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PIONEER EXPERIENCES OF MRS. GEORGE A. BAKER (ADA F.)

In 1869 George P. Smith left the colder climate of Michigan to come to Colorado with his wife, Elizabeth Pilmore Smith, and his three daughters and one son. Ada Florence Smith Baker, nine years old at the time, recalls vividly the trip by train to Cheyenne, by coach to Denver and by wagon to Canon City. A man by the name of Skerrit was persuaded by a party of twelve, of which four were men, to make the trip to Canon. As there were only two horses to the wagon loaded down with the belongings of the twelve the men had to walk all of the way. Mr. Skerrit made a lasting impression on Mrs. Baker by selecting her to drive the horses. The trip took ten days. The Underhills and the Smiths were captivated by the warm climate of Canon, the plentiful water and the unfenced ranges for cattle. They found Canon a promising town of one street with a few outlying shacks.

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The only possible shelter for the Smith family was a one room cabin in the corn field belonging to Mrs. Smith's brother-in-law Charles Catlin, one of the first settlers in Canon. In this cabin shortly after her arrival Mrs. Smith gave birth to her second son. Mr. Smith at once began the tilling of a patch of ground and the building of a home. The house stood under the great trees which are on the east of the Stanley property, later the Lyman Robinson estate. The first home was destroyed by flood, the family being forced to take up living quarters in the milk house on the site of the present Smith home.

All went well until the hard years of '73 and '74 when the panic shot prices sky high. Flour sold for \$1.00 a pound, sugar \$20.00 a sack, coffee \$1.00 a pound, calico \$1.00 a yard. Butter was so high that fresh lard sprinkled with salt was a substitute for spreading on bread. Mrs. Baker remembers that a pound of sugar had to last for a month. But in spite of hard times life was interesting.

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Indians came and went freely among the early inhabitants as long as they were left unmolested by the plains Indians.

Though families were scattered they were really very close thru their dependence upon each other. Mrs. Smith was constantly in demand because of her nursing skill. Her ability to make the most of her surroundings brought others to her home. Mrs. Baker recalls vividly the "love apple" seed her mother brought with her from Michigan. The seed planted in a tin can grew, bore fruit and ripened. So marvelous was this glowing red tomato that many came to see it flourish.

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To try to win a better standard of living for his family Mr. Smith went to Wet Mountain Valley to raise potatoes. With his plants maturing properly he had great hopes. Suddenly the sky was darkened by a great horde of grasshoppers which settled down to eat every green thing in the valley. Mrs. Baker remembers the tragedy of three such invasions in all.

Mrs. Smith returning to England for a surgical operation made necessary by a fall as she crossed the creek by plank from her home to the milk house, left her daughter Ada in charge of the household. During the mother's absence a likable young English-

man, George A. Baker, son of Joseph Baker, who came to Colorado in '70 began frequenting the Smith house. Their marriage was celebrated April 26, 1877.

Mrs. Baker's wedding was in keeping with the privations her family suffered. She made her wedding dress herself, a grey silk. After the wedding ceremony she and Mr. Baker left for their cabin on Newland Creek in the Greenhorn Range. They packed their household goods into their bob sled which turned over twice on the journey. Their sole purchased equipment was a wood burning range, a long handle shovel. A feather bed was the wedding present of the grooms mother. Mr. Baker made all of their furniture, mostly from boxes; Mrs. Baker decorated it with gay calico bought a little at a time, as Mr. Baker traded produce at the Tom Watson store in Coal Creek. Blankets were the first living room carpet, later replaced by braided rugs which Mrs. Baker made. At first the light of huge logs burning in the fire place was supplemented by a tallow dip. Later Mrs. Baker molded her own candles. Mrs. Baker at eighteen and Mr. Baker at twenty-four set as their goal an income of one dollar a day. Mrs. Baker not only made her ranch home attractive but made an extra hand at milking, pulling pusley for the pigs and took full charge when twice a year Mr. Baker left for two weeks to gather cattle which ranged from the Greenhorn Mountains to the Pueblo flats.

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As things prospered Mr. Baker realized his ambition, a clerkship in Tom Watson's store, which paid him \$30 per months.

When the A.T. & S.F. bought the land from Colonel William May on which the famed Rockvale coal mine was to be located Mr. May and Mr. B.F. Rockafellow opened a general store. Mr. Baker in time bought out the interest of Mr. May and continued the business with Mr. Rockafellow until 1891 when the store at Rockvale and a branch at Brookside became company property. In his employ in Rockvale Mr. Baker had Fred Whipple, Mose Lewis, Walter Baldwin, Frank L. Smith and Varde Hutton. It was during this time that Rockvale saw its most prosperous days, when the population was largely Welch. There were many happy song festivals. (John P. Thomas was one of the leaders of the Welch people.)

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As the small town schools became inadequate the Bakers made their home again in Canon, where Mr. Baker entered the mercantile business with Clinton A. Biggs. Mr. Baker's death in 1923 led to the closing out of the business and the removal to Denver where Mrs. Baker and her daughter, employed in the extension journalistic division of the University of Colorado enjoy living over the cycle of pioneer days which had its inception in October '69 in Denver.

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(Signed) *George A. Baker*

1883 Mrs. Geo. Baker with Capt B.F. Rockafellow owned the large store at Rockvale, they employed a dozen clerks

Postal Service *Fremont*
John W. Emmons

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I entered the postal service in Canon City July 1, 1901 as Assistant Postmaster, former Congressman, Guy U. Hardy being the postmaster at that time. I held this position for over twenty years being promoted to the position of postmaster on August 2, 1921 on the death of postmaster Clark Cooper. Thus I have held both positions of postmaster and assistant postmaster longer than any other incumbents.

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I came to Canon City from Albion, Illinois in 1901 and before coming to Colorado was superintendent of public schools in Albion for five years. Previous to that I was principal of the high schools at Marion, Mount Vernon and Nashville, Illinois.

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When I entered the postal service at Canon City there were 9 employees; today there are 18. The stamp sales in 1901 were about \$16 000; in 1933 they were over \$33000. In 1901 the limit of weight of a parcel of merchandise was 4 pounds; today it is 70 lbs. Then the office opened on Sundays for the delivery of mail and the employees worked most of the day distributing this mail; now regular employees are not even permitted to work on Sundays. In 1901 there was no limit to the number of hours an employee could work in a day and he often worked 12 or 14 hours; now a regular employees is limited to 8 hours in a day and only 4 hours on Saturday.

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Since 1901 there have been added to the activities of the post office Postal Savings, Parcel Post, Air Mail and many other improvements and reforms.

Postal wages have increased materially since 1901. At that time two clerks in this office received \$700 per annum and one clerk, \$500; the letter carriers were paid \$850 a year; today all regular clerks and carriers received \$2100 per annum.

The Canon City post office was moved into the new Federal Building on the corner of Fifth Street and Macon Avenue on February 20, 1932. This building constructed of stone, brick and terra cotta was built by Busboom Bros. of Salina, Kans. at a contract price of \$79,300. The building, grounds and furnishings have cost the Government considerably over \$100,000.

Following is a list of the postmasters at Canon City from the beginning of the office, together with date of appointment:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF APPOINTMENT</u>
Matt Riddlebarger	Dec. 13, 1860
M.G. Pratt	August 7, 1861
J. A. Draper	July 9, 1863
Anson Rudd, Sr.	May 9, 1864
W. R. Fowler	June 12, 1865
Sam Cox	February 6, 1866
B. F. Rockafellow	July 15, 1869
Adam D. Cooper	April 10, 1879
J. S. Bowlby	December 20, 1881
George G. Shaver	January 13, 1886
Adam D. Cooper	December 21, 1889
W. B. Felton	May 27, 1892
B. F. Shaffer	May 29, 1896
Guy U. Hardy	June 5, 1900
Robert S. Lewis	July 30, 1904
Clark Cooper	August 1, 1913
John W. Emmerson	August 2, 1921
Earl E. Graham	April 1, 1934

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Signed
John W. Emmerson

Howard Colorado
March 26-31

George's last as being ³

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Webster - I want to correct the statement of Chief Curnys son West corrected me yesterday, saying that it was a Ute Chief son by name of George Washington, whose son was killed by his pony bucking him out of his hand lighting on a rock which fired it and shot him. Webster also told me of a scare they had, from this same Chief and followers to get a young girl from his grand parents, that they had adopted in before coming to Colo. This girl is now a widow living at San Diego California of Mrs Hattie Latham. The whites were rounded up to protect the girl and guns in readiness, when they came the second time, but Grand Father ran out of it without a fight. Now his brother Frank made fast time on which he was using in a nearby field, to get to the house ahead of the when he saw them coming the second time for the girl.

L. L. Freeman

Bear, Mountain Lions, Bobcats, Deer
Coyote, Beaver, Mountain Sheep are still found a few miles
from Howard
The largest trout caught in the state, last year, was in two miles of Howard

According to the minutes of the Canon City Council, on October 5, 1885, Dr. F. P. Blake, who apparently was one of the organizers of the Canon Thompson-Houston Electric Company, presented a petition to the Council asking them to vacate a part of 9th Street between the Oil Creek Ditch and the Arkansas River for use as a site for a hydro-electric power plant to be used for city lighting.

June 21, 1886 a committee of citizens presented a petition to the Council asking for the installation of street lights in a part of the city. This petition was referred to a committee who apparently reported favorably as on July 8, 1887, the Council made a contract with the above mentioned Dr. Blake as agent for the Canon Thompson-Houston Electric Company to furnish six arc lights ~~xx~~ all of which were installed on Main Street. The contract price was \$1000.00 per year.

This company installed two small Thompson-Houston 9.6 ampere series direct current generators, from which it was only possible to operate arc lamps except by the use of a small complicated series parallel control box or resistor, through which it was possible to operate a limited number of the crude type of incandescent lamps which were at that time on the market. As the cost of operating these lamps was no doubt very high, the company was only able to make about a half dozen commercial lighting installations on Main Street at that time.

The water for the operation of this plant was supplied by a small dam across the river somewhere near the foot of 5th or 6th Streets, but on account of the excessive amount of trouble caused by floods, ice, etc., it was later found necessary to install a small boiler and engine for emergency use. This company, however, seems to have had considerable financial trouble from the start and on this account their service was more or less unreliable, the lights being off and on from time to time until finally service was entirely discontinued sometime about 1888 or 1889. On October 5, 1889, Ordinance No. 71, the Canon City Council granted a franchise to H. H. Brown to erect an electric light plant. Mr. Brown apparently bought or in some way took over the holdings of Dr. F. P. Blake and the Canon Thompson-Houston Electric Company with the idea of installing a more up to date system. He seems however, to have later abandoned this plan as there was actually nothing done until sometime in 1890 when Mr. H. B. Slater incorporated the Canon City Electric Light and Power Company with Jas. H. Peabody, President; W. T. Bridwell, Vice President; C. S. Nikirk, Secretary-Treasurer; H. B. Slater, General Manager. This company during the same year built the old steam generating plant near the D & R G Railroad on South 5th Street, the old buildings of which are still in use as storeroom and garage of the Southern Colorado Power Company. This plant was equipped with Thompson-Houston series direct current arc lighting generators and also a 125 cycle single phase alternator, which provided service for the first multiple lighting system installed in Canon City and was in operation until February, 1901, when all of the load was transferred to the present plant which is in operation in the west end of this city.

About 1896 or 1897, Mr. Oliver B. Shallenberger, who was temporarily located at Colorado Springs, conceived the idea of establishing a power plant somewhere in the vicinity of Canon City for furnishing power for the operation of mines and suburban cars in the Cripple Creek District,

and succeeded in interesting some of his friends, who incorporated the old Colorado Electric Power Company, with D. V. Donaldson as President, and installed the first units of the present plant of the Southern Colorado Power Company in Canon City. This plant and transmission system was designed by Mr. Ralph D. Mershon, who has since become one of the outstanding electrical engineers of the United States.

This plant, as mentioned above, was operated only for the supplying of service to the Cripple Creek District until February, 1901, at which time they started to furnish service in Canon City and the adjoining territory.

In 1904, this property was taken over by the Union Trust Company of Pittsburg who changed the name to Colorado Light and Power Company. This company operated the plant until January, 1912, when it was again sold to the Byllesby Engineering and Management Corporation and became a part of the property of the Arkansas Valley Railway Light and Power Company - this name being later changed to the Southern Colorado Power Company who is the present owner.

*H. C. Webster
and L. P. Moore*

ROCKVALE

The historian has collected the following items:

The principal part of the town is on Section 25, Township 19 South, Range 70 West, patented by W.H. May in 1873. Rockvale was the model coal town of the state.

They have a good schoolhouse and annex. Scholars are taught to and including the eighth grade.

The town had a mixed population at first, English, Scotch and Welsh. Later Italians, Slavs, Austrians. The children were bright, anxious to learn, and the parents co-operated finely.

There was no supervision of the playgrounds. The children helped at home and played simple games at school.

They had many celebrated days, particularly Christmas and Washington's Birthday. On Fourth of July they had a picnic in a grove, with food and refreshments brought by the families.

The foreign children readily learn English, and were among the bright scholars. There was one bad boy and the children seemed to avoid him. He drifted away without making serious trouble.

The children of the first settlers were of a better class than those of a later date, after 1904.

The pupils made much of promotion and graduation days. The whole town of Rockvale was very patriotic. Many of the men were in the army in the World War.

The Welsh people had a large singing society. They sent a chorus of more than eighty singers to the "Eistedfodd" in Denver in 1888 and they captured the first prize. Among the singers were Miss Emily Ellis, daughter of Rev. Mr. Ellis, Florence McDonald, daughter of Dr. McDonald, Steve Leyshon, the boy singer, Mrs. T.M. Howells (Mary Dodds), Eva Roberts, all well known in musical circles in the state. The miners have always had an excellent brass band.

Among the scholars from the Rockvale School are Hon. Benjamin Griffith, elected Attorney General for Colorado, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Jr., a successful lawyer in Canon City, and Mrs. Jane Powell, Superintendent of Schools of Fremont County.

The principal store was owned by George Baker and Captain B.F. Rockafellow. They employed a dozen clerks. Later it was taken over by the Coal Company.

The large city hall burned down. The Y.M.C.A. building, a large, two story and basement, concrete building, built by the Coal Company, has been sold and is used for other purposes.

From this "Melting Pot" came hundreds of patriotic American citizens.

H.C. Wilson

ROCKVALE

By John P. Thomas, Sr., born December 1856 in South Wales. Went to work in the mines at ten years of age, continued until 1880. Came to America, worked in coal mines at Shamokin, Pennsylvania, and in Tioga County, in soft coal, and in Dauphin County in hard coal.

Came to Colorado December 1881, to Rockvale. There were three company houses, three others under construction, one boarding house, (kept by Mrs. Susan Boyd).

The mine was rapidly opened up. In 1886 was producing 1000 tons per day. I opened the third room in the mine. No. 4 Shaft was opened in 1882-3, a small producer, 700 to 800 tons per day, operated for about seven years and abandoned, all the coal being taken through the Rockvale Shaft. No. 3 Shaft opened 1881, operated until 1886. Small producer.

In 1884 we had a strike by the miners against a 10% cut. The strike was unsuccessful. Miners were out about seven months.

(Robert Savage was Superintendent 1884 to 1888 or 1889. In 1896 The Canon City Coal Company turned the mine over to The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.)

(The First Methodist Church was organized in 1882 by the Rev. Mr. Dodd from Canon City. The first meetings and Sunday School were held in a carpenter and blacksmith shop for several months until the schoolhouse was built in 1883.) Services were held in the schoolhouse until the present church was built in 1888.

The largest population was about 1914, 1800 to 2000 persons.
Now the town has only a few hundred people.

John P. Thomas, Sr.
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NOTE: This year Mr. and Mrs. Thomas celebrated their golden wedding. His bride, Miss Elizabeth Davis, came from Wales to be married. Rev. Mr. Harris, Presiding Elder, performed the wedding ceremony in Rev. Harris' log cabin in Florence, Fremont County, 50 years ago.

Mr. Thomas was Superintendent of the Rockvale mine about 8 years. Afterwards was Division Superintendent for The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company until his retirement.

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ROCKVALE

By Henry Johns.

I was born in Wales May 6, 1859. My boyhood days were spent in coal mining. November 19, 1886, came to Colorado, to Rockvale. Started in coal mining December 1886.

At that time there were eight or ten company houses, and about fifty other business and other houses, and a schoolhouse. The Methodist Church was built in 1888, the Catholic Church in 1891-92.

The town plat was filed October 19, 1882, by The Canon City Coal Company, C.C. Whisler, President; M.D. Thatcher, Secretary. The town was incorporated in 1886. George Baker was the first Mayor.

The town reservoir was built and street pipes laid in 1889. A fire company organized in 1890.

Coal was struck August 1881 at a depth of 325 feet, the bottom vein 3 feet 6 inches of coal. From 1915 to 1920 the mine produced 25,000 tons a month, from a 3-compartment shaft.

In 1904 the miners struck for recognition of their Union. This strike was lost, and the mine was shut down for six months.

The town was peopled by Scotch, Welsh and English miners. In 1886 some North Italians and Austrians came. After 1904 the Slavs, Cicilians, South Italians and some few Germans came. The Scotch and Welsh left the town, so that 75% of the people were of the latter class.

We had a lot of salcons but very little disturbance; never very serious accidents at the mine. Occasionally a miner would be crushed under a fall of rock or coal.

At this mine there are no other veins of coal that can be worked at a profit. About 1825-26 the mine closed down. Worked out. About 1914 the Mushaft (Sec. 36, Tp. 69, Range 70), an extension of the Coal Creek No. 2 (Canfield) Mine, was sunk 400 feet. This mine is electrically equipped, the largest production per day 800 to 900 tons. At the present time the mine is about worked out, production 150 to 200 tons per day.

The town and old mine is on Section 25, Township 18, Range 70.

Henry Johns.

Mr. Johns was pit boss for many years and Superintendent ten or more years.

H. C. Webster

HOWARD AND VICINITY

A.W.ALEXANDER, born in Erie, Pennsylvania, June 9, 1851.

Family came to Kansas 1856. Father was a farmer and running a sawmill.

I came to Colorado in 1872 on the Santa Fe Trail. We had three wagons, twenty-one people in the party, one woman. Was about two weeks getting to Pueblo and Canon City. My destination was California Gulch, where I had a placer mine that I worked successfully until my daughter was sick and I had to go to a lower altitude in 1884.

On my way to Canon City I stopped on the Arkansas River near what is now the town of Howard, bought squatter right for the land I now live upon, which I pre-empted about 1886.

On our trip from Kansas, we camped near Fort Lyon and while on horseback I ran down a small band of buffalo, shot and killed one buffalo.

The usual frontier events happened at Howard. The graveyard was started by "Arkansaw Clark" shooting a man named "Jack Inman". Mr. Clark was, on trial, acquitted. Mr. Clark made his own complaint. He was not arrested. The lynching of Ed Watkins, living on a ranch on Badger Creek. He was arrested for stealing cattle. Waiting to secure bail, the Sheriff took Watkins to Canon City where some men overpowered the sheriff and lynched Watkins. One of the proofs of his guilt was: Watkins' cattle brand was a Circle W (W) The Mulock or I- M- brand was | M

This was changed to Circle W.



After a few years on the ranch, I moved into Howard settlement and engaged in cattle business and merchandising, and was twice elected County Commissioner.

March 1934

A.W. Alexander

A.W. Alexander

HOWARD AND VICINITY

(Section 2, Township 48 North, Range 10 East)

L.L.FREEMAN, born Chillicothe, Ohio, 1861. Came to Colorado April 1880, to Canon City. Was farmer boy. My father, six brothers and two sisters came with me.

Jonas Peregrine, Emily West, Wm. Stout, G.W. Jackson;

Moses W. Alexander was Postmaster.

A.W. Alexander, Catherine Howard,

L.P. Morrison, Justice of the Peace.

Dr. Bishop, W.L. Kirk.

Are some of the first Settlers - First Land Patent 1882 -
(Chief Ouray's son was killed by horse throwing him, and is buried here. This was in an early day, about 1870.)

Miss Florence Stout, Miss Belle Stout, Miss Sallie Clayborn were some of the few girls.

George Kettner and James Clayborn were musicians. The young men (of course all had revolvers) would march around the house, shooting. The folks would awaken, light up, move the chairs, and all would dance. Later, as new settlers came with the railroad, some were rough and those good times ceased.

We had a School Literary, and a mixture of the north and south folks caused a difference of opinion and a fight. Then a fight among the section men, resulting in a jail sentence.

The railroad came in 1880-81 and with the new settlers, railroad men, freighters, tie choppers, carpenters, cattle men, we had lively times.

I traded in horses and cattle, real estate and insurance.

(Our first preacher, Mr. Witcher, came to Colorado trailing the "James Boys", who killed his son in Missouri. At this place he abandoned the trail and took up prospecting. When his grub and money gave out, he would come to Howard and preach for us. We would contribute a grubstake and he would go back to prospecting 'till the next time. (Rev. C.A. Brooks was on this circuit and next preached for us. Rev. Brooks was chaplain of the Legislature. (Father Dyer was the preacher before I came).

L.P. Morrison was our first Justice of the Peace. There was a shooting scrape among the tie choppers in the hills. A man was killed. Justice Morrison was asked to issue a warrant for the killer. The Justice asked "What was it all about? Tell us all about it?" On being told the circumstances leading to the killing, the Justice said: "The killing was justifiable. I will not issue a warrant."

In those days there were three or four hundred people here; about 200 registered voters.

There are eight charcoal kilns built by ^{HARP} Hays & Taylor. Those kilns have not been used for years.

One of the storekeepers used to charge the men (who came in the store) with some goods, whether they bought them or not. The men would claim they were not purchased. The clerk said: "That was your fault. The goods were here for you!"

This temporary population lived in shacks, dugouts, tents. Today, 1934, there are about twenty to thirty houses in this vicinity.

This town is located on the "old Amy Game Crossing." Hunters from Leadville and Silver Cliff would come and kill wagon loads of deer and ship them to Leadville and Denver.

(The camp of Calcite, a complete village, about three miles west from here, is now abandoned. They used to employ about 200 men, shipping lime rock to the steel works at Pueblo.)

We boast of our climate and scenery. We have less extremes of temperature than at Canon City. The mountain lakes and canyons are very beautiful. We have a good school house, three stores, garage, postoffice, public hall and church.

March 1934

L.L. Freeman

J.C. Webster

Ed Watkins, was one of our nearest neighbors on the north, on Badger Creek. He was one of Gen. Custers Scouts, and a fine looking man, I remember the first time I met him was when I had been to a mining claim up on Badger Cr, and was delayed in getting home so I stopped all night with him in his cabin, up there where he had a Cattle ranche. He showed me Three Indian scalps that he said he took under fire, crawling over a ridge, He said he wanted to get even for the scalps of their men they had taken, he said they were fighting over Horses at the time. He used to come down and attend our Literary society and generally stopped at "The Home ranche" with us, I well remember the thrill I got out of his rendition of "The Light Brigade"

He got in bad with the South Park Cattlemen, And they sought every means to get rid of him, At one time a number of horsemen went to his "Agate mountain ranche" with the purpose of doing away with him, And called for him to come out, which he promptly did, with his revolver pulled around in front with his hand on the handle, He told them he knew their errand, and that the first man that moved for a gun he would put a hole thru him. So he bluffed them out, It was not a bluff either for they well knew their man. So failing in that attempt to get rid of him, They had a warrent sworn out for him, and placed in the hands of the Sheriff, Ed being being informed of this by his friends, Sent word to the sheriff, That he could not take him with a posse, But come alone and he would submit to arrest without trouble, with the understanding, that if any trouble came up he was to have his gun, for his protection against any violence,

The last time I saw Ed, was the after noon before he was hanged at Canon City. I met him in the charge of the sheriff on the hill this side of Sulfur, They were horseback. And stopped and asked me if my Brother ^{Ed} was home. Saying they wanted him to sign his bond with others they had and then the Sheriff was to release him. They took one midnight train from Howard and as they approached the jail a mob which was secreted in the angle of the building shot him and took him from the sheriff and hanged him from the 9th street bridge. The sheriff said he tried to make good his promise to give him his gun, but was prevented by men holding his arms behind him.

Cattle and horse stealing in those days was more dangerous than Murder for the reason that the cattle men were organized for self protection. And a man that was murdered, generally had no friends except "back East."

Friend Webster, That preachers name was Father "Witcher".
 I thought that the above, might be of some interest.
 Fix it up as you see best, I donot recall the Sheriffs name
 Harp and Taylor and you may remember some things that I donot,
 were the men that built the Charcoal kilns, And Howard was first Called Hunter for the man that had charge of this The and Lumber camp. And the first freight was generally billed to Mile Post 205.

I am not sure but I think the first Agents name was J B Andrews.

Your friend L. H. Freeman

in arcw 1934