina. From the Alps is also the lovely Viola Floraire. Mr. Sennin tells a touching story about the late Monsieur Haber whose church and residence was close to the "Gardens." Mr. Sennin's brother Haber came into the Gardens and stop beside the Viola Floraire; then he thought he saw tears running down the Priest's cheeks. After a while he went up to him and Father Haber pointed to the Viola's and said "Where did you get them?" The seed had come from Floraire, Father Haber's native town, which he had left at the age of seventeen to go into the priesthood and never to return. "He said, "The hills of Floraire are blue with the Viola and I have never seen one since I left home until now."

In the Perennial Garden are to be seen many lovely flowers, old fashioned and new. Larkspur and Delphinium, English Yarrow and Meadow Rue, Cat mint with a back ground or many colored Zinnias, roses from Germany, the waltz, Doctor Mittweg, Nausendschoen, Graf von Zeppelin, Andenken Mittweg and Weilenbelau. Flowering shrubs and pretty nearly everything that will grow at this altitude may be seen in season. The arrangement is effective and pleasing and one feels that General Palmer would have liked it.

In this park which is so accessible to most of the residents of Colorado Springs and to the visitors, are places conveniently arranged for picnics, with trestle places, both picturesque and safe, big stone slabs for tables, and leveled off stumps of trees or benches to sit upon, a play ground for children away from the picnic grounds, some small beautiful lakes often used in the winter for skating, for famed mineral springs, charming walks where no automobiles are allowed excepting on Lilac Day. With Monument Creek rippling along and an unobstructed view of the mountains it is a charming and restful place in which to spend leisure hours. For that park alone Colorado has reason to be forever grateful to General Palmer, but that is not the only delightful place he made available for Colorado Springs. Palmer Park, out toward the Bluffs, northeast of town contains seven hundred and fifty three acres, near too are places arranged
El Paso County
Colorado Springs
Colorado

for picnics with fire-places, tables, seats, and hydrants scattered about. This park is rugged and natural.

Roads following the contour of the land have been made, and the picnic conveniences are so arranged that they seem to have grown there.

Thorndale Park, another gift from General Palmer, is in West Colorado Springs, and it has four acres.

Bear Creek, North Cheyenne road and lands, the Chamberlain, forty acres, overlooking Seven Falls and the trail. One acre was given for a Public Library. One hundred and ten acres was given for Craigmoor Sanatorium. The original gift for Colorado College was one hundred acres; more was given later. Five acres on which the school for the Deaf and Blind is built, Cascade Avenue parking through the college campus, The Acacia, Alamo and Antlers parks amount to ten acres. Approximately one thousand and seven hundred acres of land have been given the city by General Palmer, and about eighty five miles of improved roads and trails. He left nothing unfinished. If he gave ground for a park he made a way to reach it. "The value of the lands given for public benefit and the cost to General Palmer for beautifying and maintenance was enormous."

Sources of information:

General William Palmer by Jeannette Turpin
William J. Palmer—The Pathfinder
Mr. Frank Hemp
Mr. Charles Schmee
Henry Russell Wray in the Gazette
Hamlin Garland quoted from Jeannette Turpin's book
Miss Harriet Loud and personal knowledge of the writer

Alycin Hine Harrington
NARRATIVE OF THE HAMP FAMILY

The Hamp family has held an important place in Colorado Springs ever since their arrival in June 1877 from England.

Madam Hamp, as she was always called, had been a widow for several years when she was faced with the fact that her youngest son, Frank, then about sixteen, had tuberculosis and that his only chance for recovery, or even for living more than six months was to have a change of climate and that right quickly.

Madam Hamp's brother-in-law, William Blackmore had been in the United States and in the West in 1871-72, he came to settle some land claims and travelled extensively.Sidford Hamp, an older son of Madam Hamp's came with William Blackmore on his trip here in 1871-72. He was very observant and wrote many letters home telling of his experiences. He was evidently not well impressed by "Old Town" as he wrote that there was "one house two saloons and three pigstyes" in the town. William Blackmore's interests brought him in contact with many prominent people. He knew the saloons, hotels and everybody else of note. He owned much stock and land in the mountain Base Investment Company and he owned Red Rock Canon, liked America and persuaded Mrs. Hamp and others of the family to invest here as he had done. It proved a profitable investment.

William Blackmore was greatly interested in Indian lore. He learned the Sioux language and could converse in it easily. The Sioux were so friendly toward him; they made him a chief of their tribe. He had many valuable trophies given him by his Indian friends. "His collection of arrow heads, flints and ancient Indian implements is in a Museum which he built in Salisbury, England, his home. These treasures are said to be next in importance to those of the British Museum."

Through the influence of his uncle William Blackmore, Sidford Hamp was engaged in the first survey of Yellowstone Park in 1872. He returned to England in November of 1872 and went into business in London. When early in 1877 it became imperative that Frank Hamp should have a decided change of climate. Madam Hamp's choice of Colorado Springs was no doubt influenced by the knowledge and opinions of Mr. Blackmore and her son Sidford regarding the healthfulness of this section.

Business interests prevented Sidford from accompanying his mother on the long journey so Madam Hamp set sail with three sons and one daughter, arriving in Colorado Springs on June 5, 1877. Sidford came the following November.

Tickets were bought from London to Denver; Colorado Springs not being on the map though it was about as well known in England as in the United States at that time. Half of the money needed for the building of the D & R G railroad and the town of Colorado Springs having been raised in England, from Denver the Hamp family took train.
for Colorado Springs and on the Divide encountered a snow storm so heavy and severe that teamsters had to abandon their wagons and get themselves and their teams out as best they could.

Madam Hamp had many misgivings on that short journey about such a climate for her sick son. However a June snow storm in Colorado may be heavy but doesn’t last long and soon after their arrival in Colorado Springs the family was as comfortable as they could be in a house on east Muirline street, now Colorado Avenue.

Later Madam Hamp built a house on the northeast corner of Bijou and Weber streets and her friends wondered why she built so “far out”. That house was the “meet” for the Fox hunters and the dogs were corralled in the dining room until the start.

There were many English people here at that time and the social life of the community was naturally influenced by them and they enjoyed “Riding to hounds” though a piece of meat was used as a “drag” when there were no foxes about.

Arthur Wellesley, a relative of the Duke of Wellington, was in the Real Estate business here for a time. His wife died here and he afterward married a sister of Doctor Bell’s wife. They lived in a pretty little cottage on the site now occupied by the Irving Howbert’s house on Weber Street at Pike’s Peak Avenue.

The Howbert house was built in the very early days of the Englishmen named Charles Elwell. It is built of stone has French windows and is still one of the handsomest houses in Colorado Springs.

Charles Elwell was very wealthy at one time but lost all his money speculating. The house and all its furnishings were sold.

When Sidford Hamp joined his family here in November 1877 the first work he did was for the Gazette.

In 1879 the Hamps bought a ranch near Pueblo and raised sheep. The family spent much of their time on the ranch especially in summer and they still own it.

Early in 1880 Sidford Hamp went to the mining district in and around South Park. He wrote to ask his brother Frank if he could bring his essay outfit to him. When Frank Hamp was ready to start with his brother’s essay outfit, he had some passengers also. On his arrival at the mining camp he found some others wanting to go part way with him on his return trip. Everywhere he stopped someone wanted to be taken somewhere else, and so from March to November Frank Hamp spent his time driving people from one mining settlement
NARRATIVE OF THE HAMP FAMILY

He tells of making his bed under the wagon once during that time. He heard something in the night and set up suddenly to look down again just as suddenly having nearly strained himself by striking his head against the bolt in the wagon. From that time on he preferred sleeping in the open.

He tells a story of having seen and killed a rattlesnake near his camping place one day. That night as he lay down he heard a buzzing sound somewhere near his head. He got up, made a light and got a stout stick, then carefully pulled off the bed clothes one by one. He found nothing and heard nothing until he disturbed the pillow and then the buzzing sound came again. Believing that a rattlesnake was under the pillow or inside the case, Mr. Hamp beat it with his stick until no buzzing sound was heard, then he gingerly took hold of the pillow; nothing being under it he shook it and out dropped a largeumble bee.

He said that was the scare of his life.

Mr. Frank Hamp was born at Ashley, England, in the county of Kent, and went to a school founded by Sir William Harper and Dame Alice, his wife, in 1812.

The first winter he was in Colorado Springs he entered Colorado College which occupied a small building on North Tejon street opposite the North Park (Acacia Park). The college had just two professors, Professor Hall, so noted later was one of them.

One morning when Mr. Hamp went to the college he saw envelope tracks in the snow in Acacia Park. A year or two later feeling that he was well enough to risk going east he entered Cornell University; got through the first winter very well, but the second year his old trouble became active and he had to return to Colorado Springs where he took up ranching in order to be out of doors.

While at Cornell Mr. Hamp introduced Rugby football in the University.

Mr. Sidelord Hamp returned to the Gazette staff and was there in Mr. Benjamin Steeles' time and some years afterward.

He became well known for his writings. He wrote for several magazines and he has been said elsewhere his story "The Treasure of Mushroom Rock" has been used in the Colorado Springs High School as an example of fine English.

Mr. Frank Hamp married a Miss Jenks of Philadelphia whom he met when she made a visit here. One of "Miss Jenks" ancestors was the first person to take out a patent in the...
NARRATIVE OF THE HEMP FAMILY

United States. Since her residence in Colorado Springs, Mrs. Frank Hemp has been interested in philanthropy, doing much personal work. She is one of the most delightful hostesses in Colorado Springs.

The Hamps have one daughter Julia who is a noted Scout leader. Their home at 1609 Wood Avenue has the charm which only well-bred-cultured people can bring to it here.

Mr. Frank Hemp and his sister Mrs. E. M. Beddoes who lives at 16 E. San Miguel are the only surviving members of the family who came from England to Colorado Springs in 1877.

Most of the information regarding the Hemp family was obtained from Mr. Frank Hemp. Part of it is from my own personal knowledge.

C. E. Cunningham
MANITOU

Doctor William A. Bell was General Palmer's chief, and he came to Colorado in 1867 and helped in many projects. Born in County Tipperary, Ireland on the 26th of April, 1841, the son of Doctor William Bell, a London physician, he took his degree of doctor of medicine at the University of Cambridge and afterward practiced at St. George's Hospital, London. He visited Colorado for the first time in connection with the Kansas-Pacific survey in 1867, when he first met General Palmer.

Under General Palmer he assisted in the founding and construction of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad of which he was for many years vice-president, he was also the founder of the Colorado Coal and Iron Company in 1879 which turned out the first iron and the first rails in the state.

This company later consolidated with the Colorado Fuel Company controlled by J. C. Osgood. It is now the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

Doctor Bell was associated with General Palmer not only in the building of the D & R G and Colorado Springs, but in the founding and development of Manitou, Durango and other towns in Colorado and with the construction of the Antlers Hotel at Colorado Springs.

In an address, before the "Village Improvement Society of Colorado Springs about July 7, 1885, Doctor Bell says: "I will remember the day about 1868 when General Palmer and myself first passed up that valley (of the fountain). There was only a cattle trail leading through endless shrubbery up to and beyond the Soda Springs. At the Spring was a hut inhabited by a man who was generally known as the Hermit and who had camped there for many years. The basin of the main spring was a beautiful sight. It looked like a natural bath, and a splendid bath it was. We jumped into it and thoroughly enjoyed it. The immense escape of gas produced a novel and most invigorating sensation. It caught you in the small of the back and lifted you up with great force; and the action of the gas on the skin was similar to that of the gas on the throat as you drank it."

"It was very stimulating and we rapidly became as red as a lobster. The valley, although thickly covered with underbrush, had few large trees. Forest fires had evidently swept through it. When the D & R G railroad was fairly started, through the efforts of General Palmer, we looked upon these Soda Springs as a great source of attraction, and learning that the land was owned by some parties in the East, we took steps to purchase the six hundred and forty acres for which we paid thirty thousand dollars."
MANITOU

"The next step was to give the Valley a name and the first that was chosen---was La Font." "The last relic of that name which I can remember was on the sign board of a livery stable here in Colorado Springs." "Finding that the name was not satisfactory and becoming better acquainted with the writings of Huxton we chose the name which he told us the Indians had given to the "Spirit of the Spring." Manitou." "We then laid out the town site in accordance with the views we had as to the future of the place. The streets and roads were adapted to the contour of the ground, the lots were made of large size and of necessity irregular and were mostly intended for Villa sites."

"At that time the city of Colorado Springs was a treeless and bare waste of plain and was not attractive. In the valley through which the Fountain flows we pictured, with the eye of the future, lovely Villas surrounded by mountains and greenery."

"That portion of the town site allotted for business purposes was inconspicuous and so far removed from the present business center of the town as to be almost laughable as reminiscences of the past." Doctor Bell does not say where the business section of the town was to have been, and no one seems to know.

"There was of course no railroad to Manitou in these days."

"In 1872 we erected the Manitou House and it was opened about the middle of August that year."

"In 1875 we built the "Mansions." During the winter of 1872-73 Mrs. Bell and myself stayed at the Manitou House while we built our own house, Brierhurst." -- I received the deed to my lot on August 29, 1872."

"The financial crisis of 1874-75 was a great blow to Manitou which had become very popular with the travelling public." Everything had to be brought from the railroad station at Colorado Springs six miles away which made living in Manitou expensive. Lots were selling very fast and those that had been sold were cut up into small parcels and resold for the erection of small stores, instead of beautiful Villas as General Palmer and Doctor Bell had visualized."

"By 1880 Manitou presented a poor appearance with small and unsightly buildings, some of those small buildings are still there and others of the same type have been built since. However many people have seen the beauty of the broken hillsides and have built picturesque house or Villas on them."

"Stone was to be had in abundance and water for irrigating was also to be had in those early days so that trees, shrubbery, lawns, and flowers were soon growing and changed the
appearance of Manitou materially. In later years some very pleasing effects have been produced by terracing and careful planting to suit the rugged mountainous background.

Locust trees which seem to grow with or without water, were planted in large numbers while they have not grown large enough to give much shade, they are very pretty when in bloom.

The willow is another tree which General Palmer and Doctor Bell had planted in those early days and they have grown very large and very beautiful.

"Briarhurst" Doctor Bell's home just east of Manitou and on the highway demonstrated what could be achieved on a bare piece of ground, with money and good taste.

Isaac Scales who came from Massachusetts was probably the "Hermit" who built his cabin by the Soda Springs. He is said to have in some way heard of the mineral waters which the Indians felt were "a gift from God" and which would cure all ills and protect from harm.

Isaac Scales had rheumatism and was seeking a cure. Scales told every passerby of the wonderful health giving qualities of those springs and they soon became famous.

Some say that the first building in Manitou after Scales' little cabin, was a house called the Rustic Hotel and was run by a Mr. Nye, the father of Mrs. Alma Adams. This was probably a temporary building, put up to house the men who were building the Manitou House. It stood in what is now Soda Spring Park and on the site of the band stand.

Theodore Pine, an artist, who came west in search of health, was given the first deed to a lot in Manitou; it is recorded as July 15, 1872 and he built a pretty cottage on it.

The Cliff House perhaps the best known of the Manitou Hotels was built in 1873 and was a small square frame building. E. E. Nichols, Sr. bought it in 1876 from R. A. Kuner of Denver. It is now a large, pleasant, rambling building and still run by the Nichols family.

Captain W. H. Rogers was the first man to build cottages to rent. He called them Sunnyvale Cottages and they were located on Canon Avenue which leads to William's Canon and the "Cave of the Winds." (The Cave of the Winds at an altitude of 7,000 feet is reached by a splendid "one way" Auto road through beautiful William's Canon and is one of the wonders of the world with its curious statuettes and statemites. No adequate description of its many chambers can be given in a short space.)
Alfred Cree, an early comer, was perhaps the best known contractor in Manitou. When a toll road was made to the summit of Pike's Peak, Cree was the keeper of the toll gate. The toll road to the peak built by Doctor Bell in the seventies was used until the cog road was completed.

After Manitou had quite a number of houses and store buildings Colonel Chivington returned from a trip abroad after an absence of sixteen years and claimed much of the land that had been built upon.

Thomas Pellock, a son-in-law of Colonel Chivington, had sold the land in parcels which Colonel Chivington said he had no right to do. Pellock seems to have disappeared and the people who had bought the ground Colonel Chivington claimed were very much exercised over the matter. It was said that a "power of attorney" was given by Colonel Chivington to Pellock who used it presumably to his own advantage. Colonel Chivington said it was a forgery but after further investigation it appears that the case was dropped probably for family reasons and Colonel Chivington did not force it to a conclusion.

There were many log cabins put up in Manitou, some of them very pretty and some "aristocratic" houses of "stained lumber". One of the latter was the Hellen Cottage (The Helines were Mrs. Palmer's family) a large comfortable one, built on a cliff from which there is a marvelous view of both the plains to the east and the mountains. It was recently bought for and is being used as an American Legion Club House.

Manitou's mineral springs have been and still are the chief attraction to many people. A bath house is now there which building covers the famous Soda Spring. The water is free to the public, not only to drink while there, but to carry away in bottles if you wish. It is also bottled for commercial purposes and sent all over the world. One of the most delicious drinks to be had is "Manitou Ginger Champagne," made and bottled in Manitou.

There are many mineral springs in Manitou differing widely in analysis, all of medicinal value, and to most people agreeable to taste.

To those not solely seeking relief from some ailment, Manitou affords many attractions for a summer vacation, especially if one likes mountain climbing for still the best way to reach some of the most wonderful places is on foot.

Queens Canon near Glen Eyrie, named for Mrs. Palmer, is one of the most beautiful coves in this region and can
only by traversed on foot or on horsetack.)

Doctor Bell was associated with General Palmer in
most of the projects undertaken in El Paso County and
also the railroad projects which took them to the Pacific
coast and Mexico. He and his family left Colorado for
the last time March 1, 1880 to return to England. Over the
gateway to his once beautiful home is a large sign reading
"Briencurst Manor Tavern." It is a very attractive place
to dine or lunch, but to the people of this region "ghosts"
walk as they do at Glen Lyric Castle which is quite empty
now. The Lodge at the gate is occupied and the grounds
are kept up but no one lives in the Castle."

General Palmer gave more, than any one else probably
more than any ten people people and no one has ever questioned the
unselfishness of his gift. Few places bear his name.
Everything he did was of real and lasting benefit.

During the last year of his life he made another trip
to England. "He overcame the handicap of physical dis-
estution with the same determination that made him a pion-
er in the westward march of civilization." His dominant
characteristic was courage that knew no defeat. Scarcely
less was his love of justice. Sparse of figure, gentle of
voice, the kindest of men, utterly unselshish, his face ref-
lected the beauty of his inscrutable spirit."

To quote Mr. Henry Russell Wrey who knew General
Palmer so well, "It is but natural to speculate on the
great possibilities of human achievement -- if the human be a
man of General Palmers calibre."

Death was caused by the general weakness and exhaustion
of the system which followed the injuries sustained by the
fall from his horse in October 1906. General Palmer was
automobile riding three days before his death. His condition
was low the next day and about noon he fell into a deep
sleep from which he never awoke. He died at Glen Lyric on
March 15, 1906 and his ashes are buried in Evergreen
Cemetery Colorado Springs.

To the end of his life he retained his remarkable
mental facilities. The Palmer lot in Evergreen Cemetery is
characteristic of the man. Not far from the main gateway
it is yet secluded. Enclosed by a low stone wall with
cedar trees planted just inside the wall forming a tall
hedge entirely around the lot. Rough boulders of native
stone mark the places of the dead. The names and dates are
of iron fastened to the stone. In that enclosure are buried
General and Mrs. Palmer, their youngest daughter, Margery
and her husband, Doctor Henry Corley Watt and William Fisher
who was General Palmer's secretary for a number of years.
Elsie, General Palmer's eldest daughter married an Englishman and is living in England. Dorothy, who is unmarried, has been actively engaged in social settlement work in London for a number of years.

Marjory married Doctor Watt, her father's resident physician who died in 1917. Marjory developed tuberculosis and was an invalid for several years. After her father's death she lived at 1061 Culebra Avenue in Colorado Springs.

In 1921 she established a small nutrition hospital in her home for undernourished children. Ten children could be cared for at a time and were greatly improved by the nourishing food, sun baths, and general good care. When she could no longer give the little hospital her personal attention the Glockner Sanatorium took it over, Mrs. Watt and Dorothy Palmer giving twenty-five thousand dollars as an endowment fund.

The Junior League made this nutrition work its special interest and soon a building was erected which could care for twenty patients.

In 1922 Mrs. Watt gave to the directors of Sunny Rest Sanatorium securities valued at one hundred and ten thousand dollars including her house on Culebra Avenue. This was to provide an endowment fund for the Watt Memorial.

Marjorie Palmer Watt was much like her father in her manner which was always gracious and in the quiet unostentatious way in which she helped those in need. She died in December 1925 at the age of forty-four years.

It is very true that General Palmer was the father of Colorado Springs and its director.

C. C. Armstrong
REMINISCENCES OF THE EARLY DAYS IN COLORADO

(A story of other years in Colorado Springs and the Pike's Peak Region, written from memory by Hattie L. Hedges Trout for the El Paso County Pioneer Association and presented to them Tuesday evening, October 10, 1933.)

BY HATTIE L. HEDGES TROUT

I came to Colorado with my parents and sisters in September of 1866; came in a stage coach with four big fine horses which were changed for fresh ones every 10 miles, all the way. They would have the horses all harnessed ready to hitch on when we stopped, then away we would go for another ten miles.

Lunches could be obtained at the stage stations but were very high-priced. A cup of tea or coffee would be one dollar.

We had lovely weather and a nice trip. It took seven days and nights to come from Quincy, Ill., where we lived, to Denver. We were quite tired after the long journey. My father was not very well, that being one reason for our coming to Denver; also he had a brother here who urged him to come and try Colorado climate. He was greatly benefited and lived to be nearly eighty-five years old.

There was not much of Denver at that time. We lived in a little house near where the Union station now stands.

Higher Prices Then

Everything was very high-priced those days. Flour was $10 per hundred; quart cans of fruit or vegetables were fifty cents per can; soap, twenty five cents per bar, and everything else according. Day board was ten dollars per week and later in the season when snow came they paid one dollar per hour for shoveling snow from walks and streets.

(We lived in Denver about two years, then came to Colorado City in 1868. There were very few houses here at that time and none in Colorado-Springs or Manitou—just a slab shed over the soda springs.)

We came here in the stage coach from Denver and stopped at an old frame hotel that stood on the corner of Colorado Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, where the home of the Stockbridges now is located.

Those were very exciting days as the Indians were on the warpath here. People for miles around came and brought their families for protection from them and we were quartered up in the old Anway house which was located at 2618 West Pikes Peak. As I remember, it was a log house with
stairway going up on the outside. It still stands but has been remodeled and sided up and painted so no one could recognize it now.

We were with others in the fort while my father with other men stood guard on the hill north of town.

We were living here when the three boys were killed by the Indians near where the Antlers hotel now stands. They were herding cattle when they were watched by the Indians from the hills. The oldest of the boys was young Everett. I believe he was twenty-one years old. The Robbins boys were much younger. They were brought here and laid out in the old log building which was the first state house. It was located on the north side of Colorado Avenue between twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh streets. I can just remember of going with my sister to see the bodies, as everyone was flocking there so horrified and grieved over it. Oh, they were a terrible sight, scalped and speared, and they had placed their guns to their eyes and blew them out, and faces and necks all powder burnt. Even after all these years I dread to recall the awful sight, for at that time I hid behind my sister after a horrified glance at them.

Oh, those were terrible times for everyone, so filled with fear and dread. The Indians also stampeded stock. The trail where they crossed Sand Creek east of Colorado Springs with the stock they drove away was a mile wide.

Different tribes of Indians scalped differently. Some just took a very small round piece of the scalp, others took all over, just leaving few hairs in front of the ears.

The Indians at that time attacked an old man by the name of Baldwin but found he had been scalped before so left him to die as they thought, but he lived many years after that and finally met death by falling into a vat in an old slaughter house.

After some time we moved to pueblo and later to Wet Mountain Valley, three miles south of Hosita. My father helped dig the first prospect hole there, which I believe never developed anything to the company who were interested in it. While living there we had another experience with the Indians. My father was working in a livery stable in Denver as there was no employment for him at home, so mother and we three children were living there on the ranch alone. The nearest neighbor was over a mile away.

An Indian Visit

One day an Indian came galloping up on his horse and stopped and asked mother for biscuit. She gave him
all she had, then he looked at my sister, who was fourteen years old at that time. He said, "Nice squaw. You give me squaw, I give you fifty buckskins for squaw." You can imagine the fear of my mother, thinking he might take my sister anyway. He said to mother, "You got men!" She said, "Yes, back here." She was afraid to let him know she was alone, but after awhile he got on his horse and rode away. What a relief to us, but mother lived in fear and dread until my father came home.

After a time we moved to Canon City, then to Pueblo for a time, then we moved to a ranch on the Divide, fifteen miles northeast of Palmer Lake, where I met and was married to Mr. Trout, January 1, 1880. After a few years there we went to Denver on a farm six miles west of Denver, then September 15, 1887 we came back to Colorado City.

Very lively times here then as the Colorado Midland had built their road thru to the western slope. Everyone was at work and happy; no depression here then. We had to live in a tent until we built our home at 715 South 25th street. There were no houses to rent. Men were employed in the Midland shops days, and we could hear hammering all times of the night, building their houses to live in.

Anthony Bott was called the "Father of Colorado City." He was very benevolent and was called the "Poor Man's Friend." He and many of the pioneer residents have gone to their last reward which if just will be great. Clem Kinsman, another pioneer who had lived here most of his life, in speaking of Colorado City one time told me somehow he could sleep better if he laid down in the shadow of old Pikes Peak. He, too, has passed away.

Anthony Bott's log house, where he lived in Indian times still stands. It is located just a few blocks west of my home on St. Anthony street. They say there are portholes in it so they could protect themselves from the Indians by shooting thru them if they came here.

I still live in my little home that was built in 1887—forty seven years ago. I love it and dear old Colorado where I have lived most of my life and it is my desire to end my days here and be laid to rest with my loved ones in the shadow of Pikes Peak.

I am a member of the El Paso County Pioneer association and the Half Century club and I enjoy their meeting and look forward with pleasure to them and the reminiscences of the early days of the pioneers of Colorado City and Colorado Springs.

This by Mrs. Trout, read by her before the Pioneer Association of El Paso County on Jan 12, 1934.
Mr. Hedges the father of Mrs. Trout is mentioned as having been among those who guarded the Fort during the Indian raids, but apparently he was not one of the once "prominent" citizens of Colorado City. Mrs. Trout has become something of a character in Colorado City since the last member of her immediate family died and she had nothing in particular to occupy her time. She is seventy-three years old, has her white hair bobbed and curled in the latest fashion. She told me that she was maid of honor at her sister's golden wedding anniversary two years ago, and that she wore a pale blue dress with a white front. This celebration took place in the Albany hotel in Denver.

Mrs. Trout is alert, interesting and most friendly. When I went to see her she expected me to spend the day though we had never met before, and I found it quite difficult to get away without offending her. She likes to go to public meetings, and she is always willing to read her "paper"—which she does clearly, and briskly, and sing in a remarkably fresh though entirely uncultivated voice. On my visit to her she sang for me "We are growing old together" an old song I had never heard before.

Mrs. Trout copied the first page of her paper for me and signed it, knowing it would take a long time for her to copy it all. I suggested that I bring it with me and let it typed and send her an extra copy. The "paper" was written to read before the Pioneer Society Jan. 1, 1934.
Colorado College
Colorado Springs El Paso County Colorado.

In the first plan for the town of Colorado Springs
General Palmer had included a college and designated the
site upon which it should stand. Several blocks were
marked off for it in the first plan and more were added
later, largely General Palmer's personal gift.
The site chosen for the college illustrates the
good judgement and foresight of General Palmer as it now
is more desirable for the purpose that it has ever been.

Without the provision made by General Palmer and the
Town Company, Colorado Springs would probably never have
had a college. It is not likely, that General Palmer
and his associates expected to start a college in the
first few years of the town's existence. The money for the
building of the D & R G Railroad and the town of Colorado
Springs was raised among friends of General Palmer and
Doctor Bell and it was a long time before any return from
their investment was received. The fortunes of all
hung in the balance for some years and at the time of the
litigation between the D & R G and the Santa Fe railroads
over the right of way through the Royal Gorge General Palmer
General Palmer and Doctor Bell risked every cent
they had, so that money for starting a college was not
available in the first few years of Colorado Springs exis-
tence.

The Congregational Church was greatly interested in
Christian education in the "New West" especially among
the Mormons in Utah and the Mexicans in New Mexico.

(The Colorado Council of Congregational Churches met
in Greeley in October 1872 and the question of founding
a Christian College in Colorado was fully discussed. After
much "prayer" and "discussion" the Council voted to under-
take the work. The Reverend F. H. Haskell as leader of
the Colorado Council was made chairman of a committee to
consider a location and to make plans for the starting of
their project.

Several sites were offered the "committee" among them
that of Colorado Springs. After a meeting with a committee
of Colorado Springs men of which Major McAllister was
chairman, Mr. Haskell recommended Colorado Springs as the
place to begin their work of Christian education in Colorado.

An agreement was reached between the Colorado Council
of Congregational Churches and Colorado Springs and a self
perpetuating board of trustees was appointed. The Reverend
J. M. Sturtevant of Denver chairman, the Reverend T. C.
Jerome of Central City, Secretary; Reverend A. C. Brister,
Reverend C. R. Tuthill; Professor H. W. Haskell, W. McLin-
tock, W. S. Jackson, E. S. Nettleton, Henry McAllister and
Reverend Edward Wells. This was in the fall of 1873 or
early in 1874. The Charter was filed in February 1874 and a set of rules and by-laws were adopted.

General Palmer, Doctor Bell, W. H. Austin Esq., Professor J. B. Ayre and Mr. Hayward were added to the board of Trustees in 1874. Mr. Haskell was appointed financial agent and brother-in-law of his the Reverend Jonathan Edwards, a Yale man from Massachusetts was appointed president. Classes were announced to begin on the sixth of May 1874.

The College began its work in one room on the ground floor of the Wanless block on Tejon street. Mr. Edwards was one of the first pupils. Soon the room was not sufficient to accommodate the school so it was moved upstairs to a larger one cut still one room. At the end of the first term more room was needed so the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was used. Next a small building was put up opposite Acacia Park. Mr. Edwards was president and also the one and only professor in that first year.

By the fall of 1875 the school had about thirty enrolled. A few were in the freshman grade but most of them were in the preparatory class. Mr. Haskell resigned as financial agent in September of 1874 and Professor Edwards resigned early in 1875.

The Reverend James Dougherty (Brown University) of Kansas took Mr. Edwards place. He taught, preached on Sundays and went about the state soliciting money and pupils. That summer he issued the first catalogue. It was a College Catalogue though most of the pupils were of preparatory grade. There were two teachers by that time a Mr. Mackenzie and a Mr. French. Mr. Dougherty finding the conditions among his acquaintances such that it was impractical to carry on with the work and on the advise of friends he resigned after a few months.

The financial panic of 1873 seriously handicapped the efforts of those trying to establish a college as it also did the building of the town itself. The trustees of the college felt it necessary to suspend operations until more money could be raised to carry on the work. They had given all they could and could not assume further responsibility in the face of a nation wide financial crisis.

Then came the Reverend Edward Payson Penny, a Congregational minister with an all absorbing desire to establish Christian schools in the "New West." Mr. Penny had been in California and in about 1868 he was in Colorado. He says in his book "Looking Forward into the East" "Within twenty-four hours of my arrival I began to confer about founding a College." --- "I took no interest in the project
Colorado College
Colorado Springs El Paso County Colorado.

beyond that of directing the course of studies and general policy."

Mr. Tenny goes on to tell of the efforts made at that time to launch a college or institute in Greenwood, riding eighty miles on horseback "to see if Governor Gilpin would favor some scheme to unite the educational forces of the Territory as to create a University." "This was before Greenwood was fixed on." - - -

"Within a few months from the time when it was found that the "Rocky Mountain Institute" wheels could not be made to go round, I returned east and within two years those most interested in it were no longer residents of Colorado."

"As to the relation of all this to Colorado College it is a point in the educational history of Colorado that the "Institute" was not only the herald but the forerunner of the College."

Mr. Tenny's health had suffered from his strenuous work in Colorado so when he returned to the east in the spring of 1869 he says, "I was at the first greatly discouraged about my health."

He took up his ministerial work after a short time. In every charge he held he had the confidence of his people and many real friends. Evidence of this is given in the way those friends and former parishioners came to his aid in raising money for Colorado College later.

It was a clerical friend of Mr. Tenny's, Doctor R. B. Perkins of Jamaica Plains who gave his name to the secretory of Colorado College in 1876 as a possible head for the College saying that "since he had already been in Colorado he might go again."

After receiving a letter from the Secretary of the College Mr. N. N. Barlett regarding his coming to take charge of it, Mr. Tenny consulted some of his close and influential friends in the east, among them Henry Cutler and he also talked to General Palmer in Philadelphia. He explained to General Palmer that he "belonged to a college building sect." "The principles were made clear upon which this national work was conducted." "This scheme -- thoroughly commended itself to General Palmer -- and in the light of it, he emphasized most strongly the need of a well compacted body of sentiment behind a new college."

Mr. Tenny had sufficient assurance of help from Mr. Cutler and others to warrant his making a trip to Colorado Springs to see further into the matter. He interviewed each trustee separately and alone and went to the "College
Prayer meeting," and made a general survey of the situation after which he says "I conscientiously reported to the friends in Middlesex that "religiously" the collegiate enterprise could probably be tied to."

The trustees of the college were perfectly frank with Mr. Tenny and his associates on the subject of funds. They could assume any financial obligations at that time, if Mr. Tenny undertook to run the college in Colorado Springs he would have to be responsible for instruction as well as all other expenses.

In discussing the whole situation with Mr. Cutler and other eastern friends Mr. Cutler said, "Some of us who know you, will give what is needed to make a beginning."

In February 1877 Mr. Tenny accepted the position offered him by the college trustees and he entered on a most strenuous eight years of work. He is supposed not to have been a business man, but knowing nothing of his many plans to finance the college, taking advantage of every opportunity offered, one must feel that he had unusual ability in that line. His judgment in choosing men for his faculty was remarkable. Some of them in later years ranked among the ablest men in the country and their names can be found in "Who's Who in America." Mr. Tenny did an incredible amount of work. He no sooner assumed the management of Colorado College than he began to put into effect plans for extending the work to Utah and New Mexico.

It had long been in Mr. Tenny's mind that Christian schools should be located among the Mormons of Utah and the Mexicans of New Mexico. It was difficult to raise money for these proposed schools but Mr. Tenny's plan was to connect them with Colorado College which was endorsed by the American College and Education Society.

In May or the last of April a circular letter was sent to certain people inviting them to a conference at Pilgrim Hall on May 5, 1875. The letter gave details of the plan for establishing schools in a number of places in the west and their connection with Colorado College. The circular given in full in Mr. Tenny's book "Looking Forward into the Past," begins "Since there is no public school system in Utah and that of New Mexico is mostly in the hands of the Jesuits, there is immediate need of introducing into the small towns of New Mexico and Utah Christian private schools of common school grade and of establishing academies in Santa Fe and Salt Lake City."

"It is obvious that Christian Academies, not connected with any local church will better command the confidence of the Mexican and the Mormon populations."
The Academies were to be free from political and ecclesiastical control and to have self-perpetuating boards of trustees the majority to be Congregationalists and two thirds Evangelicals. After many more details the "Circular" says, "In this event, Colorado College will furnish a teacher so long as need be, classifying the academy as one of the preparatory schools of the college."

But whenever the Salt Lake and Santa Fe academies become self-sustaining — their connection with Colorado College will cease." "In like manner, it it should seem desirable, Colorado College is ready to assume the responsibility of planting and maintaining a few women teachers of private schools of common school grade at other points classifying them as in the former case. This service will, in its nature be temporary, giving way to good public schools in due time."

This long detailed letter was signed by Mr. Tenny and sent to fifty men. The "Conference" decided that the additional amount of money to establish the proposed schools would be raised without much difficulty and "advised the College to act in the matter at once."

Mr. Tenny says "When the Mexicans and Mormon advance began Colorado College had three teachers, a pupil assistant and sixty six students, one sophomore, two freshmen, twenty-two preparatory, twenty-five normal and sixteen special." It was "but a pioneer project." Was the advance too far forward for that generation? Did the College go outside its chartered province in seeking to promote education in Utah and New Mexico. To serve as a fountain of fire was within its legitimate province.

It was this secondary education movement for the Mormons and Mexicans that lifted the College from the position of a small high school in a frontier village into the position of a national factor with a commanding moral power for shaping the destinies of the New West. It not only advertised the institution widely but made a multitude of friends and differentiated the College from every other institution west of the Mississippi. Indeed the relation which Colorado College sustained to at least three academies was without a parallel in the history of American Colleges."

Mr. Tenny’s first move after accepting the position as head of Colorado College was to secure the services of Professor Winthrop D. Sheldon, a Yale graduate, to open the Autumn term in 1876. The trustees agreed to accept Mr. Sheldon provided Mr. Tenny guaranteed his salary. He came, and was on the faculty of the College from that time until 1890. He was the whole faculty that winter but later he was Professor of Greek and Latin. He served in the Army.
Colorado College
Colorado Springs El Paso County Colorado.

during the Civil War, studied abroad in 1873-74 and before he came to Colorado Springs had had unusually good experience in teaching and later was a writer of repute. He must have had great faith in Mr. Tenny to have left the position of head of the classical department of the Overhiering Classical and Scientific Institute in Cincinnati to come to Colorado College.

(1877 Mr. Tenny picked Francis Herbert Loud of the Amherst faculty for the second member of the faculty of Colorado College. Mr. Loud's appointment was approved by the trustees with the same provision that was made in Mr. Sheldon's case.

In the choice of Professor Loud as in that of Mr. Sheldon Mr. Tenny showed his ability to judge men. Professor Loud was a member of the faculty of Colorado College from 1877 to 1907 when he retired on the Carnegie Foundation. He distinguished himself and brought the college into notice by his work in Astronomy. His ability was recognized by other countries and he was a member of the Société Belge d'Astronomie - Fellow of the British Association Association, Secretary of Western Ascan for Stella Photography and a member of other societies of the kind in America. He was also an author of note, a quiet unassuming kind man of high character. Professor Loud left his mark on Colorado College.

(Mrs. Mary Tenny Hatch a sister of Mr. Tenny was one of the early assistant teachers. She was a cultured lady and an excellent instructor. While soliciting money and pupils for Colorado College and judiciously choosing its faculty, Mr. Tenny was launching the subsidiary schools, choosing the teachers and somehow managing to pay them.

(1890 William Strieby, a young college graduate who had been teaching in Mr. Tenny's preparatory school in Santa Fe was made a member of the faculty of Colorado College. He was connected with the College from 1890 until his death in 1920.

Professor Strieby was another of Mr. Tenny's "finds."
He became distinguished for his work in Chemistry and Metallurgy and for his published writings. He was also a man of great though quiet force in the community. Loved by his pupils and the townspeople, the choice of Professor Strieby was a most fortunate one for the college. Professors Loud and Professor Strieby are listed in "Who's Who in America" as are many others who were on the faculty later.

(Professor George Mapood Stone, a Geologist and George K. Martin who taught history and political economy, were also of Mr. Tenny's choosing. They came in '81.)
In his careful selection of a faculty-president Tenny set a high standard for the college, scholastic and moral. He erected the first college building on the campus, which took six years to finish because of the scarcity of money.

He started a library, collecting about six thousand volumes. The number of students increased and he had difficulty in finding suitable places for them to room and board. The erection of houses for the use of students became a necessity. He says in his book, 'I cannot get money here except on minute information given as to the affairs of the College. I cannot recommend people to give to maintain a school of high grade two thousand miles distant, unless the townspeople next door to the school see to it that the school is well housed. To found a college there must be cooperation.'

Mr. Tenny had undertaken a colossal task and handled it wonderfully well. The Town Company was chiefly concerned with the establishing of the town. A college was desired and would be an asset but there was no money in Colorado Springs to maintain it.

Mr. Tenny's decision to start building on the campus in 1877 appears to have been a mistake. He had so much on his mind and hands. The cost was out of all reason and the struggle he made to get the building finished and paid for was too great, just at that time.

General Palmer put on the two wings which were in the first plan and the building was dedicated in May 1882, but it was not quite finished then.

In the light of subsequent events Mr. Tenny's plans for securing an endowment for the College were sound and for reaching. Had it been carried out Colorado College would have been one of the richest in the country but he was not allowed to carry out his plan which was to buy considerable land north of what is now Columbine Avenue and hold it for sale later.

Some of the trustees wanted to mortgage the land deeded to the College by the Town Company, a proposal which Mr. Tenny strenuously opposed. Mr. Tenny not only worked very hard to establish the college and the subsidiary schools but he gave much of his energy to their support. He made the mistake of being too unselfish and brought suspicion upon himself. Some people can't understand any one's doing a work for the love of it or the good it will do but must attribute ulterior motives to the doer.

In Mr. Tenny's case it is to be remembered that he had undertaken and it is likely there was some jealousy.
in the criticisms made of him. It was a cruel blow, and Mr. Tenny returned to the east not fully realizing what had happened. He had no money; all he ever got was invested in Colorado College. The College stands to his credit. He established it, and on a firm foundation. Mr. Tenny's regime ended in 1884. Some years later the mistake made in criticizing Mr. Tenny's administration was publicly acknowledged and apologies made but the harm was done. Mr. Tenny was a true Christian gentleman, and his bitter experience did not mar his beautiful spirit.

After Mr. Tenny left Professor Hagen took up the work of raising funds for the College and spent his time in the east;

He was made treasurer of the College later. Professor Stiege was acting president for a year or more. Then in 1886, a Congregational minister from Baltimore, William F. Slocomb was appointed president of the College and served it in that capacity until 1917. President Slocomb was a good-money raiser. The financial crisis had passed and the work of the College went on smoothly and well. The town was well established and many very wealthy people came to Colorado Springs to live who gave liberally to the College.

Mr. J. J. Hagerman gave money for the Hagerman Dormitory; Montgomery Hall, a dormitory for women, was next, then Coburn Library in 1886.

At the time of the building of the library, an iron box was placed in one of the walls and in that box was placed the photographs of a number of prominent citizens and articles written by them and about them. The box was sealed to be opened in a hundred years.

In 1897 Henry W. Welcott gave the money for an observatory much to Professor Lord's satisfaction.

Dickson, McGregor and Benis Halls are women's dormitories. Perkins Fine Arts building has a good pipe organ and the auditorium was used for Chapel services, commencement exercises and all public meetings of the College until Shove Chapel was finished in 1931. The music department of the college is housed in Perkins Hall and art exhibitions are held there.

In 1908 a Science building was erected and given the name of Palmer Hall. Cassitt Memorial was built in 1914. A small stadium was also acquired in President Slocomb's time. The last building to be erected on the campus was Shove Memorial Chapel dedicated on November 24, 1931. It is a beautiful building of Roman architecture. The windows of beautiful design are of strong, rich coloring. A magnificent organ was in place and ready for the dedication service and bells from old England in the tower. The chapel
Colorado College  
Colorado Springs El Paso County  
Colorado

was the gift of Mr. Eugene P. Slocum.
As Colorado Springs increased in population and college buildings were erected the number of students increased. Some were sent from the east for the benefit of the climate. Some members of the faculty were here for their own health or of some member of their family. The college has benefited greatly by the climate as the salaries paid the professors were no inducement. They were often referred to (by the professors) as "war fare" which sometimes did not last the month out.

President Tenny had set a high standard for the college and it was maintained by President Slocum and soon ranked with eastern colleges so far as the work was concerned.

Among the outstanding men added to the faculty in President Slocum's administration were M.C. Gale, Florian Cajetri, Edward S. Parsons, Louis Ahlers, Atherton Hoyes, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Presier. Some of them internationally known. There were also a number of women of unusual ability.

In 1894 the college announced a Musical department with Mr. Rubin Goldmark Director. Mr. Goldmark, a nephew of Carl Goldmark, a noted composer, is himself a composer, a lecturer, and teacher. In 1910, he received the Toderewski prize for Chamber music. Mr. Goldmark was in Colorado Springs for the benefit of the climate and directed the Musical department of the college from 1895 to 1901. Mr. George S. Crampton, a graduate of the Royal College of London England was the vocal instructor. Mr. Clarence Bowers was director of the Glee Club. Some very fine musical talent was developed in that period and Colorado Springs was noted for some splendid presentations of opera, oratorio, and other works as well as some very fine individual performances. Mr. Edward D. Hele became Dean of the department in 1905. An organist, pianist, and professor of theory of music. On the completion of Shove Hall, Mr. Frederick Boothroyd of England, the organist and choir-master of Grace Episcopal Church was made organist and choir-master of Shove Memorial Chapel. Mr. Boothroyd is a musician of great ability. In addition to his work of training the college choir Mr. Boothroyd gives weekly organ recitals in Shove Chapel.

(A department of Forestry was added in 1905. General Palmer and Dr. Bell giving 10,000 acres of land in Monument Park to be used as a field laboratory for students. Dr. W.C. Sturgis was appointed Dean at that time. In 1919 Mr. Gordon Parker became its head.)

(In 1914 through the generosity of Mr. Judson Demis, a department of Business Administration and Banking was made possible.)

It is said of Mr. Slocum that he never asked directly for money but he presented the needs of the college so well that the money came without direct solicitation from him.

On President Slocum's retirement in 1917, Dr. Clyde Dunaway was made president. In 1916-17 the enrollment of students reached the number of 725. The entrance of the United States into the World War brought about many en-
quick changes in the college. The buildings and grounds were offered and accepted for military use. Members of the faculty went into war work and many students old enough to enter service did so. Dr Dunway, an almost entirely new faculty, a most difficult thing to do at such a time. He resigned in June of 1925, having filled the position of president as well as it was possible to do in such circumstances.

(\text{Dr Charles Christopher Mierow professor of Classical Languages and Literature of Colorado College was acting president for the next two years. He was inaugurated as President in 1925. A rare person is Dr Mierow. Gifted above most, a man of beautiful spirit, no better choice could have been made for Colorado College. Dr Mierow's very presence must be a benifit to those who have discernment to know the man as he is.})

In the last few years the college has had to struggle through another financial depression, and a difficult struggle it has been. A new library was to have been built by Mrs Alice Hemis Taylor, a daughter of Mr Judson Hemis, but the idea was abandoned, Mrs Taylor contributing largely to the running expenses of the college. Dr Mierow's duties had been very arduous for several years and when in the Summer of 1933, he lost his eldest daughter a girl of sixteen by drowning he asked for a years leave of absence which he is spending in study in Europe. In Dr Mierows absence Dean Hershey is acting president.

Sources of information
Looking Forward into the Past by Mr tenny
Some of Mr Tenny's friends especially Mrs C.E. Eldredge Colorado College, and my own personal knowledge.
"For poor persons who are without means of support, and
who are physically unable by reason of old age, youth,
sickness, or other infirmity to earn a livelihood and who
are not by reason of disease insanity, gross indecency or
immorality unfit to associate with worthy persons of the
condition in life above named, is a widely known, unique
institution, situated in the Broadmoor section of Colorado
Springs and has been in operation since January 1913.

This Home with its unusual features was planned and
provided for by Winfield Scott Stratton who came to Colorado
Springs in 1872 and who on July 4th 1891 found "pay ore" in
the Cripple Creek district. Mr. Stratton contrary to
popular belief was an unusual man. He was born on July 22,
1846 in Jeffersonville, Indiana and died on the 14th of
September 1902 in Colorado Springs at the age of fifty four.
His father Myron Stratton was a boat-builder on the Ohio
river and was senior partner in the firm of Stratton &
Logan. He served twenty-one consecutive years in the City
Council of Jeffersonville, Indiana and was a member of the
Christian Church for forty six years.

Winfield Scott Stratton went to the public schools of
Jeffersonville and the Academy there, which was one of the
coldest schools of its kind in Indiana. His father taught him
draughtsmanship and he became an expert in woodworking. "He
was brought up in an atmosphere of construction work."

"At about the age of twenty he decided to come west and
first stopped at Eddyville, Iowa where his sister Anna (Mrs.
George Chamberlin) lived. Mr. Chamberlin was a druggist and
Mr. Stratton worked as a clerk in the drug store for a year
or so, then he and a cousin named Horneby, a jeweler of
Keokuk, Iowa went together to Lincoln, Nebraska.

Mr. Stratton stayed in Lincoln from 1869 to 1872 doing
carpenter work. That he was able to buy some property in
Lincoln, with the money he earned as a carpenter in the three
years he lived there would mark him as a thrifty and in-
dustrious young man, for he was only twenty four when he
came to Colorado Springs.

While in Lincoln he took a course in chemistry and me-
tallurgy at the University of Nebraska. Perhaps he had mining
in his mind at that time.

In Lincoln he made friends with James D. Raymond and
Edwin J. Eaton who early came to Colorado Springs and made
their homes here. Mr. Raymond was a carpenter and Mr. Eaton
was assistant postmaster of Lincoln. Mr. Raymond came to
Colorado Springs in 1871 and Mr. Stratton and Mr. Eaton came
THE MYRON STRATTON HOME

Togethere in May 1872. Mr. Eaton was employed as a cowboy on the Crow's Nest ranch.

When Mr. Eaton died in 1853 he had been president of the Colorado Savings Bank for some years.

After Mr. Stratton's "great strike" he bought the street railway system of Colorado Springs from Mr. Eaton and his associates.

When Mr. Stratton came to Colorado Springs he applied to Mr. Raymond for work and thus began his work in Colorado Springs as carpenter, contractor and architect.

Mr. Raymond spent his last years in the Myron Stratton Home and died there only a few years ago. Mr. Stratton had his own ideas about the interior arrangement of houses and was quite set about them in his early years.

Miss Frances House (daughter of the late Francis L. House) tells of the difficulty her parents had to get Mr. Stratton to put closets in the bedrooms of the house he was building for them.

When Mr. House first came to Colorado Springs he made the entire trip from Grinnell, Iowa on horseback. The family came by train on a Colony ticket, which ticket entitled them to a town lot in the "Fountain Colony. The holders of the tickets drew" for their lots so that no disagreement could arise over the location. Mr. House drew the lot on the northwest corner of Cascade Avenue and Costilla Street in 1874. Mr. Stratton then gave Mr. House the contract for the building of a two-story stone house on it. The first stone house to be built in Colorado Springs, now used as a Detention Home by the Juvenile Court. The building of the houses' stone house went along nicely until it was found that Mr. Stratton was putting closets in the rooms. Mr. Stratton said wardrobes were used and not closets and not until Mrs. House told him to put in closets or quit the job, did Mr. Stratton yield. He finished the house and he made the closets.

Another story told by Misses House in which her father and Mr. Stratton figured is when the two helped Mrs. Grennis, the wife of Stratton's partner to run away from her husband and return to her home in the East. Grennis was a heavy drinker and when intoxicated very abusive to his family. Mrs. Grennis wanted to leave but she had no money and Grennis was belligerent. Mr. Stratton and Mr. House decided to help her and while Grennis was lured away on some pretext by Mr. Stratton Mr. House went for Mrs. Grennis and her children put their luggage on a wheelbarrow and off they went to the station where they were put on the train. Mr. Stratton and Mr. House paying for their transportation.
THE MYRON STRATTON HOME

It was some time later that Mr. Grennis learned that Mr. Stratton had helped his wife to get away and they had a fist fight on Pikes Peak Avenue which ended their business partnership. Miss House says, "that was the only time she ever knew of her father interfering in anyone's family affairs.

Mr. Stratton's next business partnership was with J. D. Rogers. Mr. Stratton's firm did a lot of the building in Colorado Springs in the early seventies. He had the contract for Grace Episcopal Church, a beautiful stone building on the southwest corner of Pikes Peak Avenue and Weber Street. He worked steadily and saved his money which he invested in real estate in Colorado Springs. His first purchase of property is recorded as September 4, 1872 about five months after he came to Colorado Springs.

The records show that from time to time he bought more property which disproves the popular story that he hadn't a dollar until he "struck it rich" in 1874.

That Mr. Stratton entered into the life of the new town is shown in various ways. He was a member of the first volunteer fire department in 1873, and was on the coroner's jury at the inquest held over the body of "Billy Baldwin" who was found dead in a well in a slaughter house which stood about where the State school for the Deaf and Blind stands now. Baldwin was a well known character in early days. He is said to have been a member of a prominent Boston family. He had been scalped by Indians in South America, survived and came to Colorado City in the early sixties. He had many narrow escapes from the Indians of this section and once he was shot and left for dead, the Indians being superstitious about scalping a white man a second time. Once again "Billy Baldwin" lived and escaped only to fall into an uncovered well in a slaughter house to which he had gone for shelter from a storm at night. It was thought that owing to the darkness he fell into the well and was drowned.

Again in 1874 Mr. Stratton was on the jury when two men were prosecuted by the Colorado Springs Town Company for the violation of the liquor clause of the town. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

It was in the spring of 1874 that Mr. Stratton took a definite interest in mining. He sold his shop to Joseph Dogier and went to the San Juan country with James D. Raymond, Matt France and W. B. Sherman, the latter a mining engineer. They bought a mining property in the San Juan, but this venture proved a failure and they lost all the money they put in it.
It was some time later that Mr. Grinnis learned that Mr. Stratton had helped his wife to get away and they had a fist fight on Pikes Peak avenue which ended their business partnership. Miss House says, "that was the only time she ever knew of her fathers interfering in anyone's "family affairs".

Mr. Stratton's next business partnership was with J. D. Rogers. Mr. Stratton's firm did a lot of the building in Colorado Springs in the early seventies. He had the contract for Grace Episcopal Church, a beautiful stone building on the Southwest corner of Pikes Peak avenue and Weber street. He worked steadily and saved his money which he invested in real estate in Colorado Springs. His first purchase of property is recorded as September 4, 1872 about five months after he came to Colorado Springs.

The records show that from time to time he bought more property which disproved the popular story that he hadn't a dollar until he "struck it rich" in 1891.

Mr. Stratton was a member of the first volunteer fire department in 1873 and was on the coroner's jury at the inquest held over the body of "Billy Baldwin" who was found dead in a well in a slaughter house which stood about where the State school for the Deaf and Blind stands now. Baldwin was a well-known character in early days. He is said to have been a member of a prominent Boston family. He had been scalped by Indians in South America, survived and came to Colorado City in the early sixties. He had many narrow escapes from the Indians in this section and once he was shot and left for dead; the Indians being superstitious about scalping a while man a second time. Once again "Billy Baldwin" lived and escaped only to fall into an uncovered well in a slaughter house to which he had gone for shelter from a storm at night. It was thought that owing to the darkness he fell into the well and was drowned.

Mr. Stratton was on a jury in 1874 when two men were prosecuted for the violation of the liquor law of Colorado Springs. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty. It was in the spring of 1874 that Mr. Stratton took definite interest in mining.

He with James D. Raymond, Matt France and W. B. Sherman, a mining engineer bought a mining property in the San Juan country. Mr. Stratton sold his shop to Joseph Dozier who was for many years a well-known contractor builder here.

Mr. Stratton's San Juan venture was a failure and he and his partners lost all the money they put into it.
THE LYRON-STRATTON HOME

In January 1875 Mr. Stratton and D. R. Lee went on a prospecting trip up Chalk Creek in the Leadville district. They found nothing of any value and Mr. Lee returned to Colorado Springs while Mr. Stratton went again to the San Juan and located several claims.

For the next seventeen years Mr. Stratton worked at his building trade during the winter months to get money enough to go prospecting in the summer. Nobody ever steaked him. Mr. Stratton once said to the writer's father that the finding of "pay cre" was not just luck as some people liked to say, but something he had been working for, for seventeen years. He had studied metallurgy and chemistry at the University of Nebraska and he also studied ore testing and metallurgy and geology under Professor Lamb of Colorado College so fitting himself for recognizing metal and testing it.

The richest mine Mr. Stratton located he named the Independence because the "find" was made on the 4th of July. This mine he sold later to a London, England syndicate for $5,000,000 pounds sterling -- approximately $10,000,000.

It is notable that Mr. Stratton made no display of his money. He bought a good comfortable house on North Weber street at the former home of Doctor Tucker and lived there the rest of his life. Nobody ever succeeded in getting him to make public speeches, attend banquets or attend any social function.

Once a banquet was given in his honor at the Alta Vista Hotel and his picture was on the menu. But Mr. Stratton did not attend. He had been married and the marriage had ended tragically years before he became rich and he never remarried.

One of the first things Mr. Stratton did after he "struck it rich" was to purchase the street railway system and put $1,000,000 into improving it. For some years we had the largest most beautiful and most comfortable cars to be found the whole country over and the cost of operating was tremendous.

After Mr. Stratton's death those cars were taken off and in 1882 the Stratton Locomotive Company discontinued the street car service and the City gave a contract for bus service.

Mr. Stratton bought and gave to Colorado Springs the lots on the northeast corner of Iowa street and Nevada Avenue on condition that a new City Hall should be built there.

We now have a very handsome City Hall on that corner. Mr. Stratton also gave the ground at the southeast corner of Pikes Peak and Nevada avenues on which the post office building stands. He built the Mining Exchange building chiefly for the Mining Exchange Association and it was a place of great
THE MYRON STRATTON HOME

excitement during those years of rich "strikes." He put up several other buildings which added much to the appearance of the town and provided adequate office space for the many of all professions and trades who came flocking here during the mining excitement.

Stratton Park is situated near the entrance to both the north and south Cheyenne Canons. It covers many acres of ground skillfully arranged to retain its natural rugged beauty. It is a most interesting place to visit right under the shadow of the Cheyenne Range where the singing of the great birds and the rushing of the mountain streams can be heard and none of the noises of civilization.

Mr. Stratton laid out this park and maintained it at his own expense. There is no doubt but that he helped many people privately. Sometimes a nice looking house had been referred to as "one of the Stratton Homes." It would be owned by one of Mr. Stratton's early and poor associates who had been helped by him to the extent of a good house and enough to maintain it. It is certain that a number of people have lived in comparative luxury through the kindness of Mr. Stratton.

Though Mr. Stratton did many beneficial things, his greatest and best contribution to the public and individual good was in the founding of the Myron Stratton Home named for his father. Mr. Stratton had his plans well in mind and expected to himself, see his plans consummated. He clearly set forth his ideas for the home in his will, but wisely left some things to the discretion of the Trustees to meet changing conditions. One clause in the will shows his kindly feeling for "unfortunates" and his desire to protect them from humiliation. The clause reads, "It is my especial desire and command that the inmates or said home shall not be clad or fed as paupers usually are at public expense, but that they shall be decently and comfortably clothed and have provided with the necessary medical attendance, care and nursing to protect their health and insure their comfort."

Another clause reads: "And that no inmates of said home shall be constrained against his or her will to perform any manual service for any inmate of said home not related to him or her by blood or marriage, nor for any officer, employee or person of said home, nor shall any such inmates be constrained to perform any manual labor when physically unable to do so."

"Under the will full power is given to the Trustees to make by laws and rules regulating and governing the Home."
THE MYRON STRATTON HOME

Rules for the Home:

Rule I. Residence Qualification for the Aged: Adults to be eligible for admission must be citizens of the United States of America and bona fide residents within the State of Colorado for the ten years last past.

Rule II. Residence Qualification for Children: Parents applying for admission of their children must have a bona fide residence within the State of Colorado for the five years last past.

Rule III. Applicants who at the time of such application are being cared for in a Charitable Institution are not eligible for admission to The Myron Stratton Home.

Rule IV. Any resident dissatisfied with the medical care, clothing, food, accommodation, treatment furnished, or who thinks they have cause for complaint, shall specify the cause of such dissatisfaction in writing to the Superintendent, and such complaint will be acknowledged by the Secretary and considered by the Trustees at their next meeting.

Rule V. Complaints to employees, other residents, friends, citizens, or visitors are prohibited.

Rule VI. Residents may be required to do such work as the Superintendent may direct and they be able to perform, provided such be not personal service for any resident not related by blood or marriage, or for any employee.

Rule VII. Any and all residents admitted to the privileges of The Myron Stratton Home are admitted subject to the right of the Trustees to terminate such residence at any time thereafter when, in the judgment of the Trustees, the termination of such residence is deemed by them necessary to the best interests of the institution.

Rule VIII. Preferential Residence Qualification for the Aged: Adults to be eligible for preferential admission must be actual residents within the County of El Paso for the five successive years last past.

Rule IX. Begging and soliciting alms by inmates of the Myron Stratton Home is forbidden and any inmate of the home who does solicit alms, or beg, shall be expelled. Any peddling or selling or articles of merchandise, unless such peddling and selling is duly licensed by and under the ordinance of the City of Colorado Springs governing such matters and with the written consent of the Superintendent of the Myron Stratton Home, shall be deemed just grounds for expulsion.
THE MYRON STRATTON HOME

Rules for the Home:

Rule X. Any inmate leaving the home without permission of the Superintendent, and remaining away twenty-four hours without communicating with him and obtaining his permission, shall not be permitted to return.

Rule XI. Aged residents contemplating matrimony must arrange for residence outside the Home before the ceremony, as the Home Management cannot undertake to provide accommodation in such cases.

Rule XII. Fire Arms: No fire arms or other deadly weapons shall be kept by any residents of the Home, either on their person, or in their houses or possession.

Rule XIII. Residents are prohibited from entertaining visitors over night unless permission to do so is first obtained from the Superintendent.

Rule XIV. Preferential Residence Qualifications for Children: Children to be eligible for preferential admission must be actual residents within the County of El Paso for not less than the three successive years last past.

Method of admission is briefly set forth in a folder sent upon application, which in part states as follows:

"Applicants are considered in order of priority.
"Applicants are carefully investigated before applications are considered.
"Such investigation is not made until there is a vacancy, and then only those next in order are investigated.
"After consideration by the Board of Trustees, the applicant, if acceptable, is asked to furnish a physician's certificate as to general health, etc. If he is then accepted, the applicant is notified and a date set for the admission.
"No person can be admitted until this investigation, etc., has been completed and the applicant notified to come to the Home.

"Applicants are earnestly advised not to come to Colorado Springs expecting to enter the Home until they are officially told to do so.
"Those who disregard this advice cannot be assisted by the Trustees of the Home in any way, and put themselves to unnecessary expense and inconvenience."
THE MYRON STRATTON HOME

The Trustees mentioned in Mr. Stratton’s will were D. H. Rice, Tyson S. Dines and Judge Moses Hallett. "Judge Hallett declined to serve for reasons of age and lack of time to act." The District Court appointed Mr. William Lennox to take Judge Hallett’s place. "The three Trustees took the oath of office and assumed possession of the property turned over to them by Executors" (April 1909) "The Myron Stratton Home was incorporated November 12, 1909 and the Trustees began their work for the Home.

The first thing they did was to look for a suitable site for the Home which was to be located in El Paso County. They decided on a tract of land in Broadmoor owned by a Scottish Syndicate. "This property included virtually all the water flowing from the North and South Cheyenne Cannons and over two thousand acres of farming and grazing land as well as about one third of the Broadmoor townsite, also a valuable water system and electric light plant."

The Trustees bought this land paying for it $50,000 in cash. This land joined Stratton Park and the Foster tract of two hundred and ninety four acres, the Mathews ranch of one hundred and fifty three acres near Ivywild purchased by Mr. Stratton in his life time, making an unbroken tract of land of approximately 3,000 acres. Beside the pipe line system, this property had a large reservoir known as Broadmoor Lake, but this was not sufficient to irrigate all the land, so in 1910 - 11 the Trustees built Spring Run Reservoir number two at a cost of $50,000.

The Home was to provide for all ages and both sexes and it was obvious that for administrative reasons, the buildings should not be very far apart, and yet it was not advisable to have children and old people near together.

After much study and investigation of other institutions it was decided to plan a village. A shallow ravine with a brook running through it makes a natural division of the grounds and the children are on one side and the aged on the other. The plans were well conceived and well carried out. There were few if any mistakes made. The Village as it is today is a delight to the eye with its beautiful grounds consisting of ninety eight acres, under the expert care of Mr. W. H. Stolley.

Lawns, shrubbery, flowers, lily ponds, rock gardens, all artistically arranged and planted. As each new building was put up some changes had to be made in the arrangement of the grounds. So beautiful and effective is the landscaping that the Colorado Springs Garden Club always includes Stratton Home in their annual garden tours and the Home has taken several first prizes awarded by the Colorado Springs Garden Club in the Landscape Division.

The buildings are handsome and beautifully furnished. The only criticism that might be made is that the children’s buildings have more expensive furnishings than the children are ever likely to have when they get homes of their own and they might be dissatisfied with less. However, it teaches them good taste.
Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado.

The Myron Stratton Home

end to care for good things. Each child has a small cubicle to himself with bed, dressing-table, drawers, etc. so that all his personal belongings have a place. The dining rooms have small round tables properly set so that a home-like atmosphere surrounds the children. There is one dormitory for girls and two dormitories for boys, each a complete unit with living, dining rooms, kitchen, etc., with a capacity for eighty six.

At first the Home conducted its own school, but it was found that it was better for the children to go to the public schools. Busses belonging to the Home take them to school and get them the Home sees them through High School. Some of the children have gone to College after leaving the Home and two boys and a girl have each made the Founders Day address, one coming from California for the occasion.

(The Home has an orchestra made up of girls and boys with Mr. Fred G. Fink as director. This orchestra won first place at the State Annual Musical Contest held in Denver in the City Auditorium on May 7, 1930.)

Manual training is taught every Saturday afternoon during the school term and in the summer holidays, three mornings each week.

Many of the boys can make articles of furniture such as tables, chairs, wood boxes for which there is such a ready sale that they seldom have anything on hand to exhibit. The boys also do out of door work. The girls are taught Domestic Science, Millinery, dress-making and Music. They have Scout troops, an up to date swimming pool, tennis courts and many other things for wholesome recreation and development.

The number of ways in which the children and the aged are encouraged to help themselves is interestingly given in the report of the Home issued in 1927. "All the children and aged are expected to share in the care of their own buildings, but all are given opportunity to earn money in outside their own immediate duties-the aged in various ways about the Home, the boys and girls on the grounds, the farm laundry, etc. Some raise rabbits, garden produce, etc., all of which is purchased by the Home at market rates. The aged use their money so earned as they wish, but the children are required to deposit not less than one-half of all their earnings in their Savings Bank account. Of our seventy-eight children seventy have individual accounts with the Colorado Title and Trust Company of Colorado Springs. This brings me to one of the most interesting and successful schemes for the promotion of a Savings Complex I have seen, i.e., our Race Track. In a large glass case in the vestible of our auditorium we have one of the old time race tracks on a much larger scale than the popular toy sold at Christmas. There are in fact two tracks, one inside the other. On the outer the principle of each child's account is shown up to $10.00 by a flag over $15.00 by a small automobile with the child's name thereon; red for the first $10.00, green for the second, black for the third, and so on. Three of our children are the proud possessors of green autos and one of black. On the inside track is recorded with flags the interest as it accumulates. Thus each child has in plain view his or her "unearned increment" and so early learns that money can work.
The Myron Stratton Home.

Only those closely acquainted with the life of our Home realize the keen rivalry this Race Track has produced, or how often in their monthly settlements a child has requested that more than half of the money earned be retained and deposited to his or her account. We have had instances at the start of a summer vacation where a boy has announced that by fall his car will be ahead of some rival's. I am satisfied that the keen interest in saving stimulated by this device is of the greatest value in character building.

Our objective is threefold—to cultivate the habit of industry and saving and to enable each child to earn and accumulate a sum of money of their very own before leaving the Home.

In this connection, the education in the value and use of money; some two years ago we began giving the older boys and girls an allowance in money for their clothes—previously these had all been provided by the Home. This allowance is credited to them weekly—such articles as shoes, etc., have to be saved up for, for several weeks, these children then go into town and make their own purchases. The result is far reaching—to briefly illustrate—they watch the sales, seek bargains, are more willing to darn their stockings, and care for their clothing, etc., etc.

It makes a wonderful difference when they are spending their own money instead of having garments handed out for the asking.

They have, of course, plenty of games—tennis, basketball, roller skating, etc., etc.

From the foregoing it may be gathered that we have, in a measure, solved the problem of keeping children happy and good; for we try to keep them so busy—busy—and interestedly occupied that they are unconscious of the fact that they have little time in which to get into trouble" (Carl S. Chamberlin).

The Community building houses the offices, store, market, work rooms, garage, theatre seating seven hundred and sixteen with a stage and dressing rooms, and a gymnasium. There is an infirmary with isolation wards, nurses quarters, trained nurses in charge and every facility for caring for the sick.

There is a service building with kitchen, dining rooms, laundry, and employees' quarters, a steam plant with carpenter and machine shops, greenhouse, dairy barn, creamery, hay barn, stables, and silos, and the Superintendent's residence.

One of the features which makes the Myron Stratton Home different from other institutions with the same purpose is that of the Cottages. There are ten housekeeping cottages with sitting-room (with a fireplace) bed room, bath, kitchen, cellar and front porch. Yes, and each house has its own lawn and garden.
THE MYRON STRATTON HOME

a walk to the front door, a number and a doortell. They are furnished comfortably and tastefully and heated from a central heating plant. The fireplaces are for cheerfulness and not warmth.

The housekeeping cottages are occupied by old couples who are able to do their own cooking and housekeeping and they can have the privacy and pleasure of their own home. All their provisions are supplied by the commissary department. They can have their own garden and the flowers they like best and some take great pride in their homes. Prizes are given each year to the best housekeeper and for the best garden.

There are fifteen five room cottages for single people. The occupants of these cottages go to the main dining room for their meals and if someone is temporarily indisposed meals are taken to them.

The Home has buses not only to take the children to and from school but to take the old people to church and to town when they want to go to a movie or to visit friends. It is an interesting and pleasing sight to see a Stratton home bus stop at the post office corner, where friends are waiting for the passengers to take them for some entertainment.

The first superintendent of the Home was H. W. Cowan who had been the superintendent of the State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children. His administration of the Stratton Home was a marked success.

Doctor E. J. Brady followed Mr. Cowan and the work developed logically and rapidly under his efficient administration.

In August 1928 Mr. Carl Stratton Chamberlin, the son of Mr. Strattons sister, Anna became superintendent. Mr. Chamberlin had been with his uncle for some years working in the office of the Colorado Springs and Interurban Railway Company which Mr. Stratton owned. Mr. Stratton made him one of the Executors of his will. Mr. Chamberlin is also one of the Trustees of the Home, elected to succeed Mr. Tyson Lines. Mr. Chamberlin is socially minded, a good judge of human nature and a good executive. He knew his uncle's ideas about the Home and is the logical person to carry them out especially as he is interested in the work.

There is a large farm connected with the Home but under separate management. The published reports of the Farm are extremely interesting, showing it to be in every way a Model one. A Preface to the last report issued written by Mr. William Lloyd gives a very good idea of its importance in the community.

"For many years it has been the desire and intention of The Myron Stratton Home Trustees to make the Myron Stratton Home Farm a model in cultivation, stockbreeding and efficient management.
THE MYRON STRATTON HOME.

This because it seems to the Trustees that an institution such as The Myron Stratton Home should stand for much more than the care of the destitute. That in discharging this care, for which the Home is primarily in existence, it would be possible through its activities to build up the community and become a real and active asset to the City, County and ultimately, the State.

The Trustees believe the crops raised from selected seeds, the records of our purebred Holstein Dairy Herd and purebred Hereford Herd, our stud horses, jocks and bulls, available to the community at large, bear evidence of the success of these efforts.

That our Dairy and Creamery Buildings, with their complete installation of modern machinery, as well as all our Farm Buildings, shelter sheds and equipment in their entirety, are an installation valuable as an example and inspiration to the whole farming community of El Paso County.

Our present efficiency and success is due to the exceptional ability of our Farm Superintendent, Mr. J. J. Gauld, aided by the capable counsel and supervision of our Trustee Mr. William Lennox, whose special training and constant interest in this department of the Home's activities coupled with the untiring energy of Mr. Gauld have produced the results now attained and that have been visible in these later years to all who pass through our farm lands.

We trust that as the years pass our farm and its operations may be better known and have a still wider sphere of influence incentive and help to the County and State.

Taxes.

It is probably not known to many that the Myron Stratton Home pays taxes. Most Charitable Institutions do not. Taxes paid to the Treasurer of El Paso County in 1930 amounted to $72,756.07 and direct to the City of Colorado Springs the same year $230,555.81.

Mr. Stratton was a real benefactor and many people in El Paso County have reason to be glad that he decided to make Colorado Springs his home.

My information was received from Mr. Carl S. Chamberlin, nephew of Mr. Stratton and Superintendent of the Stratton Home and from published reports of the Home's activities given me by Mr. Chamberlin, a few personal incidents from Miss Frances House.

Adyn Anna Carrington.
Easter Sunrise in the Garden of the Gods.

Colorado Springs El Paso County Colorado.

The rock hewn Nature-Temple in the Garden of the Gods at Colorado Springs has become a symbolical shrine for a nation-wide Easter Service. Long before the street lights have blinked their last, a stream of devout worshippers annually wend their way like the three Marys of old, between the Gateway Rocks into the Garden of the Gods.

As the first rays of the Easter morning turn the rose colored Cathedral Spires into glowing tints, a silvery peal of hidden High School trumpeters at the Sentinel Rock rings forth. The strains of "In the Garden," and "Beautiful Garden of Prayer" herald the dawn. Because of the amazing acoustics due to Nature's own sounding board, which these huge rocks provide, every syllable is clear and bell-like in all parts of this vast natural amphitheatre. To the west and above the Garden, towers majestic Pike's Peak, once the goal of the hardy pioneer, and now the sacred shrine of devout prayerful pilgrims entering the "Beautiful Garden of Prayer", Where many have gathered in times past to pray, on each Easter thousand now come to pray.

(The Rev. Albert W. Luce, minister of the Pikes Peak Christian Church of Colorado Springs began this unique service thirteen years ago. That first Easter there were 750 members of the Christian Church that joined in this sacred service, but it soon became so attractive with thousands attending regardless of any religious affiliation, so later Rev. Luce turned it over to the ministerial alliance, which in turn appointed him, or his, or his successors, minister of the Pikes Peak Christian Church as the permanent chairman of arrangements.)

When asked how he came to originate this unique service, Rev. Luce replied: "That thirteen years ago when walking thru the Garden of the Gods in preparation for the approaching Easter, he was deeply moved as he read the gospel account in John 19, 41, 42. "Now in the place where He was crucified there was a Garden -- there they laid Jesus." Here also is a Garden, with the Cathedral Spires in a vast Nature Temple made with human hands. Reading the above words of the scripture aloud he was thrilled with the amazing way in which they were carried to distant parts of the Garden, for his back was against the huge Gateway Rock which acted as a giant sounding board making his words audible in all parts of this vast amphitheatre, capable of holding a hundred thousand people, who could hear the voice of singer or preacher if all stood still.

(Shortly after the Rev. Mr. Luce began these Easter Sunrise Services in the Garden of the Gods he showed Dr. S. Parker Cadmen, the radio preacher of Brooklyn N.Y., the site of this unique Easter service. After looking at this rock hewn Nature Temple and listening to its marvelous acoustics, Dr. Cadmen said, "You could not have found a more suitable place for such a service anywhere on this globe unless you had gone to the Holy Land and located the identical Garden where Christ was laid to rest after His crucifixion.")
Easter Sunrise in the Garden of the Gods.

(The late Rabbi L.J. Kopold of Chicago, Ill., who attended an Easter Garden service while on a vacation in the Pikes Peak region, spoke of it as "one of the most spiritual and uplifting services he had ever attended anywhere."

The New York Times recently spoke of this service as "the most spectacular Easter Service in the United States."

Each year there are cars from half the States of the Union whose owners have come great distances to attend this impressive service. Last year (1933) it was estimated that no less than twenty-six thousand people attended the service which is held at about six o'clock in the morning.)

This article was sent me by Mr. Loan who had it written for me.

E.M. Carrington

March 29, 1934.
The Reverend A. W. Luce has lived in Colorado Springs for about eighteen years. Born in the state of New York, he was brought up in Detroit, Michigan and took his college work at Hiram College, Ohio where President Garfield once taught.

Mr. Luce is a minister of the Christian Church and has served the Pike's Peak church in Colorado Springs for most of the eighteen years he has been in Colorado. A most unselfish untiring pastor of his flock yet he has found time to do some investigations in the state and has written many articles and several books chiefly on Colorado. He is the author of "Colorful Colorado," "Wandering in Wonderland" and a series of articles entitled "Did you Know" bringing out some of the most remarkable things about Colorado which are not generally known. He is a very good photographer and has many beautiful pictures which he has taken of some of the out of the way places as well as those better known.

Colorado Springs has many unique and interesting organizations or features which have made it world-renowned, one of which is Early Service on Easter morning in the Garden of the Gods; a very beautiful and impressive service instituted by Mr. Luce thirteen years ago. People come from far and near to this Easter Service and streams of cars may be seen on the roads entering the Garden of the Gods on Easter Sunday morning if one is up very early. The attendance has increased so greatly in the thirteen years of this celebration so that it has become necessary to have a number of traffic officers to park the cars and direct the people. Letters have been received by Mr. Luce from people passing through Colorado Springs who attended this Easter Service.

A lady from Stephens College, Columbus, Missouri wrote "I enjoyed the service very much and can understand why it continues to draw such crowds."

Mr. Luce has become widely known through this Easter service in the Garden of the Gods though not so widely known as the service itself which is quite in accord with his modest unassuming nature.

E. M. Carrington

March 29, 1934.