MONTROSE COUNTY

Interviews collected during 1933-34
for the State Historical Society of Colorado,
by C. W. A. Workers.

Interviewers working on this county:

Arthur W. Monroe

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GRADUATION PROGRAMS with Doc. 4—are in Envelope—Back Cover.

50 PICTURES sent from this pamphlet to PICTURE FILES—Room 318.
EARLY ROADS OF THE UNCOMPAGHRE VALLEY

From Data Compiled By Ranger Keep, of the Uncompahgre National Forest, and copied by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.

One of the first roads constructed in the Valley, was laid out and built by Jay. J. Ross, who now lives where Spring Creek empties into the Uncompahgre River between Olathe and Montrose. He laid out a road from Montrose to Brown, later named Coloraw, and still later changed to Olathe. The original road through the Valley was laid out by Hayden in 1875. The route commenced at Old Fort Crawford, and kept on the West side of the river, across the mesas, Crossing Spring Creek Mesa, Ash Mesa and California Mesa, finally crossing the Gunnison River just above the mouth of Roubideau Creek, continuing down the east side of the Gunnison to the Ford on the Colorado River at Grand Junction and thence on to Salt Lake City and Utah.

The first road through the Forest was laid out by Dave Wood, from Montrose, across Horsefly to Leonard, and thence to Telluride. This was laid out in 1882, for the purpose of freighting supplies to the then booming town of Telluride. Montrose was the nearest rail point, and this portion of the D.
& R.
G.
R.
R. was the main line from Denver to Salt Lake City.

In 1882, immediately following the opening of the Indian reservation in the Valley, the first farming was done in the district surrounding the present town of Olathe. The town was then called Coloraw. Coloraw was a Comanche Indian by birth, and joined the Utes for the sake of easy living. He had a small band of renegade Utes as his followers, and was a source of much trouble to all concerned. It was near this site that he tried to run his bluff on General McMenzie, at the time the Utes were being moved to the reservation in Utah. However the General was posted, and he stationed his troops along the mesas overlooking the river bottoms, ready for any actions.
which Colorow might display. However, Colorow decided that the opposition presented was too strong, and as the story goes, the exodus of this outlaw chief and his followers was accomplished by the jeers and yells of the Indians, accompanied by the barking and yapping of the numerous dogs, wails of the squaws, all protesting against being transferred to the new grounds. General McKenzie, however, stood firm, and the thing was accomplished without bloodshed.

Horseshy Mountain received its name during the days of the early freighting through this country on the Dave Wood road. It is a fanciful name, and applied to the shape of the mountain. It was called by some, "Mosca Hill", Mosca meaning fly in Spanish.

On the road a saloon and roadhouse were established at the foot of what is now known as Dew Drop Hill. The remains of the dwellings and old buildings are now gone, but this portion of the road still retains the name of Dew Drop Hill, originating from the name of this early road house.

Dated March 14, 1934

Arthur W. Monroe
EARLY SAWMILLS AND OPERATORS IN THE UNCOMPAHGRE NATIONAL FOREST OF WESTERN COLORADO.

As compiled by Forest Ranger Keep of the Uncompahgre National Forest, and copied by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.

The first sawmill of any record or consequence, was erected by the Government, near what is now known as the Government Springs, near the present boundary of the Forest, west of the town of Colona. The mill was operated by the soldiers located at Fort Crawford, and it is said to have cost around $40.00 per M. ft. B.M. to produce. Their operations extended to the Yellow Pine Regions only.

The next mill was erected by Mlisha Darling, of Montrose, in the year 1884, west of Montrose, in the yellow pine stands. This lumber was produced cheap, and brought a price of $14.00 at the mill. After the establishment of the sawmills, the lumber industry was a big factor for Montrose, in those days. Enormous quantities were necessary to supply the needs of the fast building community, as well as the construction of the Railway, and the mines in the vicinity of Ouray. As high as 126 M ft. B.M. of R.R. bridge timber being loaded out of Montrose in one day.

A large part of the present day roads through the Forest were first constructed by the early sawmill men. As the yellow pine stands became exhausted, it was necessary for them to extend their operations to the spruce belt higher up on the mountain. Portions of the Divide Road were constructed by Mr. Darling during the life of his operations.

In the early days the stumpage appraisal of the timber was handled by the Department of the Interior, until the Bureau of Forestry was established. Much timbered land was brought under the
Old Timber and Stone Act, quite a lot homesteaded, and it was usually the best stands of timber thus secured for patent.

One of the

John H. Deep

Dated March 13, 1934

Arthur W. Monroe
EARLY SPANISH EXPLORATIONS IN WESTERN
COLORADO

Compiled by Ranger Keep, of the Uncompahgre National Forest. Copied from his files by Arthur W. Monroe.

Through the countless ages of the past, the Uncompahgre Plateau has been the habitation of man. Scenes of great fights, and conquests, hunting grounds with an abundance of game, fires which devastated entire townships. And down through the countless ages the forest struggled onward.

The earlier history of the country before the coming of the white man is rather meagre. Whether or not the country maintained a people before the Ute Indian, is still a matter of doubt. Remains of broken pottery has been picked up at various points along the Roubidoux Canyon. This would indicate that a race of man, perhaps a branch of the Mesa Verde Cliff Dwellers, at one time inhabited the country. The supposition is, however, that this pottery was packed into the country by cliff dwellers on their travels from Southern Colorado, to the superb hunting grounds then found in this vicinity. There are no visible remains or indications of their having maintained a permanent abode, such as can be found in the Mesa Verde Country.

Just when the Ute Indian first came to this country, is also a matter of doubt. Whether they acquired it by Conquest from another race, or found a virgin country awaiting them is not known. However, down through the decades which followed, the Western Slope has forever been the favorite camping and hunting grounds of the Allied Utes. In union lay their strength. Originally the Utes were called "The Snakes", and in that olden time, they occupied the territory of the Snake River in Idaho as well as the portion of Montana, Colorado and Utah. They who now survive in Southwestern Colorado and Utah, are but a small remnant of that once powerful tribe of a decade or more ago.
When the Whites first commenced their encroachment of the Western Country, the Utes controlled practically all of the mountainous portions of Colorado and small portions of the plains east of the mountains. However, he was gradually crowded back, until within a short time the Western Slope constituted his domain. The tribe then consisted of five factions, each controlled by chiefs, Chief Ouray being the leader of the tribe dominating the Uncompahgre Valley. Winter quarters and camps were maintained along the river in the valley, while the Uncompahgre Plateau and other surrounding high country, constituted their summer camps, journeys and famous hunts. This situation prevailed for a number of years, treaties being made with the whites in respect to reservation and proprietorship, until such time as the encroachment of the Whites became so great that the Utes were mercilessly removed to their present reservations in Utah and Southwestern Colorado.

Many routes of travel were maintained by the Utes while residing in the country. Some of their main trails are still distinguishable to the present day, while others are entirely obliterated by non-use or overgrown by vegetation. There is one old trail crossing the Roubideau Canyon, about where the present site of the Roubideau-Moore Creek Trail is laid out across the canyon. Remnants of another trail still exist north through East & Horseshoe Basin, crossing the numerous canyons and mesas to 25 Mesa, thence across Sawmill Mesa to the Dry Fork of the Escalante. Another main trail was maintained by them, through the forest near Dew Drop Hill on the Dave Wood Road, and thence to Horsefly Creek, and on across to the San Miguel Country. Their hunts and travels were distributed over the entire plateau, as another trail extended along the crest of the Divide the entire way. Arrowheads and other signs of their presence can be found almost anywhere on the plateau.
Interesting carvings and picture rocks can be found today, one
located in Shavano Valley, west of the town of Montrose, another in Dry
creek Canyon, three miles south of the farming section, and another on
the Dry Fork of the Escalante Creek West of Delta. What these rocks rep-
resent is a matter of theory. Rude drawings of deer, elk, hunters, fish
and other signs are readily distinguishable. Some seem to think, the draw-
ings were made for the benefit of travelers giving information of the re-
sources of the country. Others are inclined to believe they were construct-
ed by some artistically inclined soul, giving vent to his feelings with
the crude implements which were at hand. No farming or cultivation was
conducted by them in the valleys, except small patches of corn now and
then. They depended almost entirely for their living and existence, from
the game, fish and fruit contained in the country.

The first expedition of the White Man into the country, were
made about 1774. Padre Junipero Serra, President of the California Mis-
sions, urged the ecclesiastics of New Mexico to undertake the exploration
of a route from Santa Fe to the Coast of Upper California. With this object
in view, Padre Francisco Silvestre Escalante, ministro doctrinero of Zuni,
and Padre Antonacio Dominguez visitador Comisario of New Mexico, organized
an expedition in 1776, which consisted, besides themselves of Padre Cis-
eros, alcalde mayor of Zuni, Bernardo Miera y Pacheco, capitán miliciano
of Santa Fe, Don Joaquin Lain, who having accompanied another former ex-
pedition to Colorado, was official guid of the expedition, and five sol-
diers.

They set out from Santa Fe July 29, taking a Northwesterly
Course, crossing the several affluents of the San Juan River, which lay
between them and the Rio de Nuestra Señora de los Dolores. Following
down the river, sometimes in the Canyon, at times several miles away, they
left the river at Gypsum Valley and traveled across the mesa to the
canyon of the San Miguel River, which they called the Rio San Pedro.
camping along the North side, he found traces of Rivera's former passage at this point. Continuing his travels, he struck out across the Uncompahgre Plateau in a Northeasterly direction, or probably across about what is now Dallas Divide, or perhaps across the Ute Trail through Horsefly Creek. He traveled through the Canda Honda, which was doubtless the Uncompahgre River below Ridgway. This point is spelled by him as 'ANCAPAGARI', and was named by him at this time Rio San Francisco. No doubt he received the name Ancapagari from the Ute Indians, which he encountered at this point.

Escalante gives the distance traveled from the San Miguel River to the Uncompahgre River, as twenty four and one half leagues, which is proof conclusive, if any other descriptions are needed, of his long detours through the Uncompahgre Country. The explorations of this party while in the valley, were carried on at different points around the present site of Delta. Escalante Creek and Canyon, as well as Dominguez Creek north of Delta, were named in honor of these two explorers, who accompanied this expedition. After camping at a place which is called San Agustin by them (probably what is now Austin, or the mouth of the Black Canyon of the Gunnison), the expedition moved up the Muddy, down Divide Creek to the Colorado River and Grand Junction, thence to Utah, returning by a more Southerly route to New Mexico.

A period of sixty years passes by after this early expedition, and the Ute is still in possession of the wonderful valleys and surrounding hills, which abound in game and from which he secures an easy living, and lives a life of comparative ease. This is interrupted by the advent of the early American and French trappers and explorers. The travels and work of these early men, were carried on over a wide territory and throughout all of the Western Country. The records left by them are very meagre, as usually they worked in small numbers or alone, and were nomadic in nature, here today and some place else tomorrow.
PIONEERS OF THE CATTLE INDUSTRY OF WESTERN COLORADO.

As compiled by Ranger Keep of the Uncompahgre National Forest, and copied by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society. 3/17/1934

The pioneer cattlemen of the country, acquired the luxuriant
rangelands in the surrounding hills, along with the valley lands, after
Indians were removed from the country. Usually each man held a parti-
tar territory which was favorably situated from his home ranch holdings.

Although he acquired no titles to the vast public domain, it was conceded
him by the residents of the community, that each individual controlled
his portion. It was his as long as he could defend himself from all comers,
many fights, and arguments, and sometimes killings took place, resulting
in disputed rights. Most of the time, might was right.

At this time, it might be well to dwell upon Professor Hayden's
work of the Uncompahgre Plateau, taken during the year 1875, at which
time he was making an extensive survey of this country. "Nowhere is the
influence of elevation on the character of the vegetation more plainly
seen than on this plateau. In the interior near the crest, the land is
vastly dry. Here are fine streams of clear, cold water, beautiful aspen groves, the best of grass in the greatest
quantity, and a profusion of wild flowers, wild fruit and berries, and
the country is a perfect flower garden. This extends as low as 7,000 feet
which is about the present Forest Boundary), below which the scene changes
in all respects the reverse. Aspen gives way to pinon and cedar.
Grasses, fruit and flowers to sage, cacti and bare rock. The game
changes. Black-tailed deer give way to the white-tailed specie. Grouse
appear, while rattlesnakes and centipedes assert their proprietorship.

In the place of an open rolling country, we enter a district traversed by
deep gorges, and often high precipitous slopes, a country difficult in the
extreme to traverse without knowledge of its few trails."
The first stock cattle brought into the valley were driven in from the Gunnison Valley in the Summer of 1875, by Alonzo Hartman, Jim Bishop, George Beckwith, Jim Kelley, Antonio Madrill and Sidney Jocknick. They were Ute cattle and were brought in to supply beef for the men who were getting out the lumber and building material for the construction of the Indian Agency, which was soon to be removed to the Valley of the Uncompahgre.

It is also reported that Pumphrey and Loutsenhizer, upon securing the contract from the Government, drove in 5000 head, trailing them from the San Luis Valley. After the Utes were removed in 1881, they went out of business, and sold small bunches of breeding cattle to the mines and railroad construction camps. Also from this first outfit, many of our present day herds of cattle are built.

Thus the cattleman came into his own, after the removal of the Utes. Vast territories of luxuriant feed and succulent grasses awaited his cattle, as is evidenced by Professor Hayden's report of the country. The railroad just entering the virgin territory, insuring the cattleman of transportation to market and the outside World. Plenty of winter range, spring range, the best of summer range. No crowding, no private land holdings, nothing to interfere with the handling of his stock, a virgin country. Is it any wonder that the cattleman of today, still considers himself as being a distinct part of the community, considering the above. Why should it not be hard for him to give up the country which he originally acquired, to others, when at one time it was his, held either by force or community proclamation. The cattleman has had his day, and his period is practically over. He is at present fighting the battle of existence, but without doubt a losing one, as too many present day factors and obstacles are in the way or against him. He has
abused his privileges in the past, ruined his summer range, gradually
been crowded out of his winter and spring range, and is now faced with
the problem of feeding his cattle high priced hay, while they are not
on the Forest ranges. Hes days are numbered, unless economic conditions
are adjusted in such manner, that it will be possible for him to compete
and survive.

The Roberts Brothers were pioneers of the cattle industry
around Delta. Besides being cattlemen, their business consisted of
breeding and raising race horse stock, and many fine horses were pro-
duced from their herds. They commenced their operations in 1882, and
constructed a trail up Cottonwood Creek, and up to the top of 25 Mesa,
what is now known as the old Roberts Trail. Their camp originally is
what is now known as the 25 Camp on 25 Mesa, and occupied at present
by Russel Davis. 25 Mesa was originally called Home Mesa. The name
was changed later to 25 Mesa, by Mr. J.D. Dillard, the leading cattlemen
of the country, from the presence of the 25 cow brand being run here,
and also the cow camp being located in section 25. A great many of the
present day names of the different creeks and mesas, of the Delta Dis-
trict in this vicinity, originated from this early outfit.

Smokehouse Spring near the Divide north of Columbine Pass,
was named because of a smokehouse being built at this point by the Roberts
Brothers. In the early days they killed and smoked quite a lot of deer
meat at this point.

Monitor Creek and Monitor Mesa, received their names after a
famous stallion, which ran on this mesa with his band of mares.

Potter Creek was named after the stallion "Potter", also owned
by Roberts Brothers, as was Little John Mesa and Springs, named in
honor of another stallion.
Each of the above stallions maintained leadership of their band of mares, each one king over his portion of the range. Many the old rides and furious chases on the part of the cowboys to corral these bands of horses, in order to pick the likely ones for breaking and sale. However, the race horse game broke both of the brothers, and their outfit gradually disappeared to be replaced by others.

John Love brought cattle onto the plateau in 1885. He maintained his rights and holdings on Love Mesa, which still retains his name.

Criswell Creek was named after Al Criswell who brought cattle into the Criswell Creek and Basin Country.

A Mr. Wanamaker brought the 7N brand into the country. He maintained his holdings on what is now called 7N Mesa, the Mesa still bearing that name.

Sawmill Mesa was originally called Briggs Mesa, named after another of the famous Roberts stallions. It was later changed to the name of Sawmill Mesa, from the presence of a number of sawmills.

Goddard Creek and Goddard Basin, were named after Ed Goddard who brought cattle into that country in 1885.

Pool Creek received the name from the establishment of a camp on this creek, a short distance above Roubideau Creek. The camp was established for the purpose of having a community camp and pooling all of the cattle in this section. The remains of the old cabin are found along the Creek Bank.

Rocks and Dan Mesa on the head of the Escalante, receives its name from two old pensioned saddle horses, owned by Mr. Sam Maupin, which were turned out in the Spring, used this mesa for their range.

Traver Creek and Traver Mesa received the name from Ike Traver, who established himself in the cattle business in this vicinity during
the year 1884. He controlled this portion of the range.

Johnson Springs--a spring along the Montrose-Horsefly Road was named after Mr. John Johnson, who settled on this land on August 22, 1889.

Ashley Point, or Ridge--Named after the Ashley Cattle Co. which was the first outfit to run cattle in this vicinity after the Indians were removed.

Davis Point of Ridge--Named after the Davis Brothers, who were the first to run cattle in this vicinity.

Cabin Creek--Named from the fact that Henry Paine, for whom the Paine Mesa is named, constructed a cabin on this creek, which is on the west side of Paine Mesa. The remains of the old cabin can still be seen.

Jacksonville--An old settlement on the Big Cimarron River, was named after Captain Jackson, whose old cabin is today standing in ruins.

John D. Steep,

Dated March 17, 1934

Arthur H. Monroe
MARCH 19, 1934.

FACTS CONCERNING THE LIFE OF CHRISTIAN EVANS WILLERUP, WHO WAS ONE OF THE FIRST SETTLERS IN MONTROSE, COLORADO.

Christian Evans Willerup was born Aug. 28, 1846. He first saw the light of day in Wisconsin, but was taken by his parents to Copenhagen, Denmark, at a very early age and lived in that city for about twenty-five years. He was married to Alvilda Jorgenson, who at the age of nineteen years came to New York as a bride. Three of her children were born in that city. They were Laura, who is now Mrs. Laura Denning of Montrose, and Evans and Wilhelm Willerup. The other son, Walter, was one of the first white children born in the town of Montrose. Another daughter, Vivian Garmony died in the influenza epidemic of 1918.

In about 1880, the Willerup family came to Manon City, Colorado, where they lived a few months, after which they came over to our way. In 1881, they started down to Montrose and the son, Wilhelm died on the way. He was buried somewhere along the river. The grave was washed out and the body moved to another grave, which was not marked, so that no one knows where it is today.

Mr. Willerup homesteaded the land just West of the railroad track in Montrose, between the railroad and the river. This land has since been annexed to the town of Montrose, and is called the Willerup Addition. He built his cabin on this land and engaged in farming, until his death in 1892.

Walter Willerup was born in Montrose in 1883 and is the only person born here at that early date to still be living in the town. He lives in a house on a part of the property that belonged to his father. He has been connected with the D. & R.G. Railroad since 1907, with the exception of six years spent in Fresno, California. He was in
1911 to Jessie Childress and they have three children, Margaret Alvilda, Mary Chloe and Charles Evans.

Mr. Willerup's uncle, John Peterson, who had changed his name from Jorgenson, built and operated the Elephant Corral in Montrose as a stopping place for freighters and for many years enjoyed a splendid business.

(Walter Willerup went to school in the old original four room school house that was built in Montrose in 1884, and which still stands today. His first teacher was Mrs. Manhire and some of his school mates were Lucy Sampson, Dan Bennett, Eddie Haskell, George Devore, Bertha and Markley and Mizner McKee. For amusement in those days the boys and girls went on hay rack rides and sleigh rides.)

When a man dated up his best girl they usually went out in a two wheeled cart, pulled by a handsome team of horses. On Halloween night, the small boys of the town, put farm machinery on top of buildings, ran away with express wagons and otherwise disturbed the peace of the town.

At the present time Mr. Willerup is engaged at Engine Watchman at the Montrose Railroad shops. His wife died twelve years ago today, March 19, 1922, and his father died forty-two years ago today, March 19, 1882. The birthdays of these two people were just one day apart, August 27 and 28.

W. A. Willerup

Dated March 19, 1934 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.
FOOTS CONCERNING THE LIFE OF LOUISA BOAZ BRYANT, PIONEER RESIDENT OF
MONTROSE, COLORADO.

Louisa Boaz Bryant was born in Salem, Illinois, on June 24, 1858. She is one of the noble mothers of Montrose, having raised her family and educated them herself.

Her father, a Baptist Minister, came to America from England at a very early age, and when grown to manhood was married to Elizabeth Radcliffe. He held pastorates in Zenia, Mt. Vernon and Salem, Illinois, the latter being at the time Abraham Lincoln was an attorney at law in that town. The elder Boaz was well acquainted with Mr. Lincoln, and the parents of William Jennings Bryan were members of his congregation. Louisa Boaz was a small child at the time the funeral train brought Abraham Lincoln's body home for burial in Springfield.

She grew to womanhood in Salem and Vandalia, Illinois, and was then married to Henry Frank Bryant. This was in 1880, and in 1887 they came to Colorado, settling first in Delta and then moving to Montrose. When her children were young, Mr. Bryant left her and since then she has carried on alone, working to pay the debts left her and rearing and educating her children.

Most of the time while she was raising her family, she kept boarders to make expenses. She has six children, who are: Robert F., Mrs. J. C. Kerr, whose husband is Superintendent of the Cimarron Ditch; Mrs. Jay J. Ross, of Montrose; Dan, of Lake City; Earle, who is Deputy District Attorney at Montrose, and Wallace, a Pharmacist of Glenwood Springs, Colorado.

One son, Lawrence, died during the influenza epidemic in 1918, and two daughters died when young.

Mrs. Bryant has seen Montrose develop from a little town of
adobe-roofed houses to a strictly modern town, which is a very pleasant place to live. She is a good, Christian mother and deserves a lot of credit for the way she has carried on honorably and raised her family despite the obstacles that were in the way.

Dated March 17, 1934 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.
ARTICLE CONCERNING THE LIFE OF VIRDIE L. HOTCHKISS, PIONEER RESIDENT OF WESTERN COLORADO.

Virdie Lewis Hotchkiss was born in Vermilion, Nebraska, January 16, 1867 and died March 4, 1934. When he was two weeks old, his family moved over into South Dakota, where the father, Roswell Hotchkiss, operated a grist mill until Virdie was nine years old, then the family came across the plains to Saguache, Colorado, later moving on to Ouray County, where with his brother, Preston, Roswell Hotchkiss established a store in the town of Portland.

After the Indians were taken out of the Uncompahgre valley in 1881, Virdie Hotchkiss' father homesteaded the place, across the river from Saguache, where the Virdie Hotchkiss family still reside. Virdie made one trip to Kansas with a hundred head of horses, which he and his brother, Charlie, sold in that state. Charlie returned to Colorado, but Virdie bought some race horses and went down into Texas, where he spent a time in the racing game.

Selling the race horses he went up into Oklahoma and took part in the land race into the Cherokee strip, taking up a 100 acre ranch, living there a year and then selling out and returning to the Uncompahgre valley.

He worked for fifteen years for a man named Gere, but in 1898 quit his job and went up to the Klondike region in Alaska and the Yukon Territory, where he leased placer mines and worked for wages for a year and a half, making about $5000 in his ventures there.

He returned in 1900 to Montrose, and when Gere died, Virdie L. Hotchkiss was made administrator of the estate. He was married to Cora Lamb and settled on the Gere Ranch.
After moving back onto the old home place, Virdie L. Hotchkiss became firmly established in the cattle business. He homesteaded and bought land until he owned 4000 acres on Beaton Creek, which he used for summer range for his stock. This acreage he sold in 1927, and thereafter took his stock into the Forest Reserve in the Sanborn Park region.

When he worked for Cere, he helped drive beef to Ouray every week for the markets of that city. In those days the cowboys worked throughout the year. The cattle were driven to different ranges for the different seasons. They did not winter feed the cattle in pastures, as the country was not fenced and there was plenty of open land for everyone. It costs more to winter the stock than it did in the old days so there is less profit in the business. In those days all the cow outfits were big ones, with from two to five thousand head of cattle. Now the big outfits have given way for the smaller companies, the individual stockmen.

During his lifetime, Virdie Hotchkiss operated livery stables in Montrose, Ouray and Lake City, at various times.

Mr. and Mrs. Virdie Hotchkiss have four daughters and one son. The daughters are Mrs. Dan Kelly, Mrs. Mildred Wharton, and Misses La-Vanghi and Sammy, all of the Uncompahgre Valley, and the son is John Virdie Hotchkiss, who is now operating the home ranch.

Signed March 17, 1934
Arthur W. Monroe.
FACTS CONCERNING THE LIFE OF ERNEST A. HALE, WHO CAME INTO WESTERN COLORADO IN 1880.

Ernest A. Hale first came into the Uncompahgre Valley as a freighter or "Bull Whacker," in 1880. He was born in Homer, Nebraska, June 3, 1867. He lived in that town until he was about twelve years old and then moved with his brother to Colorado. He went to school in Lake City. He freighted between Del Norte and Montrose and brought in the first mowing machine and rake that was used in the valley for T.E. Townsend. At this time there were three cabins and five tents in the town of Montrose.

He saw the LeRoy boys, stage robbers, hung in Del Norte, saw Jett's and Browning hung in Lake City, he and his brother being camped only a little way from where this hanging occurred. He saw a mob hang a Negro in Gunnison for ravaging a white girl and states that he was in the Cimarron Valley, when Young Jackson was killed by the Utes.

He knew Young Jackson's father, who, it is stated, killed a man in Del Norte with a billiard cue. Old Man Jackson was sent to the penitentiary, and Hale did not see him for many years. One day, when he was working for John Ashenfelter in Ouray, Jackson was sent in to help him grease a harness, but when, Hale recognized him, Jackson left and did not return.

Hale came to Montrose first with a freight outfit composed of several yoke teams. A man named Low had five bull teams, Woodey had several yoke and Charlie Hale, his brother, had five yoke, while, Ernest Hale, himself had three yoke.

Mr. Hale has hauled many loads of ore from the Palmetto Mine in Lake City, in which the Late Judge John C. Bell, had an interest. Hale says that the Palmetto was one of the oldest mines in the Lake City region. It was located on Engineer Mountain.
One winter Hale and his brother lost sixteen yoke of oxen, which starved to death, when they were snowed in in the Big Park, above Lake City. The other outfits were brought down to the lower country for the winter, but the Hale boys delayed their start for the lowlands and could not get out with their teams. That winter hay was $50 a ton.

When he first came into Colorado, Hale traded a horse, saddle and bridle for two mules and a set of harness and a wagon. In Gunnison he traded this outfit for three yoke of cattle.

He owned his own freight outfit for a time and also worked for Dave Wood and John Ashenfelter. He freighted with Dave Dillard, John Hastlett and Jesse Owen. He was with one freight outfit, that belonged to Ashenfelter, when the Hanging Rock Slide snowed, killed Hank Metcalfe, Neighbor White and John Swain. These men were not dug out of the slide until the following summer and it cost John Ashenfelter $500 to get them out. At this time there were ten six horse teams on the road, but only four men were killed.

Another time, at Potosi, a snow slide swept fourteen pack mules off the trail, and they had to be dug out.

Mr. Hale has seen many exciting events happen around Montrose, and in fact, all over Western Colorado. He recalls a tragedy that occurred the night Hugo Selig arrived in Montrose, when a man was rung at the River Bridge.

Hale was married in 1912 to Mrs. Sadie Paxton and has four stepchildren. He lives on the John Hampton Ranch, at the "Drop" west of Montrose.

Dated March 17, 1934 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.

Ernest A. Hale
PETER A. HEBLER, PIONEER RESIDENT OF THE UNCOMPAGHNE VALLEY.

Peter A. Hebler was born in New York, and came into Western Colorado in the early eighties. His wife was born near Montreal, Canada, and came to Montrose from Pella, Kansas, in 1884. She returned to Iola, Kansas, in 1886 and was married to P.A. Hebler. They returned to Montrose, and lived here together until Mr. Hebler’s death, on the Thirteenth of April, 1921, and since that time Mrs. Hebler and her son, Thomas have been residents of Montrose. Mrs. Hebler also has a daughter, who is Mrs. L.M. Wilcox, a nurse in the Marine Hospital in Seattle, Washington.

Peter A. Hebler was one of the early sawmill operators of Southwestern Colorado, having operated sawmills in various parts of this section. He spent most of his time around Montrose, although the family spent twelve years in the Montezuma County, near Mancos. He operated retail lumber yards in Mancos, Montrose, and Denver.

He also spent some time in the mining game, near Opal, where he had a lease on the Old Governor Mine, which was owned by an English company.

While many things have happened in Montrose, during the time Mrs. Hebler has been here, she has lived a quiet life, and has gone her own way, so has only heard of many of the events that have transpired.

Dated March 17, 1934 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.

Mrs. Anna Hebler
FACTS CONCERNING THE LIVES OF JESSE AND JIM O'NEILL, PIONEERS OF COLORADO, AS TAKEN FROM COPIES OF THE MONTROSE NEWSPAPERS, PUBLISHED AT THE TIME OF THEIR DEATHS.

No two citizens of Western Colorado were more prominent in the development of the cattle and sheep industries of this great section of the State than Jesse and Jim O'Neill. These two brothers passed away a number of years ago, but the accounts of their lives has been preserved in newspaper clippings, taken from the Montrose papers at the time of their passing, Jesse in 1921 and Jim a short time thereafter.

Apparently the birthplace of these two pioneers has been lost to us, for the clippings do not tell that, nor do they tell when the brothers were born. However, their early lives were spent on the plains of Kansas. As a boy Jesse O'Neill joined the United States Army and became a bugler in the commands of General Nelson A. Miles and General George A. Custer, and took part in various engagements against the Sioux Indians in the seventies. It was Jesse O'Neill that led the regular army, as a scout, onto the battlefield to recover the body of General Custer, after the famous Massacre in 1876, in which the General and his entire command lost their lives.

In one of his Indian battles, Jesse O'Neill fell severely wounded. He was taken to a hospital boat frozen in the ice in the Missouri River. He lay for weeks without medical aid, for the army was badly scattered and demoralized.

In the last days of his life, Jesse O'Neill told many interesting experiences of the days of the Indian Wars. He gave good descriptions of the battle of the Little Big Horn. He had been shot by the redskins many times. Once he was shot in the hip and his leg broken. The outfit was far from any medical aid and he was strapped to the back of a mule, where he lay suffering untold agonies for forty-eight hours, until
they reached headquarters. Then he lay in stick splints for weeks before
the bones had knit together so that they could be removed. Then for a
long time he was on crutches. Always thereafter, Jesse O'Neill walked
with a limp. He never received a pension for his services in the Army.

Jesse O'Neill also spent some time as a buffalo hunter and
frontiersman, as well as a freighter. Jim, his brother, was a freighter
hauling supplies from Dodge City to Achoe Walls and Camp Supply, and other
points farther West. It was in 1878 that the two brothers came into
Colorado. They freighted the supplies for the building of the railroad
to Salida, then to Gunnison, then hauled supplies from the end of the
railroad to Montrose, Ouray, Telluride, keeping ahead of the rails, until
the tracks reached the last outposts. Then they went into business in
Ridgway, later selling out and acquiring extensive cattle holdings.
they were successful in the cow business and amassed considerable
wealth.

They sold out their cattle and bought sheep, which they held
for some time, later selling these and retiring from the active business
of stock raising.

Jesse O'Neill was married in Ridgway to Elizabeth Herring,
daughter of Thomas Herring, at that time toll gate keeper on the old
Ouray road for Otto Mears. One son, David, was born to them, and he
died a few years ago.

Jim O'Neill was married about 1887. His wife and a son Jimmy,
are now deceased. Two daughters survive. They are: Mrs. Victoria Luck
Lindsey and Mrs. Alice Lowery Harrison, both of Montrose.

Dated March 21, 1934
Arthur A. Monroe
FACTS CONCERNING THE LIFE OF EDMOND ANDREW LEE, PIONEER CITIZEN OF WESTERN COLORADO.

Edmond Andrew Lee came into Western Colorado when a very young baby, lying on his mother's lap, while she drove a six horse team. He was born in Curlsville, Pennsylvania, his mother having gone back there from Colorado, where she had spent several years. His parents, Andrew Stewart Lee and Netta Edmonds Lee, had spent several years in the freighting business in the Leadville and Lake City countries, the venture being a successful one financially.

When E.A. Lee was a month old his mother brought him into Colorado and she and her husband each drove a six horse team, the mother holding her infant son on her lap as she drove.

Andrew S. Lee, the father, hauled the equipment for the first smelter into Ouray. When the Indians were taken out of the Uncompahgre Valley, he, with about thirty others, made a race for the newly opened land. Lee settled on a piece of land a mile and a half below Olathe on the River.

E.A. Lee went to school in the first school in Olathe, which, however, was not in the town but on the Mesa West of town. The church was also on the Mesa overlooking the valley. There were eight or ten children in the little school and they went as far as the eighth grade and stayed in it three years. Mr. Lee states that the teachers of those days knew about as much as the present day Fourth Graders. The first school house in Olathe was purchased by Lee's Mother and converted into a dwelling. E.A. Lee recently sold the house.

He was married in 1908 to Maude Corey and the two have three children, Stewart, Miss Yvonne and Milton, all of Montrose. Mrs. Lee died a few years ago.
As a boy, E.A. Lee worked as a cowboy and rode race horses for Roberts Brothers, who had a race track on the present site of Olathe. He rode the stallions Little John and Potter, famous horses of the day, whose names are perpetuated in the names of Mesas in the Roubideau Country, West of Olathe.

Those were balmy days for the cattlemen. They had everything their own way, and the larger cattlemen were kings of the range where they ran their stock. Some of the more prominent cattlemen Ed Lee was connected with were Henry Paine, Old Man White, Alex Calhoun, Jeff Dillard and Preston Hotchkiss.

In those days the cowboys rode all summer and there were about sixty of them riding the Uncompahgre Plateau, usually making their headquarters at the Hotchkiss Camp.

Mr. Lee's parents were acquainted with Chief Ouray, in their early freighting days in the Uncompahgre Valley.

In 1900, Andrew S. Lee, quit the Valley of the Uncompahgre and joined the Alaskan Gold Rush, where he was a pioneer of the Dawson City Area. His son, E.A. Lee joined him there and spent two years in placer mining on the Klondike.

In 1909 E.A. Lee became connected with a garage in Montrose and thereafter, until 1929 followed that business. In the latter year he sold his garage and, having secured a ranch in the canyon country West of Olathe, moved there, where he now resides.

Dated March 23, 1934 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.
FACTS CONCERNING THE LIFE OF HENRY W. KELLY, AS TAKEN FROM NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS SECURED AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH IN 1926, AND PRESERVED BY MRS. W.D. JAY, OF MONTROSE, COLORADO.

Henry W. Kelly passed away in Montrose, Colorado, in 1926, at the age of eighty-four years, after a long and eventful life. He was born November 23, 1841, in Essex County, Vermont, and moved to New York State at the age of five years.

When he was twenty years old he enlisted in the Union Army and served throughout the Civil War. The regiment he was in took part in 54 engagements, including the battles of Cold Harbor, Gettysburg and the Wilderness. Mr. Kelly was in all these engagements and came through unhurt, with the exception of one finger, which was scratched.

He came to Colorado in 1874, settling in Rosita. He was married in the Wet Mountain Valley in 1875 to Ellen M. Woodruff. The two lived together for more than fifty years. Mr. Kelly was on the Rosita Town Board at one time, and with Jim Harris, operated a store in that town for three years. Most of the time, however, he was engaged in carpentering and mechanical work. The family lived in Rosita for many years and in 1890 moved to Montrose, where they have since resided.

The Kellys had three children, one of these, Mrs. Fred Donley, being now deceased. The others are Mrs. Mattie Shafer of Denver and Charles Kelly.
FACTS CONCERNING THE LIFE OF THOMAS HERRAN AND HIS WIFE, ROSANNA HERRAN, AS TAKEN FROM NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS IN THE POSSESSION OF MRS. W.D. JAY.

Thomas Herran was born in Ireland in 1841, and came to America at the age of four years. His wife Rosanna Mellon, was born in Canada in 1848, and at an early age moved to New York State.

These two were married in Watertown, New York, in 1865, and came west to Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Later, in 1873 they came to Denver, in 1875 to Gunnison and in 1876 to Ouray, living in the San Juan District until 1897, when they again took up their residence in Denver.

Mr. Herran served in the 2nd N.Y. Heavy Cavalry in the Civil War and was a prisoner in Andersonville Prison for a year and a half. He was an accomplished Landscape Artist. For a time he had charge of the toll gate at Cow Creek on the Ouray Road.

A son of this couple, Albert J. Herran, was the owner of the Navarre Hotel at Broadway and Tremont Streets at the time of his death in 1916. A son Chas. T. lives in Denver, a daughter, Mrs. Gertie Mauler lived in Denver, Mrs. W.D. Jay in Montrose, Mrs. Lottie Nunn, and Nettie McElvain reside in Los Angeles.

Mr. Herran died in 1909 and Mrs Herran passed away in 1926.
FACTS CONCERNING THE LIFE OF WILLIAM DAVIS JAY, WHO CAME WITH HIS PARENTS TO COLORADO IN 1876.

William Davis Jay, the son of Samuel and Elizabeth Harper Jay, was born in Winfield, Cowley, County, Kansas on the twenty-first of April, 1872. At the age of four years, in 1876, he was brought by his parents into Colorado, the family crossing the plains in a wagon.

The father and mother had been in Colorado, at Denver, in 1861 and 62, Dr. Jay being stable man for the Government troops stationed at that place and hauling supplies for the Government.

The two returned to Iowa in 1863 and then went to Kansas, where Samuel Jay hauled supplies for the Caw Indians, making trips from Kansas town into the Indian Territory.

In 1876 the family came to Pueblo, where they stayed a short time, after which they moved to Canon City, from which place Mr. Jay freighted to Ouray. The family started to Leadville and spent a winter in the town of Nathrop, near Salida. At Leadville, He worked in a warehouse and engaged in teaming. He was there at the time the first train was run into that town.

(From Leadville, they went to Maysville, also near Salida, and followed the D. & R.G. Railroad as it slowly crept over the Continental Divide and down into Sargents. There Mr. Jay operated an eating house for the Railroad Company, established a hotel of his own in 1883 and then moved to the town of Old Dallas in 1884, where he became the owner of a hotel, which he operated until it burned with the rest of the town a few years later.)

In 1890, when the Ridgway-Telluride section of the Rio Grande Southern was built, William D. Jay became check clerk and baggage master at Ridgway, which position he held in 1891 and in 1892 he entered the train service. From that year until 1923, he was on the
Various runs of the Rio Grande Southern, between Ridgway and Durango.

He has three sisters and one brother. The sisters are: Etta Colorado
McKee, Ruth Ann Kettle, and Lydia Elsie Walberg, whose husband was
killed in a snow slide near Lake City. The brother is Sidney S. Jay.

In 1923, William D. Jay was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Herring
O'Neill, the widow of the late Jesse O'Neill. The couple have no
children. They are at the present time residents of the town of Montrose
and own considerable property in and about the town.

William Samuel Jay, a son of W.D. Jay by a previous marriage was
killed in an accident while operating a steam shovel on the Rio Grande
Southern Railroad in 1927. A daughter, Mrs. Edna Dorothea Ernst, is
married to an attorney and resides in Chicago.

Dated March 21, 1934 — Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field
Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.
FACTS CONCERNING THE LIVES OF CHARLES AND JOHANNA KITTELSON.

Charles Kittleson was born in the Tillemarken Valley in Norway, on an unremembered and unrecorded date. He was brought to America by his parents at the age of nine years. Johanna Holland Kittleson was born November 26, 1857 in Whitewater, Walworth County, Wisconsin.

These two were married June 2, 1887 and lived for five years on a farm in Wright County, Iowa. Mr. Kittleson had always been more or less of an invalid and the family moved from place to place seeking relief for him. He suffered with asthma. With his brother, he secured a well drilling outfit and worked as well drillers in Iowa for a time, then shipped their equipment to Western Nebraska, where they continued this work around the town of Big Springs, ten miles East of Julesburg. After working there for a season, Charles Kittleson and his family went to Tennessee, where they lived at Kismet and Lawrenceburg for about three years.

The South did not benefit the health of Mr. Kittleson so he again took his family West, going first to Julesburg, Colorado, and then to Canon City. The sun was nice and warm in the latter town, but Kittleson was not exactly satisfied, so he went on to Salt Lake City, where the family spent about forty-eight hours, then returned to Montrose.

Since 1898 they have made Montrose and the immediate vicinity their home. On his arrival there, Mr. Kittleson bought a second hand furniture store from a man named Day and operated it for two years, after which he purchased a ranch in the Uncompahgre Region adjacent to the old Post at Fort Crawford. There the family lived for twenty years, after which time they returned to Montrose to reside. Mr. Kittleson is a large property holder in Montrose, and with his son Randolph, is established in several different business enterprises.
The Kittlesons now own the famous Ashenfelter Ranch on Spring creek Mesa, several other ranches, a number of houses in Montrose and two business establishments in that town, the Montrose Funeral Home and the Montrose Paint Store.

The family that Charles and Johanna Kittleson have raised consists of: Daisy Jutten, Ida Parsons McNair, Randolph Kittleson, an adopted son, Robert, who lives in Madison, Wisconsin, and a grandson, Orville Parsons, all but Robert living in the Uncompahgre Valley at this time.

When the Kittlesons first came to Montrose it was a squalid town, to say the least. It is said that women were not safe on the streets. Mrs. Kittleson is proud of the fact that she helped vote out the saloons in the early days.

Mrs. C. Kittleson

Dated March 21, 1934 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.
FACTS CONCERNING THE LIFE OF FRANK L. WILSON, PIONEER OF WESTERN COLORADO

Frank Lee Wilson was born near Atchison, Kansas, August 3, 1872, and at the age of two years was taken to St. Joseph, Missouri by his parents. When he was seven the family came to Colorado, and settled in the old mining town of Silver Cliff. He went to school in that town two winters, and then the family again moved westward, coming to Delta where they lived for four years on a ranch six miles below the town near the mouth of Roubideau Creek, on what is now called the Bloomburg Place.

In 1886, they moved to the town of Parachute, on the Colorado River. The name of the town was later changed to Grand Valley. There the Wilson family lived until 1899, when Frank moved to Lake City, which at that time was a prosperous mining camp. Mr. Wilson worked in the Hidden Treasure Mine, the Lalle, the Champion, and prospected on Hansen Creek. He did some contract work for miners in Capitol City. He also worked for a time in the mines in and around Aspen.

Mr. Wilson was in Lake City when the big strike was made in the Inez and Dupree Mines. This strike put Lake City on its feet again after a lull in production. The Ute and Ula, Golden Freece and other big mines of the region were going strong at that time.

In 1903 Mr. Wilson joined his family in La Jara, on a big hay ranch where they lived fora year and then came over into the Western part of Monrovia County, where he was employed on the LaSal Mine at Cañada. His mother died in La Jara in 1906 and ten months later his brother James C. Wilson was killed while playing ball at Tres Piedres, New Mexico.

Frank L. Wilson then took over his brother's store business in Tres Piedres and stayed there until he could clean up and sold out to
J. H. Elledge, after which he returned to the Paradox Country. He has operated a feed and livery barn and hotel in Placerville, as well as taking care of his mining interests in Western Montrose County. He was in charge of the shipping of the ore for the Standard Chemical Company for a time and now has charge of all the property of the United States Vanadium Co. and the Vanadium Corporation of America, in the Paradox region.

Mr. Wilson was married in 1914 to Hannah Thomas of Mannassa, Colorado, and the couple have one girl, Miss Edna, eighteen years of age.

Mr. Wilson has been all over the Paradox country for many years and has worked in the oil fields near Bluff, Utah. He has a government lease on twelve hundred acres of government land in the Paradox Valley, which he is holding for oil prospects.

In 1905, he discovered a salt spring near the Dolores River that runs twenty-three per cent salt. About twenty-five hundred pounds of salt goes into the Dolores every day from this spring.

Mr. Wilson looks for a great development to begin in the near future in the Paradox Valley which has vast untouched resources.

Frank Lee Wilson

Dated March 23, 1934 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.
FACTS CONCERNING THE LIFE OF ARCHER ROYCE DODGE, PIONEER CITIZEN OF COLORADO.

Archew Royce Dodge was born in Newport, Sullivan County, New Hampshire, January 1, 1867, and spent the first nine years of his life in that town. Then the family moved to Vineland, New Jersey, where Mr. Dodge attended school, finishing his high school course.

At the age of eighteen years, he came to Kansas, where he worked on a cattle ranch in Wakeeney County, near the headquarters of the Smoky Hill Cattle Company, which ran about nine thousand head of cattle on the open prairie. In the summer of 1885, considerable friction developed between the homesteaders and the Cattlemen, and the latter often tried to intimidate the homesteaders, and drive them off their newly settled land. Those who would not scared, were often found dead on the prairie. The affair became so serious that it was brought to the attention of President Cleveland, who issued an ultimatum to the stock men, ordering them to leave the State of Kansas. So the herds of the Smoky Hill Cattle Company were divided into three sections, one of which was driven into Arizona, another into the Meeker Country in Northwestern Colorado, and the third herd was taken into Montana. It is said that some of the old brands of this company still exist in the Meeker Country.

Dodge quit his job with the Smoky Hill Company and went to Hilsworth, Kansas, where he helped in the building of the town of Kanopolis. In 1886, together with five other men, who had the desire to go farther West, he bought a prairie schooner, filled it with supplies and came into Colorado, arriving in Denver on the 1st of April.

Denver was a beautiful sight to look upon after the weeks on the desolate plains, and they were stopped many times by farmers who wanted them to go to work on their ranches.
They made camp near the hogbacks out by Golden, and had their first experience at climbing in the Rocky Mountains. After a few days rest, they returned to Denver after supplies, and Dodge took a job on a ranch for E.M. Holman. He liked the country and decided to stay. He also worked for Valentine Devinny, who had been a school teacher in Kansas and had for one of his pupils, William Cody, better known as Buffalo Bill. Whenever Buffalo Bill came to Denver he always came out to see Devinny, so Dodge became well acquainted with the famous frontiersman.

Dodge worked in the neighborhood of Denver for five years and then went back to New Jersey to finish his education, attending Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Before going back to New Jersey, Dodge had worked on the D.& R. G. Railroad, when that road was racing the Colorado Midland for the best right of way into the town of Aspen.

After taking a four year college course and graduating with an A.B. Degree, he returned to Colorado, working for E.M. Holman again for a season and returned again to New Jersey, where he worked at various trades, principle of which was a sixteen year term as foreman in a lumber yard. He spent two years working for the U.S. Government at the May's Landing Ordinance Department, at May's Landing, New Jersey, during the World War.

In October 1920 Dodge, came to Montrose, Colorado, and has resided in that town most of the time since then, engaging in carpenter work and painting.

Mr. Dodge was married in 1902 to Miss Brownie Barton, and the couple have had five children, one girl dying in infancy. The others are:
Chester A., of the Post Office in Montrose, Morris and Max of Santa Monica, California, and Miss Bertha, who is now in nurse's training at the Bronson Methodist Hospital at Kalamazoo, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Dodge also have six grandchildren.

Dated March 24, 1934 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society. Archer R. Dodge
FACTS CONCERNING THE LIFE OF FAYETTE HERMAN POSEY, PIONEER CITIZEN OF COLORADO.

Fayette Herman Posey is descended from General Thomas Posey, who was a close friend of George Washington, and took an active part in the American Revolution. The Posey and Washington families were closely related through intermarriage, and Fayette Herman Posey has some very interesting documents which bear out these statements.

He was born in Henderson, Kentucky, on February 18, 1865 and lived there until he was twenty years old. His father was a planter, and his grandfather had been a big slave holder. Therefore the father and grandfather were Southern sympathizers in the Civil War. F.H. Posey was educated in the public and private schools of Henderson.

When he was twenty years old, in 1885, Posey came to Denver with Robert Walker, also of Henderson. At this time the cattle business was the rage and the two youths had a desire to get into that game. In Denver they stopped at the old Del Monica of the West Hotel, which was cattlemen's headquarters. Lee Seehoun, the clerk of the Hotel was married to a cousin of Mr. Walker. They stayed there for a month or six weeks, and then met Charles E. Tayler, who had gone from Henderson to New York a few years before. He was a man of untiring energy and ambition, and at this time had an office at Sixteenth and Larimer Streets, near the Tabor Block. Mr. Tayler told the two young men that he was going to drive a bunch of cattle over Tennessee Pass in May and he offered them a job assisting in the drive. The cattle belonged to Father, Taylor and Chase.

They helped to drive the stock over the Divide and located a ranch on the Grand River, now the Colorado. The cattle were taken to a Summer range on the Castle Range. The foreman of the outfit was John Mortimer Baxter, a mineralogist. Taylor was also interested in the mining game, being connected with the Groundhog Mine on Battle Mountain. He establish-
the Mining Exchange in Denver and at one time would have sold his interest in the May Mazeppa Mine at Doyle, East of Gunnison, for a million dollars.

The cattle drive occupied six weeks of time and they came out on the Colorado River about 15 miles East of the County Seat of Eagle County, which is the town of Eagle. At that time, however, the County seat was Red Cliff. They built corrals and pastures, and made cabins to live in. The country was alive with deer and elk. They were near the mouth of what is now called Posey Creek, which flows into the Colorado opposite Red Dirt. At the present time Posey Creek is diverted over a divide for farm use. The new Dotsero Cutoff runs through the Old Posey Homestead.

Before the year 1885 had come to a close, Chase purchased the interest of Taylor in the cattle outfit and F.H. Posey became his partner. In the Spring of 1892 they traded this ranch for a place in the Brush Creek Valley, below Eagle, securing the new ranch from Art Hockett. They did not keep this ranch long, but in the fall of the same year, sold out and bought an interest in the Brunswick Hotel for "Gentlemen Only", on Sixteenth Street between Larimer and Lawrence, in Denver. They bought the interest of General Taylor of Lake City, who was later Lieutenant Governor of Colorado.

Then came the panic of 1893, and Posey lost everything he owned. Then with a bunch of Colorado Pioneers, he made the run into the Cherokee Strip of Oklahoma. On the same train they went into the strap on, was Judge George W. Bruce, who today is Judge of the Seventh Judicial District of Colorado. Posey secured a lot in the town of Perry, Oklahoma, built a home on it and lived there all winter. On one day this land was an open plain. The next day there were 30,000 people on it.
A man from Texas tried to jump Posey's claim, but the Colorado boys came to his rescue and the lot was saved.

In the Spring of 1895, Mr. Posey returned to Denver and then started to Alaska. He got as far as Fort Townsend and then returned to Portland, where he met a man he had known in Pocatello, Idaho. This man was interested in the Bingham Springs in the latter city, and offered Posey a proposition to sell the Spring water in case lots in Portland. Posey accepted the position, and also established a commission business, which he operated for a few months, after which he returned to Denver, where he became connected with the M.B. McCrary Wholesale Grocery Co., as the Western Slope representative.

Montrose was the most central point so Posey made his headquarters here. He liked the town and became established in opm over the J.C. McClure Bank, which is now the Montrose National Bank. The four grocery stores of the town were operated by E.J. Mathews, J.C. Frees, C.J. Niehl and Olen Spencer. After Posey had been with the firm for five years, the business was sold and Posey accepted a position with the Bradon Firm of Pueblo, and handled the same line of goods in the same territory. After five years with them, he became connected with the Morse Mercantile Company of Denver, a position he held until 1911, when he retired and engaged in insurance and real estate business. He had acquired considerable property in Montrose and finally retired from his other business to put in his whole time taking care of his own interests.

He was married in 1893 to Mrs. Virginia Marshal Brown, whose first husband had been the son of a Governor of Kentucky, and also Secretary to the Governor. Mrs. Posey has one daughter, Mrs. George Anderson of Pawling, New York.
General Thomas Posey, P.M. Posey’s distinguished ancestor, besides being a close friend of General Washington was the second Governor of Indiana, was Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky for four years, and was State Senator from Louisiana.

There is a County in the State of Indiana named after General Posey and the County Seat is Mount Vernon.
FACTS CONCERNING THE LIFE OF STERLING SAMUEL SHERMAN, PIONEER LAWYER OF WESTERN COLORADO.

Sterling Samuel Sherman has lived a long and useful life. He has seen Western Colorado rise from the sagebrush to prosperous towns and farms. His ancestors came into America in 1632, and he is of the same line of Shermans that produced the famous General of the Civil War, who bore that name, being a fifth cousin of the General.

Born in Hebron, Washington County, New York, October 22, 1852, he was the son of Jesse Seeley and Lucinda Woodard Sherman. The father was a farmer and in 1853, he moved to Monroe's Meadows, taking his family with him. In 1868, the elder Sherman traded his farm there for another near Salem, also in New York State. This farm had 265 acres of land, and a sawmill, flax mill and potato starch mill.

Sterling S. Sherman went to school in Salem and attended the Washington County Academy, from which he graduated. He had a desire to become a Civil Engineer and his father sent him to Zurick, Switzerland, where he went to school for nine months. Then a number of young Americans at the school decided to move to Karlsruhe, Germany for further study. Here Sherman was a classmate of Marion Crawford, the writer and Theodore Brittan, who was a prominent Chicago Judge for twenty years and was at one time, the American minister to Hungary.

In 1875, because of financial difficulties, Sherman returned to America and operated the starch mill for a few months, then went to Milwaukee, seeking a position as a civil engineer. He found, however, that men were being laid off instead of hired, so he returned to New York and went into the Law Office of Judge James Gibson, where after three
years he took the New York State Bar Examination. This was in November of 1879, and in December of the same year he came to Colorado. The railroad was built only to Alamosa, and, although he was warned of an Indian uprising, Sherman rode on to Lake City astride a pile of mail bags on a sleigh. The sleigh was crowded and food was scarce on this trip, for the stage stations had barely enough for the driver and his soldier guard, and Sherman was compelled to go hungry. They arrived in Lake City on December thirtieth with the thermometer forty below zero.

In Lake City, he entered the office of Judge M. B. Gerry, and was with that Judge for about four years, after which he practiced alone for a time. At this time, there were only four good women in the camp. Four fast houses were in operation with about fifteen girls each and there were thirty or forty saloons. He was married while in Lake City to Elizabeth Masters of Schaghticoke, New York, and they had one son born in that town. He later died in Montrose at the age of seven years.

Some of the prominent people in Lake City at this time were: Judge John C. Bell, J.W. Mills, an attorney, who later became famous as the author of Mills Statutes; Enos Hotchkiss and his brothers, Sam and Wade, and C. P. Foster.

With the decline of Lake City, Sherman moved to Delta, where he became established in a law office. No cash was paid for services then, but he was paid in food or anything he could use. He came to Delta in April of 1884, coming by sleigh to Sapinero and making the remainder of the trip on the train. The engine was knocked off the track in Black Canyon by a snow slide, and the Engineer was killed. On this train was J.P. Kingsley, who was employed on a Grand Junction Newspaper and later became the President of a big Life Insurance Company of New York.
The first night in Delta, the Sherman baby was almost eaten by bedbugs, and so, Sherman took a small log cabin across the street from the Hotel. In July, when came the heavy rains, he had to hold an umbrella over his wife and baby to keep the muddy water from the dirt roof of the cabin from soaking them.

Judge King, later of the State Supreme Court and Amsbury were prominent in law circles in Delta in those days. The new Irrigation law had just been enacted and there were many, many litigations to be settled along this line. Sherman helped to organize twenty or thirty ditch companies. He made out the papers for the Alfalfa Ditch in Hart's Basin for J.B. Hart. There were no fixed formulas to follow and it was necessary for him to make out his own certificates.

Sherman's friends tried to get him the nomination for District Judge but the fight became bitter, and Sherman withdrew. The year 1888 saw Judge Bell elected as District Judge, and his retiring from the firm of Bell and Goudy. Sherman was invited to become a partner of Goudy, which he did. Prominent lawyers of the time were: Goudy, Bell, Gullet, of Gunnison, Judge Storey of Ouray, and Fink of Montrose.

The first year after coming to Montrose Mr. Sherman and his family lived in the W.O. Redding House on Main Street, but in 1889 he bought, the place where he has since resided. This is on the corner of Uncompahgre Avenue and North Third Street, and was built by two gamblers, from Lake City in 1886. Jim McClure owned the present Dunbar place and Judge Bell had established himself in the home where he recently died, across the alley from Sherman's home.

Judge Sherman was connected with a number of law firms in Montrose. He was with Sherman and Goudy for eight years. Then when the latter went to Denver, retiring from the practice in Montrose, Sherman took L.F. Twitchell into his office. Later Twitchell joined
Goudy in Denver and Ben Griffith became the partner of S. S. Sherman. This partnership existed for three years and then Griffith moved to Grand Junction. Frank Ross was the next partner, and he, after being with Sherman for a time, also went to Denver.

The next partnership was consummated when, in 1907, Mr. Sherman was on a business trip to Lake City. He met a young attorney there, who was just out of college and looking for a location. Sherman invited him to share his office in Montrose and thus Charles J. Moynihan, one of the leading attorneys of the state, became a citizen of this town. Moynihan stayed with Judge Sherman for three or four years and then embarked in the law business for himself.

In 1908, Judge Sherman's oldest boy, Edward M., finished his law studies and became associated with his father. They were together until the retirement of the elder Sherman in 1916, when he became County Judge of Montrose County, a position he held for eight years. The Judge's younger son, Henry Sherman was recently elected President of the Bar Association at Fort Collins, Colorado.

In the years he has spent in Western Colorado, Judge Sherman has held many prominent positions. He was Mayor of Delta; County Attorney and City Attorney in Montrose, Attorney for the D. & R. G. Railroad for twenty-eight years, Attorney for the Montrose and Delta Canal Co. until it was taken over by the Government, and was the attorney for two hundred clients in a suit against the Bondsmen for the Taylor, Moore & Co., of Texas, who failed in their contract to construct the Gunnison Tunnel. This suit involved claims aggregating a sum of $100,000. It was started in 1904 and was not settled until 1918.

Dated March 26, 1934 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.
CHARLES H. THOMPSON was born in Bethel, Illinois, January 2, 1859. He went to school in Morgan County in the same state and spent twenty-seven years on farms around Jacksonville.

In the year 1886 he came to Montrose, Colorado and homesteaded on a homestead on North Mesa, a few miles north of Montrose. After spending two weeks in the valley, he went to Silverton, where his brothers were engaged in mining. He spent four years in the vicinity of Silverton, doing mining, freighting and driving the mail stage between Mineral Point and Silverton. At that time Mineral Point had the highest Post Office in the United States.

Once while driving a six horse team up a mountain road in the Silverton area, he heard a commotion above him, and, looking up, saw a rock slide headlong straight for him. Leaping from the wagon, Thompson sought shelter under a cliff. The slide passed over him but killed two of his horses.

He was married in April, 1880 to Miss Una Belle Alderson, in Exeter, Scott County, Illinois, and to them were born eight children, of Prescott, Arizona; five of whom are living. These are: Mrs. Lena Brickson, Mrs. Harri Balfour, ofHelper, Utah; Ray, Lawrence and Mrs. Arthur W. Monroe, of Montrose.

At one time Mr. Thompson had a string of 100 pack burros, which he used in his packing and freighting operations in the mining area. He hired packers to take care of the animals and packs. At one time, he and his brothers, Lou, Frank, Ed and Hal, owned the Sunnyside Mine at Eureka, which was later sold for $5,000,000 to a group of Englishmen. For years this mine was the largest zinc and lead mine in the State of Colorado.
Returning to the Undompaehge Valley in about 1890, Mr. Thompson farmed on North Mesa for a number of years and then sold his farm and hauled freight for the Cashin Mine, in the Lasal Mountains in Western Montrose County. He had to haul his freight a hundred miles through an isolated and desolate country. Following this he spent three years as Road Overseer in the Montrose District. He has also served as Night Marshal of Montrose, Chief of Police, and for the past twelve years has been a Constable in that town, also holding the post of Special City Officer.

He recalls to mind such old timers as O.D. Loutsenhizer, A.E. Buddeke, P.D. Moore, J.B. Johnson, Sheriff, Billy Crane, County Clerk; Charley Dahl, and Frees, Osborn and Davis, merchants. Also the Ross Brothers, J.J. and Lew, Gus Fröst, William Zillmer, the Nettt Brothers, Sam and Tom and J.W. Loper.

[Signature]

Dated December 13, 1933--Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey worker for the Colorado Historical Society.
LIFE OF AYLMER F. REEVES.

Aylmer F. Reeves of Montrose, Colorado, has been a resident of the State continuously since the spring of 1878. He has been actively connected with the life and growth of this state ever since.

He was born September 26th, 1858, in Dublin, Ireland, previous to his birth, his parents had been in America and were American citizens.

His father, Thomas Wigglesworth Reeves was an attorney-at-law and practiced in the courts of Ireland and England until his death in 1864.

His mother, Jane Seline Reeves, was a resident of New York and died and was buried in that city.

Shortly after his father's death, the family came to New York where he attended public schools and later the Irving Institute at Terrytown, New York.

In 1870, his family moved to Leavenworth, Kansas, and from there by wagon to Manhatta, Kansas, and thence to Clay Center. The country west of Leavenworth was sparsely settled and Clay Center was in the process of becoming a town, there were but two main stores, being Aaron Dexter's store and corral and Higgenbottom's general store. Custer's Cavalry was stationed at Clay Center and scouted the plains from that point. He assisted in laying out the town of Clay Center, being axe and stake man for the surveyor.

Later the family moved back to New York and A. F. Reeves became a petty cashier for Alfred Marion and Company, then doing an extensive foreign exchange business at 54 Exchange Place, New York City.

He attended the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 and shortly afterwards went to Texas by way of Dallas to Denton, where he was engaged by Benjamin to ride the trail
from the Brazos to Caldwell, Kansas, through what is now Oklahoma.

In the year, 1878, he drove through with a bunch of wild horses and after disposing of them in Wichita, followed the trail by Great Bend and Dodge City to Colorado, arriving in Denver the latter part of August of that year. There he engaged in farming with Mr. Lincoln a few miles from the city of Longmont, later moving to Central City, where he was employed by the McFarland Brothers millwrights erecting a mill at Dumont, Colorado, and later a stamp mill at Lump Gulch.

From there, he returned to Denver and was employed for a short time as shipping clerk for George Tritch Hardware Company and later in the same capacity for the Richmond Brothers and Farnsworth, who assigned their business to C. D. Gurley, who closed it out to the George Tritch Hardware Company.

Then he became employed by the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company in their fight for right of way through the Royal Gorge with the Santa Fe. Later he was stationed at Cimarron for a time for the same company.

In 1879, he made a trip horseback from Denver to the scene of the Meeker Massacre on the White River, coming through where now Grand Junction is located and up the Gunnison and Uncompahgre Rivers to Ouray and then from there to Del Norte back again over the Santa Fe Trail to Pueblo and Denver. The Uncompahgre Valley was then occupied by the Ute Indians, Chief Ouray's camp was located about three miles south of Montrose.

In 1886, he was employed by the Great Western Stage, Mail and Express Company, successors to Barlow and Sanderson, who were staging between Gunnison and Lake City, Montrose, Telluride and Ouray with headquarters at Montrose.

In the same year, he became associated with the Reeves and McFann Furniture business in Montrose. This was merged into what was known as the Montrose Furniture Company with five members, A. F. Reeves, George Stowe, Harry Holcomb, Len Mothers and Samuel R. Sutcliffe.

He joined the State Militia in 1886 and held positions as Sergeant, Lieutenant, Captain, Major and Lieut.-Colonel, in Company I of the 2nd Regiment and Company E of the first regiment.
In 1890, he sold out his interest in the Montrose Furniture Company and entered the real estate business, purchasing the interest of F. H. Reinhold who was the successor of Selig and Eckerly, the founders of the City of Montrose. He has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business ever since.

Mr. Reeves was married in 1884 to Pauline M. Ott, of New Orleans, Louisiana, the ceremony taking place in Denver, and they had five children. They are: Mrs. Leo Foster of Denver, Herbert Demetrius, who was associated with his father in the real estate business until his recent death; Aylmer F. Reeves, Jr. of Greeley, and Thomas J. Reeves of Fort Collins, who have charge of wholesale distribution for the Phillips Petroleum Company and Alfred E. Reeves, bookkeeper in the Phillips Petroleum Company office in Denver.

During his residence in Montrose, Mr. Reeves was elected to the City Council and served about seven years; he was also a Charter Member of the city fire department. He was also superintendent of Irrigation for the nineteen counties on the Western Slope, to which position he was appointed by Governor Thomas; he also held the position of Fruit Inspector for a number of years. He was appointed postmaster at Montrose by President Wilson through Congressman Edward T. Taylor in the year, 1914, and held this position for nine years; during that period of time, his son, H. D. Reeves, conducted his real estate and insurance business. Surrendering the office of postmaster, he returned again to real estate and insurance, in which he has been engaged ever since.

(Signed) A. F. Reeves
FACTS CONCERNING THE LIFE OF GEORGE HEAVRIN, WHO CAME INTO COLORADO IN 1874.

George Heavrin was born in Burlington, Iowa in 1870. He was taken to Joplin, Missouri at the age of two years, and when he was four years of age, his parents brought him to Colorado, stopping at Denver, Pueblo and Canon City. Then the family went to Rosita, where they stayed for three years, the father freighting from Canon City to Rosita.

The winter of 1876 was spent in Del Norte, and the following spring, 1877, the Heavrin family went to Alpine, where they spent a year, going from there to St. Elmo, where Mr. Heavrin helped lay out the town. Alpine and St. Elmo are in the Gunnison District.

Moving to the Gunnison Valley above Delta in 1883, the family stayed there until the spring of 1885, when they returned to St. Elmo, to remain until the fall of 1887. James Heavrin, the father of George, was a miner and worked in the various mines in and around the towns in which he and his family lived.

In 1887, they again returned to the North Fork of the Gunnison and lived on a farm. George left home and worked as a freigher in Pitkin, hauling ore for Charley Neale, and the next winter made railroad ties. In the winter of 1888 he hauled ore from Gold Hill to St. Elmo, working for Jim Boyd.

The family moved from Hotchkiss to a farm near Olathe, and George worked for the farmers and punched cows in various parts of Western Colorado. After spending three years near Olathe, George moved the family to Hastings Mesa, where they lived for two years, after which they moved to Delta again. While on Hastings Mesa, Mr. Heavrin worked at the Larry Finch sawmill.
George Heavrin then took up a ranch on Hastings Mesa, where he worked in the summer time and worked in the mines around Telluride. This he did for sixteen years, and then sold the Hastings Mesa to Boyd Collins and moved down into the Paradox valley, where he spent ten years. He hauled ore for the Carnotite mines and for two years operated a feed stable in Maturita. He drove teams for Mel Turner, W.R. Rader, and the Hartman Brothers, also for Harry Watt.

He lived for six years on the Leopard Creek side of Dallas Divide, where he and W.R. Jones operated a store and post office and a ranch and bunch of cattle.

Jones and Heavrin went to Florida in 1924, and stayed for a year or so, when Heavrin returned to Montrose for a time and then went to Southwest Missouri, where he owned a farm. He stayed there about eight months and then returned to Ouray, where he worked for the Banner-American Mining Company until 1933.

Mr. Heavrin was never married. He has a brother and sister in Idaho, Harry and Mrs. Elmora Church, and a brother in California, Henry Heavrin.

End March 24, 1934 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.
FACTS CONCERNING THE LIFE OF PETER NELSON DAHL, PIONEER OF WESTERN COLORADO.

Peter Nelson Dahl was born in Frederickshaven, Denmark, on the 20th of June, 1857. When he was fourteen years old he came to America, coming first to Utah, where he worked in the mines. He was employed at the Frisco Mine, Northwest of Beaver for two years. Then he went to Eureka, about seventy miles South of Salt Lake City. Most of his work was in silver and lead mines.

In 1883 he came to Western Colorado in a wagon. There was no road and they had to follow the Indian trails. The party stopped a short time in Grand Junction, and over night in Delta, which was, at that time, a very small town. Coming on across California Mesa, they arrived at the place where Cushman was putting in his ditch, which was to bring water from Dry Creek. Cushman and Tom Rowan had settled on ranches on the South end of California Mesa. The Dahl party were looking for work and, finding none there, they came through Coal Creek Valley, which was only sage brush, the ranches of the future not having been taken up yet.

From Coal Creek they came down through Poverty Basin, now called Dead Man's Gulch, which received its name from a Mexican Sheep Herder, who accidentally shot himself while camping in the gulch.

On Spring Creek Mesa there were two ranches, one owned by the father of W. A. Neugart of Montrose and the other by William Upton, whose son, Walter, still lives on his father's place. Jim and Jesse O'Neill had a ranch near Happy Canyon, and there were a few ranches in the neighborhood of Uncompahgre, where work was starting on the construction of the Montrose and Delta Canal. Mr. Dahl received a contract to construct the second mile of the ditch and then continued to work on it until its completion. The canal was built with teams and scrapers.
After the Canal was finished, Mr. Dahl settled on a farm on California Mesa, where he lived for two or three years. The Travelers Insurance Company had put up the money for the building of the ditch, which was started by T.C. Henry. When he failed, the Insurance Company took over the project, and Mr. Dahl went to work for them, a position which he held for twenty years. After the Government went to work on the tunnel and took over all the canals in the valley, Mr. Dahl became connected with them and was with the United States Reclamation Service for twenty-six years. For the first year he was a ditch rider and then was promoted to be Water Master of the Uncompahgre Valley, holding that position until about seven years ago, when he was retired with a pension.

Mr. Dahl was first married in Utah in 1882 to Eliza Jane Lines, and to them three children were born. These are: Carrie Workman, Annie Davidson and Deace Douglas Dahl. The first Mrs. Dahl died and her husband was married in 1891 to Lucy Lines, the sister of his first wife. Their three first children died in infancy. Seven are still living, they being: Charlotte Dahl, who is employed in the Montrose Office of the Mountain States Telephone Co.; Christine, who works for the City Steam Laundry; Mrs. Ruby Osgood, of Denver; Mrs. Nena Carn, of Salt Lake City, Clarence, employed by the Hamilton Motor Co., of Montrose; Katherine, of the Montrose Telephone Office; and Orvy, who works for the Shell Service Station in Montrose.

Dated March 26, 1934 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.
HOTCHKISS FAMILY, MARCH 28, 1934.

FACTS CONCERNING THE HOTCHKISS FAMILY AS SECURED IN AN INTERVIEW WITH E.A. HOTCHKISS, THE FIRST WHITE CHILD BORN IN OURAY COUNTY.

The three Hotchkiss brothers came into Colorado at a very early date. They were in the Lake City region as early as 1874, when they discovered the Hotchkiss Mine, which later became the Golden Fleece. Enos Hotchkiss was in Lake City, and in about 1873 or 1874 Preston came over and established a store in the town of Portland a few miles below Ouray. There his brother Roswell joined him and there on the ninth of July, 1876, was born Edgar Alvinzé Hotchkiss, the son of Preston, who was the first white child born in Ouray County.

Besides his store, Preston Hotchkiss was engaged in the lumber and cattle businesses. He furnished the first lumber for the buildings in Ouray. He had sawmills in Happy Hollow, South of Ridgway, and on Horsefly. E.A. Hotchkiss went to school one year in Portland and lived in the sawmill camps in the Summer time. He has lived in Colona since 1883.

Preston Hotchkiss has the following children: S.A. Hotchkiss of Winthrop, Washington; Will H. of Horsefly; Uri of Colona; Arthur, of Michigan; Walter, of Montrose; E.A. of Colona; and Mrs. Dora Ballington, of Colona. Each of these, with the exception of E.A. have children of their own.

Roswell Hotchkiss had three children, two boys, Virdie L. and Charley and an adopted daughter, Mrs. Rosa McCoy.

Enos had two families. In the second family were three boys, Fred and Clair of Hotchkiss and Adair of Grand Junction, former District Attorney for the Seventh Judicial District of Colorado.

E.A. Hotchkiss and his brothers are famous as bear and mountain lion hunters. One winter they caught thirty-six mountain lions. They got two in one day, just four miles from home.
William Rathmell of Ouray was a teacher in the Portland School, as were Hilliard Smith and a man named Higgins, taught at Portland.

E.A. Hotchkiss was married in 1912 to Florence Henry and they had two children, both of whom are now deceased.

Dated March 28, 1934 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.