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

Pamphlet 357
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MB

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A.W. Mouse F Doc 357/76 Pam 357 - 186

FACTS CONCERNING THE LIFE OF RICHARD COLLIN, WHO CAME TO COLORADO IN 1873.

Richard Collin was born in County Essex, England, March 5, 1854. He was educated in that country, going to private schools there and attending Winchester College, one of the oldest colleges in the World. It was established in the time of William the First.

At the age of 19 years, Richard Collin came to America, coming direct to Denver, staying there two days and then going out to the Palmer Lake country, where he herded sheep for about ten weeks. One night, while on this job, he was awakened by a terrible scream and thought that the Indians were coming--but it was some wild animal. He had always heard that the rattlesnakes rattle before they strike. He heard a lot of rattling--but twas only crickets.

After his employer had sold his sheep, Collin moved Westward, going over into the Wet Mountain Valley. He knew many of the old timers of that Valley, including the Ormsbys. While there he ranched, prospected and freighted, making trips from Canon City to Lake City, Ouray and Leadville and from Pueblo to Del Norte.

Once on a trip out of Leadville, he had to take the lead ore in seamless sacks, as the ore sacks were all gone. The sacks were so heavy that they had to be drug into the cars with a horse.

Mr. Collin distinguished himself in Silver Cliff by winning a walking contest, beating the champion woman walker of California, in a ten hour walkathon in the Arbour Dance Hall, but, he says, the woman almost won.

On one of his trips to Ouray, Mr. Collin talked with Chief Ouray, at the Indian's home on the Uncompahgre about five miles South of Montrose. He was never molested by the Indians, although at one time, when he was eating his lunch out in the wilderness, a band of Indians came down upon him and demanded food. He had no surplus, and finally convinced them that he could not feed them.

On one of these trips he was camped at Cedar Creek and it snowed thirteen inches one night, so they had to move on up Cerro Summit to get feed for their horses.

Once they met an outfit from El Morro, who were freighting equipment for a drug store in Ouray Indian supplies in to the Agency with a ten mule team. At one place on the Blue, the road was so narrow that they had to do some considerable maneuvering to get the whole outfit around a bend.

Another time, they helped pull an outfit through and up a hill. This outfit was taking equipment for a drug store to Ouray. For the assistance given, they were tendered a keg of wine, but a woman in the drug outfit drank most of the wine, while they were doing the work.

Trips to Ouray were made over the Old Cutler Cutoff, which turned off the present main highway at the top of the Blue Hill, and crossed the Cimarron at the Veo Ranch, climbed up over Sawtooth and crossed Billy Creek at the Follman Place. They had to rough lock the wheels going down into Cow Creek and hitch on all the live stock to get out on the other side.

Some of the men who were freighting in those days were Rob Kettle, Bruce Phillips, Dave Brown and Jim Burke.

In the fall of 1881, immediately after the Indians were taken out of the Valley of the Uncompahgre, Richard Collin, settled on the South East of Colona, which he still owns and where his only son, Theodore resides.

Since that time Mr. Collin has worked hard in the cattle business and is one of the successful cattle men of the valley. A few years ago he retired from active business and bought a building in Montrose. This he later sold to Earle Bryant, prominant Montrose attorney.

Mr. Collin was married twice, the first time in 1901 to Grace L.

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Hequenbourg, and they had one son, Theodore. Mrs. Collin died after ten years, and Richard Collin was married to Anna P. Price, who is the mother of Frank and Will Price, ranchers of the Colona District.

Mr. Collin ~~Price~~ is a man who has worked hard all his life and accomplished much. He is now residing on South Sixth Street, Montrose, ~~in a house owned by his son.~~

Richard Collin

Dated December 22, 1933--Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado State Historical Society.

R. W. Mourse- Doc- 357/77 Bam 357- 189

FACTS CONCERNING THE LIFE OF THOMAS GEORGE CHITTICK, WHO CAME TO COLORADO IN 1889. 12/26/1933

The experiences that one man encounters during his lifetime are many and varied. To no two men come the same experiences, and every one of us has many thrills as we go down life's road.

Thomas George Chittick has been a pioneer in the electrical business and the development of electricity in the West. He has worked in most of the Mountain States, in the mining regions and the power plants and transmission lines.

Born in the Province of New Brunswick, Canada, September 10, 1871, he attended school there ~~for~~ most of the first sixteen years of his life. His father died when he was twelve years old and he and his mother and brother lived with an ~~brother~~ uncle. After leaving New Brunswick, he worked for two years in Maine, lumbering and floating logs down the rivers. Where the water runs slow the wind was used to push them down the river, and Chittick has ridden as far as three miles at a time down the streams of the State of Maine on logs.

Coming into Colorado in 1889, he settled first at Empire, about four miles North of Georgetown. Here he drove ore teams and handled the carrying of the stage from Georgetown to Hot Sulpher Springs for a time. Then he went into the Middle Park where he worked on a ranch, riding for cattle, and experiencing nothing more than an occasional fall off a bucking horse.

Mr. Chittick came over the divide to Silverton in October, the first year Bryan ran for President. He helped build the first metallic phone circuit from the Sunnyside Midway to the Mine, and changed the old Iowa Mine line from the Blake System, which used the ground as one wire to the metallic system, using two wires, ~~to the metallic syst~~

While at work for the Woods Investment Company on Bear Creek, near Silverton, in an open cut on the surface, a side caved in and covered him, all except his head. He was in bed a month, but had no bones broken.

During the ensuing years, Mr. Chittick has held electrical jobs all over the Rocky Mountain section. He was night foreman of the D.C. light plant at Silverton; foreman of Construction for the Colorado Telephone Company, building lines from Silverton to Gladstone; worked in the Red and Bonita Mines, and the Good Hope Mine on the headwaters of the Rio Grande. He worked for a time on a ranch below Norwood, as he wanted to get out of the high altitude ~~for a time~~.

He returned to the mining country and worked for a time on the construction of Municipal Power Plant at Silverton, after which he went to Pueblo to assist in the electrical work in the construction of the Colorado Insane Asylum. He represented the Engineers of the American Crude Rubber Company in investigations for a proposed plant at Buena Vista; worked as Manager of the Denver Light, Heat and Power Company; was with the Mountain States Power Company in Denver; the Old Animas Power and Light Co., of Silverton and was Mine Electrician for the Sunnyside Mine.

He was compressor man and Electrician for the S.D. & G. Leasing Company at the Silver Lake Mine, was in charge of the ~~Durango~~ Silverton Municipal Light Plant of and with the Western Colorado Power Co. at Durango, worked for the Midwest Oil Co., at Salt Creek, Wyoming, and then went to Idaho where he was electrician for the Interstate-Callahan Mines, after which he returned to Durango, Colorado, where his mother was ill in a hospital. She died and then Chittick tried to enlist in the U.S.Army, the World War being on ~~then~~ at that time. He was turned down and went down into New Mexico to run a hoist on a coal mine for the New Mexico Lumber Company. Again he tried to enlist and again was turned down.

For a time he worked for the Jefferson County Power and Light Company, after which he tried to enlist for the third time. He was accepted this time in the Medical Corps, went to France and was transferred to the Signal Corps. He was in the Army of Occupation, stationed at Coblenze where there he was married to Minna Krouse, and their first child, born there, died in infancy.

Returning to America, Mr. Chittick brought his wife and they first went to Denver, in 1921. From there to Pocatello, Idaho, where Mr. Chittick worked for the Utah Power and Light Company, for a time, after which he worked for the same company in Salt Lake. Then he returned to Golden to work for the Jefferson County Power and Light Co., until he was laid off for lack of work.

Next he became foreman of the new transmission line that was being constructed between Ouray and Montrose, after the completion of which he went to work for the Atlas Mine as an electrician for about three months. His next move was to Montrose, and one of his first experiences here was to be knocked off a pole by 6600 volts of electricity. His neck was fractured and one arm was badly burned. He spent six weeks in a hospital in Montrose and six weeks in another hospital in Salt Lake City.

After being discharged from the hospital he worked as relief operator for the Montrose Power Plant, went to work there at nights and finally became operator and appliance repair man for the Western Colorado Power Company, the position he now holds.

One brother of Mrs. Chittick was a First Lieutenant in the German army and another brother was killed the day he went into action on the front lines. Her father was ~~also~~ a policeman in the ~~German army.~~ town of Horchheim, Germany

The only son of the Chitticks, Tommy, at the age of two years, suffered a fall, which paralyzed his right side, and a later accident, in which he was injured by two racing automobiles, driven by careless boys, caused him to almost lose his eye sight.

The men who have lived in the San Juan in the winter time ~~know~~ the perils of the many avalanches that run every season in this mountainous country. Once Mr. Chittick had just crossed a gulch, when a snow slide came down it and the concussion knocked him down. Another time he was hurrying to catch a man on snow shoes ahead of him. A prospector called him to wait for a letter to be mailed, and the delay just caused him

to miss being hit by a big slide, which ran down the mountain between him and the man he was attempting to catch. One time he sent a man out to meet a party that was coming over the mountain from Telluride. The man, Joe Thompson, was buried beneath a small slide, but was able to dig himself out. However, he suffered a dislocation of one shoulder and returned to his starting point. Mr. Chittick then started out to meet the party and before he got to them, a slide ran down between the two parties--and barely missed both of them.

When Chittick first came into Colorado, electric cars were unknown. The old cable cars were in use and there was a horse-car line on 18th Street in Denver. He has seen all of the electrical development that has taken place in recent years and has worked to help in that great development.

Thos. G. Chittick

ed December 26, 1933 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.

A. F. Monroe Jan. 5-1934 Pam 357- 193

Doc. 357-78

NTS CONCERNING THE LIFE OF ASBURY ARMLIN, WHO CAME INTO COLORADO IN 1877.

One of the true pioneers of Western Colorado is Asbury Armlin, o first entered Colorado in the year 1877. He was born in Schoharie unty, New York, on a farm, on December 27, 1855, and attended the country hools of that state. At the age of twenty-one years he went to DeKalb unty, Illinois, where he spent a year, after which he came to Colorado prings in about 1877.

He worked for a few days on the railroad construction work on the yal Gorge, then returned to Colorado Springs and with three others hired team, for transportation to Leadville, arriving there when H.A.W. Tabor s in his glory. For a time in this mining camp Armlin was engaged with group of men, burning charcoal for sale. He spent a year as a miner in employ of the Small Hope Mining Company.

Together with Miss Emory Coons, who is now his brother-in-law, James Weaver and John Caswell, Armlin went to Aspen, where they built a cabin on Castle Creek. There they prospected and hunted for a time. Armlin and Weaver hunted and carried their game into Aspen, where it was sold. There re no game laws at that time and no bag limits. The two later bought a freight outfit and freighted in the Aspen region until 1882, when they started overland to New Mexico. Arriving at the Highland Mary Mine, near Silverton to visit Coons, who had preceded them and was operating a pack string with Fred Monroe, packing cordwood to the mines, Mr. Armlin was persuaded to remain there and took a job packing for Merle Dowd, present sheriff of ~~Sierra~~ San Juan County.

Armlin later bought out Fred Monroe and, with Coons, continued in the packing business, packing supplies to the Robert Emmett Mine, owned by Yager, a Ouray Brewer, and packing over Engineer Mountain between Silverton and the Frank Hough Mine.

Coons and Armlin sold their forty-five burros and pack outfit to John Ashenfelter and went down on Cow Creek, where they purchased the two farms they now own from Paff and Caw, later riding over the mountains to the headwaters of the Huerfano to purchase a bunch of cattle. The Armlin property consists of four hundred acres of land on Cow Creek and eight hundred acres of deeded pasture lands.

Mrs. Armlin came into the Uncompahgre valley as Mary E. Lee, in 1880, from the Wet Mountain valley, to which place they had come from Utah. They settled in the Park below Ouray. Mrs. Armlin says that the Indians were careful not to allow the cattle belonging to the white settlers get across Cow Creek into the Reservation. She was married to Mr. Armlin more than fifty years ago and they have five daughters, all of whom live in the Uncompahgre Valley. They are: Mrs. Andrew Rasmussen, Mrs. Pat Healy, Mrs. Ray Porter, Mrs. Jay Kettle and Mrs. Leonard Kinnick.

The Armlins have one of the finest ranches in Western Colorado, and have been successful in the cattle business. Mr. Armlin states that he has often rounded up deer with his cattle. The ranch is in the natural habitat of the deer and bear and these animals are numerous, as well as all other kinds of wild life that is found in Colorado.

Asbury Armlin
Mary E. Armlin

Revised February 5, 1934 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.

A.W. Mourde - 2/11/1934

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TS CONCERNING THE LIFE OF THOMAS MICHAEL MCKEE, THE PIONEER PHOTO-
GRAPHER OF MONTROSE.

Since 1887 Thomas Michael McKee has been identified with the in-
rests of Western Colorado. Not being a man who craves publicity, Mr.
Kee has gone about his work and pleasure quietly, and has said little
anyone about anything, unless approached for certain reasons.

Mr. McKee was one of the first men in the World to carry on ex-
eriments with carnotite ore and radium, some of his discoveries leading
the general use of radium throughout the World today. In the early days
his experimenting he used carnotite ore as a means of furnishing light
or photographic work.

He was also one of the first men in the World to think of the com-
ercial possibilities of the oil shale that is found in abundance in West-
rn Colorado and Eastern Utah.

He was one of the first photographers to visit the Mesa Verde re-
ion and make a photographic record of the extensive prehistoric ruins to
e found within its borders.

He has a collection of relics, photographs of early day scenes,
nd material collected among the Ute Indians and a wealth of information
n general topics that a King's ransom could not buy.

He is an accomplished artist and portrait painter and an authority
n fossils and paleanthology, on archaeology and Indian lore, and knows
ore about the Ute Indians than any other living man. His collection of
te bead work and baskets, on exhibition at the Fox Theatre in Montrose
s worth $10,000 and will increase in value as the years go by.

Thomas Michael McKee was born in Scary Creek, ~~Kanawha~~ Putnam County, West
Virginia (It was then Virginia) on March 17, 1854, and was but a baby when
his parents took him down the River by steamboat to Louisville, Kentucky,
and thence by stage coach to Nashville, Tennessee, where he spent his boy-

...od days and attended school. He studied portrait painting and in succeed-
...s years traveled over much of the South pursuing this work. In 1877 he
...as in St. Louis for a time. Along with his portrait work, Mr. McKee
...tudied photography and took a course in anatomy, so that he would be better
...ble to do portrait painting.

He watched Nashville grow from a small town to a city and watched
...e construction of some of her famous buildings. For years he traveled
...er Texas and adjoining states as an express messenger. He went into the
...ty of El Paso on the first train run over the Texas & Pacific, and was
...ployed by the Texas Express Company when it closed its business.

Mr. McKee was married in 1885 to Amanda S. Kauffman, and to them
...ree sons were born. One son died in infancy, the eldest, Mizner, was
...owned in the Gunnison River and the other, John, is engaged in the
...sphalt business in Central Cuba.

In about 1887, Mr. McKee started from Texas to Sitka, Alaska. He
...d written to A.E. Buddecke of Montrose and learned that there was no
...otographer in Montrose, so he changed his plans and came here, the trip
...costing him fifty dollars more than it would have cost to go
...Sitka.

During ~~almost forty~~ the many years that he has been in and around Montrose
...r. McKee has taken thousands of photographs. He has photoes of the old
...rt at Fort Crawford, with the soldiers on parade. He has pictures of
...the early day events. He spent several years as the official photograph-
...r the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad for Western Colorado.

While a Messenger on the Rio Grande Southern Railway, he became in-
...rested in the prehistoric ruins in Lost Canyon, between Mancos and Dolores,
...d photographed them. Then, ~~he~~ in 1896, he took an expedition into the
...esa Verde, where, at that time, there were no trails. He had a great
...al of difficulty doing his photographic work in this great canyon country.
...had to dig out the old springs of the Cliff Dwellers to secure water

his work and camp use. He had his dark room in some of the inner rooms Spruce Tree House and Cliff Palace, and had to carry his large plate eras over the cliffs and through the almost impenetrable oak brush. he secured a wonderful bunch of photoes, which were partly responsible the Mesa Verde being set aside as a great National Park. His guides Earl P. Thomas, Sheriff at Cortez, for whom Mr. McKee named the ruin oss the Canyon west of the Hotel in Spruce Tree Camp, and a Mr. Keely his guide, and showed him the ruins in the Yellow Jacket and Ruin Can- Districts of the Montezuma Valley.

Mr. McKee's photographs are now the prized possessions of many ums, and others are clamoring for them.

Before Radium was considered a commercial possibility, Tom McKee carrying on experiments with it, and it was largely through his efforts, to- her with Onias Skinner and Lynn Monroe, publishers of the Montrose terprise and Gordon Kimball, Ouray citizen, that it has come into general . Carnotite, the ore from which radium is taken, was discovered in trose County by an Irishman named Duling, who sold his claims for 2,000. This County has since then produced many,many times that amount radium ore. Mr. McKee used Nitrates of Uranium instead of Gold, in his tographic work.

From 1906 to 1920, Mr. McKee spent most of his time in Utah, in the Reservation, to which the Uncompahgre Utes were taken after being re- ed from this valley. Here he learned to know the Utes, their language, ir ways, their dances and their customs. He was well acquainted with peta for sixteen years, and she often came to his home. Here he secured famous collection of bead work and baskets. Here he took time off his own business to show the oil-bearing strata to men who were erested in the study and development of oil shale.

Mr. McKee took some of the first X-ray pictures ever taken in the

west. He has always been an enthusiastic trout fisherman and has secured a Colorado fishing and small game license every year since they were first issued.

He has always bean much interested in Paleanthology, and has collected many fossils and showed others where to find them. This has been merely a hobby and he has never commercialized his knowledge.

In the early days Mr. McKee maintained a studio in Ouray and one at the Town of Old Dallas.

Truly Thomas Michael McKee has greatly aided the development of this empire that is Western Colorado. He has enriched the town of Montrose by his presence there, and has won a place in the hearts of his fellow citizens that will always be his.

Mr. McKee brought the first motion picture outfit into Western Colorado. in 1895. It was a Kinetoscope, and he exhibited it in every town in this part of the state.

Thomas Michael McKee

Dated February 11, 1934 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.

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A.W. Manuscript - 2/13/1934

FACTS CONCERNING THE LIVES OF WILLIAM MARIOTT MABRY, HIS WIFE MARIE GREEN MABRY, AND HIS MOTHER, MARY MABRY, AGE NINETY-NINE, THE OLDEST WOMAN IN MONTROSE.

Doc. 357 80

If Mary Mabry lives until May 2, 1934, she will have seen one hundred years pass by. Half of this time has been spent quietly in Montrose. She was born in Millidgeville, Georgia, ninety-nine years ago, on the second day of May 1834. She came with her grandfather to Texas and there was married to Joel Mabry in 1855. Her husband has been dead for fifty years, and is buried in Hawkins, Texas.

Her son, William Mariott Mabry, was born in Hawkins, Texas on January 10, 1856. When about 18 years of age he went to Phoenix, Arizona, where he met up with John B. Killian, J.W.Goldsmith and Joe Kistler, and they bought a bunch of cattle and drove them through from Springer, New Mexico to Montrose, which was then a very small town. This was in 1887. Shortly after arriving in the Uncompahgre Valley, Mr. Mabry purchased property from the Willerup Estate and built the house where he still lives on West Main Street. At the present time he owns six other houses in Montrose.

For five years he worked in the Buddecke & Diehl store on the site of the Busy Corner Drug Store, and made several trips to Chicago and New York to buy the latest goods. After this he engaged in the mercantile business for himself for many years, being associated with J.F.Krebs in the firm of Krebs & Mabry, with O.L.Jessey and with P.C.Cook. He sold the store to Gordon & Buskirk in 1917 and was out of the business until 1920 when he took it back and operated it with T.W.Schutz. He recently retired from the business entirely.

He was married in 1897 to Marie G. Green and they have no children. However, they took Mrs. Green's Cousin, Agnes Berry at the age of three years and raised her. She is now married to D.F.Hayes, who is Chief Clerk in the Commissary Department at the Colorado State Penitentiary at Canon City.

When the Mabrys came into Montrose, it was a small village, with horses, buggies, wagons, muddy streets and the neighborhood where he built his house was a wilderness of trees and willows.

Joel Mabry, the husband of Mary Mabry and father of William M. served in the Indian wars in the Seminole Countty of Florida but was soon discharged and sent home to operate his grist mill to feed the widows and orphans of the soldiers. At this time the women did all the work in the fields, carded and spun the cotton and wool and generally took the places of their husbands who were fighting Indians or in the Civil War. Mr. Mabry operated a stopping place where both Union and Confederates were welcome the place being operated on a neutral basis.

Mary Mabry came to Montrose with her son and has resided with him for most of the time in the past fifty years, occupying her own house near the Mabry home.

W M Mabry

ated February 13, 1934 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.

C.W. Monroe 2/1/1934

Fam 357- 201

FACTS CONCERNING THE LIFE OF WILBUR TOOTHAKER, ONE OF THE LAST TWO REMAINING CIVIL WAR VETERANS IN MONTROSE.

Wilbur Toothaker was born in the little town of Dick~~s~~mont Corner, seventeen miles North of Bangor, maine, on July 10, 1847. At the age of seven years he moved to Rockford, Pike County, Illinois, where his grandfather owned a ranch on the Mississippi River, later moving to a farm, which his father secured at Summer Hill, in the same state. There he went to school, and, he says, he suffered much hardship, bacause in those days the children had not overshoes, but only hard leather boots.

He spent many of his dsya guiding an old blind horse hitched to his father's cultivator, in the cornfields.

At the age of seventeen years, on February 17, 1865, Toothaker was inducted into the Union service in the Civil War, and served until the Ninth of July of that year, when he was mustered out. He saw no active service in battles, although his outfit was following the Confederate General Johnston. Once when the men expected to be in a battle, and thinking that they would be condemned if they were killed with a deck of playing cards in their pockets, many of them threw their cards away. Mr. Toothaker's war service was in North Carolina, but he was mustered out of service in Louisville, Kentucky.

Coming into Colorado in 1888, he spent a year in the Maher region in Northeastern Montrose County, and then came down to Montrose, where he spent six years hauling lumber for the Heibler and Hamblin Mills, which were located in various mountain regions about Montrose. He was working near the saw pit of a mill when the boiler blew up once. He said it was a very funny sensation to be standing in the roar of the mill, when the explosion came suddenly and then a deathlike silence.. Some of the men were lying around on the sawdust pile, all trying to run. Only one man was killed. After the explosion they came down to Montrose and secured the boiler that had been used in the drilling of the Artesian well, ~~on~~ at South First and

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Uncompahgre, and took it up to the mill.

Mr. Toothaker was married in 1872 in Fall River, Kansas to Eliza Ann McClure and to them were born ~~four~~ eight children, four boys and four girls. These now living are: William of Oklahoma, Herbert of Cedar Vale, Kansas, Ada Rothrick, of Grand Rapids, Mich., Fanny Hutchinson, of Montrose and Nina Hotchkiss of Montrose.

Mr. Toothaker has spent many years on the farm later owned by Sam Kettle, above Colona. He says that at the time he came to Montrose there were many saloons and it was a rough town.

In the old days the singing schools offered a popular source of amusement and he attended many of these.

Wilbur Toothaker

Dated February 7, 1934 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.

A.W. Monroe Doc. 357 Pam 357- 203

BOY SCOUTS FOUND GRAVE OF FIRST WHITE MAN KILLED IN UNCOMPAHGRE VALLEY.

A few years ago, when W.H.Delaney was the Scoutmaster for the Boy Scouts at Riverside, near Montrose, Colorado, he went with the boys in search of the grave of George Beckwith, the first white man killed in the Uncompahgre Valley.

Mr. Delaney had talked to Sidney Jocknick, Author of the book: "Earlt Days on the Western Slope of Colorado," and was told where the grave could be found. So the boys went to the old Colona Cemetery, on the hill west of the little town of Colona, and searched until they found it. The box Beckwith was buried in had been described and the boys dug down to the rude casket so that it was positively identified. They found the sunken head board over the grave, with the words "George A. Bec" recognizable.

After identifying the grave as that of Beckwith the boys filled it in and placed a cement headstone over it, so that henceforth it will be easily found. The Boy Scouts who did this work are: Gordon Delaney, Jack Barlow, Irvin Mossman, George Toney, Joe Case and David Trader, and it was a very credible job. The thanks of the State Historical Society should be extended to them.

Cam 357 -

A. F. Munroe 7/20/34

Dola 357 83

FACTS CONCERNING THE LIFE OF ELBERT LEWIS HAYES, PIONEER RESIDENT OF WESTERN COLORADO.

Elbert Lewis Hayes was for two years a teamster at Fort Crawford, the Army Post on the Uncompahgre in the eighties. He was born in Homer, Calhoun County, Michigan, eighty miles from Detroit, on September 19, 1852. He went to the country schools of that state and attended the Hillsdale College, a Babtist institution. After finishing his schooling he took a position with the Chilson Brothers Nursery in Battle Creek, Michigan.

An older brother of Mr. Hayes' had gone to Missouri and settled, and the latter went to that state for a visit. Finding that young steers would bring a good price there, he went back to Michigan, resigned his position at the nursery, bought one hundred and three head of steers and brought them to Missouri, where he sold them the following year. Then he returned to Michigan again and bought one hundred and forty head of steers, which he also fattened and sold in Missouri. These steers he took to Linn County, which at that time was all prairie land.

In the year 1879, Mr. Hayes came to Colorado Springs, where he spent a few years as a cowboy and at driving freight teams for Cal Houston, who operated a sawmill. He also bought cattle for the North End Market for a couple of years, after which he came to Montrose in February of 1884. He came in on the railroad and says that the new road was a little shaky at that time.

Arriving in Montrose, he preempted one hundred and sixty acres of land on Log Hill Mesa, on McKenzie Creek, near the site of General McKenzie's old army camp. At that time the pole and brush shelters built for the horses were still there as they were left by the soldiers who spent the summers at this camp.

Mr. Hayes spent two years as a teamster for the Post at Fort Crawford. He and Thomas H. Dougherty hauled water in tank wagons for the use at the Fort, bringing it from the Uncompahgre River. Hayes also drove the Officers' Ambulance. The Fort was a good sized one, and had many buildings only two or three of which remain in existance today. One wing of the Hospital is the residence of the T.M.Reynolds Ranch near Riverside, and was purchased and moved there by E.L.Hayes, who bought the place from Richard Dunn in 1888, and Charles Raish bought the rest of the Hospital, tore it down and rebuilt it on his home ranch, also in the Riverside country.

Jim Fenlon operated the Settler's Store and Bar. There were Officers' Buildings, Bakery, Quarters for Married Soldiers, Guard House, Large Hospital, Mule Corrals, Guard House, etc. The old Parade Ground can be seen on the Fenlon Ranch, with its border of stately trees today.

One Summer while Mr. Hayes was working for the Post, the soldiers went on a two weeks camping trip to the San Miguel River below Telluride. Hayes was driving a six-mule team, when the officers passed them, riding in buckboards. the Mules of his team recognized their friends and commenced to bray, all at once, and the soldiers who were riding with him had to get off the wagon and hold them to keep the teams from running after the officers' teams.

Life for the soldiers at Fort Crawford was very monotonous, as the daily routine was always the same. There was nothing much to do, as the Indians were gone and never came back. However, the Government left them there because there were good quarters already built and the United States was saved the task of erecting suitable buildings elsewhere.

After the Post was discontinued, Mr. Hayes moved to his ranch, which he had rented to George Taylor. Later he sold the place to T.M.Reynolds, who still owns it. Before selling this place, he purchased a ranch from

Mrs Herman Vachman, near Happy Canyon, lived there two years and bought a house in Montrose into which he moved his family. This house was purchased from Charley Ryan and later sold to Mrs. Emma Stites.

At the present time Mr. Hayes owns two ranches on Spring Creek Mesa, Two on California Mesa, one at Crawford and one East of Montrose. He also owns three houses in Montrose and Two buildings on Main Street of that town.

He was married to Alice Wachter, who is now deceased. The couple had one daughter, Miss Jessie, who resides with her father in the Hotchkiss Terrace on North Mesa Avenue, which he also owns.

E. L. Hayes

Since the above was written and signed, Mr. Hayes has found some of the dates that are missing in the above article. He sold his ranch to Reynolds on December 26, 1908.

He was married March 31, 1898 and his wife died December 12, 1912.

For several years Mr. Hayes was the biggest cattle owner in the Riverside District, and ranged his stock on the Blue.

Dated February 20, 1934 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.

A.N. Maurer 2/5/1934 Doc 357 84 Bam 357-207

NCTS CONCERNING THE LIFE OF MARTIN FAUSSONE.

Martin Faussone was born in Montalenghe Canavese, Italy, on November , 1867. He lived there as a farmer until he reached the age of twenty ars, when he hame to America, first coming to Leadville, Colorado, where worked as a railroad tie maker for about a year. From Leadville, Mr. ussone went to Crested Buttem where he worked in the coal mines.

While he was in Crested Butte, Faussone applied for his first citi- nship papers. He came over to Ouray in 1890 and worked for a while as a arts-on miner, after which he became engaged in the restaurant business Ouray. He worked at this until 1893, and during this time a serious rike had developed in the Quartz-on Mine. This was during Governor Pea- dy's administration, and the strike was general throughout the San Juan istrict. The Militia was called out and a large number of the miners were ported and others were jailed. It was a trying period and everyone had watch his step.

Going to Wyoming in 1894, Mr. Faussone joined his brother, Dominick, the saloon business. In 1895 he obtained his second papers for citi- ship. He was in Rock Springs when Coxy's Army passed through with usands of people loaded on freight cars. They stopped for a time in t town and the officers canvassed the business houses for contributions the Army. The business men had a few anxious hours but the train pass- on through, without anybody being molested.

Mr. Faussone returned to Italy in 1897 and remained there for a year, er which he returned to Ouray and engaged in the saloon business. In 1900, he went to the Paris exposition, and later went to Turin, Italy, a visit. Returning from Europe, he again continued his business in ray.

In 1904, he was married to Miss Anna Jager, and to them were born e daughters and one son, the latter being deceased.

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Mr. Faussone remembers seeing ex-President Taft, at the time he was here for the opening of the Gunnison Tunnel, in the year 1909.

In 1912, he purchased a ranch near Montrose, and since that time he has been operating this place.

Martin Faussone

Dated February 5, 1934 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.

A. N. Monroe 9/15/34

Pam 357- 209

Doc 357

FACTS CONCERNING THE LIFE OF MILES WASHINGTON CORNETT, WHO CAME TO MONTROSE COLORADO IN 1882.

Miles Washington Cornett was born in Gresham County, Virginia, near the Post Office of North Branch, on March 15, 1852. He spent a number of years in that state, and after he was grown up he traveled over North Carolina, trading horses and mules.

In the year 1882, he came to Montrose, Colorado, which had just been moved to its new site and was being run by Buddecke & Diehl, Dave Woodally and Bob Sampson, J.C. Frees, Selig & Eckerly and others. J.C. Frees had moved his store equipment from Leadville to montrose and was established in a log shack in the old town. A man named Wright moved the Frees equipment to the new town.

At this time there was a toll gate at Pine Creek. The same year Mr. Cornett came to Montrose he helped build the old Methodist Church which has long since served its usefulness and been torn down. There was an open winter that year and the stone masons worked on the building all winter.

For some time there after Mr. Cornett drove a team and hauled wood, posts and various other commodities around the town of Montrose. He worked in the Montrose Flour Mill for twenty-two years, being associated with Isaac Hottell, Captain Clark, and the Diemer firm. His son, Grover, is now with the Montrose Flour Milling Company, and has held the job for nearly fifteen years as head miller.

Mr. Cornett married one of his schoolmates in Virginia, Margaret Ellen Wright, the two having been born and raised within a mile and a half of each other. They have seven children living. These are: Grover, Mrs. John Ketchum and Mrs. Jack Gates of Montrose. Mrs. Bob Frank of Colona, Colorado, Ralph of Los Angeles and two other daughters who are married and live in the same city.

As Mr. Cornett recalls Montrose in the early days it was a town of high board sidewalks, muddy streets in wet weather and gambling going night and day. Provisions were hauled to the mining camps of the San Juan with six horse teams of horses and cattle and ore hauled back to the railroad at Montrose.

Mr. Cornett says that wheat, although the acreage is larger now than it was when he started to be a miller, brings a higher price now than it did then. In the early days of farming in the Uncompahgre valley, there was little water for the crops, and there were not nearly so many acres in cultivation as there have been since the Gunnison Tunnel has been in use. There was practically no corn raised in the Valley in those days, as the farmers thought corn would not grow here. As a matter of fact, today this is a good corn country.

He also says that the Loutsenhizer addition of Montrose was first planted in alfalfa and wheat and then fruit trees were set out and it was a big orchard. Later the Addition was subdivided by F. D. Catlin and building lots were sold. Mr. Cornett hauled the trees that were set out by John Ashenfelter in his big orchard on Spring Creek Mesa.

Fishing used to be better on the Gunnison than it is now and Pine Creek was good too. The horses and mules that were used here for freighting were bought and driven in from other places. The saddle horses were broomtail bronchos.

For a time Mr. Cornett burned charcoal for Buddecke, who used it for toasting [redacted] meat. He had two kilns burning coal. The Hotel burned and he lost his market for charcoal in Montrose, so he hauled what he had on hand to Ouray and sold it, also taking some to Telluride, where it was used for sharpening tools.

Miles W. Cornett

Reviewed February 15, 1934 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.

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J.N. Monroe 2/19/34

Doc 357/81

FACTS CONCERNING THE LIVES OF JOHN FOSTER WILSON, DECEASED, AND JOHN FOSTER WILSON, JUNIOR.

John Foster Wilson was born in Harleton, Union County, Pennsylvania, and lived there until 1881, when he went to Poughkeepsie, New York to attend a business college. In 1882, he went to Nebraska where he spent a couple of years, and came to Montrose, Colorado in 1884.

He arrived in Montrose with the sum of eleven dollars and it took five of that for meals and lodging for the first day and night. He secured a job with the Buddecke and Diehl General Merchandise store on the Busy Corner site and worked for them for several years, sleeping on the floor in the store and spending spare time at study.

He worked for a time for the Heil Clothing Company after severing his connection with the Buddecke & Diehl firm, and in ~~1897~~ 1891 he bought out the ~~Heil~~ Russell Company, ~~and~~ which was in the building where the Western Colorado Power Company is now located, and in ~~1900~~ 1897 moved to the Busy Corner site.

He was married in 1890 to Cora Alice Smith, and to them were born two children, Sylvia Eyre, who died in 1918 during the influenza epedemic and John Foster, Jr., who is a prominant Montrose merchant.

The first Mrs. Wilson died on June 8, 1900 and in 1905, Mr. Wilson was married to Amy Miller, who survives him, and resides in Montrose.

During the early days in Montrose, John Foster Wilson saw many things of interest. At one time he saw $50,000 in gold on a poker table. [redacted] Jim Kyle ran the Loutsenhizer Hotel when Wilson came to Montrose. Wilson was instrumental in setting out most of the fruit trees in the valley. He had the third automobile in Montrose, an old Maxwell, with oil side lights and all the other early day equipment of the well-built automobile. Bill Torrance had the first car and Dr. Schermerhorn the second.

John Foster Wilson, Jr. was born in 1894 and has lived in Montrose practically all his life, with the exception of a term spent in the Philippines

technic Business College in Oakland, California. Since 1913, when F.E. Cotton bought out his father's business, the younger Mr. Wilson has worked in nearly all the Men's Clothing stores in Montrose. He has worked in the Cotton Store, for Mabry's, Tom Alvord, sold clothes on the road for a while and operated the Sugar Bowl Candy Store with Robert L. Spalding, and the Busy Bee Drug Store, with Horace S. Price.

In February 1926, Mr. Wilson established with Frank H. Buskirk, the Wilson-Buskirk Men's Store, and later bought his partner's interest. He is now operating this store by himself, and is one of the prominant younger business men of Montrose.

J. Foster Wilson

Dated February 19, 1934 --Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.

Pam 357- 243

A.W. Monroe 3/6/1934

Doc. 357 (B)

FACTS CONCERNING THE LIVES OF THE DIEHL FAMILY, PIONEER RESIDENTS OF MONTROSE, COLORADO.

William Fenlon Diehl was born November 28, 1847, near Hartleton, Pennsylvania. His wife, Anna Johnson Diehl was born July 19, 1864 at Three Rivers, Michigan. She was taken by her parents to Lewistown, Pennsylvania, at a very early age and there lived until she had gone through school and married. She came as a bride to Montrose in 1888, arriving the day before Christmas. Her husband had preceded her to Montrose in 1885 and then returned for her. Mr. Diehl, better known as "Studebaker Bill", established a blacksmith shop on what was then Ist Street in Montrose.

R.C.Diehl, a brother of William F. had come into Montrose in the early eighties. He had planned on going to Grand Junction, but, arriving in Montrose, he was offered two lots, where the Busy Corner Drug Store and Warner's Variety Stores are today. So he stayed in Montrose. His wife homesteaded the Jim Brown Ranch at the North edge of that town. R.C. came in by wagon before the Railroad was built and shortly before the Indians were taken out of the valley. His wife was one of the first twelve women in Montrose, some of the others who can be recalled being: Mrs. Willerup, Mrs. George Smith, Mrs. Bowersock, Mrs. Charlie Zaun, Mrs. Fendel and Mrs. Gus Frost.

On establishing himself in Montrose, R.C.Diehl sent back to Hays City, Kansas, for his partner A.E.Buddecke, who then came here. The two men bought the stock of A.E.Reynolds in Lake City and established a store in a building, which they constructed on their corner lot. They did such a heavy credit business that in 1886, the grocery department failed and was taken over by W.W.Robinson, while Buddecke and Diehl kept the dry goods department.

This firm also carried on a rather extensive freighting business hauling supplies to Telluride. They built the Buddecke & Diehl road over Dry Mill mesa.

For a time R.C.Diehl was Assistant Postmaster at the log cabin near
st Office, where the Catholic Church now stands. At this time the soldiers
re at Fort Crawford and the money for their pay was sent in by Thatcher
others. This was in bills, rolled up with an envelope around them and
ed with string. On these occasions, Mr. Diehl had to stay up all night
guard the cash.

His daughter, Rosela was married to Edward Silva, and is now de-
ased.

When Mrs. William F. Diehl came to Montrose there were no side-
ks and when she went out in the mud she often lost her shoes. There
s no electric lights and the water was taken from ditches running from
river. There were street lamps but the man in charge often forgot to
ht them. Chris Henderson, former Montrose Blacksmith came into Montrose
foot and worked for Wm. F. Diehl, as did H.M.McCafferty, who later in-
ted the McCafferty Marker now widely used by the farmers.

William F. Diehl dug the second well in Montrose near his home,
ch, incidentally was on 1st Street but was nearer to 22nd Street than
was to Third Street, according to an old map of Montrose. At this time
water from the Uncompahgre was filthy, with sewage, mine tailings and
oil.

R.C.Diehl owned the Opera House, which is now the State Armory.
first show presented there featured Effie Esler, one of the famous ac-
esses of the day, and the tickets were five dollars each.

Once when Joe R. Brown and William F. Diehl were irrigating a
ce of ground, Rev. A.D.Fairbanks came along and shouted at them: "My
d, We'll all be in jail. You are washing out the Railroad."

W.F.Diehl dug the ditch and put in the first pipe line down Cas-
s Avenue to North Third Street, and also owned the first bath tub, built
tin and wood, which was in popular demand at the time.

Mrs. Diehl had come from a modern town and wanted luxuries and this first bath tub was a luxury. She also had the first rubber-tired baby buggy for her son, Charles W. Half the people in Montrose came to the Diehl home to take baths.

For many years Wm. F. Diehl had a big business in blacksmithing and the sale of Studebaker wagons and carriages. People would come all the way from Paradox and Moab, Utah, to do business with him. His old Blacksmith shop still stands near the old home where the widow and Charles live today. Mr. Diehl died April 24, 1925.

A.E.Buddecke and R.C.Diehl got out the timbers for the big flume built by an English Syndicate below the Club Ranch on the San Miguel.

There were at one time five Diehl Brothers in Montrose. R.C., W. F., Caleb, who operated a grocery, bakery and meat store; Sam, a carriage Painter; and Henry, a tinner, who was town Marshal in 1886.

Charles W. Diehl, son of William F. is in Montrose at present with his mother. He is a graduate of the Dunwoody Industrial School of Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he took a course in scientific cooking and baking. He has been head cook and baker at some of the largest mines in the San Juan, including the Sunnyside, Tomboy, Atlas and Smuggler. He was also a student in the Bernarr McFadden Physical Culture Training School in 1908 and 1909.

anna J. Diehl

Dated March 6, 1934 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society,

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INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF COLORADO.

No. 65 — 1 Shares

The Farmers & Merchants Milling Company

CAPITAL STOCK
$50.000.

2000 SHARES
$ 25 EACH

MONTROSE, MONTROSE COUNTY, COLORADO.

This is to Certify that Wm. F. Dick is the owner of One (1) NON-ASSESSABLE Shares of $25 each of The Farmers & Merchants Milling Company transferable only on the Books of the Company in person or by Attorney on surrender of this Certificate

Witness the signatures of the President and Secretary, together with the seal of the Company which are hereunto affixed.

this 14th day of Aug. A. D. 1888

R. C. McDick Secretary

James A. Fenlon President

Collier & Cleaveland Lith. Co., Denver, Colo.

For Value Received, ... *hereby sell,*

assign and transfer to .....

.....

Shares of the within mentioned Stock, and

..... *do hereby constitute and appoint*

.....

Attorney irrevocable for ..... *and in*

..... *name* .... *to transfer the same on the*

Books of the Company, with full power of substitution in the premises.

WITNESS ..... *hand* .... *and seal* ..... *this*

..... *day of* ..... *A. D. 18* .....

..... [SEAL.]

Witness present .....

A.W. Morse 3/7/1914 Pam 357-A 217

ES CONCERNING THE LIFE OF ROSA HOTCHKISS OSBORN McCOY, WHO CAME INTO COLORADO IN ABOUT 1866.

Dec .57 58

To few of us have come the early day experiences in Colorado t Rosa Hotchkiss Osborn McCoy has known. She was born in Indiana on e eighth of March 1863. Her mother died when she was nine months old d her father died when she was three years old. Before his death, her ther had taken Rosa to Fairbury, Nebraska, where she was adopted by Ros- ll Hotchkiss and his wife, and immediately brought into Colorado. This te is the only real home she has ever known. She was not really adopted cause her older sister would never allow the papers to be made out, but e never went back to her own folks, and knew Mr. and Mrs. Hotchkiss s her parents and always loved them dearly, and always thought of Virdie and Charlie, the two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Roswell Hotchkiss, as her own others.

The family came in a wagon to the Cebolla Valley, where at this me, Enos Hotchkiss, a brother of Roswell was the keeper of the Toll te at the Hot Springs on one of Otto Mears' roads. On the way into the lley one of their horses went lame and they traded the other horse for oxen and hitched it up with a cow they had with them and came on through.

They stayed at in the Cebolla Valley only a few months and then me into the Uncompahgres Valley, where Roswell and Preston Hotchkiss tablished a store. At this time the Indians were still in the Valley d were very numerous.

Roswell Hotchkiss, however, did not remain in the mercantile siness for very long, but moved down near Fort Crawford and camped on river, While at this camp, the family sold milk and butter to the fficers and soldiers at the Post. As a girl of twelve years, Rosa ve a span of mules and delivered the milk every morning. She could not ave the mules unhitched or they would run away, so she had to ring a bell d have her patrons come out and get the food she was delivering.

During the time the Hotchkiss family was camped on the Uncompahgre ver, the Old Agency on the present site of the Whinnerah place, was ed as a distribution point for the Indian rations, and on certain days every week hundreds of redskins came to the Agency after their food. x or seven cows were butchered at a time.

Mrs. McCoy States that the present home of Mr. Whinnerah is the odeled gunsmith building of the agency, and the spot across the railroad m there is the place where the rations were handed out. At this place e Indians had to file through a gate, one member of each family and re- ve their rations.

The Hotchkiss' were camped on the river, when Young Jackson was freighter. Mrs. McCoy says he was a fine lad of twenty-one years, and ten stayed at their place over night. On every trip into the Reservation ugh came there after bread and milk. After he shot an Indian, he ad to be given his gun and ammunition so that he might protect him- lf. However, he was taken out unarmed and it was in a canyon near the old n of a B------ Hill, that he was taken from Captain Cline and Mr. Berry, e Indian Agent. Mrs. McCoy also states that no one knows where he was lled or how. Often on his trips from Saguache, Young Jackson would ng Rosa Hotchkiss candy.

She often played with the little girl, who was adopted and later tered by the Cudigans. Every time the family would go to Ouray to sell tter and other supplies, the child was left at the Hotchkiss home in rtland, and was Rosa's guest until the family came down on the return rip.

Mrs. McCoy knew Sidney Jocknick, the author of "Early Days on the stern Slope of Colorado", very well and also his brother, who often iked to school with her. In later years, Mrs. McCoy assisted Sidney -knick in compiling certain parts of his book.

Mrs. McCoy remembers when the Indians were taken out of the Valley of the Uncompahgfe. They were ordered to go one day, but refused and were forced to make the start the next day. One old Indian fell off his pony and broke his arm. He came to Mrs. Hotchkiss and that lady tore up a sheet, bound up the arm and sent him down to the Doctor at Fort Crawford.

Rosa Hotchkiss was married in 1892 to James F. Osb[redacted]orn, who had come into the Lake City Country some time before she had come to the Cebolla Valley. The couple have three sons, Pete of Montrose; Bill, of Wilmington, California, and Harold of Pueblo. Mr. Osborn died December 24, 1921.

On August Ninth, 1923, Mrs. Osborn was married to William O. McCoy.

Mrs. McCoy and her mother attended the sale at the time Chief Ouray and Chipeta sold their household affects, and the latter bought a window curtain and a silver pitcher and sugar bowl, which Mrs. McCoy still owns.

Roswell Hotchkiss settled the farm which has always belonged to his family. Virdie L. Hotchkiss lived on the place for many years and died there only a few days ago.

Rosa McCoy

Dated March 7, 1934 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.

Montrose Daily Press
Montrose, Colo.
3/5/1934

Not for some time has the entire community received such a shock as it sustained upon learning of the sudden passing of Commissioner Virdie L. Hotchkiss who passed away at his home at Colona at 4:30 oclock Sunday morning.

The cause of death was a heart attack.

Mr. Hotchkiss had been in poor health for several years but no particular apprehension had been felt for him at this time. He was about his affairs as usual Saturday and went to bed Saturday night seemingly as well as usual. Toward morning his wife heard him breathing hard and tried to rouse him. When she could not do so she called their son, John Hotchkiss, and by the time they got back to Mr. Hotchkiss he was dead. He passed away without rousing or speaking a word.

Left to mourn him are his wife, Mrs. Cora J. Hotchkiss and five children who are Mrs. Dan S. Kelley, Mrs. Mildred Z. Wharton, John Virdie, La Vaughn and Sammy, all of Montrose.

The passing of Mr. Hotchkiss removes the last survivor of the family of Roswell A. Hotchkiss, one of three brothers who came to this region in the early days and who made pioneer history. The brothers were Enos Hotchkiss, who settled in what became the town of Hotchkiss, Preston H. Hotchkiss who resided in Ouray and Roswell A. Hotchkiss who made his home in the Colona vicinity Virdie L. residing on his father's old homestead. Roswell Hotchkiss had two sons, Charles and Virdie, Charles passing away in Vancouver, Washington one year ago.

Mr. Hotchkiss was not a member of any church, but was a Mason, belonging to Montrose lodge No. 64 A. F. & A. M. He was also a Knight of Pythias in which he filled all the chairs. In politics Mr. Hotchkiss was a strong Democrat and at the last election was elected to the board of county commissioners for Montrose county where he had served faithfully and well. Since the inauguration of the CWA Mr. Hotchkiss found practically all of his time taken up by his duties as a county official and doubtless the strain and the fatigue of overseeing the CWA projects underway here augmented the causes which resulted in his death.

He served on the Colona school board for a number of years.

Mr. Hotchkiss was a Nebraskan by birth having been born at Vermillion, Nebr. January 29, 1867. As a child he moved with his parents to Ouray later settling in Montrose county where he resided to the time of his death. He engaged in farming and stock raising making a success of both. For several years past he was president of the Uncompahgre Valley Cattle and Horse Growers association and recently was appointed a member of the state county commissioners committee.

The death of Mr. Hotchkiss leaves a vacancy on the board of county commissioners the other two members of which are H. P. Steele of Menoken and D. L. Williams of Redvale. The governor will appoint his successor until the next election upon recommendation by the county Democratic central committee.

Mr. Hotchkiss was one of the most beloved men in the valley. He was known by everyone and was generally esteemed for his manly character and the fine pioneer spirit which has always been so outstanding in the members of the Hotchkiss family. He was a splendid community man and was a most devoted husband and father.

Stone's History of Colorado has the following to say concerning Virdie L. Hotchkiss:

Virdie L. Hotchkiss, leading a busy and useful life as a stock raiser of Montrose county, was born in Nebraska, January 29, 1867, his parents being R. A. and Sarah J. (Cobb) Hotchkiss the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of New York. They were married in the Keystone state and in 1854 removed to Nebraska. The father built the first grist mill on the Big Sioux river in S. Dakota and afterward took up his abode in Jefferson county, Nebraska, where he again operated a grist mill, there residing until 1873. In that year he arrived in Ouray, Colorado, where he was engaged in the lumber business and also established and conducted a store. He passed away at Ouray. * * *

Virdie Hotchkiss largely spent his youth in Montrose county for he was quite young when his parents moved to this state. Here he has made his home and he is now the owner of his father's old homestead farm of 165 acres. To this he has added by additional purchase from time to time until his land possessions aggregate 1,300 acres under the ditch which he has already improved. He carries on general farming and stock raising keeping on hand about 200 head of Hereford cattle. He utilizes the latest improved machinery in caring for the fields, in the production and handling of crops and everything about the place indicates his progressive spirit.

In 1901 Mr. Hotchkiss was united in marriage to Miss Cora J. Lamb, daughter of John W. Lamb. * * * The family attends the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Hotchkiss is also a member of the Masonic lodge fraternity, belonging to Montrose lodge No. 63 A. F. & A. M. He is likewise connected with the Knights of Pythias in which he has filled all the chairs. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party and for ten years he has served as a member of the school board the cause of education always finding in him a stalwart champion. He stands for progress and improvement in all things and his enterprise and persistency of purpose have brought him prominently to the front as a successful farmer and stock raiser of Montrose county.

Funeral services for Mr. Hotchkiss from the Congregational church Tuesday afternoon at 2 p. m., Rev. W. R. Catton officiating. Interment in the Colona cemetery.

Montrose Funeral Home in charge of all arrangements

A.T. Monroe Doc. 357 Pam 357 - # 221

NGTON FAMILY, MARCH 8, 1934.

NS CONCERNING THE FAMILY OF MARCH ADDINGTON, WHO CAME INTO COLORADO Y 1869.

March Addington was born in Gainesville, Georgia, in 1840. He e into Colorado and settled at St. Mary's, Huerfano County, shortly r the Civil War, in 1869, and for years took an active part in affairs outhern Colorado. He was in Walsenburg, before the railroad was lt to that point. He had served under General Robert E. Lee in the onfederate Army in the Civil War, and was married in Gainesville, in to Sarah E. Butts.

Mr. Addington passed away December 26, 1927, at the age of nty-five years. However the family still holds the memory of some of deeds. He had many battles with the Indians in the early days, having a mail carrier in 1870, and carrying mail between Walsenburg and ner. One time he encountered Chief Ouray, when the latter came into ner with a bunch of other Indians. The famous Chief told the white set- not to be afraid as his tribe was peaceful.

When March Addington came to Denver first in 1869, there was no at the present site of the city, but only a small settlement on Cherry nearby. He went into the Wet Mountain Valley in 1872, when Rosita Silver Cliff were booming. The latter town had about 30,000 people was about to become the Capital of the State of Colorado.

Mr. Addington helped dig the first grave in the Gardner Cemetery. was dug for one Grandma Hudson. He was carrying mail during the small- plague, in which several hundred people died. For a time he operated very stable in Rosita. In 1885, Mr. Addington killed Huerfano's worst man, Toll Caldwell, for insulting one of Addington's daughters at a . The man was killed with a fifteen cent pocket knife.

Mr. and Mrs. Addington had eleven sons and daughters. The daugh- are; Addie Costella, Gardner, Colorado; Lou Robinson, Cedaredge, rado; Cora Cooper, Oakland,

ifornia; Georgia McPherson, Holly, Colorado; and Lela Dietz, of Gardner, rado. The only two sons who are living are William, of Red Wing, Colo- and Charles G., undertaker of the Home Mortuary of Montrose, Colorado. others, John, father of John M. Addington of Montrose, was a Deputy riff of Hinsdale County, and was killed while trying to arrest a bad in Lake City, on April 3. 1900. He killed the man who shot him. This 's name was Certies, and he was a blacksmith . Claude Addington, was whacked and killed while feeding cattle near Alamosa, in December , by a man named Gould, who was later given a ninety-nine year penitenry sentence.

Gus and Bob Addington were killed by pneumonia.

R G Addington

ed March 8, 1934 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Sur- Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.

A.T. Monroe Dec 37 Pam 357- # 223

During the year 1837, a French trapper by the name of Joseph Roubideau came into this country, and established quarters on what is now Roubideau Creek, about seven miles west of Delta. Here he built himself a cabin, and spent considerable time in trapping the surrounding country from this point for several years. The partial remains of his abode may be found on the J.D.Dillard ranch on Roubideau Creek. Evidently he did not get along well with the Utes, as his stay was short, for by 1840 we hear of him as astablished near Salt Lake City and that region.

John A Steep

In Incorrect

Dated March 12, 1934
Arthur W. Monroe

Statements not recorded, incomplete record.
B.J.
10/14/34

Doc 357 Pam 357 # 224
91

LLAWAY FAMILY, MARCH 9, 1934.

Montrose

CTS CONCERNING THE LIVES OF THE CALLAWAY FAMILY, PIONEER RESIDENTS OF WESTERN COLORADO.

The family of James Wiley Callaway have been prominantly associated ith the life and development of western Colorado for many years. Mr. Cal- away came into Colorado with his family in 1880, settling at first in ueblo, where he spent about three months before moving on over to Silver liff. He came first to Montrose in 1882, when the town was situated near hat is now South Seventh Street. He brought his family over in 1883, hortly after the business section was moved to its present site.

Mr. and Mrs Callaway, who before her marriage was Emma Bozeman, had ne daughter and ~~three~~ five ~~four~~ sons. The daughter, Laura, died in 1911, after erving for some time as City Clerk for Montrose. The boys are William Stonewall, of Pueblo; James W., of Salida, Colorado; Charlie C., of Montrose Joseph Albert, of Montrose, and Michael A., now deceased, who was a former Sheriff of the County, of Montrose.

Joseph A. Callaway was born in Batesville, Mississippi, on November ll, 1869, lived there until he was six years old, and then went with his parents to Arkadelphia, Arkansas, where they lived until coming to Colorado in 1880. They lived at Silver Cliff for three years and then came over to Montrose. Here the Callaway brothers attended school, being students at the first school ever established in the town. It was held in a little building behind the old Post Office. Revererend Wright was the teacher.

The first four rooms of the Central School were built in 1884 and the Callaways attended school there, with John Tobin as teacher. After finishing his schooling, Joseph A, worked at various jobs around Montrose, being Clerk at both the Arlington and Belvedere Hotels.

He worked for L.N.Heil in his clothing store and later, when John F. Wilson bought out Heil, Callaway worked for Wilson.

During the construction of the Gunnison Tunnel, he operated a store at ~~Lujane~~ Lujane, the town at the West Portal of the Tunnel. ~~Later~~, with his brother James W., he ran a grocery store where the Pinkstaff ~~Co~~ Grocery is now. Then he worked for a time for Charlie Gage in his grocery store, after which he went to Pueblo to work for White and Davis. In 1918, he returned to this side of the Divide and bought the Cimarron Mercantile Company, which he owned until 1928, when he sold out and moved to Montrose, where he has since resided.

Josaph Albert Calláway was married November 1, 1900, and the couple have no children. W.S. Calláway is now connected with the D.& R.G.W. Railroad at Pueblo. Several years ago, he operated a pool hall in Montrose and later was connected with a railroad company at Dragon, Utah, before going to Pueblo. Charlie was for years a traveling representative of the Grand Junction Fruit Growers Association, and is now in the Commission business in Montrose. James W. Operated a grocery store in Salida.

Montrose was a tough town in her earlier days and there were many fights and killing scrapes. Jack Watson shot Marshal Murphy and Judge Edwards. It seems that Watson, who was a cowboy had come into Montrose, left his guns with Buddecke & Diehl and proceeded to get drunk. He was arrested and placed in jail. He dug his way out of the building, but later came back and stood trial. There was some dispute about some money he had had, and Watson spat tobacco juice in the Judge's face and later shot the Judge and Marshal. He then proceeded to "make whoopee" by shooting up the town.

Mr. Calláway remembers when Billy Wilson killed Dick Netherly and Frank Mason killed Cal Irvin on the streets of Montrose.

Joseph A Calláway

Dated March 9, 1934 -- Interviww reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.

A. N. Monroe Doc. 357 / 92 Pam 357 - # 226

LAWSON, J.A., MARCH 12, 1934.

FACTS CONCERNING THE LIFE OF JACOB ALEXANDER LAWSON, PIONEER PRESIDENT OF WESTERN COLORADO.

Jacob Alexander Lawson was born in Wytheville, Virginia, on August Ninth, 1859. He lived there for six or eight years and then moved to Baywood, Grayson County, where he lived until he was twenty-six years of age, when he came to Delta, Colorado. This was in 1886.

He arrived in Delta with K. C. Collins and Martin Collins on the Ninth of March, during a spell of snowy, wet weather. There was mud everywhere, there being no gravelled roads at this time. The three men walked out across Rogers Mesa and had to take the old Ute Trail to Crawford. The first night of the trip they stayed at a ranch house on the Mesa and slept on the floor. They waded the North Fork of the Gunnison when it was full of slush ice. At this time there were only about a dozen cabins on Rogers Mesa.

Mr. Lawson had a job awaiting him as a sawyer in the H. C. DeLong sawmill near Crawford. There they turned out the lumber for the first house erected in the town of Paonia. This lumber was purchased by Tom Wand, old timer of that town.

Later Mr. Lawson went to Telluride, where he worked for wages, returning to Crawford to spend the winter. The following Spring he bought a team, drove to Telluride and spent the Summer hauling ore and mine timbers for the Gold King Mine and the San Juan Consolidated Mining Company.

Returning to Crawford the following Fall, he took a 160 acre claim, by squatter's right, lived on it a year and sold his right to it to Riley Stoner, of Kansas, for $1000. Then Lawson went to Telluride and took a 160 acre place on Boomerang Hill. This was May 5, 1891. He sold his ranch to a mining outfit for $6000 and bought more land farther West on Turk Creek Mesa, from Andrew Kellock. He bought

more land until he owned fourteen hundred acres. He later sold six hundred acres to John McKnight on an $18,000 Contract, but had to take the land back. Now he owns some 1440 acres on Turkey Creek Mesa.

He was married early in this century to Margie Isom of Crawford. The two had a baby girl, which died at the age of seven months. Mrs. Lawson died twenty years ago and Lawson was later married to Hattie Adams, a trained nurse of Delta. Their son, Jacob Edward Lawson, is a Senior in the Delta High School, the family now being residents of that town.

Signed by Arthur W. Monroe in the presence of J. A. Lawson.
J. A. Lawson

Dated March 12, 1934 -- Interview Reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.

A. W. Monroe Doc 357 93 228

ATHROP, J.V., MARCH 10, 1934.

ACTS CONCERNING THE LIFE OF J.V.LATHROP, WHO HAS LIVED IN MONTROSE, COLO-
RADO FOR FORTY-FOUR YEARS.

For forty-four years John Virgil Lathrop has been identified with
he business life of Montrose, Colorado. He was born in Sprague, New Lon-
on County, Connecticut, on December 5, 1855, and lived there for sixteen
ears, going to school at that place. About 1872, he moved to Cawker City,
ansas, where he spent seven years on a ranch, and then became connected
ith a Hardware Store, in that town.

Coming to Colorado in October of 1890, he became associated with the
irm of Frees, Osborn and Davis, buying a one-fourth interest in the store
rom Davis. The store was later changed to the Montrose Mercantile Com-
any and was operated as such for twenty-eight years, ~~when the~~ after
hich it was incorporated as the Lathrop Hardware Company. This was about
ifteen years ago. Mr. Lathrop is still connected with the store, although
ot active in its management.

Mr. Lathrop's life has been a more or less quiet one, as he has gone
bout his own affairs. One of his outstanding experiences was a Buffalo
unt in 1873. In the early days when he was in Kansas, there were no
ridges and they had to ford the Solomon River. He was in Montrose when
he Lot and Belvedere Hotels burned. He states that hardware prices are
igher today than they were when he first came to Montrose.

Mr. Lathrop was ,arried on November 3, 1880 to Emma Garrett and the
ouple have had six children. One died at the age of one and a half years,
ut the others are still living. They are: Florence Smith, of Phoenix,
rizona; Paul of Blackwell, Oklahoma; and Howard, Bert and Richard, of
ontrose.

The men who were his partners when he first came to Montrose have long
ince passed away.

J. V. Lathrop

ted March 10, 1934 -- Reported by Arthur W. Monroe.

A. W. Monroe 3/7/1934 — Pueblo — 357-#229

FACTS CONCERNING THE LIFE OF ADDISON JOSIAH BAXTER.

Addison Josiah Baxter was born in Batesville, Arkansas, September 1, 1871. He lived at that place for two years, at Sidney, Arkansas, until he was twelve years old and six nine years at Mountain Home, Ark. During the years he spent in Arkansas he went to various schools, walking from two and one half to five miles to each school he attended.

In 1890 he came to Olathe, Colorado, where he worked for four years. At the time he came to Olathe, there was not much there to be called a town. The little old log building that was a store, post office and saloon still stands across the highway from the section house.

He worked for several years for the "Hip, Side & Shoulder" Cattle Company, owned by Carlisle of Pueblo, in the Blue Mountains of Utah. One time while he was on this job, he and his pal, Charlie Snell were riding down toward the Colorado River, when they suddenly came upon the hideout of the McCarty Gang of outlaws who had a short time before this robbed a bank in Delta. In this robbery, two of the bandits were killed and bills of various denominations were spread all over the streets.

Another time, when they were riding, Charlie Snell, sent Ad down through a dry wash, while he rode on the ride above. Mr. Baxter soon encountered a flock of small owls. He was curious to know what they were doing, and investigated. He found that they were picking the meat off the bones of a dead Indian, who had been hung to a tree.

He also spent some time herding cattle for the Smith outfit on Black Mesa near Crystal Creek. There were three of four cowboys, whose duty it was to round up and brand the calves. Their supplies were carried on pack horses, and the remuda consisted of about twenty-five head of horses.

Mr. Baxter was married in 1906 and has three children, Winfred of Miami, Florida, Leslie, of Los Angeles, California, and Mrs. Ray North of Denver.

For the past twenty-eight years Mr. Baxter has been Water Commissioner for District 41, Division 4, of Colorado, under H.C.Getty, the Division Engineer. He keeps tab on alh the water that comes into the streams and ditches, measuring all the streams of his District, which comprises Montrose and Delta Counties. The Disision is composed of Mesa, Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Ouray, San Miguel and Montrose, Counties.

DATED MARCH 7, 1934 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.

E. L. Baxter

A. N. Monroe

Pam 357 # 231

Doe 357/95

FACTS CONCERNING THE LIFE OF THOMAS JOHN MCKELVEY.

Thomas John McKelvey was born in Ontario, Camada, April 1, 1870. He lived in Canada for twenty years and attended the public schools of that Province, also attending High School in Caledonia, Canada.

He came to Denver in 1890 and states that at that time one could see the Albany Hotel from the Depot. He worked in the accounting office of the Union Pacific, and then took a position as telegraph operator for the Denver, Fort Worth and Texas Railway, working at this for four or five ~~years~~ months. He also held the position of telegraph operator at the station in LaVeta Pass the same years where he was also the station agent.

Coming to Silverton in November of 1891 he was operator for the D & R.G. Railway and also worked in the office in Red Mountain, ~~He was~~ working connected with Otto Mear's Red Mountain Railway at this place. This line was long ago abandoned. McKelvey was well acquainted with Otto Mears, Superintendent Mose Liverman, who died and was succeeded by Alec Anderson. The Red Mountain Railroad was built in 1888, and was one of the highest railroads in the World. It was a very difficult road to keep in operation because of the deep snow and snow slides in the winter. Some of the big mines that were operating at this time were the Yankee Girl, the Guston, the Silver Belle, and at Ironton the Genessee-Vanderbilt.

Mr. McKelvey remembers when the whole town of Red Mountain burned. Every building in the town was consumed by the fire. Some of the merchants in Red Mountain at this time were: Humphries and Green, Clothiers, Frank Carr, who operated a restaurant. George Seaman was operating the Red Mountain Journal. There were the usual saloons, hotel, restaurants, etc. that made up the business section of the mountain mining camp.

In 1894, Mr. McKelvey was married to Grace Foraker and the couple have two children.

The big fire in Red Mountain occurred about 1905 and after that Mr. McKelvey worked for a time in the General Office of the D.& R.G. in Silverton until the railroad was started to Animas Forks. This camp had

been built up considerably in the past, but at the time McKelvey went there most of the buildings were deserted. He established a store in the best of these and ran it for five years. Bill Kinney of the Gold King Mine at Gladstone built a million dollar mill for the Gold Prince at Animas Forks and built a tram line from the mine to the town of Animas Forks. Erasmus Hansen was operating the Old San Juan Chief Mine at this time. Mr. McKelvey says that Animas Forks was a nice little village and a pleasant place to live.

In 1910, in company with Al Same, Ben Pond, Herman Stroble and Ned Carmichael, McKelvey went to Salmon City, Idaho and bought a big ranch, where he lived until 1912, when he went to Great Falls, Montana, later going to Judith Pass, where he worked on the Railroad for six months.

Coming to Montrose, Colorado, in 1913, he became a part owner in the Lathrop Hardware Company with Bert Nymeier, Herbert Ross and I.O.McIntyre. He was connected with this firm until 1927, when he sold out and went to Buffalo, spending five years in that city and various parts of Canada. He returned to Montrose in 1932 and since that time has been connected with the Rose-Arctic Ice Cream Company, in the capacity of bookkeeper.

D McKelvey

Dated March 6, 1934 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.

Pam 357 # 233

THE STORY OF YOUNG JACKSON

As told to Arthur W. Monroe by Rosa Hotchkiss Osborn McCoy.

Young Jackson was a freighter who drove a freight team into uncompahgre valley from Saguache. At the age of twenty-one years he a sad fate at the hands of a bunch of renegade Utes. The mystery of death is still unsolved.

It seems that Jackson had made many trips into the valley ften stopped at the Hotchkiss home to get fresh milk, butter and d, and on these trips he always brought some candy for the little l, Rosa Hotchkiss.

On one of his trips, in fact, the last trip he ever made into valley, he had just arrived at the Government Springs and was unhitch- his tired mules. Some Indians came into his camp and insisted on Jack- giving them food. Jackson had just enough to last him for the trip was not much in favor of feeding a bunch of hungry Utes. However, he them to wait until he had the team cared for.

One of the Indians started to climb into the wagon and Jackson him to get down. The redskin said: "Me Shoot." But Jackson beat to it and shot at the Indian. The bullet struck some part of the wagon glanced, wounding the Ute in one hand. This made the rest of the In- s mad and Jackson leaped on his saddle mule and made a dash for Fort nford, arriving there just ahead of a band of furious Utes.

Under the protection of the soldiers, the young man was kept the Post for several days, and then Captain Cline and Indian Agent Berry rted for Gunnison with him. However, they would not allow him to go ed. Jackson said to them at the time; "Give me my guns and ammunition I will fight my way through". But the Agent, evidently fearing a gener- uprising of the Utes, would not give the youth a chance to defend him- lf.

Taking only a few soldiers, the party proceeded toward Gunnison. hey came into the canyon near the famous Son of a B------- Hill on e Blue, the Indians, probably by prearrangment, swooped down upon the rtle party, took Jackson from them and left the others unharmed.

There are many different stories of the murder of Young Jackson. e one here related is by Mrs. McCoy, who was at Fort Crawford at the time, being the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roswell Hotchkiss. She is w Mrs. McCoy and she states that no one knows what became of Jackson and one knows where he was left, after he was killed. He was probably tor- ured considerably before he met his death at the hands of the bloodthirsty es.

A. N. Monroe Doc 357 97

ITH, C.A., MARCH 13, 1934.

TS CONCERNING THE LIFE OF CHARLES ALVIRAS HEATH, PIONEER RESIDENT OF MONTROSE, COLORADO.

Charles Alviras Heath was born in Plainville, Connecticut, ebruary 1, 185[illegible]. He lived until he was nine years old in that place nd at Taringham, Massachusetts, then the family moved to Richmond, rawford County, Pennsylvania, wher he grew to manhood and remained ntil he was thirty-five years of age, operating a cheese factory and ngaging in farming during that time. This was in the early days of the il industry and Mr. Heath well remembers the first oil well ever to e brought into production. It was the Drake well at Titusville.

By 1885 Mr. Heath had lost his health and came to Colorado in that year an invalid. He first spent a few months in Denver resting and then came over to Montrose on March thirteenth, 1885, just forty-nine years ago today, and since that time he has been in Montrose nearly all the time.

On coming into Montrose, after a short rest, he took up the work of overseeing the dressing of the tools being used in the drilling of the artesian well near the County High School.

Mr. Heath operated a livery stable, the Magnolia Barn in Montrose for sixteen years, being associated with Gorge Robuck and Charlie Campbell. He also did much other work, helping in the construction of the Cimarron Ditch and many other irrigation canals in the Uncompahgre Valley. He has always lived in town and has taken care of several ranches near Montrose. He has lived in one house for the past forty-six years.

In 1876, Mr. Heath was married to Carrie Holman, and to them five children were born, of whom only one daughter survive. She is Mrs. Louise Wegar, of Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Two of the children, Bertie and Alviras were burned to death

when his residence near the high school was destroyed by fire. Another son, LeRoy, never recovered from his experience at the fire and died a few months later. A son, Hubert, died in 1929 and Mrs. Heath passed away in 1932.

Mr. Heath has seen Montrose grow from a small settlement of a few houses to a good sized town. He has seen its building built up, burned down and built up again. Dave Wood had been freighting from the Magnolia Barn, and when the railroad was extended to Dallas, he moved his headquarters to that place and the barn was turned over to Charles Heath and his associates.

Mr. Heath recalls a time, when court was being conducted in a log cabin, where the telephone office stands today. The court was adjourned to allow everyone to go take a drink.

Charles A Heath

Dated March 13, 1934 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.

A. W. Monroe 7/3/1934

Pam 357 # 237

TS CONCERNING THE LIFE OF LYMAN BEECHER HARSH, WHOSE FATHER, ALEXANDER ARSH, CAME INTO COLORADO IN 1859.

Doc 357 98

Lyman Beecher Harsh was born in Havana, Mission County, Illinois on vember 18, 1868. His father had come into Colorado in 1859 with the ke's Peak gold rush, located two quartz claims, and operated a sawmill a man named Copeland. Then he went to Iowa to winter his stock, plann g to return the following Spring. But he did not get back until after e Civil War, when he came out with his son in 1880. The elder Harsh had an in the Central City District, but on his later trip the family settled Pueblo first, and then went to Silver Cliff.

Lyman Beecher Harsh states that as a boy he made as much as seven llars a day shining shoes and selling papers on the streets of Silver iff and Rosita. At that time, he states, the Sangre de Christo Range was ke a peper box, it had so many prospect holes in its mountain sides.

The father, Alexander, had many experiences with the Indians in the rly days. As a boy in Wood County, Ohio, he was stolen by a bunch of dians and was held from eight o'clock in the morning until eleven at ght, when he was rescued by his father. In 1860, Alexander's father, rted out to Colorado to join his son. At the River crossing between Den- r and Loveland, the wagon train he was with met up with another train, in ich was an old school chum of Mr. Harsh'. The two met and were scuffling fun. An hour and a half later, the elder Harsh died. He was the first rson buried in the big cemetery near the crossing now.

Alexander Harsh built the roof on the Wells-Fargo Building in Denver 1859. L.B.Harsh went to school with ~~Miss~~ the girl who later became Mrs. arrish, whose husband was killed a few years ago by the Fleagle gang of utlaws, in the Lamar Bank Robbery.

Harsh worked in the mines around Silver Cliff and Rosita, and spent four years in a grocery store. He went to Cripple Creek in 1903, where he also worked in the mines.

He was in the hole in the Wall Country when Marigold was a town, and states that cattle thieves were very busy in that country at the time. Almost every hole in the ground had a cow skull in it. One outfit killed a cow in the owner's yard, and hung the hide on the fence.

Coming to Montrose in 1905, Harsh settled on a ranch in Spring Creek Canyon, where he has lived since that time.

He recalls many stories his father told of the Indian days on the plains. Once, the wagon train his father was with encountered another train which had been taking whiskey to the Mountain regions. All the white men had been killed by the Indians and there were about three hundred drunk Indians lying around the ruins of the wagons. The men of the last train broke up seven barrels and let the whiskey run out onto the ground, and left the drunken Indians where they lay. Indians followed them for miles begging for more whiskey.

He also recalls an experience he had near a blockhouse at Central City. He was panning gold in a gulch and saw his partner who was working near him start back to the blockhouse. An Indian raised up from hiding nearby and started after the partner. So Harsh followed the Indian. When the partner entered the blockhouse, the Indian turned away and Harsh took a shot at the ground behind the savage. The Indian let out a yell and made tracks for parts unknown.

The elder Harsh told his son that at the time he crossed the plains first, there were thousands of buffalo and they had to drive through the herds.

L B Harsh

Dated February 3, 1934 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.

A. F. Monroe 3/9/34 Doc 357 99 Pam 357 #

CTS CONCERNING THE LIFE OF LOYDE HILLYER AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ONTROSE BANDS UNDER HIS DIRECTION.

During the twelve years that Professor Loyde Hillyer has been in ntrose, the development of the bands of that city has been phenomenal. . Hillyer has built up many different groups of musicians and seen them n var ious contests, and place in others. His high school band won the Intermountain ntest at Price, Utah, in 1932. One of his bands was one of thirty-five nds to take part in the National Contest in Denver in 1929. Another his musical organizations took second in the Eastern Colorado Contest 1931, and he has three times taken second place and twice taken first lace in the Western Colorado Contest at Grand Junction.

Loyde Hillyer was born in Hiawatha, Kansas in 1896 and grew to man- od in that town, going to the Public Schools and Hiawatha Academy. In 14 he entered Central Conservatory of Music in Pella, Iowa, where he s a student until 1918, when he entered the service of the United States vy, where he spent a year attached to the United States Naval Aviation n France.

Returning from the war, he again entered the Conservatory in Pella, d graduated in 1921, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Music. During e time he was at the Conservatory he was pianist for the Men's Glee Club, ich made many extensive tours throughout the East.

This glee club in 1921 was received at the White House by President rding. This was while Mr. Hillyer was a member of the organization.

After graduation, Hillyer came directly to Montrose where he es- blished the Montrose Branch of the Hillyer School of Music of Grand Junc- on, which had been established ten years before by his brother, Carl illyer.

Loyde Hillyer immediately became interested in the various musical rganizations of the town of Montrose and has since that time been one

g the outstanding figures in musical circles in Western Colorado. He as built up many fine high school and municipal bands. He has seen his tellar musicians graduate and move on to take their place in the Wprld-- and has developed more to take their places.

He has a grade school band that is composed of youngsters hardly big enough to hold a horn. In this way he maintains a constant flow of good material for his high school bands. And when a person graduates from high school and decides to remain in Montrose, he is available for the Municipal Band.

Mr. Hillyer's Municipal Band concerts presented weekly in the Summer time are very popular, and draw crowds from over the entire Uncompahgre valley.

Mr. Hillyer is recognized as one of the outstanding band and orchestra directors of the State, he having been elected vice president of the Colorado Band and Orchestra Directors' Association, in 1933.

He is at the present time President of the Western Colorado and Directors' Association. In the Intermountain Band Contest in Price, Utah, in 1932, he was awarded a medal for being the outstanding director of the Meet, in which more than thirty bands participated.

He has also acted as Judge of the San Juan Basin Band Contest two years in succession, these years being 1931 and 1932.

He has composed several numbers for band, orchestra and vocal use. One of his numbers was sung by a male quartet of the Central College Glee Club for two years on their Eastern Circuit.

Mr. Hillyer is married and has two boys. His wife is also an accomplished musian.

Dated March 9, 1934 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey worker for the Colorado Historical Society.

Loyde Hillyer.

N. Monroe 3/14/1934

Pam 357-L 241

EARLY HISTORY OF THE UNCOMPAHGRE NATIONAL FOREST.

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

After the establishment of the Uncompahgre National Forest Dr. H.K.Porter was appointed as Forest Supervisor. Mr. Porter was a local resident, as well as being established in the Cattle business. Shortly afterward, Charles McMullin, who is now a resident of Olathe, was appointed as Forest Ranger to assist in the work. The first Supervisor's office of the Forest was maintained at Dr. Porter's residence, located on Garnet Mesa, Delta. Shortly afterward the office was moved south near the top of the present 4th Street Hill, in that town. It consisted of a frame shack, and the office equipment consisted of cardboard filing cases, one typewriter, and a couple of home made chairs and tables. This headquarters was maintained for the transaction of business on the then existing Uncompahgre, Ouray and Fruita Forests. Ranger McMullin took the first grazing applications for the different forests in June 1906, at Whitewater, Delta, Olathe, Ridgway and Montrose.

During the Summer of 1906, Thomas Jacques was also appointed as Ranger on the Forest, and shortly afterwards Henry Spencer as Ranger on the Ourau Reserve, with headquarters at Ouray during 1907. He was transferred back to Delta in the fall, and Ranger T.J.Watkins was appointed as Ranger, with headquarters at Lake City, during July of 1907. In November Mr. Watkins moved to Ouray, establishing this as his headquarters, for work on the Ouray Reserve. Ranger Watkins was in charge of the Ouray District until the Spring of 1926. Ranger William Doran is now in charge. Ranger Spencer is at present the Ranger at Crested Buttes on the Gunnison Forest.

John H Keep

As the work was gradually laid out and expanded, hundreds of cases coming up and needing attention, the Forest force was gradually increased, until in the year 1911, there were employed a Supervisor, Deputy Supervisor, Clerk in the office and nine rangers in the field.

However even though the Service was firmly established during the years of 1906 and 1907, much local prejudice still existed against the establishment of the Forests, with their existing regulations. On March 22, 1909, Gifford Pinchot, Forester, along with Messrs. Kneipp, Potter, Riley, Leavitt, Zon, Pollock, Moore and Cavanaugh, visited Delta, and held a public meeting lasting three days. This meeting was held at the Opera House on the corner of 3rd and Ma n Streets, or what is now known as the Delta Hardware Co. The purpose of the meeting was to better acquaint the local community with the aims and policies as well as benefits derived from the Forests, and to overcome, if possible, the antagonism and criticism of the Service by the local people. It might be well to state that Mr. Pinchott was driven from Grand Junction in Mr. Dave Clark's automobile. This trip of this car, was the first to negotiate the trip from Grand Junction to Delta, over the then existing wagon road between the two towns.

However by straight dealing, tact, judgment and foresight on the part of the field officers, this opposition has been overcome, and the part played by them in laying out the foundation of the work, will be largely responsible, more than anything else, for the giant strides which will be made in the work in the years to come. The field man has laid out the foundation, has opened the way, secured public cooperation in the enterprise, so that today the forestry idea is complet pletely sold, and their connected policies are not merely accepted, but demanded by the people.

Ranger McMullin had no summer headquarters on the Forest. It was necessary for him to camp at whatever place became most handy, or where it was possible for him to obtain quarters. The users were not always in accord with existing Regulations, and at times openly defiant, and antagonist ic. The Stockman was particularly so, because up to this time he had free access to the ranges, ranging his cattle where he pleased, following his own methods of procedure. To have a Government Officer, one of inferior knowledge, according to his line of reasoning, dictate to him and tell him how many cattle he should run, where to salt, methods of handling and above all demand a range fee, seemed to him all out of reason. This obstacle had to be met by the field man, and the education of the public has been a long and tedious process. Happily the efforts and the labor expended along these lines are beginning to bear fruit, and today the cattleman is the strongest agitator for the continuation of existing policies.

The Silesca Ranger Station site was selected as the first Summer headquarters on the Plateau by Ranger McMullin. This camp was originally called the Colony, and was used at the time when a movement was on foot to colonize the country around Nucla and the San Miguel River Valley. The improvements being abandoned, Ranger McMullin took them over, repaired the cabin and barn somewhat, in order to make it habitable.

John W. Keep.

Dated March 14, 1934.

Arthur W. Monroe