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
Doc. 1-143 (inc.)
332 pp.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Doc.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hugo Selig, 1864-1882, Pioneer Montrose (Town)</td>
<td>1-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Facts Concerning the Life of Miriam White Gravestock Loper</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Facts about Emily Sudbury Hartman, 1859, Pioneer</td>
<td>6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Joe T. Faussane, 1879, Pioneer</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lives of Byron and Ida May Kile Hamilton, 1843 -</td>
<td>10-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Everett Hooker Miles, 50 Years on One Ranch</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Lewis Emerson Ross, Homesteader, 1861</td>
<td>15-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>John F. Roper and the Navajoes, 1887</td>
<td>17-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Wm. Geo. Haney, Ouray, 1881</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Charles Leighton McKinley, 1882</td>
<td>21-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Wm. Primrose McMinn, 1852-1873</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Geo. Rhodes Hurlburt, Surveyor at 87 years -</td>
<td>26-27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1847-1871</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Facts Concerning the Life of David Paplin Long</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Frank Barnett Hockley, 1860-1881</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Life of Rose Annetta Reed Israel, 1884-1891</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Bessie Stevens Cogar Mills, 1860-1877</td>
<td>31-33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Wildie Roy Andrew, 1878-1882</td>
<td>34-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Chauncey Eugene Mills, 1871</td>
<td>36-37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Seymour Woodruff, 1873-1883</td>
<td>38-39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Harry Vorhees Monell, 1881</td>
<td>40-43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Montrose (Town) 1882</td>
<td>44-47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>James A. Beatty (&quot;Doc&quot;) 1854</td>
<td>48-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>James Francis Walsh, Prospector, 1848</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>James Sherman Osborn, 1864</td>
<td>52-53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Edward A. Krisher, Pioneer Mining Man, 1860</td>
<td>54-55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Sarah Randall Jarvis Orvis, 1876</td>
<td>56-62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Samuel S. Boucher, 1859-1879</td>
<td>63-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Barnett Birch Slick, 1867</td>
<td>66-68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>William and Enoch John Shepherd, 1863</td>
<td>69-72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Bert Albin, 1867-1888</td>
<td>73-74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Louis and Josephine Noel Fournier, 1865-1885</td>
<td>75-76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Mary Conley Hastings Matlock, 1842</td>
<td>77-79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Cora Culver McClure, 1867</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Autobiography John B. Morgan, 1858,</td>
<td>81-87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>James Henry Hill, 1873</td>
<td>88-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Robert Lee Smith, Pioneer in Water Dept. Montrose, Colorado, 1867</td>
<td>91-93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>James David Donnelly, 1879</td>
<td>94-96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Judge Gray, Silverton, Colorado, 1883</td>
<td>97-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Biography of Henry Charles Fink and Ida Lutes Fink, 1863-1866</td>
<td>101-103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Una Belle Alderson Thompson</td>
<td>104-105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Turley Alfred (Micky) Hampton, Hunter and Trapper, 1879</td>
<td>106-108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>John Edwin Balley, 1867</td>
<td>109-110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Frank Warrond England, Pioneer, 1859</td>
<td>111-112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Joe Felton, Pioneer Civil Engineer, 1857</td>
<td>113-114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Where is Chief Ouray Buried</td>
<td>115-117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index Entry</td>
<td>Page Numbers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Calvin Dunlap, 1867-1870</td>
<td>118-121</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Morrison Kelley, 1865-1879</td>
<td>122</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Arthur Mendenhall, 1870</td>
<td>123-124</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominick Faussone, 1865</td>
<td>125-127</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luther Cassell Kinikin, 1866</td>
<td>128</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Cramer, Civil War Veteran, 1847</td>
<td>129-131</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Henry Fosdick, 1880</td>
<td>132-133</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. W. Topliss, 1890</td>
<td>134</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herman Leroy Darling, Pioneer Lumberman</td>
<td>135-136</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Adolph Neugart, Uncompahgre Valley 50 Years</td>
<td>137</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Wheatan Clarke, 1861</td>
<td>138</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Ivey Lick, 1890</td>
<td>139</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geo. Washington Robuck, 2-18-1855</td>
<td>140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugene Louis McGregor, 1889</td>
<td>141</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jay J. Ross, 1858-1864</td>
<td>142-146</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Orson Cairns, 1884, (1873)</td>
<td>147</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burell Emerson Hitchcock, 1878-1884</td>
<td>148</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles F. Huntsman, 1876</td>
<td>149-150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert McKeen Ornsby, 1868</td>
<td>151-153</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob H. (Jake) Hafer, 1860</td>
<td>154-156</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Topliss Lupher, 1876-1882</td>
<td>157-158</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry Mack Lupher, 1879-1882</td>
<td>159-161</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hertman Brothers, Flavins Josephus, Edward Randolph and Sidney Carlton</td>
<td>162-164</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarence Putnam Foster, 1874</td>
<td>165-170</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John William McQaw, 1855</td>
<td>171-172</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thos. Harris Dougherty, 1848-1869</td>
<td>173</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosa Belle Lines, 1868</td>
<td>174-178</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Henry Meyer, 1880</td>
<td>179</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Marion Wittmeyer, 1876-1902</td>
<td>180-181</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John William Root Cap, 1864-1882</td>
<td>182-185</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Collin, 1873</td>
<td>186-188</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thos. Geo. Chittick, 1869</td>
<td>189-192</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asbury Armlin, 1877</td>
<td>193-194</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thos. Michael McKee, 1887</td>
<td>195-196</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Marriott Mabry and Marie Green Mabry, 1834,</td>
<td>199-200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilbur Toothaker, 1847</td>
<td>201-202</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grave of Beckwith, First White Man Killed in Uncompahgre Valley</td>
<td>203</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elbert Lewis Hayes, 1852</td>
<td>204-206</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin Faussone, 1867</td>
<td>207-208</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miles Washington Cornett, 1882</td>
<td>209-210</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Foster Wilson, Sr. and Jr., 1881</td>
<td>211-212</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diehl Family, Pioneers, 1847</td>
<td>213-216</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosa Hotchkiss Osborn McCoy, 1866</td>
<td>217-220</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March Addington Family, 1869</td>
<td>221-222</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Robideau, 1837</td>
<td>223</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## INDEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Doc.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Calloway Family, 1880</td>
<td>224-225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>Jacob Alexander Lawson, 1859-1886</td>
<td>226-227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>J. V. Lathrop, 1855-1872</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>Addison Josiah Baxter, 1871</td>
<td>229-230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Thos. John McKelvey, 1870</td>
<td>231-232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Story of Young Jackson</td>
<td>233-234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>Charles Alvires Heath, 1851</td>
<td>235-236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Lyman Beecher Harsh, 1859</td>
<td>237-238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Loyd Hillyer, Pioneer Band Instructor, Montrose, 1896</td>
<td>239-240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Uncompahgre Forest</td>
<td>241-243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Early Roads of Uncompahgre Valley, 1875</td>
<td>244-245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Early Sawmills in Uncompahgre, 1884</td>
<td>246-247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>Early Spanish Explorations in Western Colorado, 1875</td>
<td>248-251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Pioneers of Cattle Industry of Western Colorado, 1875</td>
<td>252-256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>Christian Evans Willerup, Pioneer, 1846</td>
<td>257-258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>Louisa Boaz Bryant, 1858</td>
<td>259-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>Virgie L. Hotchkiss, 1867</td>
<td>261-262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>Ernest A. Hale, 1880</td>
<td>263-264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>Peter Hiebler, 1884</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>Jesse and Jim O'Neill - Early 1800s</td>
<td>266-267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>Edmond Andrew Lee</td>
<td>268-269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>Henry W. Kelly, 1841</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>Thos. Herron, 1848-1875</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>W. D. Jay, 1876</td>
<td>272-273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>Charles and Johanna Kittleson, 1857</td>
<td>274-275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>Frank L. Wilson, 1872</td>
<td>276-277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>Archer Royce Dodge, 1867</td>
<td>278-280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>Fayette Herman Posey, 1855</td>
<td>281-284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>S. S. Sherman, Pioneer Lawyer, 1632-1852</td>
<td>285-288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Charles H. Thompson, 1859</td>
<td>289-290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>Aylmer F. Reeves, 1878</td>
<td>291-293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>Samuel Vickers Topliss, 1880</td>
<td>294-295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>Geo. Heavrin, 1874</td>
<td>296-297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>P. N. Dahl, 1857</td>
<td>298-299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>Hotchkiss Family, 1874</td>
<td>300-301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>Amos Augustine Frost, 1865</td>
<td>302-308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Jack Sutes, 1873</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>Mrs. Louis Meyers, 1880</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>Judge Jno. Gray and his Writings</td>
<td>311-313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>Amos Albert - Pioneer</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>Lucy Sampson - Pioneer</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>F. W. Boot, Montrose</td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>M. A. Hillis - Pioneer</td>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>W. H. Nelson - Pioneer</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>J. E. Hestwood, Ouray Pioneer</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>Pioneer Days, by S. E. Lupher</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doc.</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>Pioneer Days, by J. L. Akkinson</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>History Montrose M. E. Church</td>
<td>322-325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>S. H. Schildt, Pioneer</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>Items from Old Paper</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>Joseph Selig, Founder of Montrose</td>
<td>328-329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td>J. M. Donald, Pioneer</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td>Grand Canon, by H. R. Elliott</td>
<td>331-332</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

50 PICTURES sent from this pamphlet to PICTURE FILES - Room 318.
Richard Collin was born in County Essex, England, March 5, 1854. He was educated in that country, going to private schools there and attending Manchester 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 his 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 Ormabys. 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 hauled 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 Marathon 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 fed 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 Animas at the Veo Ranch, climbed up over Sawtooth and crossed Billy Creek at the Poleman Place. They had to rough it with 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, Ellice 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 north 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. He later sold it to Earle Bryant, prominent Montrose attorney.

Mr. Collin was married twice, the first time in 1901 to Grace L.
Sequenbourg, 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. 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.
The experiences that one man encounters during his lifetime are few and varied. No two men come the same experiences, and every one 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 the first sixteen years of his life. His father died when he was twelve years old and he and his mother lived with an uncle. After leaving New Brunswick, he worked for two years in Maine, lumbering and floating logs down the rivers. 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 in 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 morning of the stage from Georgetown to Hot Sulphur 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 to midway to the Mine, and changed the old open mine line from the Lake System, which used the ground as one wire to the metallic system, using two wires.

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 Glaustone; worked in the Red and Westa Mines, 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 in the 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 Amip, Light, Heat and Power Company; was with the Mountain States Power Company in Denver; the Old Animas Power and Light Co., of Silverton and as Line 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 Plant at Durango, Western Colorado Power Co., worked for the Midwest Oil Co., at Salt Lake, Wyoming, and then went to Idaho where he was electrician for the Coeur d'Alene Callahan Mines, after which he returned to Durango, Colorado, when 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 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 he 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 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 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 at 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 a police man in the German army, in the town of Horchheim.

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, 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 have the peril of the many avalanches that run every season in this mountainous country. Once Mr. Chittick had just crossed a gulch, when a snowslide came down it and the concussion knocked him down. Another time he was carrying 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
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 13th 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

Deced December 26, 1933 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.
One of the true pioneers of Western Colorado is Asbury Armlin, who first entered Colorado in the year 1877. He was born in Schoharie County, New York, on a farm, on December 27, 1855, and attended the country schools of that state. At the age of twenty-one years he went to DeKalb County, Illinois, where he spent a year, after which he came to Colorado Springs in about 1877.

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

Together with Emory Coons, who is now his brother-in-law, James Laver 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 Laver hunted and carried their game into Aspen, where it was sold. There were 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 team 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 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 John G. 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
horses 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 hun-
dred 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 Curay. Mrs. Armlin says that the In-
phants were careful not to allow the cattle belonging to the white settlers
that crossed 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
Wealy, 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.

Lambert Armlin
Mary E. Armlin

Received February 5, 1934 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field
Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.
Since 1887 Thomas Michael McKee has been identified with the interests of Western Colorado. Not being a man who craves publicity, Mr. McKee has gone about his work and pleasure quietly, and has said little to anyone about anything, unless approached for certain reasons.

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

He was also one of the first men in the World to think of the commercial possibilities of the oil shale that is found in abundance in Western Colorado and Eastern Utah.

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

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

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

Thomas Michael McKee was born in Scary Creek, 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-
had days and attended school. He studied portrait painting and in succeed-
ning years traveled over much of the South pursuing this work. In 1877 he
lived in St. Louis for a time. Along with his portrait work, Mr. McKeen
studied photography and took a course in anatomy, so that he would be better
able to do portrait painting.

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

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

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

During the many years that he has been in and around Montrose
Mr. McKeen has taken thousands of photographs. He has photos of the old
fort at Fort Crawford, with the soldiers on parade. He has pictures of
the early day event. He spent several years as the official photographer
for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad for Western Colorado.

While a Messenger on the Rio Grande Southern Railway, he became in-
terested in the prehistoric ruins in Lost Canyon, between Mancos and Dolores,
and photographed them. Then, in 1896, he took an expedition into the
 Verde, where, at that time, there were no trails. He had a great
deal of difficulty doing his photographic work in this great canyon country.
He 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 of the Spruce Tree House and Cliff Palace, and had to carry his large plate over the cliffs and through the almost impenetrable oak brush.

He secured a wonderful bunch of photos, which were partly responsible for the Mesa Verde being set aside as a great National Park. His guides were Carl P. Thomas, Sheriff at Cortez, for whom Mr. McKee named the ruin across 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 Canyons Districts of the Montezuma Valley.

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

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

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

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

Dated February 11, 1934 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.
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 Mont-
rose. 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 20, 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 pro-
\perty 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 Raddecke & 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 chil-
dren. However, they took Mrs. Green's Cousin, Agnes Berry at the age of
three years and raised her. She is now married to D.T.Hayes, who is
Chief Clerk in the Commissary Department at the Colorado State Peniten-
tiary 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 County 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.

[Signature]

Dated February 13, 1934 -- interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.
Wilbur Toothaker was born in the little town of Dick Corner, seventeen miles North of Bangor, Maine, on July 10, 1847. At the age of ten 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, but, he says, he suffered much hardship, because in those days the children had not overshoes, but only hard leather boots.

He spent many of his days 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 4th 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 of northeastern Montrose County, and then came down to Montrose, where he spent six years hauling lumber for the Heibler and Hemblin Mills, which were located in various mountain regions about Montrose. He was working in 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 blowing around on the sawdust pile, all trying to run. Only one man was left after the explosion they came down to Montrose and secured the boiler had been used in the drilling of the Artesian well, at South First and
Mr. Toothaker was married in 1872 in Fall River, Kansas to Eliza Ann McClure and to them were born from eight children, four boys and four girls. These now living are: William of Oklahoma, Herbert of Cedar Vale, Kansas, Ada Rothrock of Grand Rapids, Michigan, 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.

Dated February 7, 1934 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.
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: "Hari" 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.
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 Baptist 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, 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, on Low 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 M. Dougherty hauled water in tank wagons for the use at the Fort, bringing it from the uncomnaphre 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 existence 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 Penn in 1888. 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 Setlter's Store and Bar. There were Officers' Buildings, Bakery, Quarters for Married Soldiers, Guard House, Larg 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 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. After 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.

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

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

Going to Wyoming in 1894, Mr. Faussone joined his brother, Dominick, in the saloon business. In 1895 he obtained his second papers for citizenship. He was in Rock Springs when Coxy's Army passed through with thousands of people loaded on freight cars. They stopped for a time in that town and the officers canvassed the business houses for contributions for the Army. The business men had a few anxious hours but the train passed through, without anybody being molested.

Mr. Faussone returned to Italy in 1897 and remained there for a year, after 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, for a visit. Returning from Europe, he again continued his business in Ouray.

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

Signed:

Martin Faussone

Dated February 5, 1934 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.
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 Rudbeck & Dönhoff, Dave Wood, Billy 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 water that year and the stone masons worked on the building all winter.

For some time thereafter 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, 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. Frank of Montrose. Mrs. Bob Frank of Coloma, 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 with a board sidewalks, muddy streets in wet weather and gambling going night and day. Provisions were hauled to the mining camps of the San of horses with six horse teams, and cattle and ore hauled back to the railroad Montrose.

Margaret Ellen Wright
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 Louise Mill 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 Cane Creek was good too. The horses and mules that were used here for freight 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 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 Ourayville, where it was used for sharpening tools.

Miles W. Cornett

June 15, 1934 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.
John Foster Wilson was born in Harleton, Union County, Pennsylvania, and lived there until 1881, when he went to Poughkeepsie, New York to attend 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 care of that for meals and lodging for the first day and night. He secured a job with the Buddecke & Diehl General Merchandise store on the Busy Corner site and worked for them for several years, sleeping on the floor of the store and spending spare time at study.

He worked for a time for the Heil Clothing Company after severing connection with the Buddecke & Diehl firm, and in 1897 he bought out Company, which was in the building where the Western Colorado Beer Company is now located, and in 1898 moved to the Busy Corner site.

He was married in 1890 to Cora Alice Smith, and to them were born six children, Sylvia Hyre, who died in 1913 during the influenza epidemic of 1891.

The first Mrs. Wilson died on June 8, 1900 and in 1903, Mr. Wilson married to Amy Miller, who survives him, and resides in Montrose.

During the early days in Montrose, John Foster Wilson saw many scenes of interest. At one time he saw $50,000 in gold on a poker table.

Jim Kyle ran the Outsenhizer 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 white 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 Field...
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 prominent younger business men of Montrose.

Dated February 19, 1934 --Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.
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 1st 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 after 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 Zeun, Mrs. Fendel and Mrs. Gus Fosti.

On establishing himself in Montrose, R.C. Diehl sent back to Hays City, Kansas, for his partner A.C. Duddecke, who then came here. The two had bought the stock of A.C. Reynolds in Lake City and established a store in a building, which they constructed on their corner lot. They did such a credit business that in 1896, 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 handling supplies to Telluride. They built the Buddecke & Diehl road over Bear Hill Mesa.
For a time R.C. Diehl was Assistant Postmaster at the log cabin near Fort Office, where the Catholic Church now stands. At this time the soldiers at Fort Crawford and the money for their pay was sent in by Thatcher. This was in bills, rolled up with an envelope around them and tied with string. On these occasions, Mr. Diehl had to stay up all night and guard the cash.

His daughter, Rosela was married to Edward Silva, and is now deceased.

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

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

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

Once when Joe R. Brown and William F. Diehl were irrigating a piece of ground, Rev. A.D. Fairbanks came along and shouted at them: "My boys, 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 Cast Avenue to North Third Street, and also owned the first bath tub, built of 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., 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 Bernard 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,
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
CONCERNING THE LIFE OF ROSA HOTCHKISS OSBORN MCCOY, WHO CAME INTO COLORADO IN ABOUT 1866.

To few of us have come the early day experiences in Colorado that Rosa Hotchkiss Osborn McCoy has known. She was born in Indiana on the eighth of March 1863. Her mother died when she was nine months old and her father died when she was three years old. Before his death, her father had taken Rosa to Fairbury, Nebraska, where she was adopted by Roswell Hotchkiss and his wife, and immediately brought into Colorado. This was the only real home she has ever known. She was not really adopted because her older sister would never allow the papers to be made out, but she never went back to her own folks, and knew Mr. and Mrs. Hotchkiss as 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 brothers.

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

They stayed in the Cebolla Valley only a few months and then went into the Ucomaphgres Valley, where Roswell and Preston Hotchkiss established a store. At this time the Indians were still in the Valley and were very numerous.

Roswell Hotchkiss, however, did not remain in the mercantile business for very long, but moved down near Fort Crawford and camped on the river. While at this camp, the family sold milk and butter to the officers and soldiers at the Post. As a girl of twelve years, Rosa drove a span of mules and delivered the milk every morning. She could not have the mules unhitched or they would run away, so she had to ring a bell and have her patrons come out and get the food she was delivering.
During the time the Hotchkiss family was camped on the Uncompahgre
Old Agency on the present site of the Whinnerah place, was
used as a distribution point for the Indian rations, and on certain days
every week hundreds of redskins came to the Agency after their food.

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

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

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

Mrs. McCoy knew Sidney Jocknick, the author of "Early Days on the
Western Slope of Colorado", very well and also his brother, who often
attended to school with her. In later years, Mrs. McCoy assisted Sidney
Jocknick in compiling certain parts of his book.
Mrs. McCoy remembers when the Indians were taken out of the Valley of the Uncompahgre. 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. Osborn, who had come into the Lake City Country some time before she had come to the Gebolla 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.

Signed:
Rosa McCoy

Dated March 7, 1934 — Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.
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 o'clock 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, Parnell 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 the fatigue of overseeing the CWA projects under way here augmented the causes which resulted in his death. He served on the Colona school board a number of years.

Mr. Hotchkiss was a Nebraskan by birth having been born at Vermillion, Nebr. January 29, 1867. As a young man he moved with his parents to eastern Nebraska where he resided until 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 county commissioners committee.

The death of Mr. Hotchkiss leaves a vacancy on the board of county commissioners which the other two members of which are H. P. Steele of Nemo and D. L. Williams of Redvlei. 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 was 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 28, 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 1884 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 1872. 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 persistence 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. Caton officiating. Interment in the Colona cemetery. Montrose Funeral Home in charge all arrangements.
March Addington was born in Gainesville, Georgia, in 1840. He came into Colorado and settled at St. Mary's, Huerfano County, shortly after the Civil War, in 1869, and for years took an active part in affairs of Southern Colorado. He was in Walsenburg, before the railroad was built to that point. He had served under General Robert E. Lee in the Confederate Army in the Civil War, and was married in Gainesville, in 1869, to Sarah E. Rutts.

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

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

Mr. Addington helped dig the first grave in the Gardner Cemetery. The body of one Grandma Hudson, who was carrying mail during the smallpox plague in which several hundred people died, was interred in stables. In 1885, Mr. Addington killed Huerfano's worst man, Toll Caldwell, for insulting one of Addington's daughters at a dance. The man was killed with a fifteen cent pocket knife.

Mr. and Mrs. Addington had eleven sons and daughters. The daughters are: Addie Costella, Gardner, Colorado; Lou Robison, Sedalia; Cora Cooper, Oakland,
Georgia McPherson, Holly, Colorado; and Lela Dietz, of Gardner, Colorado. The only two sons who are living are William, of Red Wing, Colorado, and Charles C., undertaker of the Home Mortuary of Montrose, Colorado.

Jethro Addington, father of John M. Addington of Montrose, was a Deputy Sheriff of Hinsdale County, and was killed while trying to arrest a bad man in Lake City, on April 3, 1900. He killed the man who shot him. This man's name was Certies, and he was a blacksmith. Claude Addington, was hanged and killed while feeding cattle near Alamosa, in December, by a man named Gould, who was later given a ninety-nine year penitentiary sentence.

Gus and Bob Addington were killed by pneumonia.
During the year 1837, a French trapper by the name of Joseph Roubideau came into this country, and established quarters on what is now called 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 can still 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 he was heard of him as established near Salt Lake City and that region.

John H. Steep

Dated March 12, 1934

Arthur W. Monroe

Erroneous not recorded, incomplete record.

B.J.

10/14/34
THE FAMILY OF JAMES WILEY CALLAWAY HAVE BEEN PROMINENTLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE LIFE AND DEVELOPMENT OF WESTERN COLORADO FOR MANY YEARS. MR. CALLAWAY CAME INTO COLORADO WITH HIS FAMILY IN 1880, SETTLING AT FIRST IN PUEBLO, WHERE HE SPENT ABOUT THREE MONTHS BEFORE MOVING ON OVER TO SILVER CLIFF. HE CAME FIRST TO MONTROSE IN 1882, WHEN THE TOWN WAS SITUATED NEAR WHAT IS NOW SOUTH SEVENTH STREET. HE BROUGHT HIS FAMILY OVER IN 1883, SHORTLY AFTER THE BUSINESS SECTION WAS MOVED TO ITS PRESENT SITE.

MR. AND MRS. CALLAWAY, WHO BEFORE HER MARRIAGE WAS EMMIE BOZEMAN, HAD FIVE DAUGHTERS AND FOUR SONS. THE DAUGHTER, LAURA, DIED IN 1911, AFTER SERVING FOR SOME TIME AS CITY CLERK FOR MONTROSE. THE BOYS ARE WILLIAM SKEEN, 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 21, 1869, LIVED THERE UNTIL HE WAS SIX YEARS OLD, AND THEN WENT WITH HIS PARENTS TO ARKADIELPHIA, 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. REVEREND 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 ARKADIELPHIA AND MONTROSE HOTELS.

HE WORKED FOR J. M. 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, 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 1913, he returned to this side of the Divide and bought the Jimarron Mercantile Company, which he owned until 1928, when he sold out and moved to Montrose, where he has since resided.

Joseph Albert Callaway was married November 1, 1900, and the couple have no children. W.S. Callaway 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 whoopie’ by shooting up the town.

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

Joe Callaway

Dated March 9, 1934 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.
FACTS CONCERNING THE LIFE OF JACOB ALEXANDER LAWSON, PIONEER PRESID
DENT 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.
Belong sawmill near Crawford. There they turned out the lumber for
the first house erected in the town of Paonia. This lumber was pur-
chased 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 Telluride and took a 160 acre place on Boomerang Hill. This was May 5,
1892. 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 Mc Knight 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.

Dated March 12, 1934 -- Interview Reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field
Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.
MARCH 10, 1934.

FACTS CONCERNING THE LIFE OF J. V. LATHROP, WHO HAS LIVED IN MONTROSE, COLORADO FOR FORTY-FOUR YEARS.

For forty-four years John Virgil Lathrop has been identified with the business life of Montrose, Colorado. He was born in Sprague, New London County, Connecticut, on December 5, 1858, and lived there for sixteen years, going to school at that place. About 1872, he moved to Cawker City, Kansas, where he spent seven years on a ranch, and then became connected with a Hardware Store, in that town.

Coming to Colorado in October of 1890, he became associated with the firm of Frees, Osborn and Davis, buying a one-fourth interest in the store from Davis. The store was later changed to the Montrose Mercantile Company and was operated as such for twenty-eight years, after which it was incorporated as the Lathrop Hardware Company. This was about fifteen years ago. Mr. Lathrop is still connected with the store, although not active in its management.

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

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

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

March 10, 1934 -- Reported by Arthur W. Monroe.
Addison Josiah Baxter was born in Batesville, Arkansas, September 7, 1871. He lived at that place for two years, at Sidney, Arkansas, until nine
he was twelve years old and six 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
when
down toward the Colorado River, 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 vari-
ous 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
Back 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
Jack 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 M.C. Getty, the Division Engineer. He keeps tab on all the water that comes into the streams and ditches, measuring all the streams of his District, which comprises Montrose and Delta Counties. The Division is composed of Mesa, Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Ouray, San Miguel and Montrose Counties.

Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.
Thomas John McKelvey was born in Ontario, Canada, 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 Fort Worth and Texas Railway, working at this for four or five months. He also held the position of telegraph operator at the station at Layeta 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 Railway and also worked in the office in Red Mountain, being connected with Otto Mears Red Mountain Railway at this place. This line was long ago abandoned. McKelvey was well acquainted with Otto Mears, superintendent Mose Llverman, 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 cars 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 Red Mountain at this time were: Humphries and Green, Clothiers, Frank Mr., 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 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 C in Silverville 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. Niels 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 Sams, Ben Pond, Herman Stroble and Red 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 Nymeyer, 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.

Dated March 6, 1934 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field survey worker for the Colorado Historical Society.
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 the Pahcudre Valley from Saguache. At the age of twenty-one years he met a sad fate at the hands of a bunch of renegade Utes. The mystery of his death is still unsolved.

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

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

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

Under the protection of the soldiers, the young man was kept at the Fort for several days, and then Captain Cline and Indian Agent Berry arrived for Gunnison with him. However, they would not allow him to go. Jackson said to them at the time; "Give me my guns and ammunition and I will fight my way through". But the Agent, evidently fearing a general uprising of the Utes, would not give the youth a chance to defend himself.
Taking only a few soldiers, the party proceeded toward Gunnison. They came into the canyon near the famous Son of a B------ Hill on June 26th, the Indians, probably by prearrangement, swooped down upon the little party, took Jackson from them and left the others unharmed.

There are many different stories of the murder of Young Jackson. 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 now Mrs. McCoy and she states that no one knows what became of Jackson and no one knows where he was left, after he was killed. He was probably tortured considerably before he met his death at the hands of the bloodthirsty
MONTROSE, COLORADO.

Charles Alviras Heath was born in Plainville, Connecticut, February 1, 1857. He lived until he was nine years old in that place and then moved to Richmond, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood and remained until he was thirty-five years of age, operating a cheese factory and engaging in farming during that time. This was in the early days of the oil industry and Mr. Heath well remembers the first oil well ever to be 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 as 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 George 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 Wagar, 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, torn 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.
Lyman Beecher Harsh was born in Havana, Mission County, Illinois on November 18, 1868. His father had come into Colorado in 1859 with the Pike's Peak gold rush, located two quartz claims, and operated a sawmill for a man named Copeland. Then he went to Iowa to winter his stock, plans to return the following Spring. But he did not get back until after the Civil War, when he came out with his son in 1880. The elder Harsh had been in the Central City District, but on his later trip the family settled in Pueblo first, and then went to Silver Cliff.

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

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

Alexander Harsh built the roof on the Wells-Fargo Building in Denver in 1889. L.E. Harsh went to school with the girl who later became Mrs. Harsh, whose husband was killed a few years ago by the Fleagle gang of outlaws, 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 Centennial. 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.

Dated February 3, 1934 -- Interview reported by Arthur W. Monroe, Field Survey Worker for the Colorado Historical Society.
During the twelve years that Professor Loyde Hillyer has been in Montrose, the development of the bands of that city has been phenomenal. Hillyer has built up many different groups of musicians and seen them win various contests, and place in others. His band won the Intermountain Contest at Price, Utah, in 1932. One of his bands was one of thirty-five bands to take part in the National Contest in Denver in 1929. Another of his musical organizations took second in the Eastern Colorado Contest in 1931, and he has three times taken second place and twice taken first place in the Western Colorado Contest at Grand Junction.

Loyde Hillyer was born in Hiawatha, Kansas in 1896 and grew to manhood in that town, going to the Public Schools and Hiawatha Academy. In 1917 he entered Central Conservatory of Music in Pella, Iowa, where he was a student until 1918, when he entered the service of the United States Navy, where he spent a year attached to the United States Naval Aviation Service in France.

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

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

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

Loyde Hillyer immediately became interested in the various musical organizations of the town of Montrose and has since that time been one
by the outstanding figures in musical circles in Western Colorado. He has built up many fine high school and municipal bands. He has seen his stellar musicians graduate and move on to take their place in the World --- 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 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 selected vice president of the Colorado Band and Orchestra Directors' Association, in 1933.

He is at the present time President of the Western Colorado Band 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 musician.

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

Lydia Hillyer.
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, M. 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 Olathe 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 homemade 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 of the Forest, and shortly afterwards Henry Spencer as Ranger in the Ouray 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 Butte on the Gunnison Forest.
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 Main 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 completely 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 antagonistic to 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.

Date: March 14, 1934.