

A. K. Richardson

Doc $\frac{359}{21}$

209

LIST OF EARLY SETTLERS OF LAS ANIMAS COUNTY.

From Record Book of "Early Settlers" in DeBusk Memorial.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Arrival</u>	<u>Death</u>
1. Archibald, A.W.	1861	
2. " " Mrs.	1885	
3. Abeyta, Jesus Ma	1860	Feb. 20, 1904
4. Adamson, Alex	1868	
5. Allen, Brad	1882	Sept. 14, 1913
6. Amos, George	1880	
7. " Emma	1874	
8. Arthur, John F.	1887	
9. Aultman, O.E.	1887	
10; " " Mrs.	1875#	
11. Alberta, Mrs. H.D.	1875	
12. Abott, W.H.	1888	
13. Abbott, Mrs. W.H.	1888	
14. Allen, A.R.	1882	
15. Arthur, Florence S.	1887	
16. Apfel, George	----	May 7, 1916
17. Brown, Webster	11/9/1869	August 6, 1900
18. " Jane	" "	
19. Burnett, Mrs. W.A.	1873	
20. " Ewal A.	1886	
21. Brown, Mrs. S.T.	1873	May 4, 1916
22. Bell, Joseph A.	1874	October 15, 1898
23. " Marianne	1874	January 14, 1913
24. " J. C.	1874	
25. Brown, S.T.	1873	June 14, 1914 in Denver
26. Beard, Jacob	1850	March 31, 1916 in California
27. Beshoar Michael	1867	Sept. 5, 1907
28. " " Mrs.	1872	
29. " Bertram	1890#	
30. Brown, Jennie	1882	
31. Bright, Kittie	1885	
32. " Mrs. E.D.	1870	
33. " E.D.	1869	1901
34. Bloom, Mrs. F.G.	1869	
35. Biel, Rose	1869	
36. Frank Brown	1870	
37. Barela, Casimiro	1866	1920
38. Butler, Harry F.	1878	1911
39. " W.R.	1873	
40. Baldwin, John C.	1879	
41. Beezley, Mrs. Book	1873	June 5, 1912
42. Bent, Mrs. Chas	1867	
43. Boynton, Alice M.	1878	
44. Butler, R.P.	1873	
45. Bowers, Cyrus A.	1880	
46. Bowlder, Eva May	1880	California
47. Burkhard, Fred	1879	"
48. Babcock, M.W.	1883	
49. " " Mrs.	1883	
50. Bower, Geo. W.	1887	

#Born in Las Animas County.

EARLY SETTLERS - DE BUSK MEMORIAL

<u>Name</u>	<u>Arrival</u>	<u>Death</u>
51. Bower, Mrs. E. J.	1887	
52. Bloom, Frank G.	1869	
53. Burkhard, Dr. Edwin	1879	
54. " Stephen T.	1879	
55. " Wilbur F.	1885#	
56. Berta, Walter Peter	1882	Drowned Odessa, Mo. 9/6/12
57. Babcock, Merritt H.	1883	
58. " Agnes M.	1883	
59. " Mabel C.	1883	
60. " Elizabeth B.	1887	
61. Bowlden James L.	1884	
62. " Ed	1881	
63. " Henry	1884	
64. " Will	1880	
65. " Clarence	1882	
66. " Mrs. Emily	1882	April 10, 1910
67. Burroughs, Wm. F.	1879	
68. Baldock, Rube	1872	
69. Barnes, Mrs. Augusta	1875	
70. Butler, Wylie	1880	
71. " Roger	1881	
72. " Everett	1884#	
73. Burns, W.T.	1862	May 24, 1909
74. " Mrs. W.T.	1862	
75. Bell, E. S.	1875	
76. Bancroft, C.H.	1881	
77. " W.E.	1881	
78. Biel, Louise	1885	
79. Barnhouse, John A.	1881	
80. " Mrs. Hannah	1881	May 13, 1911
81. Branson, A.L.	1886	
82. Brown, H.B.	1880	February 12, 1913
83. Beshoar, John M.	1885#	
84. Briggs, Mrs. Sirilda J.	1855	
85. Bloom, Howard	1873	
86. " Harriet	1873	
87. Butler, Mattie H.	1882	
88. Bryning, Alonze	1887	January 3, 1915
89. Bennett, A.A.	3/15/1888	
90. Bent, Charles	1860	
91. " Lupie Dearing	1894#	
92. " Nannie Marie	1897#	
93. " Raleigh Roosa	1899#	
94. Bailey, Nellie Mayer	1883#	
95. Bunnell Mrs. T.L.	1878	
96. " Mrs. Esther Ross	1886	
97. Brown, Mrs. Mollie Hauchin	1883	
98. Beshoar, Dr. Ben B.	1884#	
99. Bradley, Thomas	1886	
100. Bloom, Loyd	1878#	March 17, 1916

EARLY SETTLERS - DE BUSK MEMORIAL

<u>Name</u>	<u>Arrival</u>	<u>Death</u>
101. Brag, J.M.	1870	
102. " Mrs. J. M.	1870	
103. Bowers, F.M.	1886	
104. " Mrs. F.A.	1897	
105. Bennett, Mary Marty	1888#	
106. Collier, T.B.	1871	
107. " Dora B.	1872	
108. Craig, Mary E.	1858	
109. Conroy, Mrs. Steve	1878	
110. Cushing, Stephen	1878	April 9, 1913
111. Cushing, Mrs. Martha A.	1873	
112. Cavalier, Virginia S.	1868 #	To California
113. " Morris	1894#	" "
114. Clark, Mary Moon	1872	
115. " O.T.	1870	
116. Chaplin, F.B.	1868	December 14, 1905
117. " " Mrs	1868	August 20, 1915
118. Cornwall, W.T.	1878	
119. " Lizzie	1881	
120. Colley, George	1880	
121. Chenoweth, T.B.	1879	
122. " Esther R.	1883	
123. Chacon, Major Rafael	1870	
124. Eusebio Chacon	1870	
125. Chacon, Mrs. E. Barela	1874#	
126. Crask, Mrs. H.	1881	
127. " " E.J.	1881	January 6, 1912
128. Conkie, John	1875	
129. " Mrs. H.A.	1874	
130. " Waldo J.		
131. Cornell, G.B.	1868	
132. " " Mrs.	1869	April 8, 1915
133. Cresto, Antonio	1882	March 1, 1911
134. Corich, John	1883	
135. Cooley, J.H.	1881	
136. " Mary L.	1881	
137. " Ruth	1881	
138. " Marjorie	1881	
139. " W.H.	1882	
140. " Minnie	1882	
141. " Earl	1882	
142. Clerici, George	1886	
143. Clelland, Calvin G.	1878	January 28, 1905
144. " Mrs. Marcelini	1878	June 16, 1911 at Salt Lake City
145. Cross, W.E.	1880	
146. " J.S.	1885#	
147. Cook, Thomas	1879	
148. " " Mrs.	1879	
149. Cordeva, Carpio	1866	
150. Claflin, Alice	1887	

EARLY SETTLERS - DE BUSK MEMORIAL

<u>Name</u>	<u>Arrival</u>	<u>Death and Remarks.</u>
151. Clark, Clarence	1879#	
152. " O.T. Jr.	1881#	
153. " Ruth	1891#	
154. Curtis, Frank M.	1867	
155. " Bert	1882	
156. " Clara	1882	
157. " F. Marion	1890#	
158. Clark, Julien H.	1873	April 23, 1915
159. Craig, James H.	1882	
160. Cook, Martha A.	1890	
161. Clelland, James	1879#	
162. " Charles	1883#	
163. Crandall, M.E.	1888	
164. Chappell, D.A.	1879	Feb. 9, 1916 in Denver
165. Chafin, George	1887	
166. " Mrs. Lydia E.	1887	March 22, 1916 near Hoehne
167. Cunningham, Mrs. M.B.	1874	May, 14, '16 Berwind Colo.
168. " Herbert	1884	
169. Clark, H.P.	1887	June 6, 1916
170. Day, Mrs. Alfred J.	1871	
171. " Edward H.	1881	
172. " Alys S.	1882	
173. " Edward H. Jr.	1884#	
174. Dunlavy, F. Elmer	1881	
175. " J. Preston	1882	
176. " Wilbur A.	1882	
177. " Melvin T.	1882.	
178. " Mrs. J.A.	1884	
179. " Frank	1884	
180. " W. Price	1884.	
181. " Lillian (James)	1874	
182. Davis, W.E.	1874	
183. " Noah F.	1881	
184. " Richard W.	1882	
185. " Mary B.	1882	
186. " A.T.	1885	
187. " Mrs. E.S.	1885	
188. " Ferd	1873	
189. " " Mrs.	1869	
190. " James L.	1891	
191. " Mrs. Delia	1898	
192. " Joseph	1867	Los Angeles, Calif.
193. " " Swallow	1875#	" " "
194. Douthitt, John W.	1873	
195. " Frankie Gear	1874	
196. Davis, Mrs. Noah F.	1881	
197. Day, Cecil T.	1890#	
198. Daugherty, Mrs. Robt.	1884	
199. DeBusk, S.W.	1872	
200. " " Mrs.	1872	

EARLY SETTLERS - DE BUSK MEMORIAL

<u>Name</u>	<u>Arrival</u>	<u>Death and Remarks</u>
201. Detamore, Sarah A.	1872	
202. " Jewett P.	1872	
203. " Stewart M.	1872	February 24, 1912
204. " James T.	1886	September 14, 1906
205. Drury, George	1882	December 3, 1912
206. Duggan, T.E.	1880	
207. Duling, Anderson	1882	July 3, 1915
208. " " Mrs.	1882	
209. " E.A.	1882	
210. Dearing, Mrs. Grace S.	1881	
211. " , Sayre	1899	
212. Dodge, Zor, Young	1888	
213. Donahue, C.F. 5/2/	1890	
214. Elmore, Wm. M.	1870	
215. " James E.	1870	
216. " Mrs. Kate	1870	
217. Easley, Lee F.	1874	
218. " Mrs. Willie A.	1884	
219. Espey, Fanny	1880#	
220. " James G.	1900	
221. " James Jr.	1907#	
222. " Graham	1904#	
223. Eckhart, Daniel	1884	
224. " Margaret	1884	
225. " Elizabeth	1884	
226. " William	1884	
227. " Lena	1884	Married Sol Smith
228. Eaton, Geo. H.	1879	
229. " Lucinda	1880	
230. " John H.	1880	
231. Elson, Mrs. Lula Floyd	1886#	
232. Finch, D.D.	1871	
233. " " Mrs.	1871	Dec. 19, 1900
234. " Maud	1882	Married C.J. Davis
235. Floyd, Helen	1873	Married John H. Drury
236. " Elmore	1876#	
237. " Bowdrey	1885#	
238. " Archie	1882#	
239. " Mrs. Wm. J.	1881	
240. Fox, Chas M.	1873	
241. " Mrs. Anna	1901	
242. " Lenora Martha	1908 #	
243. " Chas. Jr.	1904#	
244. " Dr. B. Beshoar	1882	Married Mr. Joerger
245. " Francis	1904#	
246. " Anna	1909#	
247. Floyd, Clay B.	1868	December 3, 1912
248. " " " Mrs.	1873	
249. Farrand, Mrs. C.B.	1870	
250. Farley, Mrs. L.M.	1880	

EARLY SETTLERS - DE BUSK MEMORIAL

<u>Name</u>	<u>Arrival</u>	<u>Death and Remarks</u>
251. Fitch, William W.	1878	
252. " Selma Walthall	1878	
253. Fisher, Peter	1876	
254. " Mrs. Elizabeth	1884	September 22, 1914
255. Fenton, Amelia M.	1883	
256. Franks, Edwin B.		June 8, 1909
257. French, Eva Smythe	1884	
258. Fraser, Amos	1885	
259. " Thos. A.	1885	
260. Fowler, Wm. A.	1890	November 29, 1915
261. " Adah	1890	
262. Fleming, Robert	1884	March 22, 1916
262. Goff, J.W.	1866	
263. " " Mrs.	1866	
264. Gerardi, Mary	1873	Married I.H. Rapp
265. " Katie	1873	
266. " Vincent L.	1879	California
267. Garcia, Mrs. Eugene	1869	January 26, 1912
268. Gregory, Asa	1883	September 26, 1913
269. " " Mrs.	1873	
270. Gottlieb, David	1871	
271. " " Mrs.	1871	1904
272. " Leo R.	1871	
273. Garner, H.C.	1874	
274. " Wm. A.	1873	April 13, 1915
275. Gibbons, W.J.	1887	
276. " " Mrs.	1872	
277. Greet, John C.	1875	
278. Grass, Dr. John	1880	
279. " Mrs. Enola J.	1880	
280. Garcia, Sam	1883#	January 3, 1913
281. Gonzales, Trinidad	1887	
282. Green, William	1886	January 10, 1916
283. " Mrs. Margaret	1887	December 8, 1915
284. Gregory, Jack	1873	
285. " Stephen	1887	
286. " Robertx S.	1888	
287. " Hortense	1887	
288. Guisin, John A.	1887	
289. George, Henry	1862	
290. Glendarning, Bonnie Bent	'91#	
291. Groomer, Mrs. W.B.	1880	
292. Gulley, Bonnie Beshoar	1880#	
293. Guilfoil, J. H.	1890	December 15, 1915
294. Horn, Lonnie	1871	March 8, 1903
295. " " Mrs.	1871	
296. Holt, Mrs. A.M.	1872	
297. Hayes, E. & S.D.	1869	
298. " Mrs. Lucinda	1874	December 16, 1915
299. Holt, A.M.	1869	
300. Hamlet, Kathryn L.	1878	

EARLY SETTLERS - DE BUSK MEMORIAL

<u>Name</u>	<u>Arrival</u>	<u>Death and Remarks</u>
301. Houchins, Mary Jane	1883	
302. " F.L.	1883	
303. Hines, W.J.	1879	Aug.30, '15 in Tarpio Canon
304. " Mrs. Prudence B.	1880	
305. Hunter, Henry	1872	
306. Hubbard, E. J.	1868	
307. " Mrs. Emily B.	1874	
308. Hughes, Mrs. J.T.	1879	
Hightower, M. R. 1873	1873	7/4/16 Tonopah, Nevada
310. " Mrs. Anna D.	1881	
311. " J. Gypsy	1883	
312. Henry, David	1867	
313. " Mrs. Virginia	1880	August 31, 1907
314. " Carl	1883	
315. " Amy	1883	
316. Harvey, J. B.	1877	
317. " Eva D.	1877	
318. Holton, John J.	1882	February 26, 1911
319. " Mrs. L.C.	1882	
320. Hadden, Serena	1882	Nee Holton
321. Huntley, Mrs. L.J.	1874	April 8, 1906
322. Hart, Claudius	1867	July 8, 1912. in Michigan
323. " " Mrs.	1877	1907
324. Hicks, Asbury E.	1887	
325. Hunn, William	1879	
326. " Mrs. Kittie	1882	
327. Heap, Elizabeth	1883	Nee Jefferies
328. " James	1893	
329. " George	1893#	
330. " Alice	1896#	
331. " Elsie	1901#	
332. Hannon, James A.	1885	
333. Hughes, Fannie Cooley	1882	
334. Hungerford, Chas	1880	
335. " Sarah A.	1880	
336. " Claude B.	1882#	
337. Hughes, Pearl	1880	Nee Hungerford
338. Hammerslough, Ralph	1880	1903
339. " Ben	1885	
340. Henerson, Tim	1871	
341. Hartley, Jacob	1870	
342. Henerson, Mrs. W. H.	1871	
343. Hereford, E.M.	1882	Sept. 1910
344. " John	1884	
345. " Paul	1884	
346. " Mrs. E.M.	1884	
347. Haddox, T.J.	1869	August 27, 1914
348. " Mary A.	1869	
349. Hom, Lottie	1883	Nee Jones
350. " L.R.	1888	

EARLY SETTLERS - DE BUSK MEMORIAL

<u>Name</u>	<u>Arrival</u>	<u>Death and Remarks</u>
351. Hollenbeck, A.F.	1884	
352. " " Mrs.	1889	
353. Hudson, Virginia	1882	February 27, 1913
354. Hercules, Mrs. Josephine	'84	
355. " Hazel	1897#	
356. " Corrine W.	1892#	
357. Hopkins, James	1880	
358. Hawton, Wm.	1882	
359. Hughes, John B.	1888	
360. Henerson, Paul Warren	1884#	
361. " Louise	1888#	
362. " Lulu Marie	1895#	
363. Hudson, John B.	1881	July 13, 1909
364. Hicks, Mrs. Carrie	1880	
365. Hoehne, William	1850	December 22, 1915 in N.M.
366. Holloway, H.K.	1890	
367. Ingmire, Mary	1869	
368. Ingmire, James	1884	
369. Innes, Chas	1874	
370. " Mrs. Dora	1875	
371. Issacs, Mrs. Martha	1884	June 11, 1912
372. Jones, W. W.	1883	April 13, 1914
373. Jaffa, Henry	1870	
374. " Sol H.	1871	
375. " Samuel	1873	May 24, 1909
376. " Lenor G.	1880	January 22, 1911
377. " Helen F.	1881#	May 1. '15 (Mrs. A.H. Minton)
378. # Arthur G.	1883#	
379. " Amelia	1873	
380. " Dr. Perry	1873	Nov. 2, 1915
381/ " Joseph S.	1873	
382. James, Stella	1882	Nee Holton
383. John, James M.	1875	December 26, 1914
384. " Mrs. Amanda M.	1878	
385. Jeffreys, George	1883	January 14, 1911
386. " Susana	1883	
386. " Eli	1883	1st Natl Bk Trinidad
387. " Blanche	1883	Nee Shipley
388. " Albert	1883	
389. Jamison, Thos. L.	1879	
390. " John G.	1879	
391. " " Mrs.	1879	July 22, 1915
392. " W.M.	1879	
393. " Clara R.	1878	
394. " Ralph M.	1884#	
395. " Lauren	1888#	
396. Jamieson, W.M.	1889	
397. " " Mrs.	1889	
398. Johnson, A.D.	1880	
399. " Mrs. CC.	1879	
400. " Hattie	1881#	Married Edgar Rhodes Died October 29, 1915

EARLY SETTLERS - DE BUSK MEMORIAL

<u>Name</u>	<u>Arrival</u>	<u>Death and Remarks</u>
401. Johnson, Willard H.	1886	
402. " Albert D.	1897	
403. Krille, Mrs. A.	1874	
404. " Marie	1878	Sept. 14, 1902 Mrs. Metcalfe
405. Kittner, Mrs. Roberta	1874	
406. Kreeger, Louis M.	1867	
407. Kadie, Alex	1875	August 3, 1913
408. " " Mrs.	1875	September 2, 1914
409. Kuver, C.C.	1887	
410. King, W.A.	1886	
411. Kelly, Ina Young	1888	
412. Klein, Mrs. Dovie J.	1888	
413. " Henry R.		September 12, 1915
414. " Bertha R.		
415. Lawler, Rev. B.F.	1887	
416. " " Mrs.	1887	Nov. 21, 1912 Osceola Mo.
417. Luning, Mrs. A.	1874	January 2, 1913
418. Levy, Barney	1876	
419. Lewis, R.S.	1877	January 18, 1913
420. " " Mrs.	1860	
421. " Mrs. Olive	1870	
422. Lincoln, Geo. T.	1884	
423. " Mrs. Martha	1884	
424. Littlefield, Wm.	1879	
425. " Mrs. Emma	1879	
426. Lockwood, Mrs. Jane	1874	March 25, 1914
427. Linehan, Miss Anna	1882	July 4, 1912
428. Lacky, F.H.	1878	
429. Lacky, Mrs. Eva	1882	Nee Dunlavy
430. Longnecker, Henry	1871	February 8, 1914
431. Lee, Walter	1881	
432. " Mrs. Mary C.	1884	
433. Lewis, Frank J.	1879	
434. " Mrs. F.H.	1882	
435. Loomis, Mary A.	1887	December 10, 1913
436. Lenhart, M.	1869	
437. " Mrs. Margaret	1869	March 18, 1912
438. " Minnie	1873#	Married John McBain
439. " John	1881#	
440. Lawyer, Fanny M/	1893	
441. Milliken, Wm.	1871	May 13, 1909
442. " Mrs. Catherin	1872	March 19, 1915
443. " I.Q.	1882	
444. " Arthur W.	1872	
445. " Anna K.	1872	
446. Manby, L.D.	1875	
447. Macomber, W.C.	1869	December 22, 1899
448. " Ida	1875	Married Mr. Newman
449. " Chas	1882	
450. " Mrs. Josephine	1874	

Early Settlers- De Busk Memorial

<u>Name</u>	<u>Arrival</u>	<u>Death and Remarks</u>
451. Morgan, Alice Moon	1872	
452. Madrid, J. M.	1865	
453. Morgan, John E.	1870	
454. Mithhell, T. D.	1880	
455. Mayer, John	1881	December 22, 1911
456. " " Mrs.	1881	
457. " Anna	1881	Married F.E. Doveton
458. Martin, James E.	1872	
459. Mulnix, James A.	1878	
460. Marty, John J.	1884	June 13, 1916
461. " " Mrs.	1884	
462. Mitchell, E.F.	1862	Nee Dunlavy 1910
463. Moore, W.T. (Bud)	1872	
464. " S.A. (Eck)	1872	
465. Mitchell, Mrs. Bessie A.	1882	July 5, 1912
466. Metcalf, Bazil (Mo. Bill)	1868	
467. Mullis, Mrs. E.J.	1887	
468. Motto, Eliza	1866	
469. " Kocco	1878	
470. Moore, Mrs. Janet	1878	
471. " Lillian	1892#	
472. " Daisy	1894#	
473. Mitchell, August	1862	February 3, 1916
474. Murphy, J.B.	1885	
475. v" William	1888	
476. " Mrs. Ellen	1888	
477. " David	1888	
478. " Malcom	1888	
479. Nevhling, C.R.	1887	
480. Hay, Jacob J.	1888	
481. Motto, Mike	1878	
482. Murray, C.C.	1879	
483. " " Mrs.	1879	
484. " R.H.	1884	
485. " A.P.	1881	
486. " " Mrs.	1888	
487. Mayer, Elmer Adam	1881	
488. Mattheiu, Molly	1886	
489. Neek, H.H.	1889	
490. " " Mrs.	1902	
491. " Alice	1908	
492. Mormon, Mrs. Truler	1874	
493. McCormick, Mrs. D.W.	1848	July 27, 1906
494. McClure, Mrs. C.G.	1873	May 30, 1905
495. McBride, John	1871	
496. " Lena	1872	
497. " James	1874	
498. McCook, Mrs.	1879	
499. McCartney, S.W.	1879	June 20, 1911
500. " "	1883	

EARLY SETTLERS - DE BUSK MEMORIAL

<u>Name</u>	<u>Arrival</u>	<u>Death and Remarks</u>
501. McEwan, John	1879	
502. " Martha Stewart	1878	
503. McQuarrie, John	1878	
504. McKeough, James S.	1876	August 25, 1903
505. " James	1875	
506. McCartney, E.L.	1890#	
507. McDonald, Alex	1879	Oct. 22 1913 Dawson N.M.
508. " Chas	1879	
509. " John	1879	
510. " Arthur	1884#	
511. " Alex Jr.	1894#	
512. McHendrie, Will Wm.	1887	
513. " A. Watson	1887	
514. " Eliza	1887	
515. McNamara, Ynez	1902#	
516. McCash W.F.	1887	
517. " W.S.	1887	
518. " C.G.	1887	
519. " Ella	1887	
520. " Elanor	1887	
521. " Hestor	1892#	
522. " Alice	1887	February 1, 1915
523. McChesney, T.S.	1884	
524. McLain, Charles		March 25, 1916
525. Newshaur, James	1872	
526. Nesbit, J.K. Polk	1878	
527. Nichols, C.H.	1879	
528. " W.F.	1887	
529. " W.C	1887	
530. Neville, Patrick		July 6, 1912
531. O'Neil, Pat	1862	
532. Osborne, E.W.	1873	
533. " " Mrs.	1873	
534. Olney, James	1862	
535. O'Donnell, John	1879	
536. " Mrs.	1862	
537. O'Connor, Mabel Smythe	1884	
538. Pawley, S/A.	1873	In California
539. Pierson, Mrs. H.L.	1869	June 1905
540. Poitrey, Lulu	1873	
541. " Mary	1873	
542. " Mrs. Charles	1875	
543. Pawley, Mrs. S.A.	1863	
544. Pierson, H.L.	1868	May, 1914 in Calif.
545. Phillips, Mrs. Lilly	1879	
546. " Dr. B.E.	1879	
547. Prager, Mrs. Phil	1881	
548. Peters, Louisa H.	1881	
549. " Anna	1881	
550. Plested, Wm. G.	1882	

EARLY SETTLERS - DE BUSK MEMORIAL

<u>Name</u>	<u>Arrival</u>	<u>Death and Remarks</u>
551. Pawley, John	1885#	
552. " Gladys	1888#	
553. " J. Simpson	1890#	
554. " Robert	1892	
555. Poitrey, Chas	1873	January 7, 1903
556. Peter, W.E.	1881	
557. Phillips, Hallock	1885#	
558. " Stanley	1888#	
559. Poitrey, Joseph	1888	
560. Perry, W.H. (Buck)	1877	
561. Patrick, A.J.	1883	
562. " S.D.	1883	
563. Phillips, Mrs. Stanley	1911	
564. " " Hallock	1912	
565. Packer, Edwin A.	1889	
566. Platt, W.H.	1888	
567. Quick, Elmer		
568. " " Mrs.		
569. Robards, G. O.	1873	June 9, 1903
570. " Jane E.	1873	
571. Rowland, Fannie	1873	
572. " Mrs. A.	1872	
573. Riggs, Wm. C.	1870	
574. " Maggie T.	1870	
575. Roberts, James H.	1870	
576. " Annie M.	1875	
577. " Nellie	1881	
578. " Ralph H.	1883	
579. " Mabel	1885	
580. " Leaban	1887	
581. Russell, Mrs. R.D.	1860 and 1871	
582. Rhodes, A.J.	1879	
583. " " Mrs.	1879	
584. Reeves, W. L.	1881	1908
585. Rainey, Mrs. Kate	1876	
586. " Mrs. J. F.	1881	
587. Richter, C.H.	1881	
588. Reed, M. C.	1873	March 17, 1913
589. " Mrs. Julia	1873	August 6, 1916
590. Robinson, Dr. G. W.	1883	
591. Ross, R. R.	1878	
592. Roosa, John	1880	
593. Radford, Fred J.	1882	
594. " Irene James	1874	
595. Rice, E.J. Jr.	1869#	First White child in Trinidad
596. Risch, Earnest	1879	
597. " Henrietta	1879	
598. Reinoehl, Jonathan R.	1886	
599. Reese, George A.	1885	
600. Richmond, Dr. L.H.	1881	

EARLY SETTLERS - DE BUSK MEMORIAL

<u>Name</u>	<u>Arrival</u>	<u>Death and Remarks</u>
601. Reeves, Dr. S.A.	1881	
602. " Mrs. America	1881	1900
603. " Stran	1881	
604. " Charles	1881	July 8, 1914
605. " Kittie	1881	Married C.B. Buchanan
606. " Ella	1881	
607. " Lilly	1881	Married Bo Sweeney
608. Rowland, Abner	1867	84 Year of age 8/20/11
609. Robards, Emmett	1873	
610. " Hardy	1878#	
611. Radford, Mrs. Susan	1882	
612. Rainey, Joe W.	1880	December 12, 1912
613. " Joe Hr.	1888#	
614. Robinson, Mrs. Lillie B	1887	
615. " Margurite	1892#	
616. " R.C.(Dick)	1877	
617. Rhodes, W. B.	1884	April 12, 1913
618. Rosebrough, J.O.	1887	
619. Reinoehl, Mrs. J. R.	1886	
620. Ready, Mose F.	1882	
621. Snodgrass, Mrs. Jane	1873	
622. Swatzell, C.H.	1871	November 28, 1914
623. Sipe, R.G.	1873	
624. " " Mrs.	1873	Married J.B. Welsh, Calif/
625. " Burney, B.	1873	
626. " Ed. J.	1873	
627. Starr, W. S.	1873	
628. Smith, Arthur	1872	Denver
629. Smythe, Mrs. W. Capel	1884	February 3, 1915
630. Storz, George Adam	1871	
631. Salazar, Regina	1877	
632. Sanders, Mrs. Simon	1880	
633. " Jacob	1880	December 4, 1900
634. " Mrs. Belle	1880	
635. " Arthur J.	1880	
636. " Lester J.	1880	
637. " Sydney J.	1885#	
638. " Simon	1879	1907
639. " Leopold	1880	
640. " Isidore	1880	
641. " Joseph	1880	
642. " Fannie	1886#	
643. " Gilbert	1887#	
644. Stracy, George	1881	
645. " Elizabeth	1881	
646. Smith, Beulah Cooley	1881	
647. Schwed, Sol	1877	
648. Schaefer, Mrs. Emilie	1879	
649. Schaefer, Philip	1880#	March 9, 1910
650. Stoddard, George R.		

EARLY SETTLERS - DE BUSK MEMORIAL

<u>Name</u>	<u>Arrival</u>	<u>Death and Remarks</u>
651. Shipley, P.A.	1880	
652. Sopris, Gen E.B.	1867	May 17, 1916
653. Snodgrass, Ellen L.	1887	Denver-Brown-Palace Hotel
654. Stevens, Mrs. Mary F.	1875	April 1, 1912
655. Stoddart, L.D.	1885	
656. " " Mrs.	1887	
657. Stromberg, Bernard	1888	
658. " " Mrs.	1887	Nee Claflin
659. Sayre, Victor	1875	November 9, 1912
660. Smith, Sol	1887	January 15, 1913
661. Sherman, John D.	1885	December 29, 1902
662. " Wm. O.	1885	
663. " Mrs. John D.	1886	
664. " Sadie	1886	
665. Stewart, Thomas B.	1873	Nov. 28, 1912 at Hoehne
666. Smythe, Earnest C.	1884	
667. " Jessie King		
668. Stafford, Mrs. Elizabeth	'83	
669. Stewart, Chas	1873	
670. " Mrs. Laura	1873	
671. " Mrs. Chas	1876	
672. Shoupe, Gladys Bent	1881	
673. Shaw, James H.	1887	
674. Smith, Joseph F.	1889	April 9, 1915
675. Shasp, E.D.	1877	
676. Schuyler, Hohn L.	9/11/1889	
677. " S.H.	3/1/1890	June 7, 1916
678. " " Jr.	3/1/1890	
679. " Mrs. M.F.	8/25/'90	
680. " L.H.	1891#	
681. " C.E.	1893#	
682. " Bertha	1899#	
683. " J.B.	1901#	
684. " T.R.	1904#	
685. " A.C.	1907#	
686. " Blanche	1913#	
687. Shepard, W.J.	1886	
688. " James W.	1892	
689. Sherman, J.F.	1890	
690. " Mrs. Della M.	1890	
691. " Roger S.	1890	
692. " Mrs. Mary W.	1890	
693. Stewart, Mat	1888	
694. Sopris, Mary E. Skelly	1873	Feb. 14, 1916 in Denver
695. South, Mrs. Dr. W.L.	1887	Dec. 31, 1915 in Denver
696. Springer, Ben F.	1879	March 16, 1916
697. Thorp, Mrs. S. C.	1871	
698. Thompson, Geo. W.	1865	July, 22, 1908
699. Taylor, A.H.	1866	Canon City
700. Thomason, Mrs. S.	1875	

EARLY SETTLERS - DE BUSK MEMORIAL

<u>Name</u>	<u>Arrival</u>	<u>Death and Remarks</u>
701. Tissworth, Geo. W.	1872	
702. " Martha	1872	
703. " John	1873#	
704. Tiberghheim, Mrs. E.J.	1881	Oct. 6, 1912 in Kansas City
705. Tremaine, Mary P.	1878	
706. Taylor, R.G.	1884	
707. " Daniel L.	1862	
708. " Martha Jane	1862	March 2, 1906
709. " W. Wesley	1870#	Trinidad
710. # Mrs. Jamie	1874	
711. " Dan Jr.	1889#	
712. Tarabino, John	1884	
713. " Barney	1886	
714. " Louis	1886	
715. Turner, Lewis H.	1882	March 21, 1909
716. " Mrs. G. Stoddard		
717. Thompson, Wm. W.	1865	May 6, 1912
718. Tipton, C. F.	3 / 1 / 1887	
719. " F.M.	Oct. 1886	
720. " Mary Peters	1881	
721. " Fred H.	1887	
722. Templin, E. M.	1872	
723. " " Mrs.	1884	
724. " Chas O.	1885#	
725. " Wm. F.	1886#	
726. " J. Leighton	1889#	
727. " John W.	1892#	
728. " Elmer M.	1894#	
729. " Walter M.	1898#	
730. " Fannie M.	1900#	
731. Turner, Chas F.	1887	
732. Taylor, Laura Henson	1895#	
733. " Mary A.	1889	
734. Tafoya, Max	1876#	
735. Tombling, Geo M.	1888	
736. " " Mrs.	1888	
737. Trujillo, Mrs. J.L.	1876	
738. Thompson, Hugh	1884	January 8, 1916
739. Vail, Robert F.		September 5, 1902
740. " Nancy		February 24, 1902
741. Vosbeck, Hans	1884	
742. "	1888	
743. West, Ed.	1872	October 30, 1911
744. " Mrs. Flora H.	1873	
745. Wooton, Lucy M.	1874	
746. " R.L. Jr.	1858	
747. West, Helen J.	1882	
748. White, Mrs. K.P.		February 13, 1905
749. West, Harry E.	1881	
750. Woolf, Rosa A.	1871	

EARLY SETTLERS - DE BUSK MEMORIAL

<u>Name</u>	<u>Arrival</u>	<u>Death and Remarks</u>
751. Wilder, W.H.	1872	Grand Junction, Colo.
752. " Sarah A.	1874	December 1, 1904
753. Willaims, John H.	1876	
754. Wilson, Alex	1881	June 14, 1907
755. Wilson, James H.	1882	
756. Wooten, Mrs. R.L.	1866	
757. Wood, Wm. H.	1879	May 13, 1912
758. White, James	1878	
759. Wilkerson, R.L.	1881	
760. " Mrs. M.C.	1882	
761. Wilson, Chas P.	1881	
762. " Mrs. Jennie	1882	
763. Wills, W.L.	1882	
764. " Mrs. Lucy (Reed)	1873	
765. Wight, E.D.	1878	
766. " " Mrs.	1869	
767. West, Dora	1888#	
768. " Frank	1892#	
769. White, Dr. A. A.	1887	Denver
770. Wilcox, James	1872	
771. Wren, Mrs. I.J.	1877	
772. Wagoner, T.S.	1873	
773. Wright, A.R.	1874	
774. " Mary E.	1887	
775. West, Stella	1887#	
776. White, Mrs. James	1878	
777. Winters, George H.	1881	
778. Whitney, Mrs. H. B.	1889	
779. Watson, Mrs. W. B.	1880	
780. Werden, Hattie	1888	
781. " Ralph	1888	
782. Williams, Mrs. A.J.	1880	
783. Wall, E.M.	1880	
784. " " Mrs.	1879	
785. Wight, Clara	1889#	
786. " Gertrude	1892#	
787. " Clifford D.	1893	March 15, 1915
788. Weeden, Mrs. Alice	1887	
789. Wilson, Mrs. Janet	1882	February 22, 1916
790. Young, Mrs. F.D.	1858	January 2, 1904
791. Yeaman, Robert T.	1881	
792. Yockey, F.B.	1885	
793. Young, Mrs. Louise E.	1888	
794. Zimmerman, Harry M/	1884	
795. " Ed.	1887	

Officers of Early Settler's Association for 1914 and 1915.
 President- John Conkie; 1st vice-pres. E.A. Packer; 2nd vice-
 Pres. A.W. Archibald; 3rd vice-pres Regina V. Salazar; treas-
 Mrs. A.E. M. Beshoar; and Secretary J.C. Baldwin

A. K. Poshon *Doc 22* *357* *225*
MOUNT SAN RAFAEL HOSPITAL, a few facts concerning the history copied from a printed sketch through the countesy of Sister Rose, now superintendent of the hospital.

"A brief glance into the pages of the past will revive pleasant memories among our good friends.

"The first plans for a community hospital in Trinidad were made in February, 1888, by the Reverend C.M. Pinto, S.J., Pastor of Holy Trinity Church. Doctor Michael Beshoar warmly seconded the idea and offered to donate the ground for a hospital site, and Doctor Beshoar gave Block No. Nine, City of Trinidad, the valuation at that time being about seven thousand dollars. Mr. Casimiro Barela did considerable collecting through these months, and the response of the citizens was generous and encouraging.

"Ground was broken August 29th, and building begun. It was proposed then to have a one-story building.

"The General Superior of the Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati, Ohio, consented to accept the administration of the Hospital, in August, 1888, and one month later sent Sister Catherine to represent the Community. At her suggestion the plan was so modified as to admit another story. Building was continued uninterrupted until January, 1889; the house was under roof in April 1889, and was plastered in May. The Sisters occupied it in June and the hospital was formally opened, July 26th, 1889. Originally, it was planned to call the hospital St. Michael's in honor of Dr. M. Beshoar; but the name finally given, St. Rafael's, is probably a memory of Mr. Rafael Chacon.

"Sister Catherine was the First Superior of Mt. San Rafael Hospital. When she was appointed she went down to New Mexico, where she was very well known, and solicited for donations

San Rafael Hospital

among her friends for equipment for the new hospital. She also visited the mines surrounding Trinidad every month, asking and receiving generous donations.

"Sister Eulalia, successor to Sister Catherine, erected the new west wing in 1902 and Sister Lawrence, the third Superior piped water from the bridge up to the hospital, and had the steam heating apparatus installed. Sister Anacletus, during the first administration of the hospital, had installed the electric lights, and equipped the operating room with modern fixtures. It was Sister Anacletus who so skilfully beautified and cultivated the grounds of Mt. San Rafael's, having previously purchased an additional twenty-nine acres of land at a cost of seventeen thousand dollars.

"During this period, the first Nurses' School was opened in 1905. The school was incorporated and the first class graduated in 1908. Sister Anacletus was called to the Mother House in Cincinnati, to fill the Office of Procuratrix, and Mother Sebastian, of sacred memory, was appointed Superior, which office she held until her death, which occurred in Trinidad, December 3, 1919. Sister Anacletus returned to Trinidad then, and in the next few years installed modern X-Ray equipment, laboratory for bacteriologic and pathologic work, and Record room. The building was improved by the addition of sun porches and the generosity of a "Good Friend" enabled the erection of a concrete recreation room for patients in the men's wards.

San Rafael Hospital

"While Sister Mary Daniel was executive head of the hospital, standardization and official recognition by the American College of Surgeons was effected. This recognition placed the hospital on the unconditionally approved list of the American College of Surgeons, and was a splendid tribute to Sisters and Doctors who had made untiring efforts to meet all requirements in order to obtain final approval.

"Services in some departments of the house being inadequate, hospital authorities are now assuming the task of financing the building of a new chapel, new kitchen, cold storages, dining rooms and offices, a nursery and some additional private rooms."#

#Note. This work has now been completed.
January 24, 1934.

Dexter Case Flexus

Doc 359
23

INTERVIEW WITH DAVID GOTTLIEB - A PIONEER MERCHANT
Taken by A.K. Richeson, Trinidad, Colorado

Jan 26-1934

Mr. David Gottlieb came to Trinidad nearly sixty-three years ago; on July 4th, 1871 to be exact. He has played a leading role in the development of Trinidad and Las Animas County. He is a charter member of the B'nai B'rith Lodge, one of the pioneer lodges of this community. He has seen the community develop from an adobe village, a frontier settlement to a modern city. He was present when the railroads came; the first street car pulled by a mule, and this primitive streetcar was managed by Sol. H. Jaffa, now of Las Vegas N.M.; the first automobile and other signs of our vast complicated civilization of today.

David Gottlieb was born in Bosen, a village near Saarbruecken ~~Sarbraganx~~ in the vicinity of Luxemburg, Germany May 21, 1844. There he was educated in the schools provided by the government and under which system the pupils were continuously taught by one teacher during the entire educational period.

At the age of sixteen he went to Arlow, Belgium not far from Luxemburg, to learn the buth~~er~~ business. He entered the employ of a Frenchman M. Alphis. The five years, that he spent with M. Alphis in his butcher shop employing twenty-two men, were very pleasant and profitable to the young man.

This shop delivered meat to the household of the King of Belgium twice a week, and Gottlieb recalls having seen the then reigning monarch many times as he drove along the streets in an open carriage with his escort.

Mr. Gottlieb remembers that the wagons in which the butchers rode to the slaughterhouse were drawn by huge dogs, two

see signature

David Gottlieb - A Pioneer Merchant

of these giant dogs composing a team. The meatvans in which the quarters of beef were carried to the shop were built like the circus wagons of today and were drawn by horses. Looking back on the business customs of that day, Mr. Gottlieb recalls that long credits were extended and butcher bills were settled once a year.

When his twenty-first birthday rolled around Gottlieb was recalled to Germany to begin his enforced service in the German Army. But he did not fancy the stern discipline and routine of the Kaiser's service and accepted the first opportunity to return to his friends in Belgium and then obtained sufficient money to pay his passage to America, he conceived to be the "Land of Promise."

Plans made, he took a steamer at Havre, France and went from there to Hull, England, and thence crossed the Atlantic to New York. He evidently encountered a sharper in the steamship service for he paid for a second class ticket and they shipped him steerage; he believes the steamship agent pocketed the difference. He could speak only German and hence the twenty-one days journey across the Atlantic was a lonesome jaunt brightened only by an acquaintance he made with an well-to-do couple on board ship. The man of the couple became ill on the trip and asked Gottlieb to help care for him and this proved to be a welcome change from the conditions of the steerage.

This German born youth, 21 years of age, piled out of the steerage of an ocean liner in New York City with one dollar in his pocket. The day he landed was April 15, 1865

- 3 -

David Gottlieb¹² - A Pioneer Merchant

was the day after the assassination of President Lincoln at Ford's theatre at Washington D.C. Everywhere Young Gottlieb looked on that day flags were displayed at half mast and everywhere he gazed he observed that there was crape on every sleeve, and the people were in mourning for a beloved leader and president who had been slain. His lone dollar went for a meal and a toothpick on which he was to whet a future appetite.

However he located a cousin in New York City and remained with him until July when he went west to Shelbina, Missouri. It was here that he secured sufficient backing to start a butcher shop of his ~~own~~^{own} and made a success of it from the start, but later he branched out into the buying and selling of cattle and this proved to be his undoing. A man whom he had trusted took his stock to market at Chicago one time, sold the cattle but made no return of the money. This dishonesty of a trusted friend caused Gottlieb to become disgusted with the place and the business; he sold his market, paid up his debts, left Shelbina, and again headed west, this time for Junction City, Kansas. This was in the year 1867.

He went to work in Junction City, Kansas on the assurance of \$5 a day and his board, but all he got was his board and his employer would not settle up with him for his wages when he wanted to quit. This was a butcher establishment and Gottlieb quit because he found out that his employer was turning over to him, for butchering, stolen cattle. Finally in an attempt to collect his money Gottlieb picked up a meat cleaver and threatened his employer. He obtained \$5 and an

David Gottlieb- A Pioneer Merchant

merchandise order on one of his customers.

About this time Gottlieb became ill and while rather downcast he became acquainted with Jacob Goldsmith, who was later to become his brother-in-law. Goldsmith took care of him in his illness and he found a man from Shelbina in charge of a construction gang for the Kansas and Pacific railroad who gave him a light job.

Ellsworth, Kansas was then the end of the railroad and as the work gang neared this town they heard reports of an outbreak of cholera there, the result of previous floods, and that people were dying by the hundreds. Gottlieb made a personal survey of the town and observed the pitiful conditions. The members of the construction gang did not linger but started back to Junction City. People of Ellsworth fleeing from the plague crowded onto the train. They were suffering from thirst as no water was fit to drink in Ellsworth. At a spring somewhere along the line the train stopped and the passengers fought to reach the spring first. Four of the unfortunates died and were buried there before the train continued on with the remainder of the sick people to the hospital at Junction City. Later, after the epidemic had passed and Ellsworth became a good town, Gottlieb returned and worked there.

At this same period great herds of cattle were being driven out of Texas to the railroads for shipment. The Texans when they arrived were greatly in need of clothing. Learning of this J. Goldsmith and Edward Rosenwald, who were then partners, loaded three wagons with ^{men's furnishings} ~~dry goods~~ and set out for Ellsworth, but owing to floods got only as far as Abilene, Kansas where

David Gottleib^{le}- A Pioneer Merchant.

they sent word to Gottleib^{le} to join them. A corn^{le}shed was rented and the stock laid out on the crates in which the clothing had been shipped. They sold between \$600 and \$1000 worth of goods each day. This was a start; they built a store building, one of the first to be erected at Abilene.

Ben Springer and John Conke, who afterwards came to Trinidad, conducted a saloon and entertainment hall just across the street from them.

Indians were active and the young men were frequently called out to aid in subduing them. One of the leaders of the citizens forces was "Wild Bill" Hickok, who was to make a name for himself as a peace officer and western character. He was a good friend of David Gottleib.

Mr. Gottleib remembers that at one time he and Hickok were riding on a train and the conductor came thru to collect the fares. Instead of presenting a ticket "Wild Bill" made one of his famous draws with his ivory-handled six shooter and remarked "Conductor, this is my ticket." The conductor nearly fainted and after that gave a wide berth to the portion of the train in which was Hickok. It was after Gottleib had remonstrated that "Wild Bill" agreed to call the incident a joke and calling the conductor in he paid his fare with the explanation, "I just wanted to see how big a coward you were." Gottleib adds however "Wild Bill" was a good-hearted, loyal friend and natural leader."

At another time Wild Bill kept his followers up all night to guard a man unjustly accused of murdering his partner, to prevent a lynching, so common in those days.

Wild Bill once bet a man \$500 that he could find a

David Gottlieb - A Pioneer Merchant

man who could guess the weight of a bull which was tied up on the street more accurately than than the other fellow who was a cattle buyer and who called Bill's bet. Gottlieb was the man Bill had in mind and he guessed the bull's weight within 17 lbs while the buyer missed by 140 pounds. Wild Bill took the buyer's \$500 and told everybody within sight to get what they wanted and he would pay for it. In a short time the \$500 was spent.

Gottlieb also had a good friend in W.B. (Bat) Masterson who was another famous gunman and peace officer in Dodge City and later in Trinidad, and who was in later years noted in sporting circles. Masterson was also marshal at Abilene, Kas. Later he ran a resort in Denver.

Jacob Goldsmith, Edward Rosenwald and Mr. Gottlieb conducted a store at Junction City in 1867 and 1868. Goldsmith's family was living in Pennsylvania and he wanted to return so he told Gottlieb to sell the business and he returned east. Gottlieb fell in with a Texan with a herd of cattle who wanted to get back to Texas so Gottlieb traded the stock of the store for the cattle. He then drove the cattle 40 miles to where they were to be pastured for the winter but he had a hunch to return to Junction City. He followed the hunch and found a buyer for the cattle. The buyer wanted to see the cattle before he bought so the next day Gottlieb rode horseback and in two days reached the cattle, covering 120 miles in two days. He paid for the cattle in one-thousand dollar bills which Gottlieb says were the first and last he ever saw. He telegraphed Goldsmith of the sale and was invited to the Goldsmith home. There he met *the family* and among them a sister of Rosenwald who later became his wife.

David Gottlieb- A Pioneer Merchant

He was married to Jettie Rosenwald in Philadelphia on November 27, 1865.

After his marriage Gottlieb resided for some time in Sandusky, Ohio and engaged in the boot and shoe business in which he lost most of the money he made in Kansas. His brother-in-law Aaron Rosenwald had meanwhile come to Trinidad and he asked Gottlieb to come and help him in the store.

This in 1871 Gottlieb^{ie} came to Denver and took the stage to Trinidad. He arrived in Trinidad at eleven P.M. on the Fourth of July 1871. He was met by D.D. Finch who was in charge of the stage line here. He stayed ~~the~~ first nite at his brother-in-law's store. Rosenwald employed a clerk by the name of DePew who made a practice of trying to scare him by saying someone was going to kill him. Next Morning Gottlieb^{ie} discharged DePew who went to Las Vegas and there killed a man. DePew was hanged for this murder.

(Mr. Gottlieb says that Trinidad was not much to brag about in 1871. He recalls that on the north side of town where the largest residential section now is that there were only five families living here. These were the families of Felipe Baca, Rafael Chacon?, A.W. Archibald, Gurule, and Vigil. There are five ~~san~~ streets on the north side taking their names from the Baca family: Baca, San Luis, San Juan, San Pedro, and Rosita.

Three months after Gottlieb came to Trinidad his wife joined him. He had learned to cook and the house was furnished with furniture made from boxes. He recalls that for the occasion he killed and prepared a chicken and served it with noodle

see signature at end of paper

David Gott^{ie}leib - A Pioneer Merchant

soup. From this marriage was born Leo R. Gottleib, well known local resident for many years of the Gottleib Mercantile Co. of Cokedale and now with a general insurance office in the First National Bank Building. There is one granddaughter, Joan Merle, born January 17, 1921.

Jacob Goldsmith who married a sister of Mrs. Gottleib, a Rosenwald, had four sons, business men of this community: Milton, deceased, who long conducted a store here; Manny, Abe, and Leopold. Aaron and Edward Rosenwald, brothers of Mrs. David Gott^{ie}leib, conducted business at one time in Trinidad, later setting up in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Dr. David H. Gott^{ie}leib is a well known dentist of this city and is the son of David's brother Leopold Gott^{ie}leib, now residing at Gary, Indiana.

At one time Gott^{ie}leib grew a beard, a bushy ornament which almost covered his entire face. The purpose of this was to aid him in the deception of German Army officers when he made a trip to the fatherland to visit his father and his mother's grave. This purpose was acheived but on his way home it caused him trouble and embarrasment and that is why he was without the beard afterwards.

As he was returning west a robbery took place at the Planter's Hotel in St. Louis. A jewelry salesman had been robbed of \$100,000 in jewelry. Gott^{ie}leib wearing a beard evidently answered a description of the robber sought. Detectives followed him and caused him to feel very uneasy for he did not know their purpose. By concidence he displayed a watch which had originally come from the jewelry house that had been robbed. Gott^{ie}leib had quite an experience proving his identity,

David Gottlieb - A Pioneer Merchant

but when he did to their satisfaction they showed him a picture of the man they were hunting and when Gottlieb returned to Trinidad he had his troublesome whiskers removed and has never allowed them to grow since.

(Mr. Gottlieb recalls that a Mr. Barney opened the first telegraph office in Trinidad and that for a time he used a small part of his store space. This office was opened around 1872 or 1873.)

(Rabbi Gluick was the first Jewish Rabbi. The synagogue was formed in 1874. Rabbi Freudenthal came to the synagogue in 1877. He has a son in Trinidad, Dr. Alfred Freudenthal, a physician noted not only in Trinidad and Southern Colorado, but thru out the entire west.)

Mr. Gottlieb has been associated with many pioneer business enterprises in Trinidad. When a rolling mill was established here he was the first treasurer. The enterprise failed. He says that the workers of the old rolling mill as a mark of favor cast him two iron hitching posts and set them in front of his home. For these two posts Gottlieb figures he paid \$3700, his interest in the mill. The two posts were all he ever received from the enterprise.

Mr. Gottlieb was one of those instrumental in bringing the D. and R.G. railroad from El Moro to Trinidad. Up to 1887 El Moro was the end of the line and from there wagon trains carried goods into southern Colorado and northern New Mexico. Governor Hunt of that period, then president of the D. and R.G. seemed determined to keep the railway terminus at El Moro notwithstanding the agitation to have it extended to Trinidad.

David Gottleib^{ie} - A Pioneer Merchant

Finally the Trinidad board of trade, urged on by Gottleib^{ie} and other leaders of that day, determined to build a line of their own between Trinidad and El Moro. These men raised \$19,000 here at home and started the project.

The late David H. Moffat succeeded Hunt as president of the D. and R.G. railroad and he came to Trinidad and met and conferred with the men of the city who were starting their own project. The meeting was held at the Grand Union Hotel, now the Columbian Hotel, and the result was that Moffat paid back all the Trinidad men had placed into this enterprise.

The D. and R.G. was built from Pueblo to El Moro in 1876 and from then until August 1887 El Moro was the end of the line and it looked like it rather than Trinidad would be the town of southern Colorado. But with the coming of the connection between Denver and Trinidad the latter received the start that has since carried Trinidad ahead to become the fourth city in size of Colorado. Mr. Gottleib^{ie} says that this shows what people can do when cooperating together.

Sometime before this Gottleib^{ie} had gone to Otero, N.M. and started a store there. Otero was on the Santa Fe railroad and the then terminus and being a busy place the store thrived. When the Santa Fe built further west Gottleib^{ie} traded his store to a Spanish sheepman for fifteen wagons of wool and returned to Trinidad.

In 1888 the Trinidad Board of Trade made another coup. An acreage was purchased on the north side of town and several excursions were brought to this city on the Santa Fe and the D. and R.G. railways. During the first excursion \$80,000 worth

David Gottlieb - A Pioneer Merchant

of property was sold, and on the second excursion \$50,000 worth. Property doubled and trebled in price and value. Gottlieb^{ne} sold the property where Branson- Griswold is now for \$29,000 or \$1000 a front foot; He had purchased this property in 1874 for \$1700. Ed Schaefer and Mr. Gottlieb bought the triangle piece where the Continental Oil Co. station now is at the corner of Plum and Elm Streets for \$5000 and sold it the next day for \$8000. This property boom in Trinidad lasted from two to three years or until about 1891.

Mr. Gottlieb recalls that his first vote was cast for General U. S. Grant for President at Ellsworth, Kansas in 1867. Years later President Grant stopped in Trinidad and stayed at the old U.S. Hotel on his memorable trip around the world. The U.S. Hotel stood then where the Elks property is at Maple and Main Street. Grant was entertained at a reception on the second floor of the Mitchell building which stood on the present site of the Masonic Temple. Gottlieb took his small boy Leo to shake the hands of the ex-president and the famous Civil War general who led the Union forces to victory over the Confederacy.)

The early days in Trinidad were wild days. One night a stranger in town stabbed one Joe Bernard in a card game. The next morning the same stranger came to Gottlieb's^{ie} store for a clean shirt and refused to pay for it. The next thing that happened the bad man was on the floor with Gottlieb^{ie} on top of him. Bystanders pulled Gottlieb^{ie} off; the stranger was recognised as the man who had stabbed Bernard and he was taken to the edge of town and told to keep traveling.

David Gottlieb - A Pioneer Merchant

Shootings were frequent and hangings occasional. "Court" was held on the bridge which spanned the arroyo in front of where Zimmerman's store now is. Guilt or innocence was established, if guilty a rope was forthcoming and the victim marched to a spot on what is now north Commercial Street where the Riverside Drug Store is and where three large trees stood. The hangings took place there.

The most exciting experience in Gottlieb's memory was the race riot that followed the slaying of Sheriff Tafoya. A half dozen cowboys had come to town from the Trinchera country. They put their horses in Dan Taylor's corral where the Montgomery Ward store now stands and proceeded to shoot up the town. Meeting sheriff Tafoya they shot him down. This aroused the friends of the dead sheriff and the Spanish American people generally and there was an outbreak but for the intervention of Felipe Baca would have been serious. Troops from Fort Union, near Las Vegas, were hurried to Trinidad and restored order. The cowboys were all later slain in a running battle with a posse sent from Trinidad; this occurred near Barela.

(Mr. Gottlieb claims the distinction of having raised the first potatoes to be grown in Las Animas county. He had a ranch near Gray Creek on which he raised spuds which brought fifteen cents a pound. He sold a thousand pounds for \$150.)

(In 1907 Mr. Gottlieb established the Gottlieb Mercantile Company at Cokedale when that camp opened up and this establishment flourished for many years and was sold in recent years by his son.)

David Gottlieb - A Pioneer Merchant

At one time Mr. Gottlieb¹² was president of a railroad company that existed only on paper. Many business men of Trinidad had entered into plans to build a railroad over Costilla Pass from Trinidad to Antonito. The survey was made and a company formed at a meeting at the Brown Palace Hotel in Denver. Gottlieb¹² was elected president, but in the panic of 1893 the project fell through and the rail connection between Trinidad and the San Luis Valley was never realized. In late years Mr. Gottlieb has been interested in the project of a highway connecting Trinidad and the valley; Work on this is now being carried to completion under The Public Works Administration.

Looking back on the long period of years in this community Mr. Gottlieb remembers many old acquaintances and friends. Some remain but the most of them have passed to their reward. It must be remembered that He has spent nearly ~~sixty~~ ^{sixty} three years in this community and that he is nearing his 90th birthday.

When he came here he knew Frank G. Bloom, Issac Levy, Henry Biernbaum, Davis and Sherman, all of whom were in the mercantile business. Maurice Wise whose heirs still own property in Trinidad and the late Davis Henry, then a contractor. He remembers "Uncle Dick" Wooton⁺ and his son R.L. Wooton. George Simpson, whose grave is on the Rest overlooking the city was a friend and he helped to carry his casket to the rugged resting place. Others he remembers are Johnny Fox, once county treasurer and who was slain in the old postoffice; and whose slayer, Johnson, was hanged; Casimiro Barela; Dr. John Grass, now

David Gottlieb - A Pioneer Merchant

of Denver; Dr. M. Beshoar, George Titsworth and his father. Clay Allsion who was notorious as a gunman; Mr. Bransford; Mr. Fitnum; Charles and W.J. Riffenberg, one of whom conducted the old U.S. Hotel and afterwards the Riffenberg mill where Bancroft and Marty now is; Salazar who had a mill on west Main Street; Don Hill, once a sheriff; Tom Liedensdorfer who "claimed all southern Colorado at one time."; Gottlieb says that Tom married several times and as fast as they died Tom said, "Thank the Lord I can take them as fast as He can." A.W. and Robert Archibald, Brannock Riggs, Webb Brown, R.G. Sipe, J.R. DeReimer, contractor for the D and R.G. and the C. and S. railroads in the early days; Hayes and Rowland who were butchers; E.S. Bell, E.W. Osbourne, S.W. DeBusk, R.H. Purlington. Major Rafael Chacon, Ed. West, J.M. John, Lonnie Horn, George W. Thompson, Sam Doss, David W. Mc Cormick, C.G. McLure, Ed Mitchell and his father, Rev. William Plested, E.J. Post, Dr. T.E. Owens, Dr. South, F.D. Goodale, Dr. S.V.B. Brown, who commanded the militia in the Stonewall War?; Sol and Sam Jaffa, Albert G. Stark, Jacob and Simon Saunders, T.D. Collier, W.B. and Ralph Hammerslough, A. Rascover, Rabbi L. Freudenthal, Dr. Cushing, Philip Prager, Abe, Bert and Mayer Mansbach, James and Harry Mulnix, Fred Burchard, L.H. and C.V. Turner, William Littlefield, Mrs. Oscar Abbet, J.M. Madrid, Teodore Abeyta and his father Jesus Abeyta; These are only some of the pioneers and old residents which he calls to mind.

I certify that the facts that Mr. Richeson has recounted are accurate to the best of my knowledge and memory. Jan. 26, 1934

David Gottlieb

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

To all that has been said and done thus far on this auspicious occasion the older people, courteously termed early settlers, can say Amen!

Like the veterans of the Civil War the early settlers present are few in number, because the increasing majority of them are in their graves.

To stand for a few moments in the reflected honor of the dead pioneers and to be permitted to voice the sentiments of the few who live is an honor for which I am thankful. Here indeed is a classic ground. Numerous races have acted their parts where our loved city stands.

In prehistoric times, possibly when another climate prevailed, a race different from ourselves occupied the land; tilled the soil; used the waters and grasses and game- the flora and fauna of mountain and plain. Being an agricultural folk, the outline of their irrigating canals may still be traced. They grew corn and beans and vegetables. They used cotton cloth. They manufactured rugs and blankets and robes, and made shoes from tough fibre of plants. Their building materials were stone cement, timber and sometimes adobe. They used implements of wood and stone and bone. They produced pottery and other manufactures of highest ornamentation and utility. So great was their number and so long their residence, that their moccasined feet wore tracks into the solid rock to a depth of several inches. Their women were weavers and artists of rare skill. Each mother was a moralist and taught her daughters lessons of chastity and morality. As a race they guarded the virtue of their women efficiently. They were peace loving and their governments afforded tranquility and happiness to the people. Our city stands upon one of the sites of these prehistoric homes. We often dig up their skeletons and the implements of their daily life. Our city ought to have started a museum at an early date and have filled it with relics found in Las Animas County.

When credible tradition and written history began the land was held by the wilder North American Indians, - uncivilized, roving, the Ishmaelites of the plains. They fought one another often, tribe against tribe, in wars of conquest and reprisal, and opposed the white man oftener still in competition for the soil. They left a wonderful history written, not by themselves, but by their victorious competitors. Our oldest people, present today, mingled much with these Indians, socially, commercially and often in battle.

THE PIONEER

Of our own race was first a trapper and explorer, seeking new wilds, following unknown streams and climbing unheard of mountains.

ADDRESS OF S.W. DEBUSK AT UNVEILING OF KIT CARSON STATUE.

These advance couriers later became guides, scouts, interpreters, public servants of great value. The graves of some of these trappers are found in our cemeteries.

Later, the pioneer became a man of commerce, marking out wagon trails, rearing cattle and sheep, gathering princely income from free grass. In addition he located sites for villages and cities, giving to them often high-sounding names and great expectations.

THE BEGINNINGS.

Of our social fabric were no less pathetic than heroic. Without railways, cities, newspapers, schools, professions or the organizations of human society, the pioneers seemed to begin life all over again, with only the forces of nature to assist them. But they wrought cheerfully, and often bravely.

THE FIRST CHILD

Born of civilized parents in this section of the country was the daughter of George Simpson, whose grave is on Simpson's Rest. The birth of this little white papoose was an event of wonder. Many Indians called to see and to compliment the infant foreigner. This infant, Isabella Simpson, is still living in Monrovia California. Her husband, Jacob Beard, 85 years of age, a native of Virginia, who came to New Mexico in 1850, the oldest in years, and in historic lore, of our dwindling circle of pioneers, is with us today.

THE EARLIEST WEDDING.

When George Simpson and Juanita Suaso were married in Pueblo, there was neither civil official nor priest in the land to seal the contract. So a written document was prepared, reciting that George Simpson and Juanita Suaso did agree to live together as husband and wife till death should part. A man was present at the wedding who claimed to have been a notary public in Missouri. By consent he attested the validity and regularity of the marriage contract and duly attached the facsimile of his seal. Probably no marriage agreement was more honorably observed. In the course of time a daughter was born to George and Juanita Simpson. Taking his wife and daughter with him, Mr. Simpson journeyed from the Arkansas Valley to Taos that his daughter might be baptised. While in Taos the officiating priest solemnized the marriage of Simpson and wife, something of an ex-post facto proceeding, but no marriage ever turned out better. Hon. A.W. Archibald gave me these particulars.

JACOB BEARD.

Among the early settlers, the finest mind in some respects, is that of Jacob Beard. His memory always possessed something of

ADDRESS OF S.W. DEBUSK AT UNVEILING OF KIT CARSON STATUE

a photographic quality. Each passing event seemed to be pictured fully and completely in every detail, and Mr. Beard's memory retains the image. His stories today seem as realistic as were his talks of forty years ago. When he passes on much of our early local history will perish.

(Next to Mr. Beard our earliest and fullest historian is Mr. A.W. Archibald. His age is 73.)

→ Raphael

Major Chacon who served in the same regiment with Col. Kit Carson is an open book on the history of this country, having been born here. Mr. Chacon's father helped lay the foundations of good government in Santa Fe, having been judge of the court for a long while. (General E.B. Soper served in Col. Carson's) regiment and received his discharge from Carson. The father of Gen. Soper was the first elected representative sent from the Pike's Peak country.) This first representative was instrumental in getting erected the county of Arapahoe, Kansas. The new county extended from the settled border in east Kansas to the crest of the Rocky Mountains on the west and to the Arkansas river on the south. Gen. Stover, now of Albuquerque, was appointed first county clerk of this great county. With the spirit of the pioneer he endeavored to cover the ground. Major Rafael Chacon has written his memoirs in Spanish, a most valuable act on his part.

(Col. Carson died May 23, 1868 at Fort Lyon says Burdett's Biography from the rupture of an artery in the neck. He wished to be buried in Taos beside his wife. Col. Boggs dispatched a letter to friends in Taos stating that Carson had died, and requesting that a grave be prepared in the Taos cemetery. The request was attended to of course, but the body did not arrive till six months later. This information was given me in Taos by reliable parties. I visited Carson's grave in this Taos cemetery some fifteen months ago. It is well cared for, as also is the grave of Mrs. Carson. The people of Taos would not hear to the removal of the dust of the noted plainsman to another locality.)

JAMES WHITE

(Is a pioneer resident of Trinidad who succeeded in doing something worthwhile, an act worthy to be remembered a thousand years.) Some day the antiquarian may search for his photograph and the fact of his great adventure. And not discovering the ~~fact~~ truth may counterfeit the photo and draw on imagination for a narrative after the manner of the present day fictions about George Simpson and Simpson's Rest.

Mr. White and one companion were driven by the Indians down the ~~River~~ along a side canon, leading into the Grand Canon of the Colorado River. The Indians being on high ground and armed with rifles. White and his companion had no alternative but to crawl the ravine till the great Canon was reached. Then began an experience which language is powerless to paint. The companion perished but Mr. White came through the long dreary, roaring inferno

ADDRESS OF S.W. DEBUSK AT UNVEILING OF KIT CARSON STATUE

alive- or rather more dead than alive. Hunger, burning thirst, scorching sun, all manner of peril and pain, amid daily and nightly roar of nature in an angry mood, in the bowels of the earth, followed by hair-break escape at last. To this day the actor shudders at recalling the awful experience and seldom speaks of it to any one.)

This old world is what we make of it- no more and no less. The pioneers have acted their part and now turn matters over to a new generation. You younger people ought to accomplish more. You have greater facilities. You are several decades nearer the final goal of human destiny. Remember that the force which we call civilization is a great destroyer nor less than a great builder. And may He who touched the prophet's lips with fire send with you His blessing in all your wanderings and doings. May happy children tread the green grass and echo their joyous laughter on this playground and in this city for centuries to come.

And when the last early settler has been confined and entombed please remember them as a people who loved their fellowmen, and strove to leave the world a little better than they found it.

246

CARSON STATUE UNVEILED AND KIT CARSON PARK DEDICATED
WITH IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES.

"As mayor of this city and in name of the people of Trinidad, I accept the gift of this beautiful park and dedicate it to the use of the public, and also in the same capacity, do I thank the giver of the gift.....It shall be our duty to maintain this park and to keep it for all time as a memorial to the public spirit of one of our leading citizens....(We as Citizens are justly proud of the monument to the scout of pioneer days, Kit Carson. It is an historic marker of the Old Santa Fe Trail and also a reminder of the debt of gratitude we owe the early settlers who made possibly our present condition of peace and prosperity."- Mayor W. Price Dunlavy, in speech of acceptance.)

#####

(On that grassy knoll of the north side, looking away under dull threatening clouds to Simpson's Rest on the North and Fisher's Peak on the south, fully three thousand people congregated yesterday afternoon to witness the unveiling of the bronze equestrian statue of Kit Carson.) The sidewalks, lawns and sloping terraces were congested with people from all parts of the county. The platform on which were assembled the early settlers the speakers of the day, the mayor and honored guests, was draped with the national colors. The Trinidad band occupied the band stand. Every seat was taken and hundreds stood up. Men, women and children, old and young, were represented in that throng and a mighty wave of applause went up when (Amanda Carson and Leona Wood, granddaughters of Carson, drew the strings that unveiled the monument that is to stand an imperishable memorial to the famous pioneer scout.)

A few feet removed from the speakers platform were seated the Spanish War veterans, the members of the G.A.R. and the W.R.C.. The boy Scouts of America were grouped in front of the platform. The members of the D.A.R. were seated on the main platform with the old settlers. During the exercises following the unveiling Almeron Newman took a panoramic picture of the crowd.

In the great throng of people congregated about the platform were hundreds of children to whom Carson is merely a name that they have heard spoken by their fathers. Their voices mingled in the singing the "Star Spangled Banner" and "America". Jake Beard, A.W. Archibald, James White, E.J. Hubbard, S.W. De Busk and many others, some of whom knew Carson. All were deeply impressed by the significance of the occasion, a memorable day in the city's history. (Within a few yards of where they were assembled is a smaller monument marking the old Santa Fe Trail, unveiled in March of 1909 by the D.A.R.)

The Dedication exercises which were arranged for Memorial Day in the afternoon, but postponed owing to rain were arranged by a committee composed of W.R. Lewis, Judge Henry Hunter, acting with Mayor Dunlavy and the park committee of the city council. The dedication of the monument and the formal presentation of the park to the city is the realization of a long cherished plan of former mayor D.L. Taylor, who was not present. The

Unveiling of Kit Carson Statue

247

monument is the work of Augustus Lukeman, the eminent New York sculptor and Frederick G.R. Roth and cost the city in the close neighborhood of \$14,000, including the original donation of \$5,000 by the former mayor.

The monument of bronze mounted on a six foot pedestal of ornamental granite has been pronounced a perfect piece of work by the country's greatest critics. It represents Carson seated on his favorite horse. It is the second monument to Carson to be unveiled in Colorado.)

A.L. Branson, president of the Chamber of Commerce was master of the ceremonies and introduced the speakers in their turn. Mayor W.P. Dunlavy accepted the warranty deed to the park presented by J.M. John at the conclusion of his presentation address. Seated beside the mayor were the two granddaughters of Kit Carson, Amanda Carson, and Miss Leona Wood of La Junta,

In reverent silence Rev. J.O. Ferris pronounced the invocation, this following the Star Spangled Banner sung by a chorus of school children. The flag drill by the pupils of Miss Palmquist's class was omitted..

J.M. John in his address of presentation recited the history of the seven-acre tract of land, now a beautiful park, which was purchased years ago by ex-Mayor Taylor and which was donated to the city by him on December 8, 1903. He told of the philanthropic purpose of the former mayor in purchasing the ground, and related the history of an engagement that took place in later years on that very ground. Concluding he presented to Mayor Dunlavy a deed for the park made out and executed by Mr. Taylor, which conveyed to the people of Trinidad the seven acre tract as a park to be ever known as Kit Carson Park.)

Mayor Dunlavy accepted the gift in a few words. He said:

"I appreciate the honor and assure you that it is a pleasure to represent the people of Trinidad on an occasion like this, and to be the one to receive such a beautiful gift for my fellow citizens.

"I know that you will all agree that it is a valuable acquisition to our city, located as it is in one of the most sightly spots where it can be seen from almost any part of the city, and fortunately well located for the traveling public, as it is in plain view from all trains passing through Trinidad, thereby attracting the attention of travelers and giving them a good impression of the beauties of our city. We shall enjoy this beautiful park and future generations will enjoy it also. Let us hope and work for more of them.

"What could serve better, or afford more pleasure than this gift from our pioneer citizen and ex-Mayor D.L. Taylor, who was too modest to allow his name to be associated with the gift, but gave that honor to his friend, Kit Carson.

Unveiling of Kit Carson Statue

"Mr Taylor has done much for Trinidad in various ways and has always favored the upbuilding of our city, being a heavy property owner, he has been interested in improving and making a better city for us. He came to this country in the year of 1862 and was among the very first American settlers here. Mr. Taylor formed his acquaintance with Kit Carson about this time and they became good friends. This friendship has been cherished all through these years, as one result of which we have this beautiful \$13,00 monument of Kit Carson before us.

"A monument which critics all over the country pronounce as a masterpiece of art and workmanship and of which eastern papers and magazines have made special mention.

"I think we should feel proud of our park and monument and as time goes on, we shall see further improvements in it, and while it shall be known as Kit Carson Park, yet, we shall always associate the name of the giver with it as well.

("As mayor of this city and in the name of the people of Trinidad, I accept the gift of this beautiful park and dedicate it to the use of the public and also in the same capacity, do I thank the giver of the gift.)

"It shall be our duty to maintain this park and to protect and to keep it for all time as a memorial to the public spirit of one of our leading citizens, Mr. D.L. Taylor. As a monument to one of our best known scouts our pioneers days, Kit Carson. As an interesting marker in the Old Santa Fe Trail and also as a reminder of the debt of gratitude we owe to all the pioneers who paved the way for our present condition of peace and prosperity..

"I am sure we are all glad that it was possible to hold this ceremony at a time when we could have our war veterans with us, namely, the G.A.R., the Spanish War Veterans, the Womens' Relief Corps, as well as the Daughters of the American Revolution, the early settlers, and the school children, to help us celebrate this occasion..

"We are pleased to have with us today two granddaughters of Kit Carson, who will assist in the unveiling the monument, beside other members of the family present. We are proud to have them with us, to help us honor and preserve the memory of such an illustrious and honorable man, who served his country with so much credit."

Within the iron fence that enclosed the monument the granddaughters of Carson pulled the strings that exposed to view the statue of the pioneer. The veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic at the command of Commander A.E. Hicks, saluted the flag. The Daughters of the American Revolution pronounced a salute.

George Allen of Sopris, leader of the Boy Scouts of America, delivered a patriotic address. The boy spoke with the careful rhetoric of an experienced orator. He recited the history of the Boy Scout organization and its relation to the movement for the presentation of historical monuments. He reviewed the

Unveiling of Kit Carson Statue

coming of the settlers from the east and extended a tribute to the hardy race of men who settled and civilized the community. He touched briefly on the life and exploits of Kit Carson.

S.W. De Busk delivered an historical address that reviewed the early day history of Las Animas County pioneers and the narratives in the lives of some of the earliest settlers, giving special attention to Jake Beard, A.W. Archibald, George Simpson, James White, and Gen. E.B. Sopris. His address in full appears elsewhere in the issue.

The address in Spanish of Senator Barela was followed by the dedication of the cannon and **ordnance** pieces by the G.A.R. and U.S. W.V.

250

Doe 359
25

INTERVIEW WITH JAMES CAMERON - COLONIAL HOTEL, Trinidad
Taken by A.K. Richeson, Trinidad, Colorado

Jan 16 - 1934
Mr. James Cameron who hails from Scotland has

spent all of his working years in the coal industry, in some capacity or another. At the tender age of ten years he started to work at the Dyke Head Mine operated by Mr. Eaglesham; here he labored for four years. The date of Mr. Cameron's birth is September 26, 1867. He came to the United States in 1885, and to Las Animas county in 1895. He first worked at the Starkville mine until 1899. From here he was sent to Walsenburgh where he was mine foreman of the Robinson mine owned and operated by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

This marks the beginnings of his travels from one mine to another, for he only stayed at the Robinson mine for ninety days, when he was brought back to the Starkville mine as mine foreman. In 1900 he was superintendent of the Tobasco Mine near Ludlow; 1901 Engleville; 1902 he took charge of Primero; here at Primero he was injured and forced to lay off for a period.

In 1904 he went to the Van Houten Mines in New Mexico. Then he became connected with the Victor American Fuel Co owned and operated by Mr. J. C. Osgood who had previously been head of the C.F. and I. Co. In 1905 he went to the Delagua mine; 1906 supt. of Bowen mine. In 1908 he was made general superintendent of the Victor American Fuel Co.

James Cameron

In 1910 he resigned his connection with the American Fuel Co. to become supt. of the Hastings mine where he stayed until 1918. He was Supt. of #6 property of the Dawson mine for a year. In 1919 he was at the Cedar Hill property near Ludlow.

From 1920 to 1924 he was at the Mutual Mine in the Walsenburg District operated by S.S. Murphy. In 1926 he went to the Kenwood Mine out from Florence, Colorado and was given charge of the Chandler Mine in addition. He worked here until March 31, 1933. At present he is aiding his wife and daughter who are operating the Colonial Hotel of Trinidad, Colorado.

Braceville
At ~~Gracewood~~, Illinois Mr. Cameron was married to

Miss Janet Morris, born in Scotland in 1869. From this union there were five girls: born:

- Mrs. J. R. Weeden, Trinidad, Colorado
- Mrs. H. W. Rinker, Chandler, Colorado
- Mrs. Annabelle Niccoli, Trinidad, Colorado
- Mrs. W. L. Barnes, Kenwood, Colorado
- Jeanette Lucille Cameron, Colonial Hotel, Trinidad, Colo.

Below is a list of the officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company holding office before 1903 when the Rockefeller interests obtained control.

- J.C. Osgood, owner and president
- J.A. Kebbler, general manager
- John T. Kebler, general superintendent
- W.J. Murray, division supt. of Trinidad District
- Joe Ball " " Fremont County
- J.P. Thomas " " Gunnison County
- R.M. Hosea Chief Engeneer
- Mr. Porter Asst. "

James Cameron

The Starkville Mine was working day and night in 1898. It was first owned and operated by the Santa Fe Railway Co. The C.F. I. took it over in 1896 or 1897 and took over the Engleville Mine about 1896. Sopris was the first mine of the C.F. and I. Co. At one time they had a washer and 700 coke ovens. The mine produced the best coking coal of the Trinidad district. The coke ovens of the Engleville mine were located at El Moro. In 1901 the C.F. and I. opened up new mines:

- Primero- washer and coke ovens at Segundo
- Tercio-, " " " " several hundred ovens
- Quatro- Operated for one year
- Morley-
- Tobasco- washer and 300 coke ovens
- Berwyn- one mile above Tobasco.

Of these mines none are open but Sopris, a wagon mine, and Morley. Valdez was opened about 1907 and is still open.

Colorado Fuel and Iron Company mines in Huerfano

County opened about 1900:

- Walsen Mine- closed
- Robinson " "
- Cameron " still operating
- Ideal " closed
- Rouse " "
- Lester " "
- Pictou " temporarily
- Kebler#1 " operating

Crystal Buttes only mine operating in #3 district around Gunnison.

Delos Chappell of Trinidad first started and operated the Victor American Fuel Co. In 1904 he sold out to Mr. J.C.

Osgood. The following are the company mines:

- Trinidad District
- Hastings closed
- Delagua operating
- Bowen closed
- Gray Creek "

James Cameron

Huerfano District

Maitland -operating leased to S.W. Thompson
Ravenwood " " " " " "

Fremont District

Kenwood - closed temporarily
Chandler- operating for past 44 years - best domestic coal in Colorado, and distributed as far as California

Rouytt District

Pinnacle- Operating at Oak Creek Colo.
Wadge " Mt. Hanis "

F. R. Woods mines

Green Canon (Broadhead) operating
Rugby (Kenneth) "

Dick Brothers mines

Jewell - 2 miles from Aguilar operating
Dick Mine in Riley Canon- operating
Gordon Mine in Huerfano Co. operating

American Smelting and Refining Co.

Mt. Carmel mine with several hundred coke ovens at Cokedale.

There were no labor troubles until the strike of 1903 and 1904. The miners were making on an average of \$3 per day.

At different mines certain men mostly Italians were given the saloon consession if they would furnish men for the mines
Berwyn- John Aeillo who brought men from Grimeldi in southern Italy
Engleville- Tarabino brothers
Gray Creek- Mr. John Corick

During this strike many strike breakers were shipped in from the Pennsylvania coal fields, New York and Chicago. This strike just wore out and no agreements of any kind were made. However the militia and regulars were scattered thruout the camps together with men deputized by the sheriff O.T. Clark. 85 of these deputies were at Primero alone.

James Cameron

(During this strike of 1903 and 1904 some men were sent from Berwyn to Primero; as they were nearing Primero some men from Segundo waylaid them and shot them. The men fled but the boy driver was shot and was laying in the wagon when the driverless team reached Primero. Immediately mine officials called Segundo and the foreman sent out guards who met the men who had waylaid the wagon and killed several of their number.

In 1913 there was another strike in this region; out of this strike came the Rockefeller plan of a company union and a small raise in wages. Again the militia and regulars were called out.

In what was called the "Ludlow Massacre" Major Hamrock had 34 men in the north guard. When the trouble started he sent word to Mr. Cameron at the Hastings mine and he took twelve men to assist him. Some guards also came from Berwyn. The battle started at dusk. (There were several hundred Greeks in the tent colony of strikers at Ludlow.) They had placed some of their women and children in a hole in the ground and covered the hole with carpets and tent awning. This was to protect them but proved to be their undoing for they died from suffocation and not from the shooting as it was reported in some newspapers. John^WLarson was at the head of the miners and Monty Linderfeld led the charge of soldiers against the tent colony.

James Cameron

There occurred in 1927 what was known as the "wobbly" strike agitated by the I.W.W.s . The miners received a wage increase of 75¢ per day but no union recognition.

In 1933 the miners gained recognition of the United Mine Workers of America and a wage of \$4.70 per day.

January 16, 1934. I certify that the above facts recounted by Mr. Richeson are correct according to the best of my knowledge.

James Cameron

James Cameron
Colonial Hotel
Trinidad, Colorado

359
Doe 26

26
256

INTERVIEW WITH WILLIAM THATCHER - 215 Strong Ave. Trinidad
Taken by A.K. Richeson, Trinidad, Colorado

Mr. Willaam Thatcher now residing in Trinidad spent his younger days riding the range for the cattle barons of southern Colorado and New Mexico. His work carried him from one ranch to another; int this way he knew most of the leaders and the cowboys as well as the bad characters and officers who enforced the law. As a boy of ten he came west to Craig's ranch on the Huerfano River. He was connected with the Prarie Cattlex Company, one of the largest cattle company in this section of the country.

Mr. Thatcher was born in Ohio April 15th, 1864. His father was an officer in the union army during the Civil War. His mother's name was Milner, and her mother was a close relative of Daniel Boone, the famous Kentucky scout and pioneer. While his father was away at the battle front his mother died. His father married again when he was discharged from the army and the step-mother did not treat the young lad very well, and he went to live with his grand-mother.

It was the custom at that time when hogs were taken to market to drive them overland in vast droves, and after the hogs were marketed all the farmers would have a celebration in the city. Young Thatcher had one such drive very much impressed upon his mind. They drove the hogs to market at Cincinnati and he went along; after the hogs had been sold they put him on a train for home presumably but in reality he was bound for St. Louis and soon he, a boy of ten years, was wandering on the streets of the city St. Louis.

William Thatcher

Henry Hungerford found this boy on the streets of St. Louis and took him in charge. He got in touch with his boss, Colonel Craig, who had a large ranch on the Huerfano River; Craig told him to bring the boy west when he came. Colonel Craig was acquainted with Thatcher's father and all was well. Thatcher has remained in this section of the country ever since and soon will complete 60 years of participating in and in observing the development and growth of New Mexico and Colorado for he reached Craig's ranch in the fall of 1874.

Mr. Craig sold his ranch in 1876 to P.T. Barnum of famous circus fame. Mr. Thatcher tells this interesting story which he verifies as the actual truth. Barnum had made out of cement or plaster of some kind a statue of a man seven feet tall. This statue he buried in the hills and allowed it to remain there for two years; after this time he unearthed it; Thatcher was present when this was dug up. He claimed it to be a petrified image of a prehistoric man. He placed it on inspection at his circuses and charged a person 25¢ to see it. It bears out Barnum's famous statement, "You can fool some of the people all the time, and all the people some of the time."

When Thatcher came to Craig's ranch there was quite a settlement of Mexican people there. They used to have quite a rivalry with the inhabitants of an village some twenty-five miles away. On St. John's day in October, they use to meet for a "shinny" contest, using crude sticks to bat a pine knot, for a ball, from one goal line to the other. There would be from 150 to 200 on a side. Each village would put up as a wager:

William Thatcher

gold, cattle, sheep, horses, burros, blankets, and other valuable articles. All would go to the winning side and a feast for all given by the losing side. Often times this contest would last for twenty or thirty days and nights; new pine knots being substituted when one wore out. During the contest there was no fighting or drinking; after the contest came the feast and the refreshments. In the spring they had what they termed "the race of the roosters". Roosters would be buried with exception of the heads in sand some ten feet apart. Men on horses would race and the first to reach the end with a live rooster won the contest. It was hard to snatch from on horseback one of these dodging roosters and there was no turning back, so the riders would try to snatch a rooster from a lucky competitor; it is easy to imagine the excitement of such a race.

In 1875 Thatcher had his first job and that was blacking boots and selling newspapers in Colorado Springs. It was during this time that three men: Jefferies, afterwards U.S. Marshall in Denver, "Diamond S. Doc" and Bill Hall staged a liquor celebration on the streets. (At this time there was a reform editor of the Colorado Springs Gazette and he gave them quite a write-up. Thatcher went over to sell these men a paper the following day and when they saw what it contained they bought all of his papers. Not content with this they paid a visit to the printing office, secured the type and scattered it over main street. This put out of publication the Colorado Springs Gazette.)

When Thatcher was young man he used to visit frequently the Maxwell Ranch at Commaron. Maxwell used to have lots of money and gold dust. It has always been and still is a question where Maxwell got all of his money. It is a supposition that his men got the gold dust from the old Astez Mine; if this is so then he or his men were the first to discover gold in this section of the country. Thatcher used to visit the ranch to participate in the races and try to get some easy money. In the evenings he would often heat tallow, stick a wick in it, and this furnished the light for the gamblers to gamble by. It was his duty to see that the lights did not go out, and if the game was real good he would make as much as \$25 in one evening.

In these poker games it was a custom that a man who was winning could not drop out of the game unless it broke up. In the winter of '75-'76 Thatcher was doing his customary bit by keeping the tallow light going for a game in which sat sat: Zan Hicklin, George Thompson, Thornhill, and an "English Dude." Hicklin was some six hundred dollars ahead and was seeking a way to break the game up. The "English Dude" was all "dolloed up" with a stiff white shirt, shining boots, and he was really a model of what the well dressed man should wear. Hicklin on the contrary was not so well dressed and chewing a huge wad of tobacco. First he spit on the Englishman's boots, but this did not provoke an argument and when Hicklin won another hundred dollars he spit on the Englishman's shirt; words followed with the result that Hicklin was challenged to a fight. Since it was Hicklin's right to choose the weapons, time, and place, he made a very unique choice: Bows and arrows at

sunrise the following morning on the public square of Taos, New Mexico. The next morning the Englishman was not to be found, but Hicklin had successfully brought to the conclusion the poker game and he was the winner in a large way to the sum of \$750.)

In the spring of 1876 Mr. Thatcher went along with the outfit belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson for catching wild horses. They had several wagons and three domestic stallions in thier outfit. They were in the region of Rocky Ford and they had their corral on the Arkansas River near Fowler, Colorado. Wild horses run in bunches with one stallion to fifteen or twenty mares. Whenever two such groups would come together the stallions would stage a fierce fight and the winner would take over both groups of mares. Wild horses always stay in one region. Mr. Johnson, who was from Texas, would start out by placing red flags at the watering places to frighten the horses away. By slowly driving his teams he would soon be following a group of two or three hundred wild horses; whenever the wild stallions would meet he would shoot them with his rifle. The domestic stallions were allowed to run with the mares and these wild mares soon became very tame and easy to drive.

They corralled these marexs at their corrals near Fowler, and cut a leader in their knees so that they could not get away. The young colts became rather tame in the end, but the geldings, which were of most value on the market, they clogged, which was to tie a stick on one of their front legs with a piece of rawhide so they could not run. Mr. Thatcher's pay for this work was a chestnut sorrel mare. He maintains that the late (F.G. Blom has spoken of catching wild horses in the same manner.)

William Thatcher

In the summer of 1876 Thatcher and Bill Squires started to the Centennial in New Orleans. On their way they met Dave Poole, a member of Quantrell's gang, who had settled on the "dry Cimmaron" in the "Neutral Strip", now a part of Oklahoma.

They visited Charlie Boggs at his home some sixty miles north of Clayton, New Mexico. It was there that Mr. Thatcher met

the children of Kit Carson:

Kit Carson Jr. deceased

Charles Carson, now living near La Junta, Colorado
one daughter- married in 1889 to Bill Squires..

This marriage of Kit Carson's daughter to Bill Squires took place in Clayton, New Mexico at the home of George Bushnell who had married a daughter of Charlie Boggs. Squires was a barber at this time in Clayton. Later he was confined to the asylum in Pueblo. His folks had come from Missouri; his father killed by the Indians, and his mother accidentally killed herself in Pueblo. Mrs Bill Squires died in Trinidad.

From the Boggs' ranch Thatcher and Squires went on into Texas and met three fellows on the Canadian River: Big Bradshaw, John Chambers, and "Fuzzy" Dick. These fellows took their ponies including the chestnut Sorrel mare of Thatcher's and left them stranded.

They were lucky enough to meet up with a wagon train and they finally reached Dodge City, Kansas; and this was the closest they came to New Orleans. Bat Masterson was a young fellow with the train; Ben Springer was hunting buffalo; and the outfit was owned by Bill Booth. Thatcher's job was to see that the buffalo meat did not get wet. (Flies will never blow buffalo meat as long as it is dry, for a heavy crust forms over the meat sometimes to a depth of an half an inch. They took

William Thatcher

twelve wagons of buffalo and horse meat into Dodge City, Kansas.

In the summer of 1875 Las Animas County as well as northern New Mexico was visited with a grasshopper plague. The grasshoppers were so thick that days at a time they completely hid the sun and moon from view. They ate all the vegetation and the bark off the trees. The rivers were so full of dead hoppers that they looked like beds of mud rather than water.

In the summer of 1876 the grasshopper plague was followed by one of blackbirds in just as great numbers and again the farmers did not harvest any crops for as fast as they were sown the birds would dig up and eat the seed. They roosted in cottonwood tree and the manure was a foot deep under these trees. Hawks followed the blackbirds and since the state was paying a bounty of 25¢ a head for those of the hawks it was an easy way to make some money, but as a result there was quite a bit of graft in the offices of the various county clerks. Mr. Morgan of Pueblo got in trouble on this account.

(During 1877 and 1878 Mr. Thatcher worked for Jack Armstrong, commonly known as "Mormon Jack", on his ranch on the Apishipa. There was a canyon here and Armstrong had it fenced off. He used to cut off from passing herds five or six cattle at a time until he had a sizeable herd of his own. Mr. Armstrong's people had come from Scotland to St. Louis. His father died in Simlud here.

William Thatcher

Mr. Armstrong together with his mother and two sisters joined the first group of Mormons to come to Salt Lake City, Utah.) The second year they were in Salt Lake City the crickets destroyed all their crops. Everyone was told to pray and they prayed; relief came in the form of seagulls who ate all the crickets. Today you can see the image of a seagull on their temple in Salt Lake City.

Although Mr. Armstrong did not practice our conception of what was right, he prayed every morning and believed that this made him a very religious and pious man.

Espinosa, a noted Mexican outlaw, had his headquarters at the head of St. Charles River- ^{Sp} Mesa's Hole. There is a *Mace's* resort place here now, and the town is Beaulah, Colorado. Armstrong met this outlaw on the Apishipa and they fought with knives until both were ready to drop. (In their fight a cactus bush came between them and a rattlesnake crawled out of the bush; they separated in a hurry. The outlaw got on his horse and fled; Armstrong crawled a short distance and was found by some engineers. This is how Rattlesnake Noose received its name. The outlaw was met by a soldier, Tobin, from Fort Garland and was killed by him since there was a price on Espinosa's head.

One time when Armstrong was stealing some mules from Fort Lyons he shot a soldier by the name of Diablo through the legs and Diablo lost his legs as a result. After this Diablo with his wooden stumps climbed on a burrow and started his search for Mormon Jack. In his search Diablo killed three men and spent most of his life in the penitentiary at Canon City.

William Thatcher

He was let out several times but each time was sent back before he found Mormon Jack Armstrong. (Mormon Jack died in Walsenbugh at the home of Tom Griffith and left an estate of \$25,000 which for want of heirs went to Pueblo County.

In 1879 the Santa Fe and the Denver and the Rio Grande railroads were quarrelling over the right of way over the Raton Pass and in the Grand Canon. Thatcher cooked for a bunch of "hired gunmen" near Rifle, Colorado. Here it was his fortune to meet two of the men who had taken his chestnut sorrel mare on the Canadien River in 1876. He did not get his horse back but they did pay him for it.

The brother-in-law of Sam Doss was Jim Hunt. Doss had a half-breed negro working for him who was a very fast runner. Hunt had a fast Mexican and so they arranged a race between the pair and quite a sizeable wager was made. In the meantime the negro had agreed with Hunt to throw the race and to escape on a horse which he would have ready when he finished the hundred yards race. Doss "spiked" this by appearing with a shotgun and telling the negro, "You beat that damn Mexican or I will let you have this." Needless to say the negro won the race and Doss his wager.

In 1880 Thatcher was in Las Animas, Colorado when Clay Allison and his brother, John, visited the saloon and dance hall of the town. Clay was standing at the bar, back of which was a large mirror, when he saw in the mirror the constable entering with a shotgun. He fired over his shoulder and killed him, but as the shotgun hit the floor it went off shooting John Allison in the back with buckshot. Frank Curtis, now a

William Thatcher

resident of Trinidad, was locked in the jail to take care of John Allison, but Clay Allison had already fled.

George Mason, a half-breed Mexican, was the only man ever to arrest Clay Allison. He had a buckboard and team when he drove up in front of Prower's store in Las Animas, Colorado. The people were giving him their sympathy, and asked him if he was going to take anyone with him. He replied, "Yes, I am going to take that kid there (meaning Thatcher) to drive the team back to town."

They went out to the ranch where they met Clay Allison. Mason asked him, "Are you ready to go?"

"No, you can't take me." replied Allison.

"You had better come along. The kid here will drive the team back if I don't go."

"I'll go but I am not going to give up my two guns."

So Allison went back with Mason and was lodged at the Las Animas jail with his guns still in his possession. He was tried for killing the constable and acquitted.

One time at Endive, New Mexico where Clay had gone to buy some cattle he found Bob Coates raising a little "hell" in the saloon, such as shooting the heels off the women's shoes. Coates asked Allison to drink with him, and raved about the "big, bad man". When the drinks came Allison threw his in Coate's face and shot him. Thatcher did not see this, but he knew Coates well and can vouch for the veracity of this version of the affair.

William Thatcher

(Baca Killing in 1880. ^{Arthur} ~~Audrey~~ Sparks was the other sheep rancher connected in the killing of Juan Pedro Baca and his uncle Sabino Gonzales. The ranch where the killing took place is known as the Smith Ranch. Sparks was from Missouri. He was acquitted in the trial at Pueblo. He accused Baca of cutting off the earmarks which identified the owner of the sheep. After the trial Sparks left this part of the country and was never heard of again.) Although Mr. Thatcher met his brother some years later in Texas.

Mr. Thatcher witnessed (the Hibbard Hanging in 1885 which was the last legal hanging in Las Animas County. The records in the clerk's office of the county court prove that Juan Vigil was sheriff and Dave Moore the deputy in charge of the hanging. According to Mr. Thatcher Pug Lewis tied Hibbard's feet; Johnny Moss tied his hands; Dave Moore put on the mask and Billy Hunn cut the rope. Hibbard didn't make a speech as some have claimed.)

Mr. Thatcher remembers that the coal from the old Riffenber mine was sent down on a track running down Convent Street to the dump yard next to the old city water works. When these cars came down at a swift speed traffic had to take care of itself. The old Bloom mine was at the head of Grant Ave. of Trinidad.

In 1885 Thatcher was working for Harry Grets on the Cimmaron triangle-bar ranch where Folsom, New Mexico now is. There was a group of outlaws who used to cause quite a bit of trouble on their spree days in Raton. Among them were Dick Rogers, the leader, John Curry, Bill South, Bill Stitsen, and

William Thatcher

Red River Tom. Sheriff John Hexionball decided to catch them when they returned from town to get their horses which they stationed in a graveyard, but Dick Rogers fooled him and shot him in the leg, which leg he afterwards lost. Then the chase started. Mr. Thatcher tells that one night the outlaws would stop at the Triangle-Bar Ranch, spend the night, feed their horses, clean the stables and make their beds before they left; the next night the sheriff's posse would stop, but in contrast they would leave a mess behind them. This game of hide and seek continued for about three months.

Finally one Saturday night Rogers and his gang dropped in Raton, rounded up the city marshall, deputy sheriff and a bunch loafing around the saloons and drove them afoot over the Raton hill into Starkville. Rogers then gave himself up to trial for shooting Sheriff Hexionball in the leg and was acquitted.

Later when Red River Tom and Bill Stitsen were in jail at Springer, New Mexico, Dick Rogers and John Currey attempted to release them but were fired upon by Jesse Lea, a deputy marshall killing both of them.

(Mr. William Thatcher was united in marriage to Miss Georgia Swatzell on Friday, January 13, 1896. This marriage took place in a brick house still standing at 623 Tillotsen Ave.

Trinidad, Colorado. From this union three children were born:
Lois, Mrs. Dorn- residing at Kit Carson Museum on East Main street, Trinidad

Walter, deceased
Jess, 309 Oak Street, Trinidad- Employee of Ligget, Meyers Tobacco Company.

William Thatcher

(The Prairie Cattle Company had the first telephone line in Las Animas County and northern New Mexico. It extended from Trinidad, through Branson, Emory Gap, to the J.J. Ranch, Cross-L ranch and Beta ranch. Bill Metcalfe built this line in 1881. Mrs. Boyle ran the office in Trinidad.)

In 1886 Thatcher went to work at the Cross-L Ranch, this was a part of the Prairie Cattle Company. The round-up started at Tuscosa Texas on the Candadien River. In this year there was no rain until the middle of August and cattle died by the hundreds for want of green grass and water. (The Prairie Cattle Company was owned by a Scottish Syndicate. Green was the purchasing agent. Scott was the first manager, and then in succession Col. R.H. Head, Todd, and Murdo McKenzie, now of Trinidad, were managers.)

During this dry year cowboys rode the range everyday to report the condition of the cattle and water supply. The route led from Currumpaw Springs to Cottonwood Tanks, Liberty, New Mexico, Ft. Bascom N.M., Ring Cove Colorado on the Ute Creek, Tjeras, and Beta Ranch where the report was telephoned to Trinidad and from here cabled to Scotland.

The Cross-L ranch was purchased by the Prairie Cattle Company in 1881. Bill Arthur ran the freight wagon from Trinidad to the ranch. At one time he picked up what he thought was a young dude on the streets of Trinidad, and took him along to take care of the 'onory mule team. At the ranch there was what was known as the "white house" where the general foreman, Eugene Grubb and his wife stayed, and a bunkhouse for the cowboys.

William Thatcher

Riley Brooks, Henry Tiel, and Jeff Woods decided to play a practical joke on this "greenhorn." They told him to enter the "whitehouse" go upstairs and make himself at home in room #5 which happened to be the room of Mrs. Grubb. When she returned from a ride she found the young man asleep on her bed. Of course she read to him the riot act. Everyone had a good laugh including the "dude". However he had a derby hat which the boys decided to shoot through with holes; he objected and said that a joke was a joke but there was no sense in ruining a good hat. At this Henry Tiel started shooting at his feet, and this "greenhorn" reached in his vest, pulled out a pistol, and shot Tiel dead.

Dishrag Camp is twenty-five miles from Des Moines, New Mexico on the Currumpaw Creek. How it got its name makes a good story. Magill was the Mexican cook for the outfit from the Cross-L Ranch. A cowboy by the name of Brown had a sore-back horse and he took the wash pan and one of the cook's dishrags to wash the back of the horse off. The cook raised a howl of protest and Brown started to strike him with a single tree when the cook shot him through the nose. From that day he was known as "Lucky" Brown and the camp as "Dishrag."

Mr. Thatcher's father and brother came to Pueblo in 18⁷⁶ 76. His father planted the first fruit trees in Grand Junction, Colorado. For awhile he and his brother worked for a logging outfit putting logs in the Arkansas River. The mill was at Great Bend, Kansas. For months at a time Mr. Thatcher says that the river was completely full of logs traveling to this huge mill. Mr. Thatcher's Brother now resides in Houston, Texas.

William Thatcher

(For ten years 1904-1914 Mr. Thatcher was marshall for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Tobasco, Colorado. He claims that beyond a doubt that this was the toughest place within the boundaries of the U.S.A.) He never was hurt and he never hurt any body.

The first Automobile in Trinidad was owned by W.L. Pierce of the Pierce Lumber Co. of Trinidad. It was in 1904 and an one-cylinder Oldsmobile. In the same year Albert Jeffries brought the same kind of car from Denver. Frank Caldwell had the third car and then N.W. Fisher. These old oldsmobiles resembled a buckboard with a motorcycle motor back of the seat. Frank N. Gooden, now a barber in Trinidad, ran the first service car or taxi in 1908 and 1909. It was a Ford and he paid \$850 for it.

Thatcher

Spring 78

Mr. had one experience with a posse and since it was not so comfortable he refused to go any more. There was a report that some men were ^aslaughtering cattle for beef on the Al Poke Ranch where La Junta, Colorado now is. Since the cattle they were selling were stolen, a posse was formed to investigate. Thatcher at this time was working for Tom Galbraith who had a ranch on the Arkansas River below Fowler, Colorado. Tom Galbraith, his brother-in-law Fred Switzer, Dutch Bill and two other men beside Thatcher formed the posse. When they got there they could not find the men, and decided to look into an old well present to see if any hides were dumped in there.

William Thatcher

Since Thatcher was young and small he was lowered into the well; then shooting started from the brow of a nearby hill and the posse fled leaving Thatcher in the well with no way to get out. The shooting occurred at noon and by nitefall the lack of food had ruined young Thatcher's disposition. Luckily the men who had driven off the posse noticed that when they fled they took one horse without a rider, and came to investigate. They found Thatcher in the well and pulled him out. They gave him food and a mare to ride home on. Thatcher returned to Galbraith's ranch and promptly quit his job the following morning.

January 17, 1934. I certify that the above record of my conversations is correct and that the facts are true to the best of my knowledge and memory.



William Thatcher
215 Strong Ave.
Trinidad, Colorado.

273
272

A. K. Richardson Doe $\frac{259}{27}$

MR. AND MRS. TIM HENERSON, PIONEER
RESIDENTS OBSERVE GOLDEN WEDDING
ANNIVERSARY—WERE MARRIED IN 1884

Jan 15/1934



Mr. and Mrs. Tim Henerson, the newlyweds of 1884.
Their wedding picture. Today the Henersons celebrated
their golden anniversary.

A pioneer Trinidad couple, so-journers in wedlock for half a century today quietly observe their golden wedding anniversary. Mr. and Mrs. Tim Henerson were married 50 years ago—on January 15, 1884.

The wedding of Tim Henerson, cowman, and Miss Sallie M. Warren of pioneer family, at the Warren homestead in the Sunflower Valley 50 years ago was considerable of an event of the period and was duly described in detail in the newspapers of that time. Tim Henerson was smiling today and looking back happily to the night friends came from far and near to see the wedding.

Tim Henerson is one of the few surviving old cattlemen of the early days when herds ranged everywhere. He had followed the

old roundup trails for years and years, and back in the late 80's also he had become a hotel man, had taken charge of the old U. S. hotel at East Main and Maple St., long since destroyed by fire. Tim has lived in this community since 1871.

Grizzled old cowman, some call him now, a fine old pioneer citizen, and his wife who shared the happy nuptial event of half a century ago, is pioneer as much as he, and they are hale and hearty today on their golden wedding anniversary.

Tim Henerson was born in Chicago in 1851. As a lad of seven or eight years he sold newspapers in Chicago, and once he had heard Abraham Lincoln, the Civil war president, deliver a campaign address from the porch of the Old Tremont House there. He has a rather dim memory of Lincoln and how he looked then to a young boy. Henerson as a boy also had seen the celebrated actor John Wilkes Booth, the man who was in 1865 to take the life of Presi-

dent Lincoln at Ford's theatre at Washington.

Henerson had come west in 1870 and engaged himself in this part of the country in 1871 as a cowhand. He was with ranches for years and later come to own and run his own cattle. Retired for some years, Tim Henerson still gets around a lot, and is always on deck at the Kit Carson Round-ups. Tim is one of the few real cowmen left in this community—the kind of cowmen who learned the business in the saddle rather than in an automobile.

Friends everywhere are congratulating the Henersons today on their golden wedding anniversary.

274

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. TIM HENERSON - 506 Prospect St. Trinidad, Colo.
Taken by A.K. Richeson

Mrs. Henerson was a small girl of six years when her parents, the Warrens, came to southern Colorado in the fall of 1870. The Warren family hired passage in a wagon from Dodge City, Kansas to Pueblo, where they first settled 12 miles northeast of Pueblo. In 1876 the Warren family moved on the Dry Cimmaron and two years later they settled on the old Fisher place on the Purgatoire River in Las Animas County. Her husband came to Colorado in 1870 and is one of the few remaining cowmen who learned their trade in the saddle rather than in an automobile.

Mrs. Henerson's father was Mr. M.V. Warren, born in Lafayette county, Missouri; her mother was Laura E. Rucker Warren. Mrs. Henerson was born near Kansas City, Missouri on February 19, 1864. The other children of the Warren family were:

- David Warren - living at Pueblo, Colorado
- George Warren
- Lee Warren - deceased
- Ida Warren - a teacher in Arizona (Mrs. F. E. Van Kirk)
- Mattie Warren - who married Robert Fridel
- Willis Warren - Phoenix, Arizona
- Bertram Warren - living in Wyoming
- Lulu Warren - living in California
- Hedrick Warren - Living in Arizona

For two years The Warren family lived on the Dry Cimmaron, or the neutral strip, which is now part of Oklahoma. Here Mr. Warren had a large ranch. Among the families prominent in that region then, 1876-1878 were Moore, Burns, Wilcox, Sayre, and Hall brothers. When Mr. Warren and his family lived in Las Animas county he was in the cattle business and was a pioneer stockman, a quiet man, and although a Democrat did not take an active part in the county politics. In 1889 He moved to Arizona for his health, where he died on June 11, 1910.

Mrs. Tim Henerson

Miss Sallie M. Warren and Tim Henerson were united in marriage at the Warren homestead in the Sunflower Valley January 15th, 1884. From this union were born four children:

- Paul W. Henerson - Living near Thatcher, Colorado
- Mrs. Laura H. Taylor - north of Denver
- Louise - Mrs. Oscar Danielson, Trinidad, Colorado
- Marie - Mrs. Monroe, Thatcher, Colorado

The late Senator S.W. De Busk performed the marriage ceremony uniting this couple in holy wedlock.

Tim Henerson was born in Chicago, Illinois October 16th 1851. His mother died when he was four and at the age of seven he was shining shoes and selling papers on the streets of Chicago. A little later he extended his paper selling to the boats that ran on the Great Lakes. In this way he traveled on all these mighty waters, visiting places on the St. Lawrence and in Canada as well as visiting the big American cities of that period which were situated on these waterways.

When he was about nine, two country politicians came to Chicago to try to gain votes in their fight to represent Illinois in the United States Senate. As a young newsboy on the streets of that growing metropolis, Tim, saw the man who was to become the Great American and one of the great men of all times - Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln and Stephen Douglas made speeches from the porch of the Tremont Hotel on the corner of Randolph and State Streets when Chicago was still a small shipping point on Lake Michigan and had but two railroads.

Tim Henerson again saw the Great American as he lay in state in the court house in Chicago, after his assassination.

Mrs. Tim Henerson

Henerson had worked around the Crosby Opera House in Chicago as a lad and had many times seen Wilkes Booth in his presentations there. He tells of a story current at that time. Booth's brothers who lived in Chicago asked for the body of Lincoln's assassin but their request was refused and the body was reported to have been thrown into the depths of the sea so that there should be no more remembrance of the wretch who slew the great Emancipator.

When Henerson was about nineteen he left his birthplace and went to St. Louis where he worked at odd jobs for awhile. When the Ft. Scott and Gulf R.R. was started he got the job of carrying water with them, later going to Kansas City and Ft. Leavenworth. While on this job he heard talk of great discoveries of gold in Colorado and lured on by these reports he hopped a freight on the Kansas and Pacific Railroad, the only road running thru to Denver at that time, and so he came to Colorado.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad was building a narrow gauge to Black Hawk, when young Henerson arrived in Denver; so he got a job with them. This was in 1871.

The road between Denver and southern Colorado was then called the Goodnight Trail, after Col. Goodnight, a big cattle owner of the period, who drove over this trail immense herds of cattle. Inspired by the thought of a fortune that might be made in the cattle industry, Henerson bought a horse and saddle and headed south on the Goodnight Trail. He passed through El Moro and crossed the Raton Pass; finally arriving at the Cross-L Ranch on the Cimarron - owned by the Hall brothers. Not finding work there he went down

Mrs. Tim Henerson

to where a roundup was in progress near the 101 Ranch on the Cimarron where obtained a job from W.T. Burns, one time sheriff of Trinidad. This was in the famous neutral strip, known as no man's land.

While working there for Burns two heavily armed cowboys arrived one day at Henerson's camp and put up over night with the Miller boys who were working for him. When they left Henerson was informed that he had been entertaining Frank and Jessie James, who were hiding out in the neutral strip and had been staying with Dave Poole.

In the spring of 1883 Dan L. Taylor, Charlie Poitrey, Sam Pawley, and Tim Henerson went to Old Mexico near Brownsville, Texas to buy cattle. Being unable to get any cattle Taylor and Poitrey returned while Pawley and Henerson crossed over into Mexico to get some horses. They changed their American money into Mexican silver and it weighed so much that they had to place this silver money in gunny sack and hire an express wagon to cart it for them. They bought 550 head of horses, swam them across the Rio Grande, near Brownsville on March 5th, 1883 and drove them a distance of 1300 miles to Trinidad, arriving here on July 15th of the same year. Henerson bought out Pawley and part of the horses he sold and the remainder he traded for a ranch below Trinidad on the Purgatoire.)

(As late as 1890 all the plains were open range. Many had herds of 2000 to 5000 head of cattle, worth from fifteen to twenty dollars a head when he came and rising in value gradually through the years.)

Mrs. Tim Henerson

In 1887 the Henersons moved into Trinidad and Mr. Henerson with Frank Putman leased from F.D. Wight the United States Hotel formerly operated by Gavett and Page. At the same time Henerson was operating the hotel his partner was running the Bank Exchange saloon. While he was running the hotel, the C. & S. Railroad came to Trinidad. John Roosa took over the hotel from him in 1889 when he bought the Weaver Ranch below Trinidad. and moved there with his family.

February 6, 1934. I certify that the facts that Mrs. Richeson has recounted are accurate to the best of my memory.

Mrs. Tim Henerson
506 Prospect Street
Trinidad, Colorado

Mrs W. H. Henerson

Dr. John Grass, a pioneer physician of Trinidad, comes from a family prominent in the pioneer development of the United States, beginning in Indiana and extending westward. His grandfather was a member of the constitutional convention for the State of Indiana. His father worked with Lincoln on a river boat, and Lincoln stayed for a short time in the Grass home. Dr. Grass's father says at that time Lincoln was a studious young man, studying by the light of the fireplace until two o'clock in the morning.

Dr. John Grass ran away from home to enlist in the Union army during the Civil War. It was his misfortune to first enlist in the company of an uncle who sent him home. Later he ran away and enlisted in the Fifth Illinois Calvary, and today he is the only living member of that company. He served for two years as a private.

He attended Rush Medical College of the University of Chicago and graduated from there in 1873. It was this year that the great Chicago fire occurred and he was one of 400 who aroused the people from their sleep in order that they might escape from this great calamity. He remembers that the fire started on the south side and during a great windstorm.

He first set up practice in Independence, Kansas. While here he sent a patient, J.M. Johns, an attorney to Trinidad for his health. This friend and patient of his sent word to Dr. Grass that Trinidad was a growing town and would be a good place for him to develop a lucrative practice.

Dr. Grass came to Trinidad in 1881 and spent thirty-five years in practice in this city. Dr. Grass had an active part in the

Dr. John Grass

growth of this city. His politics were Republican and he remembers many a skirmish with his medical Colleague, Dr. M. Beshoar, who was active and prominent in the affairs of the Democratic party in Las Animas County.

(Dr. Grass was a member of the nominating convention in Philadelphia when McKinley was renominated for President and Theodore Roosevelt, for the vice presidency on the Republican ticket. The ticket was successful. During the following year Roosevelt made a trip to the west coast and passed through Trinidad; it was Dr. Grass's pleasure to introduce him for a short address. He introduced Roosevelt as a "man whom we have all read about, know of, love, and whom one day the people will elect to the White House." This was copied in all the leading dailies but none dreamed that in 1901 he would succeed McKinley who was shot by an assassin's bullet. There were some ten thousand people of Las Animas County to welcome Roosevelt at Trinidad.)

Dr. Grass remembers Senator Barela who was termed the "perpetual senator" from the Fourth Senatorial District. He states for a long time that Senator Barela was a member of the Democratic party but in later years he switched to the Republican party where he was continued as Senator from Las Animas County.

Dr. Grass remembers George Simpson very well and states that on several occasions Mr. Simpson told him of his experiences when hiding in the cave on Simpson's Rest to avoid the Indians. Dr. Grass maintains that this is no legend but an actual fact.

Dr. John Grass

Dr. Grass states on good authority that the story of Uncle Dick Wootton moving the north boundary stone of the Maxwell Grant to just north of the city limits of Starkville, Colorado to be true.

When Dr. Grass retired from active practice of medicine in 1906 he was made state chairman of the Republican Party; this position he filled for four years. He also took an active interest in the preservation of our forests. During the late '80's or early '90's a law was passed by the state legislature setting aside the 16th and 36th section out of each township for the use of the public schools. The mineral and other wealth to go for their support.

He has long been active in the Colorado State Forestry Association with Headquarters in Denver at 5059 Osceola Street. He is now vice-president and P.L. Clarke is secretary-treasurer.

For a long time Dr. Grass was connected with one of the early drugstores of Trinidad in the Old Opera House Block and known as the Opera House Drug Store. Dan Winger and the brother of George Hausman did the actual managing. Dr. Grass gave George Hausman his start by sending him to pharmacy school. At present George Hausman is the owner of the Hausman Drug Company operating three drugstores and a wholesale business in Trinidad.

Dr. Grass was married in 1876 to Miss Nola Josephine Wells who came from Kentucky. From this union three children were born:

- Anna Louise- Mrs. D. Eckhart, deceased
- Mary- Mrs. B.A. Rhodes residing in Trinidad
- Nola Josephine- Mrs. Dr. W.H. Hawley, 2116 E. Fourth St. Denver

Dr. Grass has written a flag ritual for the schools which is used in the Denver, Seattle and Phoenix school. A copy is enclosed.

INTERVIEW WITH J. PRESTON DUNLAVY -Trinidad, Colorado
Taken by A.K. Richeson

282

Feb 7-1934

Doc 359
29

Mr. J. P. Dunlavy first came to Trinidad and Las Animas County in 1883, but there have been members of the Dunlavy family here since 1881 when Forest E. Dunlavy, present county treasurer of Las Animas County and his sister, Mrs. Lacky, came to Trinidad. The family has contributed several democratic political leaders to the county. For a long time Frank was the ^{county} treasurer, and Price was ^{Dunlavy} mayor of Trinidad when the Kit Carson Statue was dedicated and the park given to the city, by Dan L. Taylor, ex-mayor.

Preston is now working the county treasurer's office with his brother and is engaged in some promotion work on west Main street of Trinidad. That project is close to his heart and he hopes to see the time when that will be one of the nicest and busiest sections of Trinidad, the leading city in southern Colorado.

J.P. Dunlavy was born September 3rd, 1866 in Schulyer County, Illinois. His father was Amos Preston Dunlavy, the son of John Dunlavy who, ~~was~~ an orphan, was bound out to a Quaker family in Pennsylvania. The wife of A. P. Dunlavy was Miss Jennie A. Snodgrass of Johnstown, Penn. before her marriage to Amos. P. Dunlavy.

From this union there were 11 children to reach maturity and all have lived in and made their contribution to the development of Trinidad and Las Animas County. They are listed below:

- (Forest E. Dunlavy - now Treasurer of Las Animas County and operating a mercantile business at Hoehne, Colorado)
- J. Preston " - employed in the County Treasurer's office.
- (Price " - deceased, Mayor of Trinidad in 1913, during the coal strike.)
- " " - Living in Los Angeles
- Wilbur " - deceased.
- Melvin " - deceased.

J. Preston Dunlavy

- Mrs. Lacky - deceased
Mrs. Hudson - Bremerton, Washington
Mrs. John Marty - wife of former sheriff of Las Animas County and
residing at 919 Nevada Ave., Trinidad, Colorado
Mrs. Foster - Denver, Colorado
Mrs. Ramey - Deceased.

Preston, as a young man of eighteen years, with the remainder of the Dunlavy family came to Trinidad in 1882. He attended the Rice school founded by Rev. E.J. Rice of the Methodist Church and whose wife was teaching in the school then. The years he attended were '87 '88 and '89. Mr. Fred Dick had come from the east to be principal of the school. He was succeeded by Mr. Butler when he became Supt. of Public Instruction for the state of Colorado. Mr. Dick was instrumental in bringing several teachers from New York and the east for the Rice School. Among whom were Miss Bessie Beech Johnson, afterwards the wife of Dr. D.G. Thompson who died only recently; Cary Bronell; Cristobel Camel; Lottie Abbott; and Mrs. Irene James Radford; and also Carolyn Morganstern a teacher now in Denver.

He remembers that for text-books he used Miles, Textbook of Arithmetic; Ray's, Higher Arithmetic; and Steele's Elementary Sciences. Among his classmates were Mrs. Eli Jeffries, Bertha Hard Castle, Amy Hard Castle, Ludwig Straus, and Ed Schornherst. The diplomas were signed by F.G. Bloom, Elijah Brigham, and L.H. Turner.

After receiving his diploma from the Rice School he attended the University of Northern Indiana, then located at Valipariso, Indiana. He pursued a scientific course, receiving a B.S. degree; also he took a short law course including shorthand. He finished here in '92 and stopped long enough at Chicago to see the World Fair Buildings under construction before coming to Denver where he worked in the law office of Belford and Marsh.

J. Prest on Dunlavy

Forest Elmer Dunlavy, the eldest of the boys, was a natural servant of the public and a born merchant. He first worked for Cooke and Davis. An interesting thing was that Cooke declared that he never would put electricity in his home until he had finished fifty years of service with his kerosene lamps; he kept his word. He died only recently.

All of the Dunlavy stores were on the west side of Commercial Street and in the block next to the Purgatoire River.

Anderson and Dunlavy - 1887

Dunlavy and Wade

Dunlavy and Wardenburg

Dunlavy Brothers - Operated by F.E., J.P., and Price until 1900.

The Dunlavy Brothers sold out to the Colorado Supply Co. in 1900;

Elmer took the management of the wholesale business and Price the retail business of the Colorado Supply Co. in Trinidad. Preston

collected accounts for the departed firm of Dunlavy Brothers until 1902.

Businesses in Trinidad in the period of 1883 to 1888.

1. Groceries and provisions and general merchandise.
Cooke and Davis - Cooke in El Moro and Davis in Trinidad.
operated stage station from Trinidad to Denver location, where Blue Parrott Inn now is in Trinidad.
J.J. Salazar - location, where Big Four junk shop now is on west Main Street.

Vigori

D. Gottlieb - where Zimmerman Drug Store now is.

Forbes Bridge Co.

John Sherman

Jaffa Brothers - Opera House Block

H. Biernbaum

Eisele and Gerardi - grocers and bakers, where Candyland was.

Rankin

A. Neigro

Hammerslough and Debris

P. Leon

2. Hides and wool.
Krille and Nichols - below Hotel Toltem, Krill an early mayor.
J.J. Salazar

J. Preston Dunlavy

3. Wholesale Liquor business.
J. Sanders - Commercial Street
Simon Sanders - west Main Street
H.E. Mulnix - afterwards Sec. of State about 1900
Ed. Schaeffer
4. Bakers
George Stracy
5. Saddlery
F. Burkhardt
Nash-Hughes
6. Livery Stables
Charley Poitrey - where Columbian Hotel now stands.
Fred Keihl
Webb Brown - livery and stage station.
7. Blacksmiths
Ted Baldwin
P.G. McMartin
8. Butchers
E. S. Bell and John Beber
Steve Jeanin
Charlie Hungerford
Bill Garber - (still living)
Tony Delabar
Clem Hardwick
9. Jewelry and music
Motto Brothers
C.H. Bartlett
J.P.M. Butler - daughter married Bob Hunt son of ex-governor Hunt.
10. Hardware
Billy Mc Cumber
E.J. Post
George Hammond
11. Furniture
Arish
L.H. Turner and Son
12. Men's Furnishings
A.A. Goldsmith
Straus
13. Lumber
Hughes Bros. - then Hughes Bros. and Davis-now O.L. Davis Lumber Co.
Newton Lumber Co.
14. R.G. Sipe Undertaking Parlors.
15. Continental Oil Co. - Billy McCombs, agent

J. Preston Dunlavy

16. Hotels

Trinidad Hotel
Riffenberg Hotel- later United States Hotel
Scandinavian Hotel- then Southern Hotel - now Corinado Hotel
Grand Union Hotel - now Columbian Hotel

17. Real Estate Dealers

C.B. Treat
Terry
Bace
R.B. Holsworth, agent for Maxwell Land Grant
R.L. Wooton Jr.
E. L. Brigham
Merath Brothers
Shyrock
F.A. Williams

18. Bankers

Collier
George R. Swallow
F. G. Bloom
F.D. Wight
Lonnie Horn

19. Surveyors

E.B. Sopris
M. Cavalier - married a daughter of George Simpson
Ed. Bright
Zachery Taylor

20. Doctors

S.C. De Lapp
John Grass
Huntley
D.G. Thompson
Chapman
Harbison
M. Beshoar
Funk
Max Palmer
Cushing
Owen
South
Brown

21. Lawyers

A.C. Mc Chesny
R.C. Yeaman
Caldwell Yeaman
Martin
A.W. Archibald
Ebenezer Archibald
Fred Archibald

J. Preston Dunlavy

21 Lawyers (Continued)

- W. B. Morgan
- Abbott
- Tipton
- Boyles
- Jim Mc Keough
- J.M. Johns
- J. C. Gunter - ex-governor of Colorado
- J.J. Hendricks
- S.S. Wallace

22. Grist Mills.

- F. H. Bancroft
- Barnes Brothers
- Walsh
- Buster
- Storz. George
- Jake Beard

23. Drugstores

- Walter Dierdon
- Hausman and Hess

24. Commission merchants

- J.C. Coulson
- W.A. King
- E.T. Quilitch, feed and produce
- Bowen and Love - feed business

25. Cattle men

- R.C. Head- manager of Prarie Cattle Co.
- Warren- later " " " "
- Johnson " " " "
- Murdon McKenzie " " "
- Dan L. Taylor - son is Wesley L. Taylor, present county commissioner
- Samuel Doss
- Wilcox - worth a million at one time and could not read or write.
- Lonnie Horn
- W. A. Burnet - one time mayor of Trinidad
- Dr. Owen - had best grade of Herefords
- Dr. South
- A. Kady - sold out to St. Clair Johnson
- Grass and Wills
- Johnathan Darling
- W. T. Burns
- John Davis
- Claudius Hart
- Judge Salisbury
- Mosby Lee
- William Wilder
- F.G. Bloom
- Bud Monroe
- O.T. Clark - Sheriff during the 1903 and '04 coal strike
- Collins - Father of Mrs. Kitty Brighton
- George Thompson
- Tim Henerson

J. Preston Dunlavy

25. Cattle men (continued)
J.J. Cordova
Jose Benito
J.J. Salazar
Martinez
Torres - in Stonewall region
26. Frank Grassmonk made first bricks in Trinidad, below Linden Bridge
27. Ithamer Hague was the first plasterer.
28. Cy Bishop was the first painter
29. Hayes - a wagon maker
30. Dave Wilkins was for years the court Spanish Interpreter.
31. Stonemasons
Dave Henry
Demascio
Pellini
32. Preachers -
Father Monnecum- first Catholic Priest
Rev. Hawley- Presbyterian, and son Joe and Attorney in Trinidad.
Rev. Dodd - Presbyterian
E. J. Rice- pastor, first, North Methodist Church
Blackwood- " South Methodist Church
S.W. DeBusk- " first, South Methodist Church
Plested - pastor of North Methodist Church
33. Delos Chappel owned the first Trinidad Water Works which he later sold to the city. He operated the stonecutting works. He opened Gray Creek, Hastings, Delagua, and Ravenwood mines, and was an important man in the Victor American Fuel Company.

The first people in this region of the Purgatoire River Valley were of course the Indians; then came the Spanish- Americans. These two intermarried, and then came the Caucasian race, and people of this race intermarried with the Spanish, Indians, and the mixture of the two. Below is a list of men who married Spanish women with the family name of the woman where possible. Of course this list is by no means complete.

J. Preston Dunlavy

- Dave Wilkins
- Luis Kreeger - Senna
- Buster - Gurule
- SamtDoss
- W.R. Walker - Hunt, a half breed Spaniard
- George Simpson - Juanita Suaso
- Dobie Mike Calihern-Martinez
- Jake Beard - daughter of George Simpson and Juanita Suaso
- Gordon - " " " " " "
- Cavalier - " " " " " "
- A. W. Archibald " " " Felipe Baca
- Thomas Martin
- E.B. Sopris - Mrs. Skelly, widow of Cerian St. Vrain
- George Thompson - Mrs. Bent
- Flynn of Hoehne - Montoya
- Ithamer Hague
- Mose Jackson
- John Jackson
- Gray
- Sam Palley
- R.L. Wooton Jr.
- Fred Woolford - Garcia

(The original townsite for Trinidad was given by the United States Government. It was one mile in circumference and the people were given lots for the purpose of constructing business houses and homes. Dr. Owens was the trustee appointed by the government, and this was prior to 1876. E.B. Sopris was the surveyor and had in his possession plots showing widths and dimensions of the streets and alleys as well as the lots. It is common talk that he asked the city council \$10,000 for these maps. However, they refused and today a real mixup would ensue if these plots and maps were to come to light. There is a question today of many material things with reference to streets and alleys of the townsite proper.)

In 1887 the C. & S. Railroad in Colorado and the Ft. Worth & Denver in Texas were being built. They brought in hundreds of settlers who took up claims in what is now the eastern part of Las Animas County and part of Baca County. Among the prominent families coming

J. Preston Dunlavy

then and now here in the county were: Tipton, McHendrie, and Judge Hollenbeck. They took up lands under preemption timber and regular homestead claims. Periodically excursions were run by the Santa Fe Railroad bringing in people from Kansas and Missouri. Many came by wagon also. [This was during Cleveland's prominence in national life, and many towns were named after prominent Democrats and members of his cabinet: Lamar and Vilas still in existence as such. (There were towns, now extinct, by the names of Cleveland, Troy and Indianapolis.) Folsom, New Mexico was named after Cleveland's wife, a daughter of his law partner of former years. Folsom was originally called Madrid.]

(One-fourth of the land in the east part of Las Animas county was at one time plowed up and under cultivation. These farmers were not successful because they found the ordinary methods of farming and the seed not adaptable to this region; however in the boom times of 1890 they had mortgaged their lands for above their worth. By 1902 Mr. Dunlavy says that he could have bought any amount of this land for 25¢ an acre.)

(Sheep were also raised in large numbers in the eastern part of the county. Between 1500 and 2000 sheep are handled by two men. One rides ahead to locate the water holes, pitch the tent, and do the cooking. At night the sheep lay down around the fire, and the fire is an aid in keeping the coyotes away. In a winter snow storm they will literally pile up by putting their heads together and crowding in a bunch. Sometimes they will make a pile as high as a house and those underneath will die for want of air.)

In 1885 A.M. Hardesty was herding sheep near Trinchera when

J. Preston Dunlavy

one of these storms overtook him. He tried to keep the sheep from piling up but in vain, so he decided to head for Trinchera.

When you know that he weighed two hundred pounds you can realize the funny side of the following tale. He killed his horse when it floundered and could go no further. In effort to keep warm he laid down beside the horse but this did no good.; it did not provide him with sufficient warmth, so he disemboweled the horse and climbed in so that the animal heat would give him warmth. The next morning he was frozen in and had to cut himself out again. He spent a comfortable night and was none the worse for his experience. He went afoot to Trinchera and said that if the prairie wolves, by their howling, had not kept him awake he would have had a good night's sleep.

In those days before 1890 there was **very** little actual money in circulation. Men traded for what they desired and this reminds you of the conditions during the bank holiday of last March when the barter method was very prevalent. Duncan McKeith had a sawmill out from town, but he always trade lumber for groceries and merchandise. Lumber was worth about \$12 per thousand feet then. He had working for him Ed. Hoagland. Time went by and he didn't have enough money to pay Ed Hoagland his wages due him; so after several years he decided to Hoagland the mill valued at \$1500 and went to work for Hoagland. As the months went on he earned the mill back and Hoagland deeded it to him for wages due him.

(Mr. Dunlavy recalls that Bob Ford who killed Jessie James lived in Trinidad for a time. His widow married again, and is supposed to be living north of Aguilar, Colorado.)

J. Preston Dunlavy

(Preston Dunlavy taught school for three months near Hoehne in 1887. He had 27 Spanish-Americans, and three Americans, who were children of men working on the section of the Santa Fe, as pupils. He obtained his teacher's certificate from Fred Dick.)

(Price and Frank Dunlavy attended the Tillotsen Academy where the Trinidad Business College Building now is. Mrs. E.H. Day and Professor Peck were teachers under the principal, H.E. Gordon. Elmore Floyd, now in the real estate business in Trinidad, was another granduate of this class in the early '90's.)

(Price married Amanda Mae Whitescarber. They have one daughter Lucille, Mrs. Stewart residing in New Mexico, and one son Price Jr. who is an organist and residing in Los Angeles. Price Dunlavy Sr. was the mayor of Trinidad during the coal strike of 1913.)

On July 4th, 1893 Cripple Creek gold mining area was just coming into national recognition. Preston Dunlavy went there with Owen W. Prentice. The arrangement was that he was to work in the office. The city had grown from a few hundred to 50,000 in eighteen months. People came from all over the world to prospect and to invest money.

It was here that Ollive Gove had a saloon quarrel and killed two men. Mr. Dunlavy was the only one in camp who could take shorthand and so took the testimony of some fifteen witnesses, and transcribed their testimony. This he did within thirty hours. Electric lights were used, but they were very bright and fairly burned your eyeballs. As a result of this work he was blind for three weeks and had to give up his law work and office work. In the testimony it was

J. Preston Dunlavy

stated that the Branch Saloon saw more people go thru its doors than any other place in the United States. Johnny Nolan's was a double saloon; he kept open every night, and men slept here, for want of any place else.

Men were paid \$2.50 a day for working in the gold mines. They organised and asked \$4 per day. The Colorado Springs people did not want to pay this, but you could not discipline those "tough 'ombres". Governor Wade sent militia and Colorado Springs had 1800 deputies under Sheriff Bowie^{ere} drawing \$3 per day and their feed. Because of the gold price remaining the same and the advance of wages, the metal purchasers and mining interests went to Mexico where profits were greater.

During this time a group of chinese tried to run a laundry, but they were run out of camp. Again a Michigan company had a contract to put in equipment to bring water from Gillette to Cripple Creek. On this work they brought some 250 Italians, but these were marched down Cheyenne Canyon to Colorado Springs and informed never to return.

In 1894 Preston Dunlavy collected data from Colorado Springs and Canyon City in preparation of the formation of Teller county. Afterwards he was sent to the assembly in 1899 as a representative from Las Animas County. He was put on the committee because of his previous work and knowledge of the data. The vote was 33 to 32 in favor of the formation of the new county. The thirty-three members voting in favor received gold badges.

(On February 14, 1901 Mr. J. Preston Dunlavy was united in marriage to Miss Ruth McCoy of Greencastle, Indiana. The marriage was performed at the First Methodist Church in Trinidad and there

J. Preston Dunlavy

were 300 invited guests. At that time Mr. Dunlavy was serving in the state legislature as a representative from Las Animas County. From this union two children were born: >

J.P. Dunlavy Jr. who is married and residing at Calexico, Calif.
Helen Dunlavy attending Junior College in Pasadena, Calif.

In 1903 the Dunlavy brothers, Elmer, Wilbur, and Preston took the commissary concessions of the Santa Fe Central building a branch railroad from Torrence to Santa Fe, New Mexico, a distance of 115 miles. Their firm was known as the Pennsylvania Development Company. The original plan of the railroad was to build a line extending from Big Springs, Texas to Oregon, but the plan fell thru for lack of money and only reached as far as Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Preston was thus engaged in New Mexico until 1914. His activities were wide and various. He promoted the town site of Mountain Air, and started the bean industry in that town. He encouraged and financed early settlers.

He was instrumental in the spread of the knowledge of the essentials of good marketing, grading, cleaning, sacking, and shipping of beans. The bean promoted in New Mexico was known as Rosilla, but now called the pinto bean. He furnished the first cleaning machine, a fanning mill for beans. He later developed a more extensive cleaner, and this section has proved to be the premier dry farming bean producing region in the west. As recent as 1930 they shipped 1200 cars of pinto beans from this small region.

Beans The rosilla bean was brought from Sonora, Mexico into the region of Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado.

J. Preston Dunlavy

It was while in New Mexico that he became very much interested in the question of the old Spanish land grants. He worked with Judge N.B. Laughlin, formerly chief justice of New Mexico in clearing the titles of grants, more especially the Manzana Grant. He was also connected with George W. Bond who told him that it cost him \$50,000 to learn the difference between a community grant, private, and a town or communal grant.

A community or private grant is where the ruling power of Mexico gave to subjects, in good standing, certain poorly defined territory to them and their heirs forever. The manner of delivery was interesting ceremony. Below is quotation on the delivery of the Maxwell Grant.

"As (Guadaloupe) Miranda and (Carlos) Beaubien were honorable gentlemen and in favor with Governor Armijo, the petition was granted, as is attested by the formal act of Cornelio Vigil, Justice of Taos, New Mexico, on February 13, 1843, who gave them legal possession in the following interesting manner:

"I proceeded with them to the land referred to in the petition and went over the boundaries after which, I took them by the hand, walked with them, caused them to throw earth, pull weeds, and show other evidences of possession, with the act concluded, the boundaries being determined...As I the aforesaid Justice in the name of the nation (which may God preserve) I gave to the aforesaid..... the perfect and personal possession asked for by them."

A town or communal grant was where the grantees were given title to certain lands for houses and farms, and the surrounding land containing pastures, water, and watering places were held in common for all. By all, we mean the residents of the town proper, and the settlers could not sell their share individually or collectively.

A pure example of this communal type of grant, is the Tome, New Mexico Grant. Here in 1739 the grant was made to settlers with the remainder to be used for common good; on April 5th 1871, after congressional confirmation of the grant, a patent was made to the town for unallotted lands in the grant.

J. Preston Dunlavy

A record of the litigation over this grant appears in the Supreme Court Reporter, Vol 33, pp 809-811 Under the title George W. Bond et al., Appts., Vs. Unknown heirs of Juan Barela, deceased, et al. Copying from there we find the following paragraphs:

"The facts are settled by the pleadings. The questions here are whether the original grant made by the Crown of Spain in 1739 was in fee in individual right or in communal right to the town, title remaining in the Crown except as to specific parcels allotted to individuals, and whether, if it was a grant in individual right, the confirming act of Congress, and the patent pursuant thereto, changed the character.

"The facts, as shown by the record, are these: Juan Barela, with twenty-eight others, in 1739 petitioned that the governor 'be pleased to donate to them the land called Tome Dominguez, granted to those who first solicited the same and whom declined settling thereon.' The governor did 'grant to them, in the name of his Majesty whom may God preserve, the land petitioned for, called the land of Tome Dominguez, for themselves, their successors, and whomever may have a right thereto under the conditions and the circumstances required in such cases, and which is to be without prohibition to any one desiring to settle the same, holding and improving it during the time required by law. In view of which, I should order, and did order, that said senior justice or lieutenant, whose duty it is, shall place them in possession of the aforementioned lands, giving in all cases to each one the portion he may be entitled to in order to avoid difficulties which may occur in the future.'

.....
"The fact that the governor made the grant 'to be without prohibition to anyone desiring the same,' that the juridical possession and allotment of land was made to persons not petitioning, - in the theory of the plaintiff, not beneficiaries, ~~of~~ the decree, - while no land was allotted to ten of the petitioners, who according to the same theory, were beneficiaries, is not explicable on any other theory than that the grant was communal, in which the settlers and no others could by allotments obtain individual, several interests. On this construction the omission of the allotment to the petitioners not indentifying themselves with the new settlement would be the necessary consequence, as also would be the allotments to new settlers who were not petitioners.

"Had the matter stopped there - had no grant been made by Congress - the grant must have been effective only as to the lands allotted in several rights to those named in the report of juridical possession. Title to and power to disposal over the residue of the land remained in the Crown, and passed to the United States upon acquisition of the territory.

J. Preston Dunlavy

"There was however, Congressional confirmation of the grant. In 1856 the inhabitants of Tome petitioned the surveyor-general for New Mexico for confirmation of the grant to the town, conformably to the act of July 22, 1854 (10 Stat a L. 374 Chap. 5); and April 5, 1871 patent was issued to the town of Tome. It is said that the legal title so passed is subject to a trust for the heirs of the original petitioners, who, it is claimed were beneficiaries of the decree of the Spanish Governor in 1739.

"As no benefit of that decree and no title to any of the land passed to any of the petitioners save those to whom allotments were made, and only to allotted tracts, no further discussion is necessary. When patent of the entire grant was issued to the town of Tome, title to all unallotted land passed from the United States to the town, unburdened with any trust for heirs, or grantees of persons named in the original petitions and decree.

"Judgement affirmed."

The only grant, to our knowledge, comparable to this communal grant is ⁱⁿ the Costilla grant given by the Governor of New Mexico as an individual or private grant to Narsico Beaubien (son of Carlos Beaubien, one of grantees of Maxwell Grant) and Guadaloupe Miranda (the other grantee of the Maxwell Grant). The town of San Luis, Colorado in this grant was settled by settlers from Taos, New Mexico, who were persuaded to come, thru an offer by the grantees of a communal tract of land one and a half square miles just outside of the town to be used by the citizens of the town for common pasture, and watering places. The town of San Luis was settled in 1852, and this communal grant given by the original grantees of the Costilla Grant remains as such to this day.

Mr. Preston Dunlavy relates a tale of early kidnapping by the Indians and by the Spanish people in return. Here children were kidnapped not for ransom but for the physical aid they could render to their captors.

In the period of the '70's and the '80's the Navajo Indians were quite hostile. These Indians had flocks of sheep and cattle, although

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
Spain

J. Preston Dunlavy

much of their stock was stolen; The Mexican people have always been a pastoral people. The Indians used to steal small Mexican lads to care for their own flocks and herds. When these lads grew up they would adopt them into their tribes.

There is one case in particular that Mr. Dunlavy can verify. Jose Lino Salas, who now resides 20 miles east of Trinidad on the Purgatoire River, was reared as a boy in the Manzanera Mountains in New Mexico. As a lad of eleven years he was kidnapped by a tribe of Navajo Indians and carried to their reservation in the western part of Colorado. One night, as he tells it, he stole a horse and started riding towards the north star. He rode only at nights until he reached the Rio Grande River and then followed that River until he came to familiar country near the Manzanera Mountains., where his people lived.

In contrast a Spanish-American by the name of Sanches, who lives in this same region stole three Navajo Indian boys. The names of two of them are ^{Manuel} Manwell and Hignio, and they are still living in the region of the Manzanera Mountains about 40 miles southeast of Albuquerque, New Mexico.

(From 1914 to near the close of the World War Preston Dunlavy was undersheriff under his brother-in-law John J. Marty, who also is a pioneer settler having come to El Moro, Colorado in 1884. It was during this time that he was instrumental in the formation of a state organization of sheriffs and law enforcement officers which now has become interstate in scope of its activities.)

J. Preston Dunlavy

299
Military
World War
(Las A-Co)

When war was declared on April 6th, 1917, automatically all law enforcing officers and deputies were conscripted by the government and then were not at liberty to resign their duties without official consent. Preston Dunlavy was offered a commission as Second Lieutenant in a company formed in Trinidad, but Harry B. Tedrow, dist. attorney of the United States for Colorado would not allow him to withdraw from the sheriff's office.

The draft board for the county consisted of Sheriff J.J. Marty as president, the county clerk, and one of the county commissioners as the third member. Preston Dunlavy was in charge of the registration and was assisted by F.E. Cole. 4319 persons (men) went from Las Animas county on the first draft, and it was the largest number of any ^{Registration District} county in the state. From reports that came in during the war it was noted that the Spanish-American volunteers were much greater in proportion than any other class of volunteers.

Counties
Las Animas

The important place that Las Animas County played in the winning of the war for the United States and the Allies has not been recognised, publicly at least. Southern Colorado and Las Animas county particularly furnished most of the coal used as fuel ⁱⁿ plants at Galveston and vessels sailing from there and for Fort Kearney in California. There were 5500 men employed in the mines of Las Animas county and minimum wage for eight hours was \$7.75 and many more men made from \$16 to \$25 per working day of eight hours.

If coal had not been obtained according to authorities the termination of the war might have been different. Mr. Harry B. Tedrow in private conversation with J. Preston Dunlavy said words to this effect; and which he asked not to be repeated until the termination of the war:

J. Preston Dunlavy

"Five miles from Trinidad at (Sopris, Colorado) is the most valuable mine in the United States save one in Pennsylvania for the purposes of the Allies. There are three hundred men employed at Sopris. Each man working eight hours produces enough of a by-product of explosive character (ballastite?) to furnish explosive requisites for 25 three-inch shells used by the Allies. Multiply this by 300 working men a day and you will realize the importance of keeping in operation this mine for the successful conclusion of the war.

"There are 300 men working at Sopris and a like number at Rameyville in Las Animas county. The Sopris miners are with the Allies, but the Rameyville miners are descendants of the Austrians. There is heavy fighting at this time in Italy on the Piavi River between the two nations; relatives, friends, and homes of your miners on both sides are being slain ruthlessly and ravaged. It is very incumbent upon your office to keep intoxicants away from the miners at both camps for the sake of coal production and the peace of your community. It is a known fact that both factions Italian and Austrian are well armed and unless closely guarded, there may be a minature war in your county."

Adjutant General Baldwin came down from Denver during this war period and asked that a representative from the sheriff's office meet at the office of Jim McKeough, who was attorney for the electric light company. Mrs. Marty sent Preston Dunlavy to that meeting. It was emphasized that the local plant was furnishing the electric current for 52 mines in the coal area; the ponderous machinery used could not be replaced if anything went wrong, for machinery plants in the east were occupied in other duties such as manufacturing tanks

J. Preston Dunlavy

and other heavy materials used in the war. All that was necessary to put out of commission the local plant was the scattering of a small amount of emery dust in a weak spot. As a result of this meeting twelve men were requisitioned to guard the plant, under the orders of Adjutant General Baldwin.

Under the advice of Doctor D.G. Thompson, Preston Dunlavy withdrew from the service of the sheriff's office to recuperate from an attack of the flu which had come near to destroying his usefulness forever. He had only been out of the service three weeks when a general strike was threatened on the Santa Fe Railroad and he was asked to take charge of men who were to be detained to guard the tunnel thru which trains crossed the Raton Pass. Mr. Giles who was working under Tim O'Leary, chief of special officers for the Santa Fe, made the request of Mr. Dunlavy. Dunlavy was to take 22 men to guard the tunnel and the yards in Trinidad. He was to receive \$7 per day, his men \$6 and a special pullman with board and rooming quarters for the entire detail. The strike was called off because the men finally realized what a serious thing it would be, while the war was yet in progress. All this occurred just a short time before the Armistice.

Mr. Dunlavy worked in Hoehne with his brother, Elmer, during the year 1918. Then he went into the real estate and insurance business in Trinidad with his brother, Price, and here he stayed until 1928 except for a short trial at real estate in Florida and California. He was instrumental in 1927 in the organization of the Real Estate Exchange of Trinidad, and promoted the building of the Whiskey Creek

J. Preston Dunlavy

road on a pass over the Culebra Range from the Stonewall country of Las Animas County into the San Luis Valley in Costilla county. Now he is seeing a dream come true with the recognition of the value of such a road by the national government and their work on it now under the auspices of the Public Works Administration.

At present J. Preston Dunlavy is serving in the county treasurer's office under his brother Forest Elmer Dunlavy, and is working in the "West Side Development Association" which he helped form in 1927.

February 7, 1934. I certify that the above is an accurate account of my conversations with Mr. A. K. Richeson.

J. Preston Dunlavy
J. Preston Dunlavy
County Treasurer Office
Las Animas County
Trinidad, Colorado

A.K. *Dec 15-1933 Doc 359* *303*
INTERVIEW WITH F.M. GOODEN, Maple and First, Trinidad
Taken by A.K. Richeson, Trinidad, Colorado.

I, F. M. Gooden, was born Dec. 23, 1870 at Le Clara, Iowa. I came to Trinidad in Feb. 1892 by way of the D. and R.G. railroad from Denver. My recollections of the early days were told to me directly by the participants in these occurrences.

A.W. Archibald was 18 or 20 years of age when he came to this country. From '43 to '46 he worked for Lucien B. Maxwell. Since he could write and speak English he acted as secretary and purchasing agent for the wagon train running from Cimmaron to Pueblo. In that time they hauled hay, baled with buckskin thongs, in oxcarts. They averaged about ten miles a day in the oxcarts and the round trip to Pueblo took about 30 days. Now a truck losing no time can make the same trip in one day.

Fisher's peak was named after a captain in Kearney's expedition who was said to have scaled it. The Mexicans called it Raton Peak, because if you look at it in one direction, it looks like a gopher holding a nut. The Spanish Peaks were given the name "Las Juajatogas" by the Ute Indians. "Las Juajatogas" means twin breasts or that which sustains life. The meaning was double because of the twin peaks and the abundance of game, vegetation and water in this region. Mr. Archibald told me that the Indians told him this.

Louis Kreeger was undersheriff in this county for a long time. He was very uncouth and had a reputation for fearlessness. He always worked alone, and one time took his own son Squick Kreeger to the pen for a robbery. Many stories are told of his ability: A man by the name of Martinez had killed a Mexican man and his wife, and took their daughter with him down into the Cereza canyon 50 miles east of Trinchera, on the T. Hart ranch. When Martinez saw Kreeger coming he killed the girl and himself and Kreeger found only the bodies.

The old jail of Trinidad was at First and Commercial streets, Trinidad. One day Louie received a call that some cowboys were in town and doing quite a bit of shooting in front of a livery barn where the Toltec Hotel now is on Commercial Street. He came to the sidewalk and said "You boys had better go on home and tend to your own business." Before the fracas was over two men were dead as well as several horses, but Louie Kreeger had never moved from the sidewalk.

I with Bill Cunningham, Curtis, Arthur Milliken, and Kreeger were in Rifle club during the '90's and it was a joke as to really how poor a shot with a rifle that Kreeger was. He couldn't hit a four feet by six feet target 200 yards away when it came to rifle shooting, but he was a dead shot with a pistol. Onee

he went to arrest a man at the Coke ovens just out of town. The man saw him coming and started to flee. Louie saw him some half mile away and with his rifle shot him in the arm. Afterwards he boasted to the county attorney that he just wanted to wing his man. Kreeger was for a long time a democrat but changed to republican, because he claimed the democrats couldn't figger well enough so that they would have plenty of money to last from one appropriation to the next.

Dave Moore was Sheriff in the '90's He was a very large and profane man. He was supposed to have been connected at one time with Dave Quantrell's gang of guerrillas growing out of the Civil War Strife and operating in Missouri and Kansas.

Jesse James stayed with Moore ten months prior to '92. He did extra work as deputy sheriff. One time he was in Raton at the Bank Exchange Saloon. Clay Allison a bad man of those times came in and asked everyone to drink with him, and James refused. Allison did not make him drink and told his followers that he "didn't like the look in that fellow's eyes."

Dave Moore first worked on a sheep ranch, and one time with some others played a practical joke on the boss by cooking a skunk for him, but the boss fooled them by asking for more. The dry farmers in those days often had no meat but praries dogs. They cut goat meat into strips one inch wide and boiled them in salt water. Afterwards they hung these out into the sun to dry. This was known as jerking the meat. Often these dried strips were pounded into a powder, and the powder made wonderful soup.

Commercial Street was the old Santa Fe Trail, and practically all the houses in '92 were adobe. Trinidad was about 5000 in population at this time. 1900 saw the end of the waterworks fight and the city went to the snowy range for its water. The Segundo mine had ruined the Picketwire river water for drinking purposes. *coke ovens*

The first automobile to come over Raton Pass was in 1906 or 1907. E.J. Huling and his father brought a single cylinder Cadillac over. The trip took from seven in the morning until seven-fifteen that evening. Young Huling was constantly moving rocks out of the way of the differential and rear axle.

December 15, 1933. I certify that the above account of my conversation with Mr. Richeson is correct.

F.M. Gooden

Mr. F.M. Gooden
First and Maple Sts.
Trinidad, Colorado.