

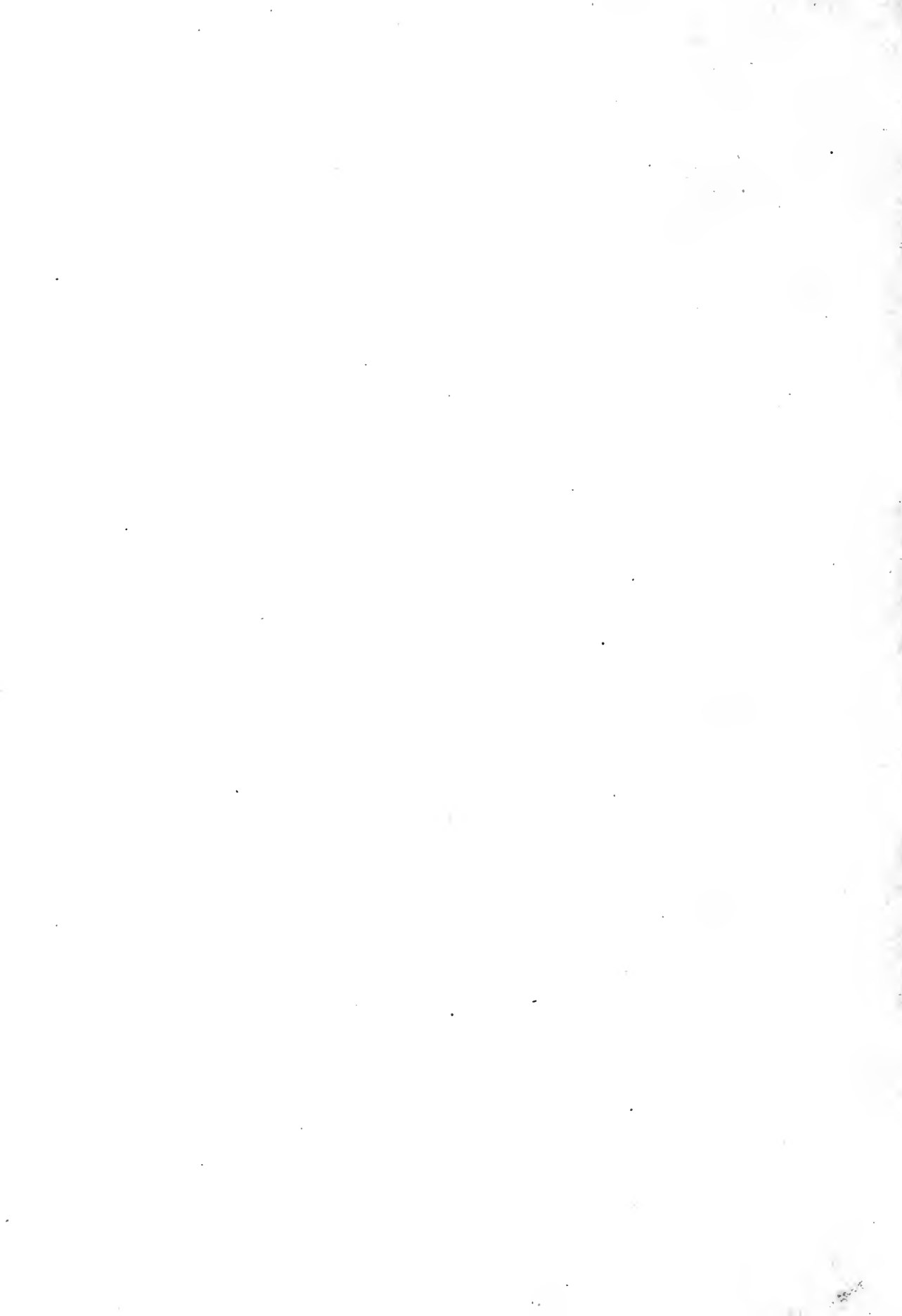


KETCHES *of*
COLORADO

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Sketches of Colorado

IN FOUR VOLUMES

Being An Analytical Summary and Biographical
History of the

STATE OF COLORADO

As portrayed in the lives of the pioneers,
the founders, the builders, the states-
men, and the prominent and pro-
gressive citizens who helped
in the development and
history making of
Colorado



VOLUME - - I

ILLUSTRATED

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1911

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Curator of the State Historical and Natural History Society of Colorado, 1896-1910
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Press of
THE AMERICAN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.
Denver, Colorado

DEDICATION

TO the pioneers of Colorado,
“Who Builded Better Than
They Knew”.

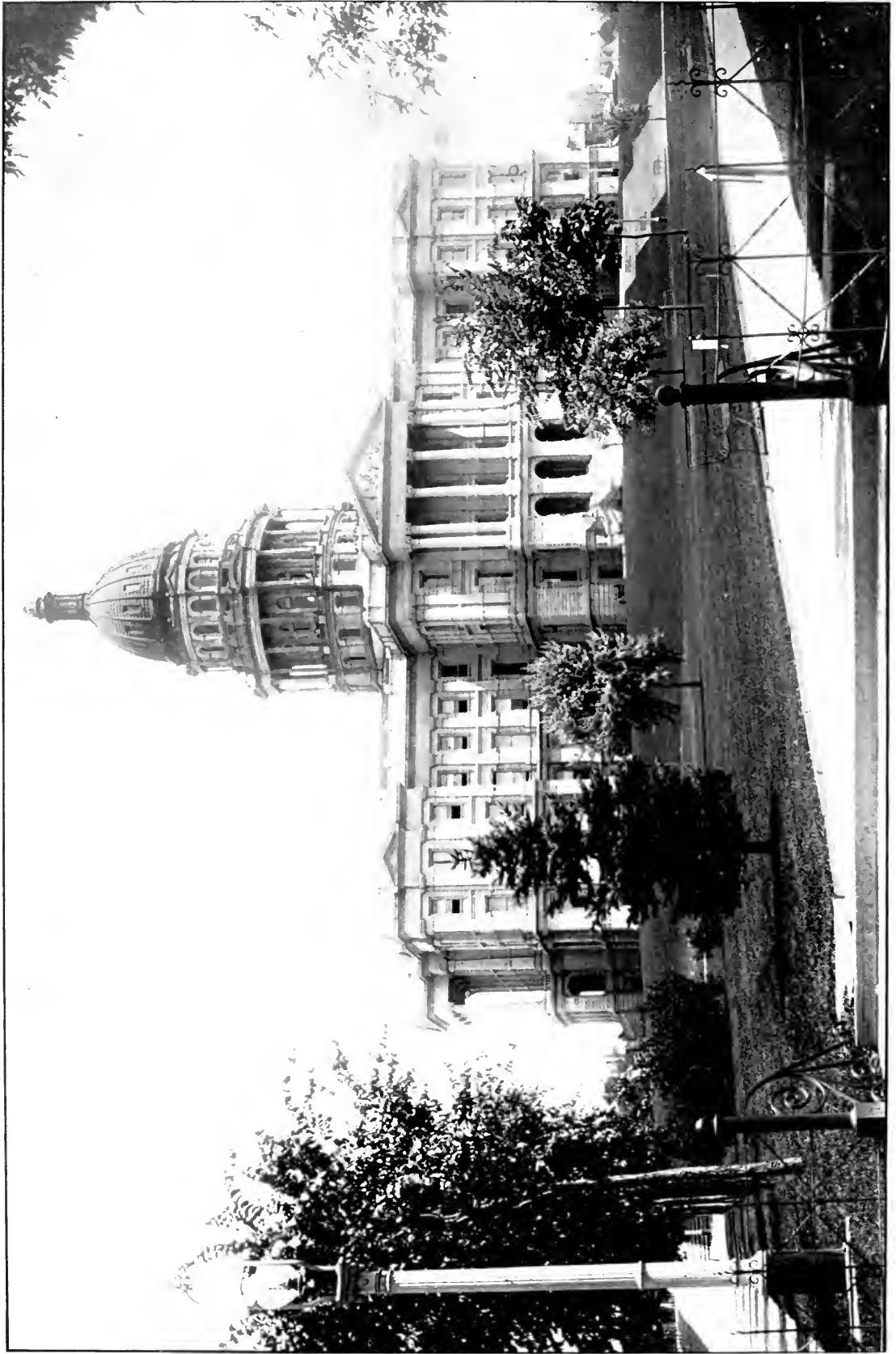
THE PUBLISHERS.

P R E F A C E

*S*trict adherence has been had in the publication of this work, to its primary purpose, namely, the production of an analytical summary, and biographical history of Colorado. The history will be found to be more complete than any previous history so far published and, to better conserve the purpose for which it has been prepared, it has been written in narrative form. In every feature of the book, accuracy, above all things else, has been striven for. In the biographical sketches much historical data naturally appears. These biographies have not been prepared with a view to praising nor of inflicting adulation upon the subjects thereof, but have been written in as concise and concrete form as was possible, and accuracy of detail has been the key note.

It is not claimed for this history that every detail in Colorado's up-building has been covered therein, but all the leading events and salient points relative to the progress of the state are presented. With regard to the first chapters of the history, treating of the period before the advent of man, the deductions therein contained have been arrived at by applying scientific principles to that which has been previously treated with in history, and the result thereof is set forth as an entertaining story. All of the facts which pertain to the periods from and after the explorer's advent are authenticated and succinctly stated in chronological order.

THE WESTERN PRESS BUREAU CO.



COLORADO STATE CAPITOL

Corner Stone Laid July 4th, 1890

History of Colorado

CHAPTER I.

Physical Features—The Colorado Islands of the Ancient Ocean.



THE history of Colorado begins with the geological story of a strip of land, or cluster of islands, which comprised an eastern group of the western archipelago of the old Paleozoic Ocean of North America. Linked with these islands was land extending northward into Wyoming, and also to the south, into New Mexico. In the eastern part of the continent, the Archaean rocks, the oldest known to science, had been upheaved in the region of the St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes, in a hook or V shaped form, exposing a large area, one arm or branch of which extended northeast into Labrador, and the other and larger, bending northwest to the Arctic Ocean. This land, also known as the Laurentian Hills, is supposed by some to have been the first to appear above the surface of the great deep.

If not at the same time—and it is well to remember that “Archaean” means “beginning”—at least contemporary with these ancient islands from which Colorado was formed, there had appeared in the east, also, other islands corresponding with the Adirondacks and the Appalachians; while to the west, was another strip, or islands, along the line of the present Sierra Nevadas. Between these islands of the east, and those of the west, extended the Paleozoic Ocean, covering the Mississippi valley, and the entire continent, with the exception of the exposed surface described. These primordial Colorado islands—so named for convenience—extended more or less in a line with the present continental crest, and the waters of this old ocean, still covered the site, where Denver now stands.

The Archaean time or age, the first in geological history, was lifeless. It was without flora or fauna, but, it has been claimed, there was a diminutive form of life in the latter part of that age. Hence some would divide the Archaean into two periods; first, the Azoic, meaning without life; second, the

Eozoic, thus named for the eozoon, the “dawn animal,” although some deny that it had organic structure. The Paleozoic time or age, which followed the Archaean, begins the authentic “life story” as told in the rocks. It is divided into the Cambrian and Silurian, the age of invertebrates, the Cambrian being more transitional in character; the Devonian, the third period, the age of Fishes; and, the fourth and last, the Carboniferous, or the age of Coal Plants.

Now, apply this geological condition to these ancient Colorado islands, already described as they appeared on the earth’s surface, at the opening of the Paleozoic age. They were simply islands of Archaean rock, which consisted of granite, quartzites, gneisses, and those mostly of crystalline structure. They were barren, desolate, lifeless. Probably there was little, if any sunlight, for it was but the dawn, in the beginning. There was no climate as now known, for continents had not been formed, nor the great mountain ranges upheaved. The atmosphere was humid. Vapors, storm clouds and tempests, with the torrential rains, shut out the sun’s rays. Warm or highly heated waters beat upon the rock bound coast. Nothing lived to crawl, creep, walk, or fly along its desolate shores. There grew not a tree, plant, shrub, nor flower. No fish nor living thing, glided through the waters, nor even a seaweed floated in its eddies. Nothing died—there was no life. This was the beginning of Colorado in that ancient ocean—probably millions of years ago. It was a lifeless sameness, shrouded in gloom and darkness. Great bodies of iron accompanied the archaean rocks, and as the precious metals were stored from that age, and until the Tertiary, the foundation for our mining industry was laid in those Colorado islands “of the long ago,” but not until ages after, was coal, their handmaid in the industries of man, formed and hid away for future use.

The Cambrian, Silurian, and Devonian rocks, as found in Colorado, tell but little of

life during these first three periods of the Paleozoic. But, from similar rocks, either more advantageously or freely exposed, in contiguous regions of the west, together with the meager information afforded by the same in Colorado, the story of the development of life on these islands may be told with reasonable assurance. There were the lowly and humble beginnings of invertebrate and plant life. Crustaceans and mollusks could now be found. There were sponges, sea worms, trilobites, star fish, and kindred forms. The trilobites had eyes with which "to see" and the sun's rays must have been piercing the darkness of the waters for these new creatures. It was the beginning of the now famous Colorado sunshine. Animal life was aquatic, but probably club mosses represented land plants. Such were conditions through the Cambrian and the Silurian. With the Devonian, that followed, and known as the age of Fishes, the life line is but dimly told in Colorado, as the rocks of that age are but little represented in this state. It was the beginning of the vertebrates. It is reasonable to suppose that fishes, covered with bony scales and plates, and Devonian sharks, infested these islands, with myriads of other forms of animal life. Verdure had now come to these once barren rocks. Ferns, coniferous trees, and other forms of vegetation gladdened the landscape, the beginning of the luxuriant growth of the Carboniferous age. The rains, and unknown streams, had been eroding and cutting. Detrition was aiding botanical growth. Land was changing and extending, and at times, these islands may have been united, and then again separated by straits. But during upheaval and subsidence that came with the ages, it is not probable that all of the original masses first thrown up, were ever submerged at one time, as shown by the debris that has accumulated. Colorado, once above the waves, had come to stay.

The Carboniferous, the last of the Paleozoic age, is more liberally represented in the Colorado rocks, than the preceding periods. There is a paucity of coal in the true coal strata. The Cretaceous period which came later, corresponds with the Carboniferous age in the Appalachians in the east, for coal making in the west. Nevertheless, during the Carboniferous period, which was largely marine in the west, the Colorado islands were filled with swamps, and rank vegetation, and there was some coal making. Reptiles now appeared, and there were changes in animal life, hitherto aquatic, to amphibious and land species. The Devonian fishes had foreshadowed the coming of reptilian life, and the marshes of the Carboniferous age afforded

conditions most favorable to their development and growth, but they did not reach their culmination until a later age. This period closed with the great plains of the west still under water.

The Paleozoic was followed by the Mesozoic time or age, which is divided into three periods; first, the Triassic; second, the Jurassic; third, the Cretaceous. It was the great age of reptiles, in the evolution of life. Mesozoic means the "middle-life," as the Paleozoic typified the "ancient life" of the earth. These two ages or time epochs, were followed by the Cenozoic, meaning "recent life," culminating with man.

The Mesozoic age not only witnessed the zenith of reptilian life but the marvelous development of continent making in north America. In the Triassic, the Appalachian system, more commonly known as the Alleghany Mountains, which had already been slowly rising, was upheaved, and large areas raised east of the Mississippi river. In the Jurassic that followed, being the second period of the Mesozoic, the Sierra Nevadas were thrown up. Great ranges on the Atlantic and the Pacific slopes were born, but still there were no Rocky Mountains. The Colorado islands were still surrounded by an inland sea. It was in the latter part of the Cretaceous, which succeeded the Jurassic, and in the Tertiary, the first period of the Cenozoic, that the Rocky Mountains were upraised. As the Quaternary, or the Age of Man followed the Tertiary, the Colorado land remained as islands from that uncounted and countless time, when the waves of the Paleozoic Ocean washed its rocky, barren shores, until within one period of the era when man came. In a geological sense, the Colorado islands had a maritime ambition. Had it been realized? Let historians speculate on the possible effect of her fleets, commerce, and navies.

In the Triassic, reptiles continued their marvelous development. In marshes and shallow seas, they thrived, and dominated the animal kingdom; reached their culmination in the Jurassic, and began to decline and disappear in the Cretaceous. In the Colorado islands there were some insects, and mammals were represented by marsupials. The monsters of the Mesozoic were the Dinosaurs, their remains being especially abundant in the exposed Jurassic of Colorado and Wyoming. These huge, uncouth creatures, the largest known to have existed on the earth, herbivorous and carnivorous, were reptilian beasts of enormous bulk, but with small cranial capacity. It is reasonable to suppose that similar terrible creatures of this age, whose remains are found in Wyoming and

Kansas, and contiguous regions to Colorado, were also associated with those monsters that once lived in this state. No more wonderful story of animal life is told by the rocks than is here revealed by geology. The *Camarasaurus*, a gigantic dinosaur, eighty feet long, more than sixteen feet high at the hips, weighing 90,000 pounds, obtained in southern Wyoming, has been mounted and placed in the Museum of Natural History, in New York City. Another huge animal of this species, 130 feet long, and thirty feet high at the hips, has been discovered. Colossal remains of dinosaurs have been found especially in Colorado and Wyoming. Strange and uncanny creatures abounded. The *Ichthyosaurus* was a lizard-fish thirty to forty feet long. There was a *Pterodaetyl*, a flying lizard, with bat-like wings, that measured twenty-five feet between the tips of the wings. The *Morosaurus*, with paddle appendages, was the longest reptile known. There were monster crocodiles, and turtles fifteen feet across. Reptile birds were becoming more bird than reptile. Huge devouring sharks, more than 100 feet long, lived in the waters of adjacent seas. The Colorado islands were teeming with life, and from the size and nature of the wonderful and gigantic beasts, there must have been a ferocious struggle for existence on land, in the rivers, lakes and marshes, and surrounding sea. Vegetation was beginning to reveal more modern types. The "Red Beds" of the Triassic are much used in Colorado for building. They are of common occurrence, and form one of the attractive features in the Garden of the Gods. The Cretaceous period was especially bountiful in storing away immense quantities of coal in this state.

The Cenozoic time or age, meaning "recent life," the last of the grand geological divisions, came next, and is divided into two periods; first, the Tertiary; second the Quaternary or Post-Tertiary in which man made his appearance. In the Tertiary, the Colorado islands became a part of the main land, and the Rocky Mountains continued their formation, during which many of the rich fissure veins of the precious metals were made in Colorado, adding their store to the mineral wealth that had been accumulating during the ages. The first division of the Tertiary is known as the Eocene, meaning "dawn" or "daybreak" plus "recent." That is, the types of the animal and botanical kingdoms were approximating those that exist at the present time; as the old Paleozoic in its meaning, stood for the early or first life on the earth. During the Eocene, Colorado abounded with great fresh water lakes. There were dense forests. Had man then lived in this region, it would have been a

sportsman's paradise, and down through the Oligocene, Miocene, and Pliocene, the last three of the four divisions of the Tertiary. There was the *Coryphodon*, allied to the tapir and rhinoceros, and of enormous bulk; the *Dinoceras* of elephantine size, with three pairs of horns on the head, and with powerful tusks curving downward and backward; other huge beasts of tapir and rhinoceros like form; *Tillodonts*, known as the "gnawing hogs," not hogs, but mammals with powerful incisors like the rodents; horses of the earliest, and later, like the modern type; the gigantic two-horned *brotherium*, a kinsman of the tapir and rhinoceros; beavers, making their first appearance; monkeys and rodents; and a queer animal, the *Oreodon*, related to the camel, deer and hog. In the Pliocene, the closing of the Tertiary, came the first mastodon, and associated with it were the elephant, rhinoceros, camel, horse, deer, tiger, with others of the feline family, all nearing the present type of those that survived. While these animals roamed the plains, valleys and plateaus, or in the forests along the rivers and lakes, the Rocky Mountains were, at times, in violent eruption, and volcanoes were belching forth their fiery fluids. These animals either became injured to the terrible convulsions which then must have shaken this region, or lived terror stricken at the dangers which threatened. The Florissant beds of Colorado tell the story of the wonderful plant and insect life that prevailed towards the middle of the Tertiary.

Now comes the Quaternary—the age of Man—with its three divisions; first, Glacial; second, Champlain; third, Recent. The mammoth, which had appeared a little earlier, the rhinoceros, horse, and camel, all lived in Colorado at the close of the Glacial, but before the second glacial, so called, they disappeared and later other species took their place. The Quaternary opens with the Glacial Epoch, when the northern part of the United States was invaded by a great ice crust or glacier from the Arctic region. Moraines, boulder drift, and other indications tell the story of its work in Colorado. After the ice age, and the changes in the Champlain, and the Recent in the terrace making by the rivers, Colorado was evolved as known to man—but just as to when man appeared—there are different opinions. Cope, Marsh, and Le Conte, with others, have been prominent in the study of the fossils of this region.

After the geological work of the ages, Colorado now has the following physical features, which, in their natural divisions are, mountains, plateaus, and plains. The Rocky Mountains, a part of the great Cordilleran system, is composed of several ranges which

occupy the central or middle third of the state. The Sawatch Range, with the waters of its western slope flowing to the Pacific, and the eastern, draining its waters to the Atlantic, forms the Continental Crest or Divide in Colorado. Extending northward from Saguache county to the Mount of the Holy Cross, it includes Mt. Elbert, 14,436 feet high, and now said to be the highest mountain in Colorado; Mt. Massive, near Leadville; Mt. Shavano; the College Peaks—Princeton, Harvard and Yale. The Front range, also known as the Colorado Range, is the most eastern, bordering on the edge of the great plains. It extends from Wyoming, and passes just west of Denver, reaching to the Pikes Peak region, where are clustered Colorado Springs, Colorado City, and Manitou, and then to Cripple Creek. It has many peaks reaching an elevation of more than 14,000 feet, and among them are those bearing the historic names of Long, Gray, Evans, Torrey, and Pike. The Park Range, west of the Front Range, and running parallel with the Sawatch from 15 to 20 miles east of the latter, also enters Colorado from Wyoming, reaching to the Arkansas Hills, a few miles west of Cripple Creek. Bross, Lincoln, Sherman, Sheridan and other peaks of this range, reach an elevation of more than 14,000 feet. The Sangre de Cristo Range dividing the San Luis and Wet Mountain Valleys, extends from the Arkansas river into New Mexico. Sierra Blanca, once considered the highest in Colorado, and Humbolt, and Crestone are peaks of this mountain system that exceed an altitude of 14,000 feet. The Wet Mountains in Custer and Fremont counties are about 20 miles east of the Sangre de Cristo. The San Juan Mountains, commonly called the "Switzerland" of America, and forming the southern part of the Continental Crest, are situated in southwestern Colorado. Railroads encircle these mountains, thread their canons and reach timber line, but here is a range, which the iron horse has never crossed. Among the peaks of these mountains over 14,000 feet, are Uncompahgre, Eolus, Simpson, Red Cloud, Sneffles, Stewart and San Luis. The San Miguel Mountains, a near group of the San Juan, contain the famous Lizard Head. The Elk Mountains, the Medicine Bow, Snowy Range, Gore Range, Rabbit Ear Range, La Plata Moun-

tains, Eagle River Mountains, and other ranges are included in the Rocky Mountains, that extend through Colorado. East of the Front range, extend the Great Plains to the borders of Kansas and Nebraska, while the western part of the state, reaching to Utah, is broken into plateaus, valleys, and hilly regions.

The park systems of Colorado include several of large area. The San Luis Park, one of the largest, is known as the San Luis valley. The North Park, in the northern part of the state, lies between the Front and Park ranges. South of it, encircled by mountain ranges, is Middle Park. Below the latter, in Park County, between Leadville and Cripple Creek is situated South Park. Estes, a smaller park, has many scenic attractions. Egeria and Animas are also well known parks.

The principal rivers in Colorado, the South Platte and the Arkansas, rising in the mountains, and fed by numerous tributaries, flow through the plains in the eastern part of Colorado. In the southwestern section of the state, are the Rio Grande, San Juan and Dolores, and in the western and northwestern, the Gunnison, Grand, White, Yampa, and other streams, well fed by many smaller, from the mountains. Mineral springs abound and have led to the founding of towns and popular resorts, Manitou and Glenwood Springs being the larger and better known. Many lakes are nestled in the higher ranges, the plateaus, valleys and plains, and among the principal ones are Twin Lakes, Grand Lake, San Luis, San Cristobal, Evergreen, Barr—a list of an hundred might be given—popular for resorts or sportsmen. The great reservoirs now constructed or building for irrigation, rival some of the natural lakes in size, and in alluring, ducks, geese, and water fowl in their migrations.

The physical features of Colorado are most attractive. The nature building of the ages, made beautiful landscapes, picturesque valleys, broad extending plateaus and parks, grand mountain ranges, the home of eternal snow, whence come the rivers cutting the deep and awe inspiring canons. The Rocky Mountains, though the last of the great ranges, were so wonderfully constructed and with such variety of view and scenery, that this state has become the popular mecca of the tourist.

CHAPTER II.

Cliff Dwellers—Prehistoric Peoples in Colorado—The Indians.



NATURE had completed her grand work, and Colorado was now ready for man. When he first came to this region is not known. In the southwestern part of the United States, in what now comprises Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Arizona, are found the ruins and remains of unknown tribes or races. Whence they came or where they went, or the fate that may have befallen them, is a mystery that history has not yet solved. Evidences of their culture and civilization were found by the early explorers, but there were no survivors, at least in Colorado, to tell the story of what may be considered a lost race. They lived in the cliffs, where their ancient dwellings remain, but in ruins, and filled with many articles used in that period. Hence, the Cliff Dwellers, as they are commonly designated, are known as the prehistoric people of Colorado. This does not necessarily mean that they lived here at a time that was prehistoric with the human race, for written history may have come down from a period in the new world, or old, long before the Cliff Dwellers were inhabitants of this state. They were prehistoric in the sense, that there is no authentic account concerning them. But, as the geologist writes the story of the past life from the fossils found in the rocks, so the historian, from the ruins and relics of this ancient race, may evolve some facts with reasonable assurance.

The Cliff Dwellers may have been nomadic tribes that once inhabited the plains and valleys. Through the misfortunes of war, or other adverse conditions that may have threatened their very existence, it is supposed that they sought homes and protection in these cliffs. The evidences of their culture in Colorado, are found in the southwestern part of the state, in the Mesa Verde region of the Mancos and its tributaries. Here, in the cliffs, they built, between the shelving rocks, stone houses, some of the material used being hewn rock, put together with mortar. They were only accessible by means of ladders and ropes. Corn, beans, pumpkins and other products of the soil, together with evidences of the chase, show that they were farmers and

hunters. Towers lower down, would indicate that when cultivating the land, they probably stationed guards to watch for the approach of possibly new or old time foes. The dead were found buried in the rear of their houses, or under shelving rocks, or sometimes sealed up in the rooms in which they may have died. Upon the walls, some of which were plastered, have been discovered pictographs, telling in a crude way, something of their life, legends and beliefs. They probably worshipped the sun. Bone, stone, and wooden implements, but no metal, together with pottery of higher type, have been taken from these ruins. Many of the stone implements are beautifully polished, and at least, so far as the use of stone on this continent is known, they had reached the age of polished stone. Without evidences of the use of a potter's wheel, the vessels made by them are remarkable for symmetry. There were two types of their pottery; the coiled or indented; and the smooth polished ware, decorations being confined to the latter. The ornamentation consisted principally of geometrical figures, with occasional crude pictures of birds, or other animals, or of man. Although the horse was common in what is now Colorado, in the Tertiary Age, that preceded man, yet that animal seems to have disappeared after the ice period, not to return until the time of European exploration. No horses are found in the decorations of the Cliff Dweller pottery and when the early Spaniards came, the then native races, at first considered the rider and horse as one animal. Prehistoric man in this region seems to have known nothing of the horse, or at least, left no evidences that it then existed here.

The Cliff Dwellers wore clothing, consisting of cotton goods, feather-cloth, fur, hair, yucca, and the skins of animals. Their footwear included sandals of buckskin, yucca, cornhusks, and cedar bark, or a combination of two or more kinds of such material. It was in pottery, that this ancient people reached a high culture. Mugs, food bowls, ollas, globular vessels, vases, and water jars, varying in shape and size, have been recovered. Mortuary vessels have been taken from burial places, showing similar customs,

followed by Indians later, of placing food with the dead. One of the most interesting decorations on their pottery is the swastika, a form of cross that is prehistoric in all lands, with some variation, and is said to mean "good fortune." Among the wooden implements are fire drills, spinning discs, agricultural or planting sticks, bows and arrows, some of the latter having flint points attached with the sinew of the deer. Some of the wooden relics were probably used in games, as were also, some kinds of baskets. In basketry or wicker-ware making, they also excelled, many fine specimens having been obtained. They were expert in this line of work. Osier matting was a common article, and often used to wrap about the dead.

The bone implements consisted of awls, needles, scrapers, and ornaments, made from turkeys and other birds, small mammals, and the deer, antelope, and bear. Stone implements were found in abundance. They are polished, and unpolished. From the crudely formed ax to the highly polished celt, these objects are common, everywhere. Some axes still have the handles attached. They were helved by bending a green wither or willow around the groove of the axe, two or more times, then pulling the ends together, and tying them with a yucca or buckskin string. Some axes have a double edge. Grinding stones, such as are now called metates and utilized by Indians and Mexicans, were used for grinding and preparing the corn; pounding stones, without handles, but with pits in them for the finger ends, and knuckles; stones for varied use, and some probably for games and ceremonials, but add to the wonder-collections from prehistoric man in this locality. The charred remains of human bodies, have led to the belief that this condition was not accidental, but that cremation was also practiced to some extent by the Cliff Dwellers.

The fate of this people is still an unsolved mystery of prehistoric times. The age of these ruins is estimated from 500 to 1,000 years, or more. But their ancestors may have been cave dwellers, or lived in these cliffs, in more rudely constructed habitations, before they learned to hew stone and build with mortar. Their earlier culture was probably such as is possessed by nomadic tribes. Among their ruins, is found the estufa chamber, in which the men held their secret, sacred, and ceremonial meetings and rites. In southwestern Colorado, these chambers are circular in form, and it has been supposed that this is a traditional link, with their prior history, when they lived in tents, roaming the plains, valleys and mountains, leading a nomadic life. Similar rooms, still in use by

tribes further south, were seen by the Spanish explorers, and called by them "estufa," but the word "kiva" has been substituted as the name of these wholly or in part, subterranean ceremonial chambers, from which women were excluded, except as they may have been permitted to enter or approach, to bring food and water for the men. "Ki" is a primitive word of tribes in the southwest, meaning "house," and associated with a part of the human body, the "kiva" symbolically represents the under-world or womb of the earth, where was born the human race. More modern investigation leads to the opinion that women may have had secret societies, which would now be known as sororities, which also met in kivas, and possibly in those used by the men, but when not occupied by the latter, for ceremonial purposes.

In the romantic story and belief of some, this Cliff Dwelling people, small of stature, living a pastoral life, combined with hunting, had a final desperate struggle with enemies, who attacked them in their habitations along the cliffs and, after an heroic resistance, they were all slain, or a few survivors carried into captivity, and all trace of the prehistoric race in Colorado, obliterated. Although they may have had war with foes, now unknown, it is more reasonable to suppose that there was a gradual emigration of these people from the cliffs. Climatic or geological conditions may have been the primal cause. Protracted drouths, volcanic eruptions accompanied by violent earthquakes, or some superstition evolved from the ceremonials of the kiva, may have been contributing influences, rather than the theory that they were wiped out of existence by war or some other misfortune. Probably the first historic reference to the Cliff Dwellers, was recorded in the account of Padre Escalante, who made a journey with others from Santa Fe, to the Great Salt Lake region about 1775 or 1776. They traversed what is now southwestern Colorado, and in his description of this section, he refers to the ruined habitations that were observed.

The most primitive people or tribes now in the southwest are the Zuni of New Mexico and the Moqui or Hopi of Arizona. It is highly probable that they were related to the Cliff Dwellers, as descendants or ancestors, or by some tribal links. The similarity of their buildings, when conditions are compared, together with many of the supposed traits and characteristics of the former race in Colorado, strongly leads to such a conclusion. These ancient tribes of New Mexico and Arizona, now remnants of a once more populous race, show an intrusion in the construction of the estufa or kiva, which here may be

circular as with the Cliff Dwellers, or changed into a more rectangular, or a combination of the two. The historical links of any people are often more easily followed in tracing their ceremonials or religious rites. If the Cliff Dweller culture be the older, the kiva or estufa as seen by the Spaniards and even up to the recent explorations by American anthropologists, has been modernized from that of prehistoric Colorado. The types of pottery from the region of the San Juan river, to which the Mancos and the Mesa Verde of Colorado with their ruins are tributary, are said to be the oldest in the southwest. As the Indian of today, builds his tent thus enclosing his circular home, as he has done from time immemorial, it may also be urged that the circular kiva or ceremonial house of the Colorado Cliff Dwellers, is the oldest type, and that it represents an older culture than the Zuni and Hopi, where a more rectangular has been introduced. These are interesting speculations, but after all, the mystery of the Cliff Dwellers' history has not been satisfactorily solved.

The published reports of the discoveries made in 1874 by Mr. Holmes and W. H. Jackson, the latter formerly a resident of Denver, contained in the Geological Survey of 1875-6, first brought the Cliff Dweller region of Colorado into prominent historical and scientific notice. Thus the dust of a century, since the time when described by Escalante during the period of the American Revolution, had been added to that of other centuries of silence, which enveloped prehistoric man in Colorado. Additional interest was given this region by the discovery of the Cliff Palace in the Mesa Verde by Richard Wetherill and Charley Mason, in December, 1888, although it is claimed that others of the Mancos region had visited this ruin six or seven years prior to that date. This is the most wonderful ruin, left to tell the story of prehistoric man not only in Colorado, but, all of the southwestern part of the United States. It had more than 100 rooms in addition to numerous kivas or ceremonial chambers. Soon after, F. H. Chapin published a volume relating to the Cliff Palace and other more prominent ruins of the Mesa Verde. Baron Nordenskiöld issued a comprehensive volume on this region, after which, in magazines and general publication, a world-wide interest was taken in the Colorado prehistoric period. The more noted of these ruins are the Cliff Palace, Balcony House, Spruce Tree House, Long House, Mug House, Spring House, Jackson House, Peabody House, the latter named for Mrs. W. S. Peabody of Denver. A longer list could be made, for this section abounds with evidences of this civilization.

These discoveries induced both scientific work and investigation, but it was unfortunate, that for several years there followed a vandalism which at once, threatened to wreck and destroy these ancient abodes, and rifle them of all valuable contents. After long agitation, an act of congress in 1906, established the Mesa Verde National Park, and these ruins are now protected by the government. Since then, the Smithsonian Institution, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, has been excavating and repairing the Cliff Dwellings. The work has been in charge of Dr. Jesse Walter Fewkes, an eminent ethnologist. He has repaired the Spruce-Tree House and the Cliff Palace, rendered efficient service, and materially added to the knowledge of the culture of this ancient people in Colorado.

The aborigines found in this region by the first explorers, were the Indians, or the Red Men, commonly called. Their origin, or whence they came, is no more known than that of the Cliff Dwellers, but since the coming of the white race, their history has been indissolubly linked. For centuries they may have roamed the plains and mountains, and in their unknown prehistoric ages, there may have been many shiftings and changes of the tribes in the west. They were nomads and wanderers, and yet remained within apparently certain approximate boundaries, or hunting grounds, when first known to the pale faces. On the Colorado plains east of the mountains and north of the Arkansas river, ranged the Arapahoes and Cheyennes; and, in the same region, south of this stream, the Comanches and Kiowas. In the mountains, and sometimes foraging into the edge of the plains, and also ranging west into Utah, were the Utes and Pah-Utes, of which there were seven principal divisions or tribes. The Navajoes roamed along the tributaries of the San Juan in the southwestern part of the state, while the more war like and blood thirsty Apaches held a wide range from the Rio Grande to the Gila river. The Crows, Blackfeet, Pawnees, several tribes of the savage Sioux, Kickapoos, Cherokees, Kansas, Omahas, Cherokees, and other tribes, at various times frequented the plains of Colorado. War and pursuit of game, and especially the bison or buffalo, brought many of the aborigines to this section, often resulting in hostilities and many a hard fought battle. The tribes represented in the main, the Shoshonean and Athapascan stock of the Indian race. Only one tribe now remains in Colorado, the Southern Utes, in the extreme southwestern part of the state, their reservation being in the region of the Cliff Dwellers. It seems the irony of fate, that the last

of the Indians in this State, should be amid the ruins and waste of the prehistoric people of this section, that have disappeared. They have left their history in the place-names of the west, from Utah (Utahs or Utes) to those of cities, towns, rivers, counties, and mountain peaks. More of their history also appears in connection with the settlements made by the white man, and the fierce wars between the latter, and his red foe. The Bison has perished from the range. Of the

millions that once fed upon the plains and valleys, none remain, except those in parks and reservations set apart for their preservation. The deer, elk, mountain sheep, wild goat, and antelope are protected by law, but their fate seems as inevitable as that of the remnant Utes in Colorado, who now read their fate in the shadows of the Cliff Dweller ruins, which tell the pitiful story of prehistoric man in this region.



CHAPTER III.

Spanish and French Explorers.



PANIARDS were the first explorers of what is now Colorado, but the records are not clear as to who led the first expedition. Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, born in Salamanca; married a daughter of Alonso de Estrada, royal treasurer of New Spain; explored New Mexico and the great plains to the northeast in his expedition of 1540-2; is supposed to have passed through southeastern Colorado in 1541. It may be considered a matter of serious doubt, whether Coronado or any of his cavaliers ever trod upon Colorado soil. Castaneda, the historian of the expedition does not clearly disclose any such fact, but as the geography of this region had not been established, and the records of the journey, at times, are very indefinite, it cannot be stated positively that neither Coronado nor any of his subordinates, may not have traversed a part of this state, along the southern boundary or extreme southeastern section. The first Europeans to explore overland, the trans-Mississippi, was Cabeza de Vaca with three companions, Alonso del Castillo Maldonado, Andres Dorantes, and Estevanico, the latter an Arabian Negro slave, these four being survivors of the ill fated Panfilo de Narvaez expedition. Narvaez had sailed from Spain in June, 1527, with five ships and 600 men, for the Gulf coast. His fleet, after losing by desertions at Espanola and Cuba, was driven by storm to Tampa bay on the west coast of Florida, where he landed with 400 men and eighty horses in April, 1528. Narvaez divided his army in May, he leading an inland expedition of 300 men and forty horses, instructing his vessels to follow the coast with his remaining forces, left on board, but they were never re-united. After suffering many hardships, and not being joined by the fleet, and meeting losses from hostilities and sickness, Narvaez built boats of frail structure, in which he embarked the remainder of his expedition. Through pestilence, shipwrecks, warring with savages, there finally remained but nine survivors of this land force. Five of these were never afterwards heard from, and the other four

comprised the party led by Vaca, who should be known as the "Robinson Crusoe" of American history. Although Vaca and his companions have been credited by some with a more northern route, they really wandered west through Texas and probably through a corner of New Mexico, in their travels, arriving at San Miguel, New Galicia, April 1, 1536. The story of Vaca and his companions revived the idea of conquest, and search for gold. Preliminary to a more pretentious expedition, Coronado dispatched Fray Marcos de Nizza with a small party to investigate. They visited New Mexico, and on their return, related marvelous tales of the new country, and the great wealth of the wonderful Seven Cities of Cibola. The result was the well known historical expedition of Coronado, with its many disappointments. The Seven Cities of Cibola, instead of being populous and abounding in treasures of gold and silver, proved only to be the seven poor pueblos of the Zuni of New Mexico. However, Coronado did not remain inactive, but began investigating for himself. He dispatched Pedro de Tobar to subdue Tusayan, supposed to be the Moqui villages, and now known as the Hopi. Thus those primitive tribes, the Zuni and the Hopi, probably kinsman of the prehistoric Cliff Dwellers of Colorado, early came in contact with European explorers. Although this humble people were not the possessors of expected wealth, there was ever the repeated story, common to Spanish exploration, of something still beyond. The Moqui told of a great river, where lived tall men. This information caused Coronado to send Garcia de Cardenas to explore the river and learn of this new people. He discovered this river, and reported that the banks were so high that they seemed to be elevated three or four leagues in the air. This was, without doubt, the first view that Europeans had, of the Grand Canon of the Colorado, and was associated by them with the Rio Del Tizon, so named near its mouth. After sending out and making other expeditions, Coronado was now told by one, known as El Turco (The Turk) of the wonderful city of Quivira, abounding in wealth, far to the northeast. In the spring of 1541, he started in search of this mythical

city, traveling east and northeast, According to the chronicler of the expedition, the Quivera of boasted wealth, proved to be nothing more than a few straw huts. In reply to the exasperated Spaniards, who demanded an explanation, the Turk admitted his deception, and said that he had guided them into this region, with the hope that they would perish. He was then strangled for his perfidy. In the general account that is given, it is impossible to draw accurate data. Large streams were seen, and crossed. Some have thought they may have included the Arkansas, Platte, and Missouri. It is possible that Coronado entered Colorado, and if so, probably he traversed on his return trip, the southern plains of the state.

Colorado may have been visited next, by Spaniards who came not from Mexico, but from the Mississippi river. After the death of De Soto in May, 1542, and his burial in the Mississippi river, the command devolved upon Luis de Moscoso de Alvarado, who in July that year made an expedition to the plains, traveling west and northwest. General and indefinite descriptions and statements again, as with Coronado, throw doubt upon the exact route taken by Moscoso. The plains of western Kansas are supposed, by some, to have been reached, and possibly Colorado, along the Arkansas river, and even that he continued to the Rocky Mountains. Be that as it may, one of his scouting parties reported to Moscoso, "that they saw great chains of mountains, and forests, to the west, which they understood were uninhabited." Moscoso or some of his men may have trod Colorado soil, but it is doubtful, and may be considered more as a possibility than a probability. Thus the expeditions of Coronado and De Soto have been connected with the early explorations of Colorado. They were the best equipped and most pretentious that Spain had sent into the interior of this region in search of gold and for the extension of her domain by conquest.

Fray Juan de Padilla, a Franciscan, who had accompanied Coronado in his expedition to Quivira, a few years later started again for the latter place, to engage in missionary work, and may have passed through the plains of this state. Nothing definite was ever ascertained as to his fate, but he is said to have received a martyr's reward. Friars, rather than armed men, for some time, continued to make journeys to the northward, probably not farther than the pueblos of New Mexico, where some of them met death. In 1582, Don Antonio de Espejo was dispatched to investigate the fate of the friars. He proceeded far up the Rio Grande, but it cannot be definitely stated whether or not, he ad-

vanced beyond the northern boundary of New Mexico. In 1595, but there is a conflict of dates, some placing 1591 as the year, Don Juan de Onate, led an expedition that effected the conquest of New Mexico, followed by exploration in Colorado. He was a wealthy resident of Zacatecas, son of Don Cristobal; married Dona Isabel, granddaughter of Cortez and great granddaughter of Montezuma. His conquests and exploring journeys occupied several years. He followed up the Rio Grande, exploring the San Luis Valley, Colorado, and reported finding gold, near what is now Fort Garland, where he worked gold and silver mines. He was a colonizer and progressive man. The older Chama, on the Chama river near its confluence with the Rio Grande, was founded by him, and remains to the present time. He is also reported to have traversed the plains, about 1601 between the Arkansas and South Platte rivers, possibly projecting his journey as far east as the Missouri.

A somewhat mythical story has been published, that in 1595, an expedition led by Borilla, who was later killed by a subordinate officer, Humano, the latter taking command, probably crossed the Colorado plains in a journey to the northeast.

In 1662, Diego Penalosa, Governor of New Mexico, is reported to have conducted an expedition from Santa Fe across the plains of Kansas, to the Missouri river. It may not be necessary to solve the question as to whether he may have traversed southeastern Colorado, as the expedition and the account thereof, has by some been considered a hoax and a fabrication—in modern parlance, an historical "pipe dream."

The revolt by the natives under Pope, a San Juan Indian, which caused a retreat of the Spaniards about 1680, interfered with further explorations until after they had been again subdued in 1693 by Diego de Vargas, and peace made on the condition that the Indians should no longer be compelled to work as slaves in the mines. About this time the Spaniards became apprehensive of the advances that had been made into the interior by the French, whose trappers and hunters had been trailing up the rivers and streams to the west and northwest. In 1719, Antonio Valverde y Cosio led a force northward to punish the Utes and Comanches for the depredations which they had been committing against the Spaniards and friendly Indians. His force consisted of 105 men and thirty Indians, which was largely increased by a reinforcement of Apaches. On this expedition, Valverde explored the plains of Colorado and western Kansas, and is credited with following the course of the South Platte in

this state. Jealous and uneasy as to the movements of the French on the frontier, an expedition was sent out from Santa Fe, proceeding northwest, which means that they may have skirted the plains of southeastern Colorado, to Missouri. Through Indian treachery this force was annihilated. From a colony established at Taos, where Pondo, a Spaniard had located in 1745, some Spanish settlements sprang up along the Arkansas river in Colorado, and adjacent territory. It is claimed that one of these was Las Animas on the Arkansas river, at or near the mouth of the Purgatoire, and another, more of a military stockade or picket-post on the Huerfano river, to guard the Sangre de Cristo pass on the east. Tomas Valez Cachupin, who became governor at Santa Fe in 1749, encouraged expeditions into Colorado, and especially the San Juan region of the southwest, in search of gold and silver, but ore not being found in paying quantities, permanent settlements were not made.

Juan Maria Rivera, accompanied by Don Joaquin Lain, Pedro Mora, Gregorio Sandoval, and others, conducted an expedition into the southwestern and western part of Colorado, in 1761, proceeding as far as the Gunnison river, leaving many traces seen by their successors, where they had engaged in mining. At the earnest solicitation of Padre Junipero Serra, in charge of the California Catholic missions, an effort was made to open an overland route from Santa Fe to the Pacific coast. Padres Francisco Silvestre Valez Escalante, and Atanacio Dominguez organized a party, as the result of this agitation, in 1776, with Don Joaquin Lain of the former Rivera expedition, as guide. On July 29, they left Santa Fe, and after reaching Colorado, and passing through Archuleta county, touched the San Juan river, August 5. They left more place-names in this state than any who came before them. They crossed several streams whose names, then given, are still retained, as Piedra, Parada, Pinos, and Florida. They named the La Plata river, San Joaquin, and the eastern La Plata mountains, Sierra de la Grulla. Reference is made to the ruins of what are now known as the Cliff Dwellings. Leaving the Dolores, they traversed the Gypsum valley, or Cajon del Yeso, as it is still known. The San Miguel river was called Rio San Pedro. Reaching the Uncompahgre river, spelled "Ancapagari" by Escalante, it was named by him, San Francisco. Arriving at the Gunnison river, called Tomichi by the natives, he changed it to San Javier. What was designated as the Rio Santa Monica, probably corresponds with the north branch of the north fork of the Gunnison. The Rio San Antonia Matir,

was the present Divide Creek. The North and South Mam Buttes were given the names of San Silvestre (for Escalante himself), and Nebuncari, and Mam creek, that of Santa Rosalia. Crossing the San Rafael or Grand river, and probably passing over the Book Cliffs, their course led them northwest to the White river, which was called San Clemente, arriving there September 9, at or near the Utah line. The diary of this journey, as kept by Escalante as one of the most valuable documents relating to the early explorations of this region, and Colorado especially.

The same unsatisfactory data as to the routes taken, and extent of the same, characterize the work of the early French, as with the Spanish. They came later than the Spaniards, but long before the Americans explored the plains and mountains of the west. In 1712, a party of French adventurers advanced far west into the plains, but it is not known whether they reached the Rocky Mountains or not—probably not. The concessions that the king of France had given Crozat in 1712, for a term of fifteen years, in Louisiana, added a stimulating influence. Trappers, hunters, and explorers were encouraged to penetrate further into the interior, and they began ascending the rivers to more distant points, and to extend themselves more over the plains towards the mountains. Colorado was on the confines of disputed territory. The new spirit that permeated the fur trade with the advent of the Crozat regime, influenced an alert policy with the western leaders of both nations. Crozat sent out expeditions to establish friendly relations, in commerce, with the Spanish, up the Arkansas, none of which seem to have reached Colorado. In 1717, Bourgmont, a French explorer on the Missouri, heard the stories from the Panis (Pawnees) of a great river or lakes to the west. The French became imbued with the idea, that with explorations they would be able to establish a trade with the Japanese and Chinese. Although Bourgmont was prominent in the plains region, he is not known positively to have reached Colorado, at least at this time. In 1719, Du Tisnet is supposed to have visited the Pawnees and western Kansas, not coming to this state, but only far enough to alarm the Spanish. A Spanish expedition in 1720 to the Missouri river, was wiped out by Indians, friendly to the French, and thus this region became a scene of activity and watchfulness. In 1722, Bourgmont, a knight of the Order of St. Louis, again coming west, establishing military posts in Missouri and Kansas, and proceeding still westward, making treaties with the Indians, may have reached the Colorado line, or came near to it. He made another expe-

dition up the Missouri river and then far west on the plains in 1724 for the same purpose, trying to break up the Spanish trade and influence with the Indians. In 1739, the Mallet brothers, two French explorers are credited with following the South Platte and probably visiting the present site of Denver. In 1762, France by secret treaty transferred all of Louisiana in the Trans-Mississippi, together with the Island of New Orleans, east of the

river, to Spain. This lessened the friction in the hunting and trapping region, but before finally yielding to the change, some of the malcontents among the French leaders, at New Orleans were tried and hung. Later, a re-deeding of Louisiana by Spain, to France, and the sale of this great province to the United States in 1803, opened the American period of exploration, in which Colorado becomes especially prominent.



CHAPTER IV.

American Explorers—Hunters and Trappers.



WITH the cession of the Province of Louisiana by France to the United States in 1803, there was opened a new field for the explorer. The centennial of that purchase has been celebrated by a World's Fair at St. Louis, and American heroism has added its century link to the historical chain of Spanish and French exploration. Lewis and Clark in 1804-6, explored the northwest and the Oregon country, and Lieutenant Zebulon Montgomery Pike, the headwaters of the Mississippi, in 1805-6. A third expedition was then planned in continuing the investigation of the resources of this new acquisition, and Lieut. Pike was detailed to explore the plains and the Rocky Mountains. As with the Spanish and French, there was the wandering gold seeker, hunter and trapper. Even before the purchase, Americans were beginning to find their way into this western land, and especially, soon thereafter. About 1804, William Morrison, a merchant of Kaskaskia, sent Le Lande, a French Creole, with a quantity of goods, with instructions to proceed west and up the Platte river, and thence across to Santa Fe, with the intention of establishing trade in that direction. He may have been the first American to traverse Colorado. He is said to have disposed of his merchandise, appropriated the proceeds to his own use, and become a resident of Santa Fe. It may be that the credit should be given to James Pursley (or Purcell) who was exploring the plains and foothills, if not the mountains of Colorado, about 1805. Some have placed the date at 1802-4. Pike found Pursley at Santa Fe. The latter had gold which had been obtained by him on the Platte, but he had refused to disclose the locality of his discovery to the Spanish. Pursley has been heralded as a patriot for this act, as the development of his discovery, might have encouraged such an influx of Spaniards, that it would have changed the civilization of a considerable part of this region, for the southern and western parts of Colorado were then still Spanish territory. James Pursley was from Bards-

town, Kentucky, but some recent investigation is leading to the belief that Pike, in recording the adventures of the former, made a mistake in writing the name "Pursley" and that the correct spelling is "Purcell."

Lieut. Pike, the most illustrious of Colorado explorers, and son of an officer in the American Revolution, was born near Trenton, New Jersey, January 5, 1779. He became a brigadier general in the War of 1812, and lost his life in the battle of York (Toronto), Canada. The Centennial of his discovery of the peak that bears his name, was celebrated at Colorado Springs, with imposing ceremonies. Pike's sword, the one he was wearing, when he received his death wounds at the battle of York, is now in the State Museum, at the Capitol Building, Denver.

Lieut. Pike left St. Louis, on this, his second expedition, July 15, 1806. Under instructions from the War Department, he was to explore the headwaters of the Arkansas and Red rivers, and establish the authority of the national government over the Indian tribes of this region. A surgeon, an interpreter, and twenty-one soldiers accompanied him. He was also instructed while en route, to conduct about fifty Osage captives to their people. The expedition ascended the Missouri river, and later, after returning the captive Indians, Pike started overland for the Pawnee country in Kansas. Thence continuing their journey, the Arkansas river was reached. Lieut. Wilkinson, with five men, on October 28, separated from the command, descending that stream, the remainder under Pike, resuming their journey into the wilderness beyond them, in the west. On November 15, Pike discovered the peak that was later named in his honor, making the following entry in his journal:

"After passing large herds of buffalo, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, I thought I could distinguish a mountain to our right, which appeared like a blue cloud; viewed it with a spy glass, and was still more confirmed in my conjecture, yet only communicated it to Dr. Robinson, who was in front of me, but in half an hour, they appeared in full view before us. When our small party arrived on

the hill, they with one accord, gave three cheers for the Mexican Mountains."

Continuing their journey for several days, they encamped on November 23, at the mouth of a small tributary of the Arkansas, and the day following, at this place, constructed a crude fortification. This picket post or stockade was the first erected by an American in Colorado. On the 24th, leaving a part of his command to guard the fort and supplies, Pike started to explore the peak. He ascended what is supposed to have been Cheyenne Mountain, only to discover that the "grand peak" was still beyond. After buffetng with deep snows, they descended to their camp. Pike never was on the peak that was later given his name. On the 29th they rejoined those at the fort, on the Arkansas. Resuming their journey up this stream, they finally encamped near the entrance of the Royal Gorge and the site of Canon City, from which point, Pike explored a part of South Park. Constructing another fort at Canon City, and leaving a small guard there with his supplies, he resumed his journey over the mountains. After passing up what is supposed to have been Grape Creek Canon, thence through the Wet Mountain Valley, he crossed the Sangre de Cristo range, probably through Mosea Pass, into the San Luis Park, or Valley. Continuing, and crossing the Rio Grande, he established his camp lower down, and some little distance up the Conejos, on what is now considered to have been the ranch of Gov. McIntire of Colorado, where he constructed another fort. Here he raised his flag, being the first record of an American flag raising in this state. He was now in Spanish territory, for he thought the Rio Grande was Red River. Here he was arrested by the Spaniards and taken to Santa Fe, in the meantime, collecting his scattered command. Pike and his men suffered intensely from cold and hunger, and underwent many hardships and privations, which were patiently and heroically borne. Pike reached Natchitoches in Louisiana, July 1, 1807, on his return.

In 1807, Ezekiel Williams, a noted trapper and hunter, was placed in command of twenty frontiersmen, to conduct Big White, who had accompanied Lewis and Clark on their return in 1806, to the home of his people in the Mandan country. That year, the same in which Pike returned, Williams left St. Louis, traveling overland, for the Rocky Mountains. Delivering Big White in safety to the Mandans, Ezekiel Williams and his men, who had come equipped for that purpose, intended hunting and trapping in the northwest and along the Columbia. But meeting with reverses and losses of men in

battles with the Blackfeet, the remnant of the party drifted south along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains. There was almost continuous warfare with the Indians, gradually reducing the party to a few survivors. Rose, one of the expedition, became a renegade among the Crows. In 1808, Williams reached the South Platte with about eight men. They were finally killed off by Indians, (their last fight probably being in the vicinity of what is now Pueblo,) except Williams, James Workman, and Samuel Spencer. This was the first Indian struggle between Americans and Indians in Colorado. They separated, Workman and Spencer, crossing the mountains to California and after enduring the greatest hardships, returned later to Santa Fe, where for a number of years they engaged in merchandising. Williams descended the Arkansas in a canoe, thence overland among friendly Indians, and reached the Boone's Lick settlements, now Howard county, Missouri. In 1809, he returned and obtained the furs which he had cached in Colorado. Ezekiel Williams was one of the defenders of old Fort Cooper, in the Boone's Lick region, one of several forts there erected by the pioneers, to protect themselves from the Indians during the War of 1812. Later he became prominent on the Santa Fe Trail.

August Pierre Choteau and twenty-one others made an expedition from St. Louis to the South Platte region in Colorado in 1817. Later captured by the Spanish on the tributaries of the Arkansas, they were taken to Santa Fe, where they were held as prisoners several weeks, some of them being in chains.

In 1819, under the direction of John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, Major Stephen H. Long was sent to the Rocky Mountains with an exploring party, leaving Pittsburg, May 5, that year. He spent the winter of 1819-20 at Council Bluffs, resuming his journey in the spring, and in June and July explored the headwaters of the South Platte, which he followed from the plains. Continuing south over the Divide, he reached the site of Colorado Springs, encamping on the Fontaine qui Bouille. The boiling spring at Manitou was discovered, and Dr. James with a small party ascended the great peak on July 14, having started to climb the same on the afternoon of the 13th. Major Long named it James Peak, in honor of Dr. James, the first to ascend this historic mountain. This name was retained for a number of years, until it was changed to Pike's Peak, for the gallant American who first discovered it. This distinction should be made, for this peak had long been known to the Spaniards in their northern journeys. Another peak

now bears the name of James, for this bold explorer, and Long's peak abides as the name for a lasting monument of the leader of this expedition. Still continuing to the south and west they reached the Arkansas, discovered the mineral springs at Canon City, and the entrance to the Royal Gorge, but no mention is made as to any ruins they may have seen of Pike's old fort. Returning, the expedition was divided, Captain Bell with eleven men going down the Arkansas, while Major Long, with nine others started southward to explore the Red River, and after traveling in New Mexico and to the eastward, reached Fort Smith, September 13, 1820. The unfavorable report that Long made concerning this region as to its future in agriculture, caused the words "Great American Desert" to be placed on the map, a misfortune that for decades impeded the growth and development of this section.

About 1821, Hugh Glenn, an Indian trader, trailed up the Arkansas to the mountains, and remained through the winter, in what is now Colorado. A general activity now pervaded the western country, more especially in trapping, hunting, and trading with Indians. While William H. Ashley, Manuel Lisa, Jim Bridger, Capt. Bonneville, and others were occupied more in the northwest, yet, important events were taking place along the South Platte and Arkansas, and more especially the latter. Although some earlier but unsatisfactory attempts had been made to open up from the east, a trade with Santa Fe, yet new conditions offered an outlook auspicious for the future. The Spaniards had opposed commercial relations with others in the interior, and had ever been jealous of the French, and later of the Americans, in their approaches to the west. But in 1821, Old Mexico had thrown off the yoke of Spain, and soon thereafter was opened with Santa Fe what has long been known as the "Commerce of the Prairies." Captain Becknell from the town of old Franklin, now the bottom of the Missouri river, Howard county, Missouri, in 1821-2, started expeditions that led to establishing the Santa Fe Trail. In crossing from the Arkansas river to the Cimarron, Becknell and his men came near perishing of hunger and thirst. In its earlier history in Colorado, this trail had two routes, one along the Cimarron, which included a few miles in what is Baca county, in the extreme southeastern part of the state, and the other continuing further up the Arkansas river, through Bent's Fort, and later cutting off for Santa Fe. This trail has recently been marked in Colorado by the Daughters of the American Revolution, assisted by the state, the general assembly appropriating

\$2,000 for that purpose. The old official survey of the trail in what is now Colorado, by the government, continued it up the Arkansas. The question arose as to which trail should be marked. It was learned that in Kansas, markers were being placed on both the Arkansas river and the Cimarron routes, and when the D. A. R. of Colorado prepared a bill to be introduced in the legislature it was made broad enough to cover both routes in its provisions. The Arkansas river route has been marked, but none have yet been placed on the few miles of the Cimarron in Baca county. This trail in New Mexico has also been marked, and the same plan is to be carried out in Missouri, to the vicinity of Old Franklin, and probably the old Boone's Lick road to the east, its forerunner in the wilderness from St. Charles, and from thence to St. Louis.

The opening of the Santa Fe trail encouraged the trapping and trading interests in this region, in which the Bent family, consisting of several brothers, Kit Carson and others were prominently identified. These four brothers, William, George, Charles, and Robert Bent, together with Ceran St. Vrain, in 1826, constructed a stockade on the north side of the Arkansas about mid-way between what is now Canon City and Pueblo, but in 1828, moved it down the river some distance below Pueblo. This new and larger fort was named Fort William Bent, in honor of William Bent, but it was more commonly known as "Bent's Fort." It was blown up by William Bent in 1852, and in 1853, near the site of the more recent town of Robinson, he erected a "New" Bent's Fort, which was conducted as a trading post, until leased to the U. S. government in 1859. Col. William Bent then established himself in a new location near the mouth of the Purgatory. The name of the Fort Bent leased to the government, was changed in 1860, to Fort Wise, and later, in 1861, to Fort Lyon, to honor Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, who was killed at the battle of Wilson Creek, in the civil war. Owing to washouts, the fort was removed about 20 miles down the river in 1866.

In 1832, Louis Vasquez, a trader, built a fort at the mouth of Clear Creek, then known as the Vasquez Fork of the South Platte. Five miles below Fort Vasquez, there was soon after established Fort Sarpy, near what is now the town of Henderson. About twenty miles further down, Lupton constructed Fort Lancaster, later the name being changed to "Lupton," in honor of its builder. Near the present town of Plateville, was built Fort St. Vrain, and the old site of the town of Brighton, was also used for a pioneer fort. El Pueblo, a post on the Ar-

kansas, a few miles above Fort William, was more in the nature of a permanent settlement, its few inhabitants being occupied in agriculture, and some stock raising, affording something of a market for the hunters and trappers, whose numbers were rapidly increasing. Some Mormon families commonly referred to as the "Mormon Battalion" spent the winter of 1846-7 at Pueblo, leaving in the summer for Salt Lake. Several children were born to them that winter in Pueblo, and a baby daughter in the Kelly family, it has been claimed, was the first child born in Colorado, not of either Indian or Spanish blood. About 1850, Fort Massachusetts, was built near the Sangre de Cristo pass, its location being on Ute Creek, on the west side of the main divide. There has recently been some dispute as to the exact site of this old fort, which was removed to Fort Garland in 1857. Lafayette Head, an American, established a Mexican colony at Conejos in 1854. Thus the ingress of frontiersmen, and the opening of the Santa Fe Trail, led to the establishment of forts by traders, and later there followed feeble efforts at permanent settlement, not to be fully realized until later, for the period of American exploration was not yet ended, and much was yet to be accomplished in that line, and in the making of treaties with the Indians.

Captain Bonneville has been credited with touching what is now Colorado on his return from the northwest in 1833, but if so, he was never a prominent figure in the history of this section. Although an officer in the army, Bonneville had fitted out his expedition at his own expense, and his name was dropped from the army, but afterwards restored. The next military expedition after Pike and Long, that was of special importance to this region, was that of Col. Henry Dodge in 1835. His mission was not so much in the character of an explorer, as to effect treaties with the Indians, and investigate the condition of affairs along the then Mexican border. He was accompanied by a well equipped body of dragoons, consisting of forty men under Captain Lupton, thirty seven under Captain Ford, and forty under Captain Duncan, two swivels with which to over-awe the Indians, and a train of wagons with a large quantity of supplies. Col. Dodge left Fort Leavenworth, May 29, 1835, with Gaptain Gantt as guide, and also having with his command, Major Daugherty, the Pawnee Indian agent. After holding councils with the several tribes while en route, they came within sight of the Rocky Mountains, July 15, while following up the South Platte. Passing the mouth of the Cache de la Poudre on the 18th, they arrived on the 24th, at a point where the South

Platte emerges from the mountains. Continuing, they passed the vicinity of Manitou and Colorado Springs, reaching Fort Bent on August 6. In this locality he held councils with the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and other tribes, and further down the Arkansas, with the Comanches, and Kiowas, etc., reaching Choteau's Island, the 24th; thence to Fort Leavenworth, where he arrived September 16. Col. Dodge accomplished an important work quieting the Indians of the plains, at the same time investigating their condition, and obtaining valuable information for the government.

The explorations of John C. Fremont, which were begun under act of Congress, have important features, linked with the history of Colorado. In 1842, he started west with a little more than twenty men. At the forks of the Platte, he continued up the South Fork, to Fort St. Vrain, while the main party followed the North Fork en route to Fort Laramie. There was nothing especially eventful in this trip made by Fremont in Colorado, and he soon after joined the remainder of the expedition at Fort Laramie, and after exploring the South Pass, returned to St. Louis. Kit Carson, the celebrated scout and guide, and Lucien Maxwell, for whom the Maxwell Land Grant is named, were companions of Fremont on this expedition. It was but the forerunner of others, for back of it all was the scheme to establish an overland route to the Pacific. Fremont came west with his second party, numbering about forty men, in 1843, and was accompanied during a part of the journey, and into Colorado, by William Gilpin, who in 1861, was appointed governor of this territory. After reaching Fort St. Vrain, Fremont made several detours, exploring the plains, extending his investigation to the vicinity of Colorado Springs, and the small settlement at Pueblo on the Arkansas. Collecting his scattered detachments, after exploring the sources of the South Platte and the Arkansas, he resumed his journey to the Pacific coast. Returning from California, he entered Colorado from Utah, continuing up Grand river, which region then abounded with vast herds of buffalo. He crossed the mountains at a point later known as Fremont Pass. Emerging from the mountains, they followed the Arkansas river, visiting Pueblo and Bent's Fort, the latter on July 1, 1844, thence to St. Louis which ended their journey, on August 6.

In 1845, Fremont with nearly an hundred men started on his third exploring tour. Kit Carson, who had accompanied him on his former expeditions, and others of well known and tried frontiersmen, were again his com-

panions. Departing from Bent's Fort, soon after reaching that point early in August, they journeyed up the Arkansas and over the mountains, through Grand Valley, into Utah, thence to the great Salt Lake, and on to California, where Fremont, the following year, participated in the struggle California made for independence. In the Mexican war that ensued, several detachments of the American army rendezvoused in the Arkansas valley near Bent's Fort, and some returned from that war by the same route. In 1847 Gilpin conducted an expedition against the Indians in southwestern Colorado and contiguous region.

Fremont, now becoming known as the "Pathfinder," left St. Louis Oct. 14, 1848 on his fourth expedition for the west, this time, it being a private enterprise. He started for Bent's Fort with thirty-three men and 120 mules, and later, passing by Wagon Wheel Gap in mid-winter, attempted to cross the San Juan Mountains in Colorado. Here, encountering blizzards and intensely cold weather, and wandering in the deep and blinding snow storms, Fremont lost eleven of his men and all his mules. He tried to place the blame on old "Parson" Bill Williams, the guide, who was one of the most experienced in the west. However that may be, the expedition here ended in disaster. The scattered survivors of this party, finally arrived at Taos, where Kit Carson rendered them hearty and much needed assistance, together with the army officers in that section. Through their aid, Fremont was enabled to resume his journey to California, where a little later he was elected U. S. Senator. Fremont's fifth expedition to explore the west was organized in 1853, in the interest of a Pacific Railway. Starting in September and traversing the plains, thence up the Arkansas, he crossed the Sangre de Cristo into the San Juan country. The Utes were hostile, and their supply of provisions ran low. They became so reduced, that they were compelled to kill their horses for food, and also ate the pulp of cactus. They each took an oath that they would not eat human flesh. Probably this oath was imposed because of the rumor, that when eleven of Fremont's men perished in the San Juan blizzards in his fourth expedition, it was reported that some of the starving survivors had feasted on the bodies of their dead comrades. After almost starving, and intense suffering, wandering westward from Grand river, they finally reached a point, where they were succored by the Mormons.

About this time another historic explorer entered the boundary of what is now Colorado. He came not from the east, but from the west. He was Marcus Whitman, the bold and

intrepid missionary of the northwest. The Ashburton-Webster treaty was under consideration, and many questions involving the interests of the Oregon country, were agitating the public mind. Knowing the value of the now great northwest, and the fear that it might be lost, or at least American interests there endangered, Marcus Whitman made his historical continental ride in the winter of 1842-3. England wanted Oregon, and it was to save Oregon that Whitman made his ride of over 4,000 miles, the most famous in American history. It was then October, and winter had set in on the mountain ranges, but this did not deter Whitman. With Amos Lawrence Lovejoy, who accompanied him as far as eastern Colorado, and a guide, and two or three pack animals, he started on this perilous journey. From Fort Hall to Fort Uintah, they encountered terrible weather, and lost much time owing to the deep snows. At the latter fort a new guide was employed, and a fresh start made "for Fort Uncompahgre on Grand river in Spanish territory," (western Colorado then being a part of Mexico). The storms in the mountains compelled them to seek shelter in a dark defile, and here ten day's time was lost. Their guide now admitted that he could not find his way, and would go no further. Whitman returned to the fort for a new guide, leaving Lovejoy with the remaining horses, which he fed on cottonwood bark. Whitman came back in seven days with another guide and the journey was resumed. Grand river was reached and described as being 600 yards wide and frozen about a third the distance on each bank. The guide said it was too dangerous to cross, but Whitman nothing daunted, made the first attempt. Mounting his horse, Lovejoy and the guide pushed them off the ice, into the foaming, boiling stream. Whitman and his horse went under, but after buffeting the waves and current, started for the other bank, and far below, leaping on the ice, he pulled up his horse by his side. Lovejoy and the guide then successfully followed. Traversing southwestern Colorado, they arrived at Taos, thence went to Bent's Fort, which was reached Jan. 3, 1843. It was after a four month's journey that he arrived in Washington where he informed President Tyler and other officials of the true condition in Oregon.

In the Spring of 1853, Captain John W. Gunnison, under the direction of the Secretary of War, conducted an expedition through this section, exploring a desirable route for a projected railroad to the Pacific coast. Following the Kansas river and Smoky Hill route, he arrived at Bent's Fort, which they found in ruins. Continuing west, they crossed

what is now known as La Veta Pass. Leaving Fort Massachusetts August 23, the San Luis Valley was traversed to Cochetopa Pass, thence through the mountains to that region, where the names of Gunnison county and the Gunnison river, now bear his own. The Black canon being impassible, they took a course towards what are now Montrose and Delta. Blue river was the name applied to the Gunnison. They followed the Grand for some distance, and on the Sevier river in Utah, the brave explorer met his death. When eating breakfast, just before sunrise, they were attacked by the Pah-Utes. Fifteen arrows were shot into the body of Captain Gunnison, and, that they might be sure of his death, the Indians cut out his heart.

One of the interesting expeditions through Colorado, was connected with the Mormon troubles in 1857, when Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston was sent against them with a large body of troops. Their provisions running short, Captain Marey was dispatched to Taos, New Mexico, with Jim Baker as guide, for supplies. It was a perilous and hazardous trip, in which many hardships were endured, but they were successful. At the time of his visit to Denver, during a celebration of the Festival of Mountain and Plain, Jim Baker, the old scout, pointed out the probable site of their camp, when Marey's relief party passed this way.

Although other explorers, surveyors and expeditions, about this time, and later, came to Colorado, the period of frontier exploration and that of the trapper and the trader, had reached its zenith and started on its decline. For more than 300 years the region now embraced in Colorado, was historically connected with the explorations of the Spanish, French and American. No prominent settlements had been established, but the building of the frontier posts was leading the way to more permanent advancement. It was an age of historic names. There were army officers who later became distinguished in the Civil War; scientists prominent in special lines of research accompanied exploring expeditions. In addition to those mentioned in this sketch, could well be added Oliver P. Wiggins, the aged scout, and companion of Kit Carson, who still resides in Denver. Recently there has been erected the handsome monument in Denver, dedicated to the Colorado pioneers, and the noble figure that crowns it, is that of Kit Carson. There was Maj. Fitzpatrick, who was the agent of the Indians for the upper Arkansas, at the time of his death, about 1855. He was succeeded by Robert Miller, who was accompanied west by a boy of eighteen—John W. Prowers—who later (1861) established the first permanent

herd of cattle down the Arkansas, their range including the region between Caddo and the mouth of the Purgatoire. Miller was succeeded by Col. A. G. Boone, Indian agent and commissioner, through whom was made the treaty with the Indians, whereby the latter surrendered a large part of the plains to the government. There were Col. Pfeiffer, R. B. Willis, Rufus B. Sage, Tom Tobin, Tom Boggs, Philander Simmons, Jim Beckwourth, Pattie, Nugent, Sir George Gore, for whom the Gore range and Gore canon were named, Chabonard, the Gerrys, John Paisal, Peter A. Sarpy, Autobeas brothers, Robideau, Diek Wooten, Tim Goodale, Maurice, Col. John M. Francisco, and the list could well be extended. Col. Pfeiffer, companion of Kit Carson, was especially known in southern and southwestern Colorado. Jim Beckwourth, part negro, was with Louis Vasquez, at the latter's fort, at the mouth of Vasquez Fork, now Clear Creek, in the early trapping days. Col. A. G. Boone, a grandson of Daniel Boone, and secretary to Gen. William Ashley, came west about 1824, and was associated with the Bents, St. Vrain, Vasquez and Kit Carson. J. O. Pattie, the trapper and trader, in 1824, lived a life of thrilling adventures some of which are described as having occurred in Colorado. J. A. Sarpy, of French descent, was from St. Louis, and erected the old trading post in Colorado that bore his name. O. P. Wiggins first came to this region about 1834, and early saw service with the American Fur Company, and now is one of the few survivors of the old time trappers. Col. John M. Francisco came west in 1839, was at Fort Massachusetts 1851, and was one of the founders of La Veta, Colo. Godfrey and Elbrige Gerrey, who were identified with the fur trade in Colorado and the Rocky Mountain region, are said to have been descendants of Gerry who signed the Declaration of Independence. The Autobeas brothers were established on the Huerfano. R. L. (Dick) Wooten, prominent, especially in the southern part of the state, was also, for a short time associated with the early settlement of Denver. Ruxton Creek at Manitou, bears the name of another well known explorer. The story is told that Maurice, a French trader, built in 1830, a fort on Adobe creek, in the Arkansas valley, and there collected a small Mexican settlement, which in 1838, assisted by the Utes, defeated the Sioux and Arapahoes, after a bloody fight. The Vigil, St. Vrain, Maxwell, and other Spanish land grants bring in the additional names of such men as Lucien Maxwell who was with Fremont, Beaubien, and others. John Smith, another early trapper, was residing on the site of what is now Denver, when the gold hunters came.

Thomas E. Breckenridge, later of San Miguel, Colorado, came near perishing with Fremont, in the San Juan on his fourth expedition.

Francis Parkman visited the St. Vrain region in the early days. On June 23, 1911, Centennial Chapter, D. A. R., Colorado, unveiled a granite shaft on the site of Fort St. Vrain, on which there was the following inscription: "Fort St. Vrain, built about 1837 by Col. Ceran St. Vrain. General Fremont reorganized his historic exploring expedition here, July 23, 1843. This fort was also visited by Francis Parkman and Kit Carson."

George S. Simpson, coming west from St. Louis about 1835-6, was identified with the early history of Colorado and New Mexico as a trader and merchant. He was with Captain Marcy and Jim Baker in the relief expedition for Gen. Johnston's army in the latter's campaign against the Mormons in 1857. When Marcy, in that journey, camped where Denver now stands, George S. Simpson panned out gold in Cherry Creek. He married in Taos, N. M., Nov. 30, 1842, Miss Juana Suaso of Spanish descent. While residing at what is now Canon City, Colorado, in 1844, his daughter, Isabel, (later Mrs. Jacob Beard of Trinidad, Colo.,) was born near the mouth of the Royal Gorge. It is claimed that she is the first child of American and Spanish blood, born within the boundaries of Colorado. At his request, Simpson was buried in a tomb cut in the solid rock, near Trinidad, known as "Simpson's rest." Some act of vandalism at this tomb, caused the Boy Scouts of Trinidad to bring before the General Assembly of Colorado, in 1911, the question of protecting monuments in this state.

The hunters, trappers and traders, must now give way to the era soon to come—that of the gold hunters and the wild rush of thousands to the Mountains. George S. Simpson,

of that older type—the pre-mining era, made known in a poem, his request to be buried in "Simpson's Rest." As it tells of the heart and sentiment of a brave and heroic class of the early Americans in the west, it is herewith published.

Lay me at rest on yon towering height
Where the silent cloud shadows glide—
Where solitude holds its slumberous reign
Far away from the human tide.

I fain would sleep near the old pine tree
That looks down on the valley below,
Like a soldier guarding a comrade's grave,
Or a sentinel watching the foe.

'Twas a refuge once, in the bygone time,
When a pitiful fate was near,
When my days were young and full of love
For a life I held too dear.

Through all the long years that have passed
away
Since that night of storm and dread
I've prayed that the boughs that sheltered me
then
Might wave o'er my dust when dead.

Delve deep my grave in the stern gray rock;
In its rigid embrace let me rest,
With naught but my name on the stone at my
head
And the symbol of faith on my breast.

One mourner may remember where sleeps
In his rock ribbed tomb, the lone dead,
May breathe for the loved one to heaven a
prayer,
A tear to his memory shed.

(To my administrators, executors and
assigns.)
GEORGE S. SIMPSON.

CHAPTER V.

Discovery of Gold—Wild Rush to the Pike's Peak Region:



IN 1858, the discovery of gold on Cherry Creek, at one time the name of Denver itself, opened a new era for what is now Colorado. A decade previous, gold had also been found in California, and during that period of ten years, tens of thousands had crossed and recrossed the plains and mountains of the west. Long since the Santa Fe and Oregon trails had been established. Women had traveled overland to the Oregon country in 1836. The Mormons had already settled at Salt Lake. Part of the American army had traversed the southwest, and some through Colorado, in the Mexican War. Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, who later lost his life in the Confederate Army, had led an armed force against the Mormons in 1857. It was now common for men, women and children to cross overland. California trails were established. For these reasons, and others, the days of exploration, in the sense of those of the Spanish, French and early American, had ended when considered in the broader and higher sense. The era of the explorer in the plains and Rocky Mountain region, really closed with the rush to the California gold fields, or, at least, should not extend beyond 1850. There have been explorations since, and others will come in the future, but not in that grander list which includes Coronado, Moscoso, Espejo, Oñate, Pike, Long, and Fremont's earlier expeditions. Neither Fremont's fifth expedition, nor that of Gunnison, should be considered as such. They came too late. That was simply frontier work. After 1850, there were explorations, but more in the line of investigation and development.

That was the true meaning of the Pike's Peak mining excitement. It was development. There was still a frontier, and just as brave and heroic work to be accomplished. It simply differed in kind and method. Gold in paying quantities was found on Cherry Creek, 317 years after Coronado is said to have crossed the threshold of Colorado. From 100 to 250 years prior to Cherry Creek, the Spanish had been engaged in mining near Fort Garland, and in the San Juan, in the Gunnison country and western Colorado.

That is the old and first mining region in this state. But it did not bring results. There was no permanent development. The slaughter of the bison or buffalo, and the killing of the fur bearing animals during the trapping period, while affording some trade, was not development. Nothing was permanent. It was the California and Colorado prospector and miner, who gave the west its first steady prop. He not only timbered shafts and tunnels, but built homes and commonwealths. Thus was led the van for other states in the west, in the meantime, agriculture and other industries taking hold. Every large stream, mountain range, and extensive valley and plateau, had long since been known in Colorado. The explorer had early done his work but the west was waiting—there was something lacking—something was needed. That something came with the American miner. Long's expedition had resulted in placing the "Great American Desert" on the map, and it was sometime before the farmer learned through the Greeley Colony, and similar work at Fort Collins and elsewhere that he had anything to do in this region, but he later established himself in a most abiding and successful manner, and he too came to stay. If the bison could live on the plains, so could cattle, and later there followed the era of the great cattle kings.

No one knows who first found gold within the present confines of Colorado. James Pursley or Purcell had obtained it on the Platte before Pike came. The Spanish and French discovered it. Early American explorers, army officers and trappers gave accounts of it. During the California rush overland, many an immigrant picked up specimens, and made successful tests for it in the sands of mountain streams. The "first" to find gold in Colorado has not been "discovered," but this much is known, that it was the Pike's Peak excitement that brought results. Development followed, and permanent settlement, growth, progress, and civilization came to the Rocky Mountains. The right people had come to Colorado at the right time.

There seems to have been a combination of circumstances that led to the Pike's Peak excitement, and the mining of gold along

Cherry Creek in 1858, which resulted in the founding of Denver, and the upbuilding of Colorado. This brings to notice and consideration, what is commonly known as the "Cherokee" story. A party of Cherokee Indians, who had had some experience mining for gold in Georgia, followed the stampede to California. En route they panned gold from Cherry Creek, also Ralston Creek, and small streams tributary to the South Platte in this locality, in 1850. Some of them urged a more thorough investigation, but the majority had the California fever, and their journey to the Pacific coast was resumed. There is another story to the effect that some Cherokees, possibly another party, discovered gold on Cherry and Ralston Creeks in 1852, and returning, exhibited specimens of their find, in Kansas and other sections. It is well to remember that the Cherokees at this time were more or less civilized, and their expeditions were not conducted in the same manner as the nomadic and more warlike Indians of the plains. These finds led to what seems, later, to have been several reported discoveries by Cherokees, but possibly they may be resolved into two separate parties or expeditions, from which many rumors may have emanated. John Smith, the trapper who was living on the site of Denver when the founders of the latter city came, had been engaged in 1857 in placer mining with some Mexicans in this vicinity, at what were known as the "Spanish" and "Mexican Diggings." The Cherokees returned from California, disappointed on their venture in the far west. During the winter of 1857-8, in the Missouri and Kansas river regions, and even farther east and south, there was considerable publicity as to "gold finds" in the Pike's Peak country. There may have been in this, a combination of both old and new reports. The Cherokees who had been removed from Georgia to the Indian Territory, a party of whom had visited this region in 1850, when passing through to California, again began agitating the question of exploring the Pike's Peak region. Some of the Cherokees who had washed out gold here in 1852, may also have assisted in spreading these reports. In the spring of 1858, John Cantrill with a party of traders from Salt Lake, returning to Westport, Missouri, exhibited specimens they had picked up on Ralston Creek and the streams in this vicinity. Some of the party of Captain Marcy's command which camped on the Denver site in the spring of 1858, also found gold. Early in 1858, Little Beaver and Fall Leaf, two Delawares, when in Lawrence, Kansas, also exhibited gold nuggets, claimed to have been obtained by them in the Pike's Peak country. Thus from several and sepa-

rate sources, reports spread through the country to the east and south that there was an abundance of gold in this section, and Pike's Peak, being the most prominent and natural physical point, all these finds had their bearings in connection with that historical mountain, and hence the term "Pike's Peak Region" or "Country", became a general one for this entire section, although the discoveries mentioned, were made to the north of it, and in the vicinity of Denver.

As the Cherokees had formerly resided in Georgia, the reports that emanated from them, and possibly others, spread to that state, and came to the knowledge of W. Green Russell, and others, later associated with him in his western enterprise. Green Russell as he is commonly known had already taken up a land claim in Kansas, but was now in Georgia. Russell was anxious to engage in the venture, which finally resulted in an organized expedition of whites and Cherokees, known as the Russell-Hicks party, Russell representing the whites and George Hicks, a Cherokee lawyer of prominence, being the leader for the Indians. Russell was not the original discoverer of gold on Cherry Creek, nor in the vicinity of Denver. Others had found the precious metal here, and the country was filled with the reports relating to these discoveries. Russell is entitled to historical prominence as a promoter and organizer, and his work gave a permanence to what had hitherto been reports and rumors. Following the Arkansas through Bent's old fort, and then skirting the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, passing Pike's Peak, and crossing the divide, along the old route of the Cherokees in 1850, they reached Cherry Creek, and with varying results engaged in placer mining along this stream, the South Platte, Ralston Creek, Dry Creek, and other small affluents. The Cherokees did not long remain, not encouraged by the outlook, and some of the whites of the original party, also returned east, but Russell and about a dozen others continued in this region, making further investigations. He also made a tour of several weeks through the mountains, returning again to this section.

The Russell-Hicks Company was only a few days in advance of what is known as the Lawrence party, from Kansas. The gold that had been exhibited by the two Delawares in Lawrence, had aroused an interest in the Pike's Peak country. John Easter, later well known in the Cripple Creek mining district, organized an expedition, and in June, 1858, was close on the heels of the Russell-Hicks party of whites and Cherokees. After leaving Bent's Fort, and following the Arkansas to the mouth of the Fountaine-

qui-Bouille, and thence northward, they encamped at Pike's Peak early in July, 1858. Several of them ascended the Peak, and among the number, was Mrs. James H. Holmes, the first woman to accomplish the feat. These Lawrence people were colonizers as well as gold seekers, and started the town of El Paso, now Colorado City, but disappointed in the arrival of settlers, the old site of El Paso was vacated. This party explored southward and southwest to the vicinity of the Sangre de Cristo, and later joined the Russell camp on Cherry Creek. Having failed in their El Paso town scheme, and realizing that this region must have somewhere a commercial center, they founded the town of Montana, out near what was later the cotton mills, and thus Denver had its start. Here were erected the first buildings in the city, for the Russell party had been following more of camp life. Montana was later abandoned, and the houses within a few months were removed to more favorable sites, established in what is still the boundaries of Denver. Auraria, now west Denver was started on the west side of Cherry Creek, and St. Charles on the east side, now known as east Denver. The following is the record of the founding of St. Charles:

"Upon the waters of the South Platte river, at the mouth of Cherry Creek, Arapahoe County, Kansas Territory, September 24, 1858. This article of agreement, witnesseth that T. C. Dickson, William McGaa, J. A. Churchill, William Smith, William Hartley, Adnah French, Frank M. Cobb, J. S. Smith, and Charles Nichols have entered into the following agreement, which they bind themselves, their heirs and administrators, executors, assignees, etc., forever to well and truly carry out the same."

In this agreement it was provided that they lay out 640 acres, and that each member have 100 lots in the new town site. It is now interesting to read the following provision that was incorporated in this old town site agreement, that; "if the country ever amounted to anything," John Smith and William McGaa were to "separately claim the fractional or westside section of the creek, and use their influence to see that it eventually becomes part of the property of the Company." Soon afterward, Russell and his Georgians returning from their trip of exploration, and failing to enter into an arrangement with the St. Charles Company, founded one of their own on the west side. It was named Auraria, for a village in Georgia from whence the founders had come. Henry Allen, who had arrived with an Iowa party, October 29, 1858, surveyed the townsite, and the erection of cabins was begun. The most

of the first town, called Montana, people and houses, were moved to Auraria, which, with the preference given it by new arrivals, flourished over St. Charles, its less fortunate rival. Another party of Kansans arrived in November, and among them were Gen. William Larimer and Richard E. Whitsett, who revived the now languishing town of St. Charles. The Larimer party on Nov. 17, 1858, changed the name to Denver, in honor of Gen. James W. Denver, then Governor of Kansas, as this section was then included in Arapahoe county, that territory. At a meeting held Nov. 22, a constitution was adopted for the Denver Town Company, with the following officers: E. P. Stout, president; William Larimer, Jr., Treasurer; and H. P. A. Smith, Secretary. The Board of Directors were: E. P. Stout, William Larimer, Jr., R. E. Whitsett, C. A. Lawrence, William McGaa, Hickory Rogers, William Clancy, and P. T. Bassett. There were forty-one shareholders, each of whom, within ninety days, agreed to erect a building on one or more of his lots. Curtis & Lowry were awarded the contract to survey and plat the town site of the original Denver. Auraria afterward became a part of the town, and the east and west sides were incorporated into one city. Thus it will be seen that the old Denver came from three original town sites: first, Montana, located about five miles up the South Platte; second, St. Charles, on the east side of Cherry Creek; third, Auraria, on the west side. The first trading establishment in Denver was conducted by John Smith for Elbridge Gerry; the second by Blake & Williams; and the third, by Richard Wooten and his brother, December 25, 1858.

A quiet winter was followed by activity in the spring of 1859. Doyle & Solomon then arrived with several loads of goods and opened in Auraria, a large warehouse, being a pretentious rival to the east side (Denver) where St. Charles had first been established. Prominent among the early arrivals were D. C. Oakes, who brought with him, the first saw mill to this region, and William N. Byers, the latter arriving with a printing press purchased in Omaha. On April 23, 1859, Mr. Byers printed the first issue of the Rocky Mountain News, the first paper in Denver and the Pike's Peak region. Jack Merrick the same day published the first and only issue of the Cherry Creek Pioneer, but a little later in the day. It was a race between the two papers as to which would "go to press" first. The entire town was interested, and gamblers were betting on the result. From stories handed down by pioneers, the Rocky Mountain News, started as a weekly, was published from one to three hours in advance

of its rival, which was at once absorbed by the News, it having been purchased by Thomas Gibson who was associated with Mr. Byers. As spring advanced, arrivals from the east rapidly increased. Men and women were coming, who were later prominent in the commercial, political and social life of the west. Conditions were crude, but there began that evolution toward the high position that is now occupied by Denver and Colorado. Means of communication is one of the essentials of any American settlement, but there was no postoffice. This difficulty was removed by Henry Allen, who established a private mail route to Fort Laramie, the nearest postoffice, about 200 miles distant. The messenger of this improvised "rural" route, who left about May 1, 1858, returned with a heavy mail of letters and papers. But in the meantime, the first coach of the Leavenworth & Pike's Peak Express Company had brought to Denver its first mail.

The product realized from placer mining in Cherry Creek and vicinity was not sufficient to give permanency to that industry. The gold in the sands of these streams at the base of the foothills, must have a source. It came from the mountains, and here the search was continued. This led up to two important discoveries which forever established Colorado as a great mining state. George A. Jackson, native of Howard county, Missouri, who had also engaged in mining in California, discovered gold placers near Idaho Springs, and John H. Gregory opened the Gregory lode in Gilpin county, which led to the mining and development of fissure veins. George A. Jackson came in the spring of 1858, and after a short delay in Auraria, proceeded to the Cache la Poudre, accompanied by an old trapper, Antoine Janniss, and prospected for gold, also engaging in business at a trading post called "Laporte." Later with Tom Golden and Jim Sanders, he established a winter camp on the site of what is now Golden. On January 7, 1859, he washed out gold on Chicago Creek, a short distance above its confluence with Vasquez Fork (Clear Creek), and then returned to his camp at Golden. In April, Jackson revisited the place of his discovery, accompanied by a number of Chicago Capitalists, whence the name Chicago Creek, and in a week's time, his work realized him the sum of \$1,900. He sold his interest in these claims, and in 1860 was operating in California Gulch. For many years he was a prominent resident of this state.

John H. Gregory left Georgia in 1858, and was employed in driving a government team to Fort Laramie. He had intended going to Fraser river, but was attracted to this section,

and became a prospector. Having been informed by Jackson of his discovery on Chicago Creek, he intended to meet the latter at that place, when he returned to the scene of his discovery. Missing his way, Gregory ascended the north instead of the south branch of the creek, and thus made one of the most important strikes in the history of the state. He found the Gregory vein. Placer mining gave rich returns, but the development of great veins and deposits in place, gave Colorado its permanence. Gregory was supplied with provisions by D. K. Wall, and accompanied by Wilkes Defrees of South Bend, Indiana, and William Ziegler of Missouri, he reached Gregory Gulch May 6, 1859 and resumed prospecting, where he had a short time previous obtained gold, but had been driven out by a snow storm. From the rich "dirt" of the gulch they followed it to its source and the Gregory was located on the 10th. These finds resulted in a stampede to the mountains, and there followed in course of time, those developments that have made Gilpin, Clear Creek, and Boulder counties, celebrated for their rich mineral output. Chicago Bar or Jackson Diggings was the name given to the discovery of George A. Jackson. Nearby was Spanish Bar, and in the vicinity were developed the Fall river and Grass Valley mining camps. The districts discovered in 1859 in Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties, besides Gregory, were: Russell, Spanish Bar, Jackson, Nevada, Lake Gulch, Griffith, Illinois, Central, Enterprise, Eureka, and Virginia. The thousands who now rushed in, led to the founding of Central City, Nevada, Mountain City, Mount Vernon, Missouri Flats, Black Hawk, Georgetown, Idaho Springs, and other mining towns and centers.

Golden, where in after years was established the State School of Mines, was founded at the point where Vasquez (Clear) Creek emerges from the canon, and soon became a rival to Denver. It was the shipping point at the base of the mountains, for these new mining centers. In the meantime, the prospectors were extending their range of operations into Middle and South Parks. In July, 1859, the Hamilton Diggings were opened half a mile below that town, while about two miles above the latter place thrived the new camp of Tarryall. Breckenridge, Fair Play, French Gulch, and Buckskin Joe, and other mining camps were established in that section. In January, 1859, gold was obtained at the mouth of Gold Run, a small stream in Boulder county. In the latter part of that month, the Deadwood Diggings were opened on the south branch of the Boulder. The town of Boulder was founded in Feb-

ruary, 1859, soon after the discovery of gold. It is now the seat of the University of Colorado. With Denver as the center of operation, there was a general activity in the mining industry, as then developed, but mainly confined to the region that has been described, during the period of 1858-9.

In 1859, Denver and the new mining camps were visited by Horace Greeley of the New

York Tribune, A. D. Richardson of the Boston Journal, and Henry Villard of the Cincinnati Commercial. They made a favorable report on the mining conditions here, and counteracted detrimental and hurtful statements published by some, who, dissatisfied, had returned to the east declaring the claims made for this region were a "hoax."



CHAPTER VI.

Political Conditions—Jefferson Territory Organized.



THOUSANDS had followed the Pike's Peak excitement. Personal rights and property must be protected. Hundreds of miles intervened between these pioneers and the Missouri river settlements, and the seats of government of the newly organized territories of Kansas and Nebraska. Hostile Indians held possession of the great plains. The dangerous clouds of the coming civil war hung over the land. Kansas, the national center of political discussion, had been experiencing the throes of the border ruffian struggle. Colorado had not yet been placed on the map. Denver was in Arapahoe county, Kansas, and Governor Denver of that territory, had assumed jurisdiction in appointing commissioners. The Kansas legislature by enactments, considered this section under their law-making power. The northern part of what is now Colorado, in which there had been some settlements, was in Nebraska territory. Utah and New Mexico infringed on the west and south, though not specially involved, at this time, as to their rights. The farming and general business life of Kansas and Nebraska were not in touch with that of mining in this new region. Mining litigation, as has been realized in later years, may be called a science of law peculiar to itself, so much so, that many of the great lawyers of the west have made it a specialty in their practice. Even with conditions properly understood, Kansas and Nebraska were not prepared to govern and control this section. These were all serious questions, that were presented to the Colorado pioneer. But the American settler whether the Cavaliers in Virginia, the Pilgrims from the Mayflower, the early immigrants across the Alleghenies, and in the Mississippi valley, have always been able to become a law to themselves, enforce peace and order, and then tie on in a patriotic manner to the rest of the country. But a new mining region differs materially in early settlement from that of an agricultural section. In the latter, the growth, prior to the opening of large areas at one time for settlement in the west, was slow, and towns and cities sprang up with the nat-

ural development. The town and city came last, unless a fort was used for protection. The opening of Oklahoma, the Dakotas, and other parts of the west, in a later period, presented something similar to mining conditions, and the parallel of building towns and cities first, but in a more methodical way. Thus municipal conditions early assume an important position in a new mining country. The town or city springs up first, development follows. It may grow and become permanent, or there follows what is so well known, the "deserted" camp. In the old fashioned way of pioneering, the family went together and a social condition something like the old home, was at once established. The opposite of all this was the special feature that marked the settlement of California and Colorado. Although some brave and heroic women were among the first settlers, as a rule, the first comers were men. When woman is not a balance wheel in new social conditions, and man is left to himself, there is a wilder life, such as characterized some of the early mining camps. But this phase rapidly disappears with the coming of the wife and children, and in establishing churches and schools.

These were questions that forced themselves upon the Colorado pioneers. They were of the heroic type, and some of them had seen frontier life in California. Miners courts were established and their decisions and rulings recognized. They settled rights of property, and on their verdict, men were sometimes hung. It was but natural, under such conditions, that some bad men sought this region, but they soon came up against the strong arm of the law. There was a struggle for law and order, and civilization won. Some held to the belief that this section was under the jurisdiction of Kansas Territory, and two members, Capt. Richard Sopris, afterward Mayor of Denver, and Edward M. McCook, later Governor of Colorado Territory, were elected to the Kansas legislature. Denver had a municipal form of government, with considerable power and jurisdiction. But the great majority of the people were not satisfied with their political condition. They desired a state or terri-

torial form of government of their own. This was carried out, and there was organized a Provisional Government known as the Territory of Jefferson, unique in American history.

The first important step in the political history of this section was the result of a public mass meeting, at which action was taken, requesting Kansas to establish a new county, to be known as Arapahoe, and A. J. Smith was selected to represent this proposed county in the legislature of that territory. The organization of a new territory was then advocated, the result of which was, that at an election held on Nov. 6, 1858, Hiram J. Graham was selected as territorial delegate. He was instructed to go to Washington and urge upon congress the necessity of establishing the Territory of Jefferson out of the Pike's Peak country. The Kansas legislature refused to admit A. J. Smith as a member of that body. Gov. Denver, however, saw the necessity of establishing Arapahoe county, and appointed the following commissioners for the same: E. W. Wynkoop, Hickory Rogers, and Joseph L. McCubin; also, H. P. A. Smith, probate judge. The first election for Arapahoe county was held March 28, 1859, in which 774 votes were cast, Denver polling 144; Auraria (West Denver) 241; and outside precincts (in Arapahoe county) 389. The following were elected: S. W. Wagoner, probate judge; D. D. Cook, sheriff; John L. Hiffner, treasurer; J. S. Lowrie, register of deeds; Marshal Cook, prosecuting attorney; W. W. Hooper, auditor; C. M. Steinberger, coroner; Ross Hutchins, assessor; L. J. Winchester, Hickory Rogers, and R. L. Wooten, supervisors; and, Levi Ferguson, clerk. The mission of Hiram J. Graham, the delegate sent to Washington, failed.

A meeting was held April 11, 1859, at which Gen. William Larimer presided, and Henry McCoy was secretary, and the feasibility was discussed as to the organization of a state or territorial form of government. At this meeting or convention it was resolved:

"That the different precincts be requested to appoint delegates to meet in convention on the 15th of April, inst., to take into consideration the propriety of organizing a new state or territory."

The people were restless. A heterogeneous mass had congregated here in this section of the Rocky Mountains. Prompt action was necessary to protect both life and property. They were a patriotic people, but there was the constant and irritating question of jurisdiction, and as to where the authority was vested, to control and govern. At the meeting of April 11, a central committee was also ap-

pointed and empowered to designate new precincts, as increasing population might demand. This committee met May 7, and designated the first Monday in June as the date to select delegates for the constitutional convention to establish the State of Jefferson. On that date, fifty delegates representing 13 precincts, met in Denver, and after a two days' session, a committee was appointed to draft a constitution to be submitted to an adjourned session of the convention, to be held the first Monday in August. On the re-assembling of the convention, 167 delegates, representing 46 precincts were in attendance. After a week's session, the report of the committee, submitting a constitution to form the State of Jefferson, was adopted. It also contained a provision that if it should be rejected, an election should be held the first Monday in October, to choose a delegate to congress, to use his influence to secure the establishment of the Territory of Jefferson in the gold region. It will be observed that there was a wide difference of opinion, as to whether they should endeavor to carry out the statehood plan or simply attempt to establish a territory. The constitution, which contained the alternative scheme, was defeated by a vote of 2,007 to 649, and thus failed the first attempt for statehood in Colorado. Beverly D. Williams was elected, over seven competitors, as delegate to congress. About 8,000 votes were cast, and charges of fraud also made. Capt. Richard Sopris, at this election, was also chosen to represent Arapahoe county in the Kansas legislature, and was given a seat in that body. Williams was not so successful in Washington, but it is probable that his agitation of the needs of this section, later resulted in some good in familiarizing the public as to conditions in the Rocky Mountains. In the meantime, those who favored the territorial plan, had been active. They had issued an address to the people, requesting that delegates be chosen at the October election, to establish an independent or provisional government. This convention was convened on October 10th, with an attendance of 86 delegates. A new constitution was adopted, known as "The Organic Act of the Territory of Jefferson," dividing the territory into districts and counties and the election ordered on the fourth Monday in October. The constitution was ratified by a vote of 1,852 to 280. The following officials were elected for Jefferson Territory: Governor, Robert W. Steele; Secretary, Lucien W. Bliss; Auditor, C. R. Bissell; Treasurer, Geo. W. Cook; Attorney General, R. J. Frazier; Chief Justice, A. J. Allison; Associate Justices, J. N. Odel, and E. Fitzgerald; Marshal, John L. Merrickl

Clerk of Supreme Court, O. B. Totten; Superintendent of Schools, Henry McAfee. The vote of Governor Steele over his opponent, J. H. St. Matthew, was 1,547 against 460, and that on the remainder of the ticket was about the same. The constitution of the Territory of Jefferson provided that the legislature should consist of a Council (Senate) of eight members, and a House of Representatives numbering twenty-one. Those elected were:

Council—N. G. Wyatt, Henry Allen, Eli Carter, Mark A. Moore, James M. Wood, James Emerson, W. D. Arnett, and D. Shafer.

House of Representatives—John C. Moore, W. P. McClure, William Slaughter, M. D. Hickman, David K. Wall, Miles Patton, J. S. Stone, J. N. Hallock, J. S. Allen, A. J. Edwards, A. McFadden, Edwin James, T. S. Golden, J. A. Gray, Z. Jackson, S. B. Kellogg, William Davidson, C. C. Post, Asa Smith, and C. P. Hall.

The region included in the territory of Jefferson, was considerably larger than the present confines of Colorado. The eastern and southern boundaries were approximately on the same line as they exist at present, but the northern coincided with that of the northern line of Nebraska, while the western boundary of Jefferson included about a third of the eastern part of what is now Utah. Although the population was congested within only a small part of this area, an ambitious future was planned. The machinery of the Provisional Government was put in motion at once, which afforded the inhabitants a kind of three headed jurisdiction. There were the miners courts, peculiar to themselves; there was an allegiance due to Kansas, as Arapahoe county formed a part of that territory; and, now had been organized the new Territory of Jefferson, exercising all the functions inherent in such a form of government. Further complications ensued as the northern part of this region constituted a part of Nebraska. One of the strong arguments urged against any exercise of authority by either Kansas or Nebraska over this section, was, that the Indian tribes not having released their titles to their lands, that the Territory of Jefferson had an equal if not better right, to do so.

On Nov. 7, 1859, the provisional legislature of the Territory of Jefferson was convened in Denver, and Gov. Steele delivered his message to that body. He reviewed the conditions that had brought about their present provisional form of government. He began his message as follows:

“It becomes my duty as the chief executive officer for the newly organized Provisional Government of this Territory, to make

at this time such recommendations and suggestions to your honorable bodies, as I may deem proper to secure the well being and prosperity of our adopted country, which from unmistakable indications is soon to grow into an important state.”

Referring to the gold discoveries, the governor said:

“Prior to the summer of 1858, the region now known as Jefferson Territory possessed in the public estimation no superior attractions for the pioneer settler over other portions of the public domain in the possession of the aboriginal tribes. During that season, certain adventurous spirits, led on by a desire to prove or disprove the various rumors of rich mineral deposits, which had been in circulation, of the unexplored regions at the base of the Rocky Mountains, prospected the eastern slope from Fort Laramie to the Spanish Peaks in New Mexico, and they gave to the world as the result of their explorations, accounts of their finding gold in nearly all of the mountain streams and in the foot plains at their base. Their report spread rapidly, and ere the beginning of the winter of 1858 and '59, near 1,000 people had made their way to the scenes of these explorations, and were busy in prospecting and preparing shelter and sustenance for the winter. With the early emigration came the spirit of active enterprise, so peculiar to the Great West. Soon improvements of all kinds began to show themselves over the country, town sites were located, farms, ranches and garden spots, dotted our rich valleys, and the plans for a prosperous and happy future were speedily framed.”

Thus this message not only gives official utterance as to the mining conditions, but shows that attempts were early made in agricultural pursuits. Continuing, Gov. Steele said:

“The necessity was at once felt for some law or rule of action to regulate the transactions of man with man, and to secure life and property from the ruthless hand of the felon. A vigilance committee, the first resource of an isolated and exposed community, was organized, and certain offenses occurring during the winter and spring were taken cognizance of. But a more perfect form of government than was afforded by a vigilance committee was needed.”

What an historical document was that first message by a Colorado governor, for the old Jefferson Territory is the Colorado of to-day! A vigilance committee had punished certain offenses. Who had prescribed what should constitute an offense? They were far distant from any constitutional law making authority. It was the development of the inherent spirit of civilization that has

always characterized the American pioneer. He always makes a winning fight for the maintenance of law and order. Gov. Steele does not use the word lynching, or kindred words, but politely says these offenses "were taken cognizance of." The message then recites the historical events leading up to the formation of the Provisional Government. The condition of the people was set forth by the governor, in part, as follows:

"Our Territory occupies an isolated position, separated from the seats of government of Kansas and Nebraska by a distance of about 700 miles, 200 of which is an almost sterile plain. Our interests and avocations differ so widely from those of the citizens of either of the aforementioned territories, or any other from which our territory is formed, that it is utterly impossible for us to be successfully incorporated with them in the same civil organization. An organization of a county or counties, has been attempted by the legislature of Kansas Territory, but which action has been utterly abortive and inoperative in its effects. It is apparent that any jurisdiction of Kansas Territory over this country, is expressly prohibited by the 19th section of her organic act. Hence this pretended organization has proven totally inadequate to our wants, having only the shadow, without the living substance of government. We have had no courts of either criminal or civil jurisdiction, either original or appellate. Life and property were insecure, and crime was unpunished and to a great extent unrebuked."

Gov. Steele then gives utterance to the following patriotic statement:

"There can be no conflict with the laws of the United States, nor any disrespect shown to the Federal Congress by taking the first and best course for the mutual protection, safety, and happiness to the people of the Territory of Jefferson, when the exigencies of the case so imperatively demanded action in the premises."

The message of Gov. Steele throughout is able, dignified, conservative and patriotic. It tells the simple story that the American is always prepared and ready to solve the question of self government, amid doubtful and adverse conditions.

The laws enacted by the General Assembly of Jefferson Territory, in November and December, 1859 and January, 1860, comprising a volume of 303 pages, is now, one of the rarest volumes in American jurisprudence, and is eagerly sought by historical societies, libraries, and students of political history.

On October 22, 1860, Governor Steele was re-elected, together with the following: Secretary, L. W. Bliss; Auditor, C. R. Bissell;

Attorney-General, Samuel McLean; Chief Justice, J. B. Smith; Associate Justices, William Brackett, and C. C. Post; and, Marshal, R. Borton. Denver now had also organized a Provisional City Government, which weakened that of Jefferson Territory. Land Claim Courts had also become influential. Litigants having failed in one jurisdiction, without the regular "change of venue," would carry their cases to rival courts, and the condition still remained unsatisfactory. It was with difficulty that a quorum was maintained during the second session of the General Assembly of Jefferson Territory, the latter part of which was held by that body in Golden.

In the meantime immigrants were coming and going, but notwithstanding the fluctuation in population, there was a gradual, but sometimes slow development of the mining industry. Late in 1859, rich placers were discovered in California Gulch, where about twenty years later was established the great carbonate camp of Leadville. In the spring of 1860, this gulch, and the headwaters of the Arkansas were thronged with thousands of miners and prospectors. For a time, California Gulch yielded rich returns, but no one then dreamed of the Leadville that was to come, in that locality, which was also to be the forerunner to the opening of the Gunnison and the western slope. In 1860, Baker's Park, in the San Juan was prospected, and in this party was Benjamin H. Eaton, later Governor of Colorado. Their discoveries, made while enduring the severest hardships, in exploring Baker's Park and that region, awakened an interest that resulted in the founding of Silverton, and later, the establishing of mining centers in the San Juan region.

Two duels took place in Denver in the early days. William P. McClure and Richard E. Whitsett, as the result of a private quarrel, fought a duel, October 19, 1859, McClure sending the challenge, which was promptly accepted. Using Colt's navy revolvers, they met about a mile up Cherry Creek, with their seconds, and at a distance of ten paces, fired. McClure fell, badly wounded, but later recovered. Owing to a political quarrel in March, 1860, Dr. J. S. Stone, a member of the legislature of Jefferson Territory, challenged L. W. Bliss, the secretary of the territory. Double barreled shot guns were the weapons selected, to be loaded with bullets, and the distance was set at thirty paces. The meeting place was on the north side of the Platte. Dr. Stone fell mortally wounded, and died after a lingering illness, and suffering intensely from his wound. W. N. Byers was fearless in denouncing crime and murder, and at one time was threatened by a mob.

In 1860, Clark & Gruber established a banking and assay office, and then started a mint, there being at that time no law against private coinage. They coined \$2.50, \$5., \$10., and \$20. gold pieces. The pony express was established in 1860.

On February 28, 1861, President Buchanan signed the organic act, by which Colorado became a territory, and Jefferson Territory with its Provisional Government disappeared. Idaho and other names were suggested, but without avail. The boundaries of the Territory as established by the act of congress were included in a region between the 37th and 41st parallels of latitude, and the 102nd and

109th meridians of longitude, forming an oblong square with an area of about 104,000 square miles. All of Colorado south of the Arkansas, and between that stream and the Rio Grande; and also between lines drawn from the sources of these two streams to the northern boundary, came from what was a part of the Texas Cession. Thus this section of the state has an historical link with the struggle of Texas for independence, the battles of San Jacinto, and the death struggle at the Alamo. The Louisiana Purchase, and part of New Mexico (which also included a portion of the Texas Cession) and Utah, all contributed to the boundaries of Colorado.



CHAPTER VII.

Colorado Territory—Administrations of Governors Gilpin and Evans—The Civil War Period.



OLORADO now a territory, after a long political struggle, was in touch with the national government. Persistent agitation at Washington, in the presentation of their claims for recognition, had been successful. On March 22, 1861, President Lincoln sent the following nominations to the senate, as the first officials for the new territory, which were promptly confirmed; Governor, William Gilpin of Missouri; Secretary, Lewis Ledyard Weld of Colorado; Attorney General, William L. Stoughton of Illinois; Surveyor General, Francis M. Case of Ohio; Marshal, Copeland Townsend of Colorado; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, B. F. Hall of New York; Associate Justices, S. Newton Pettis of Pennsylvania, and Charles Lee Armour of Ohio. Within a short time, James E. Dalliba, succeeded Stoughton as Attorney General. Governor Gilpin arriving in Denver May 29, 1861, was accorded a hearty welcome, and soon assumed the reins of government. Gov. Steele of Jefferson Territory, on June 6, issued a proclamation, and after reciting the change in affairs, added:

"I deem it but obligatory upon me, by virtue of my office, to 'yield unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's,' and I hereby command and direct that all officers holding commissions under me, especially all judges, justices of the peace, etc., etc., shall surrender the same, and from and after this date, shall abstain from exercising the duties of all the offices they may have held, and yield obedience to the laws of the United States, and do it by attending to their proper and legitimate avocations, whether agriculture or mining."

Governor Gilpin was already distinguished as a soldier, and an explorer. He was a major with Doniphan's men in the Mexican War, and had led an expedition against the Indians in the southwest in 1847. He was with Fremont in Colorado in 1843, and a prominent figure in the northwest and the Oregon country. Always enthusiastic con-

cerning the west, and its future, he was sometimes called a dreamer, but the old "Gilpin Dreams" have more than been fulfilled and realized. The new states of which Colorado is one, have and are now developing the resources of the great empire that he predicted. Under the instruction of congress, Gov. Gilpin ordered a census taken, with the result that Denver had a population of less than 3,000. The total for the territory was 25,331, divided as follows: white males over 21 years of age, 18,136; under 21 years of age, 2,622; females, 4,484; and negroes, 89. The judicial districts were organized and the judges assigned. The governor issued a proclamation, dividing the territory into nine council and thirteen representative districts, and an order made for the election of the territorial legislature, and a delegate to congress. Hiram P. Bennett was elected territorial delegate, receiving 6,699 votes as against 2,898 cast for his opponent, Beverly D. Williams.

The first territorial legislature was convened in Denver, Sep. 9, 1861, adjourning Nov. 7, that year, and was composed of the following members.:

Council (Senate)—Hiram J. Graham, Amos Steek, Charles W. Mather, H. F. Parker, A. U. Colby, S. M. Robbins, E. A. Arnold, R. B. Willis, and J. M. Francisco.

House of Representatives (after certain contests had been settled)—Daniel Steele, Charles F. Holly, E. S. Wilhite, Edwin Scudder, William A. Rankin, Jerome B. Chaffee, James H. Noteware, O. A. Whittemore, Daniel Witter, George F. Crocker, Jose Victor Garcia, Jesus M. Barella, and George M. Chilcott.

E. A. Arnold of Lake county was elected president of the Council, S. L. Baker, secretary, David A. Cheever, assistant secretary, and E. W. Kingsbury, sergeant-at-arms. The house organized with Charles F. Holly of Boulder, as speaker, F. H. Page, chief clerk, and E. P. Elmer, sergeant-at-arms.

Governor Gilpin completed the territorial organization in making the following appointments: Treasurer, James P. Benson

(succeeded by George T. Clark); Auditor, Milton M. DeLano; and, Superintendent of Schools, William J. Curtice. The legislature divided the territory into seventeen counties, which were: Arapahoe, Boulder, Clear Creek, Costilla, Douglas, El Paso, Fremont, Gilpin, Gaudaloupe, (a few days later changed to Conejos), Huerfano, Jefferson, Lake, Larimer, Park, Pueblo, Summit, and Weld. An act was passed at the first session of the Colorado legislature, locating the capital at "the town of Colorado City, situated on the east bank of the Fontaine qui Bouille, at the mouth of Camp Creek." S. L. Baker of Central City, E. B. Cozzens of Pueblo, and J. M. Holt of Gold Hill, were designated the commissioners to select the exact site for the capitol and other territorial buildings.

In the midst of the organization of the new territory, and putting into operation the executive, judicial, legislative departments, and the several county administrations, the civil war had begun. Even before the arrival of Gov. Gilpin, the people of Colorado were agitated by the issues of the civil war. The southern influence was strong in this region at that time. Green Russell who led the expedition to Cherry Creek, and John Gregory who discovered the Gregory vein, were from Georgia, while George A. Jackson, who opened the rich placers near Idaho Springs, was a native of Missouri. These historical incidents are mentioned, but to illustrate many others that could be cited, to show the influence of the south in this section. A large part of the early immigration to the Rocky Mountains at that time, was from Southern states. Yet, the north was ably represented, and historically speaking, the Lawrence party from Kansas, was only a few days behind Green Russell and his Georgians. Although the Northern influence was the stronger and prevailed, yet that of the South was not insignificant. A great mass meeting was held the latter part of April, 1861, in front of the Tremont House, Denver, at which Richard Sopris presided and Scott J. Anthony was secretary. Patriotic speeches were made, and many of the leading democrats joined with the republicans in pledging Colorado to the Union, and resolutions were adopted to that effect. Richard Sopris sent the following dispatch to President Lincoln:

"The eyes of the whole world are upon you; the sympathies of the American people are with you; and may the God of Battles sustain the Stars and Stripes."

Similar patriotic meetings were held in other parts of the state. In the midst of this agitation, one day a confederate flag was raised over the store of Wallingford & Murphy, on Larimer street, near 16th. Its re-

moval by force was threatened by a large crowd that assembled, but more peaceful counsel prevailed. Still the incident gave sufficient warning of the prevailing sentiment, and the confederate flag was taken down, the owners having been given notice that Denver was a loyal city.

Gov. Gilpin, a soldier of the Florida and Mexican wars, and experienced as well in Indian campaigns, began to prepare for the coming crisis. The 1st Colorado Volunteer Infantry was soon raised, with J. P. Slough, Colonel, Samuel F. Tappan, Lieut. Colonel, and John M. Chivington, Major. Supplies and equipment were secured. Zealous and patriotic in a good cause, Gov. Gilpin issued drafts, aggregating a large amount, on the war department to maintain and equip these troops. Colorado merchants accepted the Gilpin drafts as money, and were astounded when Salmon P. Chase, secretary of the treasury, refused to honor and pay the same. He held that Gov. Gilpin was without authority to issue these drafts. Merchants became clamorous for their money, which was finally paid. While Gov. Gilpin has always been credited with a lofty and patriotic purpose; and, although the results later, but emphasized the necessity to make hurried preparations to protect and save the Rocky Mountains to the Union, yet in his unauthorized acts probably lay the main reason for his removal, and the appointment of Dr. John Evans as his successor.

In the meantime Gov. Gilpin was raising and equipping troops, and the 1st Colorado was rapidly making history. The southern influence proving unequal to the northern sentiment in this territory, an attempt was made to obtain possession of Colorado by another means, hold the mountain passes, and cut off California and the Pacific coast. This led to what is known as the Colorado-New Mexico campaign of 1861-62. The 1st Colorado was called into the field to assist in repelling the invasion. Two independent and unattached Colorado companies, commanded by Captains T. H. Dodd and James H. Ford, who for a time had been stationed at Fort Garland, were now in New Mexico, and also participated in this New Mexico campaign. Gen. H. H. Sibley with about 4,000 confederate troops from Texas and the southwest, was coming northwest to attack the Union forces under Gen. R. S. Canby, who had already met with a repulse at Valverde. In that fight, the independent Colorado troops made a gallant stand, but the inexperienced militia of New Mexico gave way, and the Union forces were compelled to retire. The 1st Colorado was now hastened to Fort Union, New Mexico, a part of the regiment

reaching that point, March 10. On March 26, Major Chivington defeated Sibley's advance in Apache Canon. On the 28th, the main command of the Coloradoans, under Col. Slough, was attacked by the Confederates at Pigeon's Ranch and was slowly being driven back by a larger force of the enemy, when Major Chivington came up with a vigorous attack in the rear, and saved the day. This sudden check of his forces, together with the loss of baggage and supplies in Apache Canon, caused Sibley to ask for an armistice until March 30, at the expiration of which he retreated. Thus Colorado saved New Mexico to the Union, and prevented the Confederates from obtaining a foothold within her own borders. The two engagements of Apache Canon and Pigeon's Ranch, are sometimes considered as one fight, and called the battle of Glorieta, so named for Glorieta Pass. The Union losses in these two engagements were 49 killed, 64 wounded, and 21 captured; and that of the Confederates, 281 killed, 200 wounded, and 100 captured. On April 15, there was a skirmish fight at Peralta. During this campaign, the Colorado troops sustained a loss of 56 killed and 91 wounded.

In February, 1862, Col. J. H. Leavenworth was made Colonel of the 2nd Colorado Volunteer Infantry, then being organized, and T. H. Dodd, Lieut.-Colonel. The independent companies of Ford and Dodd, that had participated in the New Mexico campaign were made the nucleus in organizing the 2nd Colorado. It was sometime, before it was recruited to its full strength, but in the meantime it performed duty on the frontier.

In May, 1862, Dr. John Evans succeeded Gilpin as territorial governor of Colorado, serving until October, 1865. He had been a prominent figure in public life in Indiana and Illinois; was a professor at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and the founder of the Northwestern University at Evanston. During his gubernatorial administration in Colorado, he completed the work of organizing and equipping troops in the civil war, and also defending the frontier against the Indians, after which, in private life he entered upon an era of railroad building and other enterprises, that rapidly led to the development of Colorado and the vast resources of this region.

In the fall of 1862, Governor Evans was authorized to raise another regiment, to be known as the 3rd Colorado Volunteer Infantry, of which Gen. William Larimer was to be Colonel, and S. S. Curtis, Lieut.-Colonel. The outlook for recruiting a full regiment at that time, was not encouraging, and Gen. Larimer resigned. It was understood that when the regiment was organized, J. H. Ford

was to be Colonel. After organizing five companies, they were sent to Pilot Knob, Missouri, forming a part of the army of the frontier. The 2nd and 3rd Colorado regiments were both incomplete, and Oct. 11, 1863, they were consolidated into one, and later as mounted, became the 2nd Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, with the following officers; James H. Ford, Colonel; T. H. Dodd, Lieut.-Col.; and J. Nelson Smith, and Jesse L. Pritchard, Majors. This regiment performed gallant service in Missouri during the Price campaign in the fall of 1864. Prior to this time, in July 1864, Captain Wagoner and nine of his men had been killed, fighting guerillas near Independence. In the battle of the Blue, Major Smith was killed. The 2nd Colorado Cavalry was in the engagements at Westport, Newtonia, and other battles in this campaign in which they bore an heroic part, and suffered heavy losses in killed and wounded.

In the fall of 1862, William D. McLain of Denver was commissioned to organize a four gun battery, which was known as the 1st Colorado battery, and also designated as "McLain's Battery." In addition to other services, this battery made a splendid record for bravery and efficiency in the Price raid of 1864, along with the 2nd Colorado Cavalry. The soldier's monument on the State Capitol grounds is inscribed with the names of the battles in the civil war, in which the Colorado troops participated.

Returning again to the operations of the 1st Colorado, Col. Slough was incensed at not being permitted to follow up the successes of the troops against Gen. Sibly, his command being ordered by Gen. Canby to fall back to Fort Union. Col. Slough, owing to this order, resigned, and Major Chivington, the fighting Methodist parson, whose dash and heroic services had made him the popular idol of the troops, was appointed colonel of the 1st Colorado. During the summer, Col. Chivington went to Washington, making an unsuccessful effort to have his regiment transferred to the Army of the Potomac. On Nov. 1, 1862, an order was issued by Major Gen. Curtis, changing the regiment from infantry to the 1st Colorado Cavalry, with instructions to rendezvous in Colorado, with headquarters at Denver. They were then continued in the western service, and later bore a conspicuous part in the Indian warfare on the plains.

The second session of the legislature was convened at Colorado City, July 7, 1862, but being unfavorably impressed with that place as the Capital city, they adjourned to Denver, July 11, where they resumed their deliberations, adjourning August 15. During

this session the question of statehood was agitated, and a measure was submitted to carry out such a provision, but it was defeated, as it was not deemed advisable to attempt to assume the burden and responsibility of a state at that time. In July, 1862, Gov. Gilpin who in the meantime had been succeeded by Gov. Evans, announced himself as the "People's" candidate for congress, and proved a strong competitor against Hiram P. Bennett, who was re-elected Oct. 7, 1862, as the nominee of Union Administration party, the vote being as follows: Bennett, 3,655; Gilpin, 2,312, and J. M. Francisco (Breckenridge Democrat), 2,754. At this time the old party lines were more or less ignored in Colorado, many of the Democrats supporting the policy of President Lincoln.

George W. Lane was in 1862, appointed superintendent of the branch mint at Denver which, for years was conducted more as a place for the deposit of gold bullion, but it was the beginning of what is now the extensive coinage mint in this city.

At the December session, 1862, the Hon. J. M. Ashley presented in congress an omnibus bill to establish the states of Nebraska, Colorado, Utah and Nevada. Jan. 5, 1863, Mr. Bennett, the Colorado delegate introduced a supplemental bill to provide statehood for this territory. Both these measures failed.

On April 19, 1863, Denver was swept by a disastrous fire which destroyed about half the business district, inflicting a loss of about \$250,000, but the young city began at once to rebuild, and in a more substantial manner. The two Espinosa, Mexican bandits, in the summer of 1863, killed nine men in the North Park region, where the people were horror stricken and terrified by these crimes. A company was raised, and in the pursuit that followed one of the bandits was killed in El Paso county. The other escaping, later returned, and was killed by Tom Tobin.

The first telegraph line to Denver was completed in the beginning of October, 1863, and the first messages sent on the 10th of that month. This line was soon extended to Central City. The rates from Denver for ten words, were: to St. Louis, \$5.25; Chicago, \$6.50; New York, \$9.10; and Boston, \$10.25.

The long and severe drought during the summer of 1863, followed by an early and severe winter resulted in a shortage of grain and provisions, which rose to fabulous prices.

The third session of the legislature was convened at Golden, Feb. 1, 1864; adjourned to meet in Denver, Feb. 4; adjourned sine die March 11. They revised the laws relating to corporations, and redistricted the

territory for the judiciary. An act passed by congress, approved by the president March 21, 1864, authorized the election of delegates to meet on the first Monday in July, to form a constitution to be submitted to the people at an election to be held on the second Tuesday in October. This convention met in Golden, and later adjourned to Denver. O. A. Whittemore was elected president, and Eli M. Ashley, secretary. The constitution submitted by the convention was defeated at the fall election, and Allen A. Bradford was elected territorial delegate.

On May 19, 1864, Denver was visited by the memorable flood in Cherry Creek. Many buildings were swept away, and great damage done.

In July, 1864, Jim Reynolds, who had been a prospector in Colorado in 1860, but went south to join the Confederate army, returned with a band of Texas guerillas, and became notorious by his robberies in Park county. He came independent of any authority from the Confederate government, being intent only on robbery and pillage. They were attacked on Deer Creek by a volunteer company of miners, led by Dick Sparks of Summit county. One of the outlaws was killed, but Reynolds, who was wounded, and the rest were scattered. Later Reynolds and four others were taken near Canon City and turned over to the U. S. marshal, A. C. Hunt, who brought them to Denver. After a secret military trial, they were ordered conveyed to Fort Lyon. Near Russelville, they were shot and killed by their escort, it being reported that the prisoners attempted to escape.

The historic event of 1864, was the battle of Sand Creek. The Arapahoes and Cheyennes regretted the cession of their lands east of the mountains, made in their treaty of 1861 at Fort Bent. Gradually the Indians of the plains assumed a more threatening attitude, and later began attacking the main routes, seizing provisions and taking horses, and interfering with traveling and freighting. On March 30, 1863, Indian marauders were reported near the mouth of the Cache la Poudre. These depredations continued during 1863, and increasing, the militia was called out in January, 1864. At one time Denver was so panic stricken that Gov. Evans ordered all business places to close daily at 6:30 p. m. and called on all able bodied men to meet and drill. In June, Henry M. Teller was appointed major general of the militia, with instructions to equip the companies as quickly as possible. Gov. Evans sent messengers with overtures of peace to the Indians but without success. He also attempted to separate any friendly from the

hostile Indians, but these efforts were unavailing. Not only in Colorado, but to the north and south along the base of the mountains and in the plains, hostile Indians were on the war path. Colorado and other parts of the west, were weakened by the liberal quotas they had supplied in recruiting troops for the civil war. When asked for military assistance, Major General Curtis replied, "we have none to spare, you must protect yourselves." The government was not without warning. On April 10, 1863, Gov. Evans informed the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the hostile attitude of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and the threatened uprising of the Indians. On Nov. 7 the governor also apprised Maj. S. G. Colley, Indian agent on the Arkansas, of reports received at the executive office to the effect that a league had been formed by the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Sioux, and Kiowas for the purpose of making war on the settlers, and that he must not issue to the Indians, ammunition and arms. On Nov. 9, Gov. Evans again called the attention of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the threatened Indian uprising, at the same time submitting trustworthy evidence to support his statements, that the Indians had formed a league, and were continuing their marauding expeditions. Roman Nose who had led the Indians when they murdered the Hungate family in June, 1864, on Running creek, talked with the governor and professed his friendship. The records are full of the urgent demands of Gov. Evans upon the officials at Washington, giving due warning of threatened dangers, and notification that the Comanches had also joined the league. Gov. Evans also forwarded copies of this correspondence to the Secretary of War and Col. John M. Chivington, then commanding this military district, instructing the latter to be ready for any emergency. If anything was wrong at the battle of Sand Creek, the officials at Washington were at fault and not Gov. Evans, who time and time again had given due and timely warning of the organization of the Indian League, and the threatened hostilities. The murdered Hungate family were brought to Denver, and when the victims of the outrage were seen, the people of the city knew that the Indian war had begun. Murders of whites on the plains followed, some of them burned alive, others being the victims of horrible atrocities, and women suffering a fate worse than death. Men, women and children were killed. Major Jacob Downing led a successful expedition against Spotted Horse, defeating his band in Cedar Canon.

On Sep. 28, 1864, Black Kettle, White Antelope, and Bull Bear of the Cheyennes,

and Neva and other chiefs of the Arapahoes (Left Hand's Tribe) held a council at Camp Weld, Denver, with Gov. Evans, Col. Chivington, Maj. Wynkoop, Simon Whitley, U. S. Indian agent and a number of citizens. Black Kettle acknowledged the truthfulness of Gov. Evans' statements, but denied that they had entered into a league with the Sioux. Black Kettle professed a desire for peace, but nothing satisfactory was accomplished, as the Indians must make terms, if so desired, with the military, they being at war with the government. Gen. Curtis approved of this and instructed that no peace should be made without his orders. It is needless to go into a general discussion of the Sand Creek affair. Col. John M. Chivington, who was in command, in making his report states: that he took command of the expedition Nov. 24 (1864) which had been increased by a battalion of the 1st Colorado Cavalry, and reached Fort Lyon on the morning of the 29th. Here he was joined by Maj. Scott J. Anthony with 125 men and two howitzers. At daylight, Nov. 29, they struck Sand Creek, about 40 miles from Fort Lyon. Here was discovered an Indian village of 130 lodges of Black Kettle's Cheyennes, and eight lodges of Left Hand's Arapahoes. Chivington formed his line of battle, with Lieut. Wilson's battalion of the 1st Colorado Cavalry of 125 men, on the right; Col. Shoup's Third Regiment of about 450 men in the center, and Maj Anthony's battalion on the left. It is estimated that from 300 to 600 Indians, male, female, and children were killed. The Colorado troops recalling the atrocities that had been heaped on the whites, were relentless. While, whatever there may have been of excesses should not be condoned, yet it has ever been thus with the warfare of the whites and the Indian. In the Pequot war in New England, about 600 helpless Indians were slain in one of the forts of Chief Sassacus of that nation. Women and children when trying to hide under beds, were killed by the swords of their white pursuers. These Pequots having only their own missile weapons, were almost helpless before the rapiers of their enemies, who followed them from wigwam to wigwam, with bloody slaughter. Then fire was set to wigwams, and many perished in the flames. Soldiers stationed outside the fort, shot down those of the Pequots who attempted to escape, or drove them back to perish by the sword or in the flames. This massacre of the Pequots, in New England, and similar instances could be given of other atrocities in the east, is no excuse for any wrongs that may have been committed at Sand Creek. This instance of colonial history is only cited for the purpose of showing

that New England, when under similar provocation, actually massacred at one time as many if not more Indians than were killed at Sand Creek by the Colorado troops. One tragedy is no excuse for another, but the eastern historian, living in his own glass house, should not throw stones at the west.

The pivotal point in the Sand Creek fight is, the claim by those who denounce Chivington and his men, that these Indians at Sand Creek had been under the protection of Major Anthony. This is denied. It has been affirmed and denied these many years, notwithstanding the investigation made by congress and the court martial proceedings against Col. Chivington. The greater proportion of Colorado people stood by Chivington.

The Indian troubles were not yet ended. In January, 1865, Gen. G. M. Dodge was ordered to open up the lines of communication and telegraph and travel, that had been cut and impeded by the Indians, along the overland stage route. Indians were continuing their depredations, and before the campaign was over, in the summer of 1865, about 10,000 troops were sent to the west. They were scattered through Fort Kearney, Julesburg, Camp Collins (Fort Collins) and on to Fort Laramie. Provisions were very high, and for a time Denver was panic stricken. The fourth session of the territorial general assembly of Colorado was convened at Golden, Jan. 2, 1865, and adjourned Feb. 10. Col. Thomas Moonlight of Kansas, in January, 1865, assumed at Denver, military command of this district. The legislature not meeting his views in the enactment of certain laws in regard to the militia, Col. Moonlight declared martial law. Acting Governor Elbert in February, raised several quotas, which he sent along the South Platte towards Julesburg, who returned in April. Prior and during this time, the volunteer troops along the northern

line had been active, and in March, Gen. P. E. Conner was placed in command of the district which included Colorado, and later led the Powder river expedition, and the hostilities of the Indians ceased.

The civil war having ended, the Indians again peaceful, and with an increase of immigration, the question of statehood presented itself in a more emphatic way. The need of a railway was urgent. It was realized that with one member of congress and two U. S. senators, Colorado as a state would accomplish better results in obtaining railroads and other recognition, than if it remained a territory. Accordingly, after the preliminary meetings and the selection of members, a constitutional convention was convened in Denver, August 8, 1865. W. A. H. Loveland was elected president and W. D. Anthony secretary. The constitution which was framed, on being submitted to the people, was adopted by majority of 155 votes, and nominations were made for offices. Former Gov. Gilpin was elected governor and George M. Chilcott, was sent to congress. The legislature met in Golden, and adjourned to Denver Jan. 4, 1866. Believing that statehood was assured, former Gov. Evans and Jerome B. Chaffee were elected to the U. S. Senate.

But now a new and disturbing element was intruded into the politics of the Territory. Although Gov. Evans had given Colorado a wise and patriotic administration, yet the Sand Creek affair was urged against him, and finally bore its results. President Johnson brought about a change, and in October, 1865, Alexander Cummings of Pennsylvania was appointed Governor. Cummings was opposed to the statehood plan, and succeeded in disconcerting the attempts made to accomplish that result. During his administration, Governor Evans became the founder of the University of Denver, first known as Colorado Seminary, a charter being granted by the territorial legislature.

CHAPTER VIII.

From Governor Cummings to Governor Routt, and the Beginning of the Statehood Period.



ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, Governor of Colorado Territory (1865-67), entered upon the duties of that office in October, 1865. His predecessors, Governors Gilpin and Evans, had been through strenuous years in their ad-

ministrations, for those were the days of the civil war, and coupled with that of Gov. Evans who had served the longer term, was the Indian war on the plains in 1864-65. Peace having come, civil and internal affairs began to receive more attention. During the civil war period, many of the democrats had combined with republicans. But the war was now a closed issue. Party lines were beginning to readjust themselves, and more intrigue and partisanship became manifest. The policy adopted by Gov. Cummings, however laudable his intentions may have been, encouraged an acute situation in the political condition, fostering rather than allaying the growing discontent. Gilpin and Evans were more in touch with western sentiment, both intensely patriotic, but differing widely in temperament. Gov. Cummings, on the other hand, had been trained in the far eastern and more exacting school of politics in Pennsylvania. Although he had the support of strong and able men, such as A. C. Hunt, afterwards governor, yet he was not of that mould or character to awaken hearty enthusiasm in the west, and he irritated matters by adopting a course that was not in accord with the general public sentiment. During his administration, and through that of his successors, Hunt, McCook, and Elbert, and McCook a second time, territorial politics were permeated with intrigue and partisanship, for some of which, these governors were not altogether to blame. Harsh criticism should be weighed with some grains of allowance, owing to the intense feeling and bitterness which at times prevailed, during that period. Not until the appointment of Gov. John L. Routt, who possessed firmness with strong executive ability and an unusual supply of hard, practical common sense, did a

more peaceful condition become apparent in the political situation. The strong and effective balance wheel in those days, was "Governor" Frank Hall as he was then commonly known. He was Secretary of the Territory from 1866 until 1874, serving under Governors Cummings, Hunt, McCook and Elbert. In the absence of the governor, the secretary performed not only the duties of his own office, but that of the governor as well. As a considerable portion of the time of these executives was spent in Washington, Frank Hall frequently, and often for some length of time, became the acting governor, exercising the functions of the chief executive, even to delivering an "Acting" Governor's message to the legislature. He was a strong and fearless man, whom the people trusted, and often, but for his restraining influence, political conditions may have proven more unbearable. He so frequently performed the duties of the gubernatorial office, that some think he should be considered one of the governors of Colorado. He subsequently published an interesting history of Colorado in four volumes, replete with intimate details. He was adjutant-general two years under Gov. Pitkin and since that time, his old and popular title of "Governor" has been supplanted by that of "General" Frank Hall.

Gov. Cummings inaugurated a campaign against the plan to make Colorado a state. Samuel H. Elbert, still holding the office of secretary of the territory, as he had under Gov. Evans, was in sympathy with the statehood scheme. Friction naturally arose between him and Cummings, and the latter took from him the custody of the territorial seal. These and other acts brought about a condition so exasperating, that Elbert resigned. Gov. Cummings requested Frank Hall, a member of the house from Gilpin county in the general assembly, to take the office vacated. Mr. Hall at first declined. After Cummings insisted, he permitted the governor to send his name to Washington, and thus he reluctantly, became secretary of the territory.

President Andrew Johnson sent the fol-

lowing communication to congress on January 12, 1866:

"I transmit herewith a communication addressed to me by Messrs. John Evans and J. B. Chaffee as U. S. Senators elect from the State of Colorado, together with accompanying papers. Under authority of the act of congress, received the 21st day of March, 1864, the people of Colorado, through a convention framed a constitution making provision for a state government which, when submitted to the qualified voters of the territory, was rejected. In the summer of 1865, a second convention of the several political parties in the territory was called, which assembled in Denver on the 8th day of August. On the 12th of that month this convention adopted a state constitution which was submitted to the people on the 12th day of September and ratified by a majority of one hundred and fifty-five of the qualified voters. The proceedings in the second instance having differed in time and mode from those specified in the act of March 21st, 1864, I have declined to issue the proclamation for which provision is made in the 5th section of the law, and therefore submit the question for consultation and further act of Congress."

This action by President Johnson prevented the seating of Gov. Evans and Jerome B. Chaffee as U. S. Senators from Colorado, and it has been claimed that the attitude of the president in this matter was influenced by Gov. Cummings and his friends, who at this time opposed the admission of Colorado as a state.

The situation was complicated in Colorado at this time by the race question. The negroes petitioned the legislature to extend to them the right of suffrage, and that their children be permitted to attend the public schools.

The fifth general assembly of Colorado had convened at Golden, but on January 4, 1866, had adjourned to Denver. Gov. Cummings sent a special message to that body, endorsing the petition and claims made by the negro people. At an election held in 1865, the question of admitting the negro children to the public schools, had been decided against the latter, and the general assembly refused to consider what it claimed had been rejected by a popular vote of the people.

The weapon most effectively used by Cummings against the admission of Colorado as a state, was the meager population. The statehood leaders asserted that Colorado then had from 50,000 to 60,000 inhabitants, while Cummings placed the number at about 25,000, as shown by the census. On May 3, 1866, a bill was passed by congress, admitting

Colorado as a state. This measure was vetoed by President Johnson, who set forth that the population was insufficient to bear the burdens of a state government, also intimating that the constitution had been carried by a fraudulent vote. Former Gov. Evans and Jerome B. Chaffee, the senators elect from Colorado, refused to pledge their votes to sustain the reconstruction measures advocated by President Johnson. If Evans and Chaffee had supported Johnson's policy, Colorado would then have probably become a state. Trouble also ensued over the election, held Aug. 7, to choose a delegate to congress. George M. Chilcott was elected by the returns, over his competitor, A. C. Hunt. Cummings interfered with the work of the Territorial Board of Canvassers, which had a most tempestuous meeting, and he certified to the election of Mr. Hunt. The board also sent its findings to congress, which resulted in the seating of Mr. Chilcott. During the canvass of the Chilcott-Hunt vote in Colorado, Cummings telegraphed to Washington, demanding the removal of Frank Hall, Secretary of the Territory. Acting on this advice, President Johnson named a Mr. Hood his successor, but the nomination not being confirmed in the senate, Frank Hall remained in the office.

In 1866, a census of the territory was taken under an act of the legislature, the population being 27,931, that of Denver 3,500. In January, 1867, congress passed, another bill to admit Colorado as a state, which was also vetoed by the president. Evans and Chaffee, the Colorado Senators elect, still continued the fight for statehood, but without effect.

A. C. Hunt, Territorial Governor (1867-69) of Colorado, succeeded Cummings in May, 1867. He had been U. S. Marshal, and the firm friend of his predecessor, and thoroughly understood the political situation. Probably no chief executive of Colorado ever exercised a greater influence over the Indians than Hunt. He was a man of decided executive ability, and later was associated with Gen. William J. Palmer in building the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. Gov. Hunt was confronted with an Indian outbreak, and during the summer (1867), this region was visited by the grasshopper (locust) plague, being the second of this misfortune in Colorado, the first having occurred in 1864. The ranchmen lost heavily, and agricultural interests received a serious blow. In the spring of 1867, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, combining with the Sioux, became very troublesome, and although the regular troops of the government were on the frontier, the Indians committed some depredations along the

Platte, and the settlers were in the midst of constant danger. The seventh general assembly was convened at Golden Dec. 2, adjourned to Denver, Dec. 9, and adjourned sine die, Jan. 10, 1868. But little important legislation was accomplished. During the Indian wars in Colorado, up to the present times, the whites had been at peace with the Utes. The outbreaks and disturbances had been mainly confined to the tribes on the plains. The Tabeguache Utes, by a treaty in 1863, had been given a reservation in western Colorado. Other bands of Utes later, became unfriendly because they were not included in the treaty, but no serious disturbances occurred, yet they remained restless and dissatisfied. Gov. Hunt, Kit Carson, and N. G. Taylor, commissioners appointed for that purpose, made a treaty in March, 1868, with the Utes, in which the latter relinquished all their lands in Colorado except that portion south of the 40th parallel and west of the 107th meridian, which was to remain as their reservation. The Grand River, and the Yampah, or Bear River Bands, were established in the northern part, with their agency on White river, and became known as the White River Utes. The central agency was located at Los Pinos for the Uncompahgres and Tabeguaches, while the Capotes, Muaches, and Weeminuches were assigned to the southern part, without an agency at that time. Certain annuities were to be allowed, and Ouray was made the chief of all the bands. In the treaty of July 3, 1868, the Shoshone and Bannock Indians ceded a large tract of land in Colorado, west of the North Platte, and north of the Yampah. Thus all of Colorado was open for settlement, except the western part that was included in the Ute reservation. A band of Cheyennes, whose nation had already been committing depredations on the plains, passed into the Ute country in September, 1868, killing several of that tribe, and when returning, stole a number of horses. They were followed by volunteers, but escaped. The Indian situation on the plains became acute in 1868, and a general uprising was imminent. General Sheridan was in command, and established headquarters at Fort Hays. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes were on the war path in Colorado, some of the latter tribe camping for a time at Colorado City. Among the victims of these raids were Mrs. Henrietta Dieterman, and her son about five years of age, on Comanche creek. When their bodies were brought to Denver, and the horribly mutilated condition of the mother's remains were made known, great excitement prevailed. There were cries for vengeance, and volun-

teers were raised, who, commanded by Maj. Downing, were sent out on the Bijou where several atrocities had been committed, but they failed to find any Indians, as they had escaped. In August, the Indians raided Larimer county, killing William Brush and two of his men, and stealing stock.

It was during this war, that one of the historic battles with the Indians, took place on Beecher Island, on the Arickaree on the eastern border of Colorado. Here Col. G. A. Forsythe with a small band of scouts was attacked by several hundred hostiles, making one of the bravest and most memorable defenses in Indian warfare. On the 10th of September, 1868, Col. Forsythe left Fort Wallace, Kansas, with forty-seven men, supplied with ten days' rations. On the Arickaree, he defeated a small band that had beset his camp on the 16th, and was then suddenly attacked by the main body consisting of 700 hostiles. Retreating to an island, now known as Beecher island, in the Arickaree, they made an heroic resistance against the horde of savages that now surrounded them on all sides. Failing to effect the capture of Forsythe's men by several charges, led by Roman Nose, a chief of the Arapahoes, the Indians then began a siege. Scouts left in the night to give warning at Fort Wallace, while Forsythe and his men bravely held out. A scanty water supply was obtained by digging in the sand. They fed on dead horses until the flesh became putrid. Eight were killed and twenty wounded before relief arrived. Among the dead was Lieut. Beecher for whom the island has since been named. A monument has been erected to commemorate the heroism of the defense in that fight. This war on the plains ended by the severe chastisement and defeat inflicted upon Black Kettle Nov. 27 by Gen. Custer, on the Washita.

A serious American-Mexican riot occurred at Trinidad New Year's day, 1868. It started over a trivial matter pertaining to a wrestling match, but resulted in three being killed and several wounded, before peace was restored.

During 1868 there was, more or less effort to secure the admission of Colorado as a state. In September that year, Allen A. Bradford was elected delegate to succeed Chilcott in congress. U. S. Senators elect Evans and Chaffee, that same month, resigned as such, so that all personal issues might be eliminated in the statehood fight. But the agitation waned, and no further effort in this line was made for some time.

Gen. Edward M. McCook was appointed Governor (1869-73, reappointed, 1874-75) of

the Territory of Colorado June 15, 1869, by President Grant to succeed Hunt, who had been suddenly removed. Gen. McCook was of the "fighting McCook" family, and it was but natural that Grant should reward one of his old soldiers with such an appointment. In September, 1870, Jerome B. Chaffee was elected delegate to congress, and re-elected in 1872. The census of 1870 gave Colorado a population of 39,864, with property of an assessed value of about \$18,000,000. The eighth general assembly of the territory was convened in Denver Jan. 3, 1870, and adjourned February 11th, and the ninth session met Jan. 1, 1872, adjourning February 9th.

At the 9th session of the general assembly, a bill was passed appointing the governor, secretary, and chief justice, a commission to arrange for the erection of a capitol building. When donations to the amount of \$10,000 should have been received, they were authorized to sell lots set apart for the purpose to provide a fund, and erect a capitol building. Prior to this, however, the seventh general assembly passed an act transferring the capital from Golden to Denver. The bill also contained a provision that a tract of land should be donated for capitol building purposes. The commissioners who were appointed under the act of 1867 to locate the site for the capitol, were: A. A. Bradford of Pueblo, William M. Roworth of Central-City, and J. M. Marshall of Denver. These preliminaries in legislation were followed later by Henry C. Brown's donation of the present site, which has been increased by an additional purchase. Thus was the beginning made towards the present handsome state capitol and grounds. The further attempt in congress during 1871-2, to secure the admission of Colorado as a state, having failed, the legislature in 1872 adopted a memorial for an enabling act. Dissatisfaction as to the expenditure of the appropriation for the Indians, involved Gov. McCook, who was also superintendent for the Indians. Nothing was proven to incriminate the governor, but an opportunity was afforded his opponents to make war on his administration. A petition was also signed remonstrating against his re-appointment, and requesting the appointment of Samuel H. Elbert, which proved effective.

During the administration of Gov. McCook, several events occurred not of a political nature, which had an important bearing on the future of Colorado.

On June 15, 1870, the first construction train of the Denver Pacific, drawn by a locomotive named "D. H. Moffat," pulled into Denver. On June 24 the road was completed and accepted, connecting Denver with the

Union Pacific, and thus this city was first given a railway outlet. In August, 1870, the Kansas Pacific was completed to Denver. On September 23, 1870, the Colorado Central Railroad was finished as far as Golden, and traffic established between Denver and that point. Articles of incorporation were filed Oct. 27, 1870 by the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, and the work of building that great system was inaugurated in March, 1871. The Denver & Boulder Valley Railroad opened for business in January, 1871. This was an era making period. These and other great enterprises were laying the foundation for Colorado's future. In the spring of 1870, the Greeley Colony was established. Although there had been some development in the irrigation problem from the early garden tracts and pioneer ranches, that raised products for the first settlers, yet now were to be proven those facts that have made Colorado a rich agricultural region. Old and new mining camps were being developed. The railroads were planing new towns, and there was a rushing and crowding together of historical events.

Samuel H. Elbert was appointed Governor (1873-74) as the successor of McCook, and assumed the duties of that office, in April, 1873. He was the son-in-law of former Gov. Evans, under whom he had served as secretary of the territory. Elbert's appointment was well received, but McCook, feeling that an injustice had been done in his removal, began to plan for his own re-appointment. This political fight has been designated as the McCook-Elbert war, in which much partisan feeling was displayed. During Elbert's brief administration, several important state institutions were established. He called a convention of delegates from the west, which was held in Denver, to discuss the arid land question, and the development of supposed millions of acres of worthless land. It was but the beginning of similar conventions that are now convened on irrigation problems, and the development of the agricultural resources. The appeal of an old soldier to an old soldier was not without its effect, and especially as McCook claimed that he was entitled to a vindication. The re-appointment of McCook was sudden and set the political pot boiling at fever heat. The democrats were quick to take advantage of the situation. In September, 1874, Thomas M. Patterson was elected delegate to congress, defeating the republican nominee. The republicans were split into factions, and President Grant recognizing the serious condition in which his party had been placed, appointed Routt to succeed McCook as governor.

John L. Routt, Governor (Territorial,

1875-76; State, 1877-79, 1891-93) of Colorado, during the last of the territorial period, assumed the duties of that office March 30, 1875. He found the republican party torn asunder by factional feeling, but being a born leader, and of unusual executive ability, he began to heal these party differences, and place it in a position where it held full sway in state politics for a number of years. The statehood plan had now been revived and pushed with energy. Prominent leaders of both parties favored the admission of Colorado as a state, republicans and democrats, both hoping to carry it in the coming (1876) presidential election. After a long and strenuous fight, the enabling act for the admission of Colorado was passed, and signed by President Grant March 3, 1875. Pursuant to this act, an election was held to choose delegates to frame a constitution. and the following were elected: H. P. H. Bromwell, Casimero Barela, William E. Beck, George Boyles, Byron L. Carr, William H. Cushman, William M. Clark, A. D. Cooper, Henry R. Crosby, Robert Douglas, Frederick J. Ebert, Lewis C. Ellsworth, Clarence P. Elder, William B. Felton, Jesus Maria Garcia, John S. Hough, Daniel Hurd, Lafayette Head, William H. James, William R. Kenedy, William Lee, Alvin Marsh, William H. Meyer, S. J.

Plumb, George E. Pease, Robert A. Quillian, Lewis C. Rockwell, Wilbur F. Stone, William C. Stover, Henry C. Thatcher, Agapito Vigil, W. W. Webster, George C. White, Ebenezer T. Wells, P. P. Wilcox, John S. Wheeler, J. W. Widderfield, J. C. Wilson, and Abram K. Yount.

The constitutional convention, composed of thirty-nine members, was convened at Denver in December, 1875, and remained in session until in March, 1876. Joseph C. Wilson was elected president, and W. W. Coulson, secretary. The constitution prepared by this convention was an able document, and except for some few amendments, remains intact. Repeated efforts have been made providing for the holding of another constitutional convention, but so thorough was the original, the people have been unwilling to risk any change, except in adopting an occasional amendment that may have been submitted by the legislature.

This constitution was adopted by a vote of the people, and on August 1, 1876, President Grant issued his proclamation declaring that Colorado was admitted as a state. Owing to the date of its admission, it is known as the "Centennial" state. The columbine has been adopted as the state flower, and the blue spruce as the state tree.



CHAPTER IX.

Colorado as a State—The Period from Governor Routt to Governor Waite.



THE political history of Colorado during the statehood period, as at present developed, naturally divides itself into two parts.

1. From Gov. John L. Routt to Gov. Davis H. Waite.

2. From Gov. Waite to the present time, (1911.)

During the period, from the administration of Gov. Routt, the first chief executive of Colorado as a state, up to that of Gov. Waite, there were seven gubernatorial administrations, of which five were republican and two democratic, as follows:

Republicans—Governors John L. Routt, Frederick W. Pitkin (two terms in succession,) Benjamin H. Eaton, Job A. Cooper, and John L. Routt.

Democrats—James B. Grant, whose administration came between that of Pitkin and Eaton, and Alva Adams, between that of Eaton and Cooper.

During this first period, party lines were drawn on republican and democratic issues, and campaigns were conducted and fought out on that alignment, during which time two democrats were elected governor, in what was then a republican state. The greenback, prohibition, socialist, and farmers' alliance, had not yet developed more than a scattering vote.

With the election of Gov. Waite, there followed a new alignment, or more strictly speaking, a breaking up of old party lines. With and since his administration there have been populist, republican, democratic, citizens, silver republican, socialist, prohibition, and fusion tickets. The voters have swung from one party to another, through restless political conditions, which even now are marked with more or less instability.

Political activity was aroused, now that Colorado was a state, and both the old parties placed in nomination exceptionally strong tickets for the election, which was held Oct. 3, 1876. After a thorough canvass and an exciting campaign, the republicans carried the state, electing the following ticket: Gov-

ernor, John L. Routt; Lieutenant Governor, Lafayette Head; Secretary of State, William Clark; Auditor of State, David C. Crawford; Treasurer of State, George C. Corning; Attorney General, Archibald J. Sampson; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Joseph C. Shattuck; Justices of the Supreme Court, Henry C. Thatcher, Ebenezer T. Wells, and Samuel H. Elbert. At the same time, James B. Belford was elected to fill the unexpired term of the 44th congress, and the full term of the 45th. Gen. Bela M. Hughes, the democratic candidate for governor, though defeated, made a gallant fight. A disputed question complicated the political situation, as to the exact date for holding the congressional election for the 45th congress, and the secretary of state issued a notice for another election on November 7th, for that purpose. The republicans paid no attention to this notice, although inclined at first to enter the canvass. Belford had already been declared elected to the 44th congress by a majority of 437 votes, and 988 for the 45th. Thomas M. Patterson, who had been the democratic nominee against Judge Belford, had his name placed on the ballots for the election of November 7th, but Belford claiming to have been legally chosen, refused to participate therein. A light vote was polled, Patterson receiving 3,580; Belford, 172; and, scattering, 77. There was no doubt as to Belford's election to the 44th congress, but the Hayes-Tilden contest presented new obstacles. The claim was made that congress had the right to pass upon the question as to whether a state had been legally admitted, notwithstanding the president's proclamation. After a prolonged fight, Judge Belford was seated, serving hardly more than a month in the 44th congress. Mr. Patterson successfully contested Judge Belford's seat in the 45th congress, on the ground that under the enabling act, the election for congressman should have been held on the 7th of November.

The first general assembly of the State of Colorado was convened on Nov. 1, 1876, in which the republicans had a large majority. W. W. Webster of Summit county was elected president pro tempore of the senate, and

George T. Clark of Arapahoe, secretary. In the house, Webster D. Anthony of Arapahoe was chosen speaker, and W. B. Felton of Saguache, chief clerk. The first bill introduced, provided that on Nov. 7th, the senate and house in joint session, should proceed to the selection of three presidential electors, and on that date Herman Beckurts, Otto Mears, and William L. Hadley, were elected. The republican majority of the legislature elected Jerome B. Chaffee and Henry M. Teller to the United States Senate, while the democratic minority, in caucus, agreed to cast their votes for W. A. H. Loveland and Thomas Macon. Chaffee and Teller were seated Dec. 4, 1876, Chaffee drawing the longer and Teller the shorter term. On Dec. 9, 1876, Mr. Teller was elected for the full term of six years from March 3, 1877.

About this time discoveries were being made, that a little later developed the great Leadville mining excitement. It was in this locality, that the Colorado miners in 1859 and 1860, had panned out gold in California Gulch, without a thought as to the richness of the carbonates of that district. In 1876, some few prospects were developed, followed by a little more activity in 1877, when that section began to attract attention. In 1878, the big boom was on which continued for several years, and Leadville became the great mining camp of the world, making H. A. W. Tabor, and others millionaires. Silver Cliff in Custer county also flourished for a time, second only to Leadville. These discoveries were followed by a rush into the Gunnison country, where Aspen, Pitkin, and other camps were afterward established. There was also activity in the San Juan region. Del Norte and Durango began to flourish as centers for the trade of that region, where had been established at different intervals, Silverton, Ouray, Lake City, Rico, Ophir, Telluride, and other mining towns. Some parts of the San Juan were almost deserted at the time of the Leadville boom, but when the lull came, many returning to that rich section, put new life into the old camps, or started new ones.

In January 1877, the President appointed Moses Hallett, U. S. District Judge for Colorado. This eminent jurist held that position until he retired from the bench in 1906, and was succeeded by Judge Robert E. Lewis. Judge Westbrook S. Decker was also appointed U. S. District Attorney, and William L. Campbell, Surveyor of Colorado, also in January, 1877.

In 1878, the "greenbackers" entered the political field with the republicans and democrats, nominating a full state ticket with Dr. R. G. Buckingham at the head for governor. Both the old parties still main-

tained their ascendancy, and made strong nominations. James B. Belford, republican, defeated Thomas M. Patterson for congress. The republican state ticket was also elected, Frederick W. Pitkin making a successful race against W. A. H. Loveland, democrat, and Dr. Buckingham, greenbacker.

Frederick W. Pitkin, Governor (1879-1883) of Colorado, was one of the purest and ablest men who has held official position in this state, serving four consecutive years as chief executive, and later making a very close contest for the U. S. Senate. Owing to ill health, Senator Chaffee announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election, although afterward he was urged to make the race. In the meantime, Prof. N. P. Hill, who had established the extensive plant of the Boston & Colorado Smelting Company, entered the senatorial field on the statement that Chaffee was not a candidate. William A. Hammill, chairman of the republican state central committee, Henry and Edward O. Wolcott, and Charles H. Toll, were the leaders that effected a combination which resulted in the nomination of Prof. Hill in the republican caucus. The democratic minority supported W. A. H. Loveland. In January, 1879, N. P. Hill was elected U. S. Senator, to succeed Mr. Chaffee. Senator Hill was one of the strongest and most influential men in the history of the state, and ably represented Colorado at Washington during a term of six years. In addition to his large smelting and mining interests, Senator Hill was also the proprietor of the Denver Republican, which is still owned by his heirs.

Gov. Pitkin's administration was soon confronted by an outbreak of the Utes, and the Meeker massacre on White river followed in 1879. Subsequent to the treaty of 1868, still another treaty was made in 1873 by which the Utes ceded the San Juan region, in which prospectors had made rich discoveries of the precious metals. The Indians now claimed the government had not fulfilled its agreements, and especially in the payment of annuities. Another source of irritation was the overflow of the Leadville rush, into the Gunnison country, which resulted in much friction between the whites and the Indians. Here was a vast unexplored region, inhabited by a few Indian tribes, but which, if opened to settlement, would become productive of great mineral and agricultural wealth. N. C. Meeker, who bore a prominent part in the founding of the Union colony at Greeley, Colorado, was appointed, early in 1878, agent for the White River Utes. He was accompanied to the agency by his wife, daughter Josephine, and a few others. The Indians were in a resentful and irritable mood. They

not only complained of the failure to supply them with their annuities, but tribal jealousies also complicated the situation. Douglas, Colorow, Jack, Johnson, Antelope, and others had looked unkindly upon the supremacy that had been given Ouray. Meeker was a philanthropist and it was his hearty wish to civilize the Utes, but they looked with disfavor on his humanitarian plans. He but little understood Indian character, and the Utes reluctantly at first yielded to his irrigating and farming schemes at the agency. In January, 1879, the Colorado legislature memorialized congress to remove the Indians and open their reservation for settlement. The memorial set forth that but 3,000 Utes occupied 12,000,000 acres of valuable lands, and the slogan in Colorado was, "The Utes must go." In the meantime, the Indians would not submit to agent Meeker's discipline, and, in the friction that followed, were almost constantly off their reservation, causing much annoyance to the whites. Later Captain Jack and other chiefs visited Denver and laid their complaints before Gov. Pitkin, also demanding Meeker's removal. The governor at once warned the departments at Washington of the danger of an outbreak, but it was not then heeded. After further correspondence, a company of negro cavalry was dispatched on a scouting expedition in Middle Park.

During his temporary absence from home, two Utes burned the house of Maj. James B. Thompson, on Bear river, whereupon the latter secured warrants for their arrest. Meeker, in his effort although futile, to assist the sheriff's posse in their attempt to serve these warrants, but increased the enmity of the Utes. A crisis was now imminent, and Gen. Sheridan dispatched Maj. Thomas T. Thornburg with a command of three companies of cavalry from Fort Steele, Wyoming, to the scene of the threatened outbreak. Thornburg's command was attacked Sep. 29, by Captain Jack and the Utes on Milk river, about 25 miles from the agency. In attempting to reach his wagon train, Maj. Thornburg and thirteen men were killed, and the command now devolved upon Captain Payne, who was besieged by the Indians. In the night, a scout named Rankin, stole his way through the hostiles, and rode a distance of 160 miles to Rawlins, in 28 hours, giving warning of the direful straits in which Thornburg's command had been placed. Captain Dodge with his negro company, who had been scouting in Middle Park, was reached, and at once hastened to the relief of his comrades, but it was deemed unwise for him to attack the bluffs and fight a hidden foe. In the meantime, Gen. Wesley Merritt with

several hundred men, was hurrying to the rescue, and relieved the beleaguered troops, who during six days of intense suffering and hard fighting had been able to maintain a successful resistance, in their hastily constructed entrenchments. Their loss was 14 killed and 43 wounded. Thirty-five Indians are known to have been killed. The same day that Captain Jack attacked Thornburg, Douglas and his band, aided by Persune, carried out their terrible work at the agency. Meeker and eleven employes, all men, were massacred and their bodies horribly mutilated and disfigured. Mrs. Meeker, her daughter Josephine, Mrs. Price, the wife of the blacksmith, and her little daughter, three years of age, were made prisoners. In the meantime Ouray had sent word to the settlers of his inability to control the Indians, and also dispatched couriers to the White River Utes requesting them to cease fighting. Gen. Dave Cook was placed in command of the state forces at Lake City, and Gen. Hatch was hurrying regulars to the southwest. Special agent, Charles Adams of the Indian department, and a personal friend of Ouray, was intrusted with the task of rescuing the captive women, which he accomplished, when he found them at the Indian camp, on Grand river. The arrival of troops, and the friendly assistance of Ouray, who was a distinguished Indian statesman and friend of the whites, resulted in the restoration of peace. In 1880, the White River Utes were removed to Utah. During all this time, Gov. Pitkin was besieged with correspondence and telegrams, and kept the situation well in hand. Colorado had barely recovered from the Ute war excitement, when in the spring of 1880, followed the miner's strike in Leadville, over the question of wages. Riots being imminent, Gov. Pitkin declared martial law, and quiet was soon restored. In October, 1880, an anti-Chinese riot broke out in Denver, and before it ended, two Chinese had been killed and several injured.

At the election, held in the fall of 1880, Garfield carried the state for the presidency. Judge Belford was re-elected to congress, and Pitkin, Governor with the entire republican state ticket. George B. Robinson, who had been elected lieutenant governor, was killed Nov. 29, by a guard at his own mine, who mistook him for a mine jumper. Through his death, Lieutenant Gov. Horace A. W. Tabor, held that position for another term. In April, 1882, Senator Teller resigned his seat in the United States Senate, to accept the portfolio of Secretary of the Interior, in President Arthur's cabinet. This placed Gov. Pitkin in an embarrassing position, for the duty devolved upon him to appoint a successor to Teller in the Senate, until the meet-

ing of the legislature. Former Gov. Routt, Lt. Gov. Tabor, Judge Thomas M. Bowen, George M. Chilcott, and other republican leaders were applicants for the position. The governor appointed Chilcott, which aroused the opposition of the unsuccessful candidates, and later resulted in the defeat of Gov. Pitkin for the senate.

Henry R. Wolcott was the choice of the great mass of republicans for the gubernatorial nomination in 1882, but through the combined efforts of Senator Chaffee and his friends, Mr. Wolcott was defeated for that nomination in the state convention, and Ernest L. Campbell was placed at the head of the ticket. The democrats named an exceptionally popular man when they nominated James B. Grant for governor. The defection of republicans, because of the rejection of the nomination of Henry R. Wolcott in the state convention, and the personal strength of James B. Grant, resulted in the election of the latter as governor, but the remainder of the republican ticket won out, together with James B. Belford, for congress. Gov. Grant was the first democrat who has held that office in Colorado, and his party was elated in this first breach that was made in a state, that had been accustomed to roll up republican majorities. Gov. Grant was a business man and gave the state a safe and popular administration, in a quiet and unostentatious way. There had been so much of war and strikes, and general turmoil and strife, that the people welcomed the respite. The political situation now centered on the election of two U. S. Senators by the legislature, which had convened in January 1883, one for the few weeks remaining of Senator Teller's term, and one for the full period of six years, beginning March 4, 1883. H. A. W. Tabor was elected to fill the unexpired term, to which Gov. Pitkin had temporarily appointed Senator Chilcott. Pitkin was now a candidate for the long term, but the party leaders, whom he ignored in Chilcott's appointment, now combined against him. Although Pitkin came within two votes of the nomination, the choice finally fell to Judge Thomas M. Bowen of Del Norte. The expediency of erecting a state capitol building was revived at this session. A bill was passed to that effect, and the following commissioners were named to carry out the provisions of the act: John L. Routt, Dennis Sullivan, George W. Kassler, Alfred Butters, E. S. Nettleton, and W. W. Webster. An appropriation of \$150,000 was provided for the erection of the first wing. In the fall of 1881, by a popular vote, Denver had been selected as the capital city, and that troublesome question having been eliminated, the erection

of a building could be planned with certainty. What had been formerly known in general terms as the "Gunnison Country," had received an immense immigration, since the removal of the Utes, and the new counties of Delta, Mesa, and Montrose, were established at this session, and Eagle and Garfield counties in the northwest. Democrats, republicans, and greenbackers, all placed candidates in the field for the fall election in 1884, which was also the presidential year, with Cleveland, Blaine, and Gen. Butler, respectively heading these national tickets. The republicans carried the election, state and national, George G. Symes being elected to congress, and Benjamin H. Eaton defeated Alva Adams for governor. The legislature was convened in January, 1885, and the Hill-Teller senatorial fight at once became the pivotal question. Senator Hill, who was a candidate for re-election, was bitterly opposed by Senator Chaffee and his friends, the latter supporting Senator Teller, who was soon to retire from the cabinet. Senator Teller was re-elected after one of the bitterest and most acrimonious partisan contests in the history of the republican party in Colorado. Dennis Sullivan received the complimentary vote of the democratic minority for U. S. Senator

Benjamin H. Eaton, the new governor (1885-1887) was a Colorado pioneer, and early interested himself in irrigation problems. He was one of the most extensive ranchmen and farmers in the state. In May, 1885, the Knights of Labor struck at the Burnham shops of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway. Trouble was precipitated by the employment of non-union men. The strikers armed themselves, and for a time violence was threatened. Some of the leaders were arrested, tried for contempt in violating the orders of the court, and imprisoned for several months, causing much ill will among those favoring labor unions. During Gov. Eaton's administration, there was a large immigration to the agricultural portions of the state, and especially in the so called "arid" regions. In 1886, George G. Symes was re-elected to congress, defeating the Rev. Myron W. Reed, and the entire republican state ticket proved a winner with the exception of the head, Alva Adams, democrat, being elected governor, the second of his party to be thus honored in this state. In the preceding election, Adams had been defeated by Eaton, but that did not deter him from making another trial, after receiving the honor of a nomination from his party, with which he was not only very strong, but had a large personal following in the state. He was soon confronted with one of those intermittent outbreaks of the Utes. Colorow

was accustomed to revisit Colorado on hunting expeditions, and often terrorized the settlers by his threats and bulldozing methods. In August, 1887, on one of these expeditions near Meeker, two of his band were accused of stealing horses, and when Sheriff Kendall of Garfield county, attempted their arrest, a fight ensued. From this, a general alarm was sounded along the western border of the state, and after urgent appeals from those on the frontier, the governor sent General George W. West to investigate these rumors. On his recommendation, Brig. Gen. Frank M. Reardon was dispatched with troops to the scene of the troubles. A fight ensued near Rangeley, in which Jasper Ward of the sheriff's posse was killed, three of the militia were wounded and several Indians were reported slain.

Four tickets were nominated for the state campaign of 1888, democratic, republican, greenbacker, and prohibitionist. The entire republican ticket was elected, with Job A. Cooper for governor, who received 44,490, as against 39,197 for Thomas M. Patterson, democrat, 2,248 for W. C. Stover, prohibitionist, and 1,085 for Rev. Gilbert De La Mater, greenbacker. Hosea Townsend, republican was the successful competitor against Thomas Macon for congress.

Job A. Cooper, Governor (1889-1891) was a banker, who gave the state a good business administration, which was not disturbed by untoward events. The legislature, which was republican, met in January, 1889, and Edward O. Wolcott was elected to the U. S. Senate, to succeed Thomas M. Bowen. Charles S. Thomas was honored with the complimentary vote of the democratic members, for that high office. At this session of the legislature, the new counties established were: Baca, Cheyenne, Kiowa, Kit Carson, Lincoln, Montezuma, Morgan, Otero, Phillips, Prowers, Rio Blanco, Sedgwick, and Yuma. The rapid growth of the state, especially in the agricultural districts, is shown in this large number of subdivisions from the old counties. A compulsory school law was also enacted. Among the appropriations were: \$100,000 for a reformatory in Chaffee county; \$20,000 for an orphan's home in Denver, and \$10,000 for a normal school at Greeley.

The republicans carried the state in 1890, with the exception of two minor nominations on the state ticket, John L. Routt winning over Judge Caldwell Yeaman, the demo-

cratic nominee, and Hosea Townsend, over his competitor, T. J. O'Donnell. J. G. Coy, the Farmer's Alliance and Trades Union nominee for governor received 5,199, and J. A. Ellet, prohibition, 1,058. This was the third time that Gov. Routt was called upon to fill the chair of the chief executive of this state. When the legislature assembled in January, 1891, the democrats, who were in the minority, cast their vote for Caldwell Yeaman for U. S. Senator, and the republicans re-elected Henry M. Teller. During this session, the house of representatives of the legislature was the scene of tumult, and almost a riot for several days. James W. Hanna was elected speaker, but not satisfied with his conduct as the presiding officer, a combination was effected between a faction of the republicans and the democrats, who declared the speakership vacant, and chose Jesse White for speaker. For some time, there were two presiding officers. Gov. Routt, to whom an appeal had been made to send in troops to prevent a riot, complied only so far as to have them in readiness at the armory, should he be finally justified in the use of so extreme a measure. The matter was referred to the supreme court, and under its decision, White became the regular speaker. The question that brought on the strife, was the contention of the opposition that it was the prerogative of the house, and not the speaker, to appoint the standing committees, and Mr. Hanna refusing to make this concession, the successful combination was made against him, that resulted in his discomfiture. Although not a part of the speakership controversy, yet incidental to it, Harley McCoy shot and killed Police Inspector Charles A. Hawley, on the street near the assembly chamber.

Preliminary to the work of preparing for the Columbian exposition at Chicago, Gov. Routt appointed commissioners for that purpose. In 1892, both Creede and Cripple Creek were coming into prominence as the new mining camps of the state. During all this time, the silver question was developing more and more into the great issue which it was soon to become, and in which Colorado was to play a prominent part. Up to the present time, the old parties had held the field almost exclusively, but populism, the silver question, the panic of 1893, strikes in the mining camps, presented new issues, and the first of a new alignment came in the coming campaign, resulting in the election of Gov. Waite.

CHAPTER X.

The Period from Governor Waite's Administration to that of Governor Shafroth—New Alignment in Political Parties.



DAVIS HANSEN WAITE, Governor (1893-95) of Colorado was elected on the populist ticket in 1892, assisted by a faction of the democratic party. The last general assembly had re-

districted the state, so that the legislature now consisted of 100 members, the senate being increased to 35, and the house to 65. Under the census of 1890, the state was entitled to two representatives in congress, and the first and second congressional districts were established, the first composed of the following counties: Larimer, Boulder, Weld, Jefferson, Park, Lake, Morgan, Logan, Washington, Sedgwick, Phillips, Yuma, and Arapahoe; second district, the rest of the state. Among the several issues in the campaign of 1892, the paramount question was the remonetization of silver, and its free coinage. Davis H. Waite was nominated for governor by the people's party, or populist so called. The democratic party was divided, the more liberal element endorsing Waite's nomination. The other democratic faction, known in local politics as the "white wings," in which President Cleveland's friends were aligned, placed a ticket of their own in the field, with Joseph H. Maupin at the head, for governor. The republicans nominated for governor, Joseph C. Helm, who had long served on the supreme bench of the state. John C. Hipp was the candidate of the prohibitionists for that office. In the first congressional district, Lafe Pence was the nominee of the silver democrats and the populists, Earl B. Coe of the republicans, and John G. Taylor of the "white wings" (democrat); in the second congressional district, John C. Bell stood for the populists and democrats, against H. H. Eddy, republican. It was one of the bitter campaigns in Colorado, resulting as follows: Waite, 44,242; Helm, 38,806; Maupin, 8,944; and Hipp, 1,764. Waite, with the entire fusion ticket was elected, including Lafe Pence from the first district, and John C. Bell from the second, to the 53rd congress.

Waite did not have a working majority

in the legislature, and here found a serious obstacle to some of his pet measures. The most important legislation enacted, was the submission of a constitutional amendment to the people, which was adopted at the next election, by which the elective franchise was extended to women in Colorado. At a large meeting held in Denver, July 11 and 12, 1893, Gov. Waite delivered his famous "bloody bridles" speech in which he said: "It is infinitely better that blood should flow to our horses' bridles, than that our liberties should be destroyed."

The panic of 1893 now struck Denver, beginning with the suspension of three savings banks in the city on July 17th, together with the closing of three private banking institutions. Other and larger banks also suspended. Some bravely met the issue, and pulled through, although runs were started on them, but confidence was restored, and the temporary alarm of their depositors was quieted. The depression in business was increased by the rapid fall in the price of silver and the closing of many of the mines, throwing out of employment thousands of workmen. The non-production of the mines affected affiliated interests, adding still other thousands to the army of the unemployed. Idle men flocked to the cities, and especially to Denver. Thousands of them were hungry and penniless. Relief camps were established under military surveillance, where tents and supplies were furnished, and during the crisis of two or three weeks, probably 10,000 people were in this way, cared for in Denver. Cheap restaurants were also established, not for a pecuniary purpose, but to afford those who had a little money, the opportunity to obtain a meal for five cents. One of these five cent meal tickets was good for a cup of coffee, a little bread and potatoes, and a small piece of meat—just enough to keep body and soul together. Churches threw open their doors, and many a homeless wanderer found a place to sleep, on a pew or the floor. Some made it their special mission to seek out those, who, suddenly thrown out of employment, were in sore need and distress, but too proud to make known their wants. These were

given assistance in a quiet and unpretentious way. At night, the streets were thronged with thousands as if at a carnival,—it was a carnival without laughter or smiles—for it was led by the spectres of want and misery. At such a time, Daniel Arata killed Benjamin C. Lightfoot, his victim being about sixty years of age. The county jail in Denver, in which Arata was held a prisoner, was stormed by a mob. The city being full of idle men, soon thousands gathered about the jail. The mob forced its way to the cell of the unfortunate Arata, who was taken out, shot and hung, and then his body dragged through the streets and suspended from a telegraph pole in the business part of the city. Those were anxious days in Denver, and the Arata affair was one of its terrible incidents—for such as that can only happen, during the most abnormal of social conditions.

During his administration, Gov. Waite was involved in what has been commonly designated as “two wars:” one, the “City Hall War,” and the other the “Cripple Creek War.” The governor, who had hitherto experienced some trouble with the Denver Fire and Police board, in March, 1894, removed two of its members, Jackson Orr and D. J. Martin, who refused to yield their offices to Dennis Mullins and S. D. Barnes, who had been appointed their successors. Orr and Martin carried the question into the courts, but Gov. Waite claimed that it was a matter for the governor, and called out the militia to enforce his order. The state troops were marched to the vicinity of the city hall, which was guarded by the police and many of the armed friends of the deposed commissioners. The military planted a canon in the street fronting the hall, but the order that was expected did not come, and the city hall was not fired upon. In the midst of the great excitement that prevailed, the attorneys on both sides were in consultation, and prominent citizens were using all means possible to avert trouble and bloodshed. The supreme court consented to take original jurisdiction, and the war ended. The court later rendered an opinion, sustaining the right of Waite to remove the commissioners, and Orr and Martin readily yielded to the order of the court.

The Cripple Creek war in 1894, was the result of a strike by the miners, who demanded \$3 a day in wages for eight hours work. The dispute between the miners and the mine owners, also involved the employment of non union men. The strikers armed themselves, and the mine owners appealed to the sheriff. Several hundred deputies were sent from Denver to assist the mine owners in the protection of their property. Attempts at

arbitration and peaceable settlement, proved abortive. The striking miners resisted the attempt to serve warrants on men who were supposed to have been implicated in blowing up the Victor shaft, one of the unfortunate affairs connected with the strike. The strikers fortified themselves on Bull Hill, where a fight ensued between them and the deputies, but without serious results. Brig. Gen. Brooks and Adjutant Gen. Tarsney were instructed by the governor to call out sufficient troops to maintain order. Prior to this time, there had been a skirmish at Wilbur, and during the entire strike there was friction between the deputies and the strikers, and also between the latter and the non-union men, in which several lost their lives, and a number wounded. Finally an agreement was reached in which the mine owners were to retain the peaceable possession of their property, the deputies were to be withdrawn, the troops to remain temporarily, and those charged with murder and the destruction of property, to be given into the custody of the sheriff of El Paso county. Adjutant General Tarsney who was employed to defend the men who had been arrested, was kidnapped at Colorado Springs and given rough experience with tar and feathers, but finally all the matters involved, were quieted.

Gov. Waite also further involved the political situation by an extra session which he called, that was convened on January 10, 1894. The governor enumerated thirty-two subjects in his call. He urged that all dollars equal in weight and fineness to the standard dollar of the U. S. should be made a legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private, in Colorado. In the opinion of the governor, if the Mexican dollar became a legal tender, the miners could dispose of their silver bullion in Mexico, and after its coinage there, it could be returned as a legal tender, and thus bring relief from the depression caused by the fall in the price of silver. The legislature refused to pass any such bill, as it would conflict with the provisions of the federal constitution. The state senate followed a dilatory and obstructive policy, and but few laws were enacted. Gov. Waite was the first to occupy the handsome new capitol building, taking possession in October, 1894.

In the campaign that followed in the fall of 1894, the cry went up “redeem the state.” It became an issue, and the republicans were so insistent on this phase of the political question, that their opponents termed them “redemptionists.” The republicans carried the state, electing Albert W. McIntire governor, he receiving 93,502 votes, as against 74,894 cast for Waite, populist; 8,337 for Charles S. Thomas democrat; and, 4,250 for George Rich-

ardson, prohibitionist. In the first congressional district, John F. Shafroth, republican was elected, receiving 47,710, as against 34,223 for Lafe Pence, populist; 2,465 for Robert H. Rhodes, prohibitionist, and 1,847 for John T. Bottom, democrat; and in the second district, John C. Bell with a vote of 47,703, was a winner against former U. S. Senator, Thomas M. Bowen, republican, who polled 42,369 votes; W. A. Rice, prohibitionist, 2,032; and G. O. Pearce, independent labor, 157. The large increase in the number of votes was the result of the enfranchisement of the women, three of whom were elected to the legislature as follows: Mrs. Clara Cressingham, Mrs. Frances S. Klock, and Mrs. Carrie C. Holly. On the state republican ticket, Mrs. A. J. Peavy was elected superintendent of public instruction. The republicans also obtained control of the legislature, which met in January, 1895. Edward O. Wolcott was re-elected to the U. S. Senate by a vote of 57. The populists complimented Lafe Pence with their votes for U. S. Senator, and the democrats supported Charles S. Thomas.

The assassination in March, 1895, of four Italians in Huerfano county, was the first serious matter that involved complications in Gov. McIntire's administration. The affair was the outgrowth of the murder of A. J. Hixon, an American by some Italians. Of the four who were killed, one was a naturalized citizen, and congress by an appropriation, indemnified the families of the other three. A miner's strike at Leadville, in June, 1896, was accompanied by serious disturbances. It was caused by a demand of the miners for an universal wage scale of \$3 a day for all miners, trammers, top men, and laborers engaged in that industry in Leadville. All receiving less than \$3 a day were called out. The Coronado and Emmet Mines, which were being guarded, were attacked by a mob that used dynamite bombs. A fight ensued, and several lives were lost. Governor McIntire granted the request made for troops, who remained in Leadville for nine months, but the number was gradually reduced, a few of the national guard still remaining at the expiration of his term as chief executive. Later the strike was called off.

The state and national campaign was hotly contested in Colorado in 1896. Senator Teller and others of the republican leaders in this state, refused to endorse the action of the national republican convention in St. Louis, and the silver republicans formed a party organization in Colorado. The democrats and silver republicans nominated a fusion ticket, which was elected with Alva Adams for governor. The national free silver party and one wing of the

populists, placed Morton S. Bailey at the head of their ticket for governor, and the straight or administration (national) republicans made Judge George W. Allen, their nominee, and the middle-of-the-road populists, Davis H. Waite. There were three other tickets that received a scattering vote. Alva Adams was elected governor, receiving 86,881, as against 71,808 for Bailey, 23,845 for Allen, and 3,421 for Waite. There were six presidential tickets, the Bryan electors receiving 158,880; the McKinley, 26,279; the others, scattering. The legislature which met in January, was composed of 34 populists, 25 democrats, 16 republicans, 10 free silver republicans, 12 national free silver party, and socialist, independent, and single taxer, 1 each. At this election, John F. Shafroth, silver republican, carried the first congressional district, with a vote of 67,821, defeating Thomas E. McClelland, republican, who received 9,625, and W. F. Steele, prohibitionist, 1,006. In the second district, John C. Bell, fusionist, was elected to congress, receiving 84,018 as against 14,385 for J. R. Hoffmire, republican.

On January 19, 1897, Henry M. Teller, representing the silver interests, was returned to the U. S. Senate by a vote of 92, to 6 being cast for George W. Allen, republican. At this session of the legislature, capital punishment was abolished, and a life sentence in the penitentiary was substituted for murder in the first degree.

Colorado responded patriotically to the call for troops in the Spanish-American war, in April, 1898, and Gov. Adams could easily have furnished many more than the quota allotted to this state. The First Colorado Volunteer Infantry was officered as follows: Colonel, Irving Hale; Lieutenant Colonel, Henry B. McCoy; Majors, Casius M. Moses, Charles H. Anderson. The regiment made a gallant record in the Philippines, where, on the promotion of Col. Hale to brigadier general, Lt. Col. McCoy succeeded him in the command of the 1st Colorado. The state also furnished two troops of cavalry, one battery of light artillery, and one company of engineers. Colorado was also worthily represented at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition held at Omaha, in 1898.

The state campaign of 1898, opened with stormy scenes at Colorado Springs at fusion conventions of democrats, populists, and free silver republicans. One faction of the latter was opposed to fusion, and in the dispute as to who were entitled to the possession of the opera house, a riot occurred. A number of shots were fired, one man killed and one wounded. The campaign was a spirited one, in which Charles S. Thomas, democrat and fusion, was elected governor, receiving 93,772,

as against 51,051 for Henry R. Wolcott, republican, and other tickets, a scattering vote. In the first district, John F. Shafroth, silver republican, was elected with a vote of 43,111 as against 18,850, for Charles Hartzell, republican. John C. Bell, in the second congressional district, defeated B. C. Wheeler, republican, by a vote of 52,728 to 27,335.

The question uppermost during the administration of Gov. Thomas, was that of the state revenues, and in his inaugural address he emphasized this important feature. Although the state had been increasing in wealth and population, the assessed valuation had shown a decrease. While the efforts of Gov. Thomas were not fully realized, the agitation bore good fruit in laws afterwards passed at other sessions, which increased the revenues and placed the state in a better condition to support the educational and other institutions.

In 1899, Victor, Colorado, was swept by a fire, that inflicted a loss of about \$2,000,000.

In 1900, James B. Orman was elected governor, the vote for that office being as follows: Orman, fusion democrat, populist, and free silver republican, 118,641; Frank C. Goudy, republican, 94,047; J. R. Wylie, prohibitionist, 3,695; S. B. Hutchinson, social democrat, 843; and D. C. Copley, social labor, 987. The Bryan presidential electors carried the state by a large majority. With the exception of some labor troubles at Telluride in 1901, Governor Orman's term was a quiet administration. In the election of 1900, both the Colorado congressmen were re-elected, the vote being as follows: first district, John F. Shafroth, silver republican, 54,591, and Robert W. Bonyng, republican, 41,518; second district, John C. Bell, 65,421; Herschel M. Hogg, republican, 51,293. There was only a sprinkling of republicans in the legislature which was convened in January, 1901, and Thomas M. Patterson was elected to the U. S. Senate to succeed Edward O. Wolcott. A normal school was established at Gunnison, and an additional appropriation was made for the World's Fair at St. Louis, at which Colorado made a most worthy exhibit.

In 1902, the republicans swept the state with good pluralities, electing James H. Peabody, governor, at which the following vote was cast: Peabody, republican, 87,648; Stimson, democrat, 80,727; Provost, socialist, 7,177; Owers, populist, 6,403; Reinhardt, prohibitionist, 3,910; and Knight, social labor, 919. The census of 1900, gave Colorado an additional congressman, and in the election of 1902, three were chosen, the vote being as follows: congressman at large: Franklin E. Brooks, republican, 85,207; Alva

Adams, democrat, 84,368; Mrs. Ida G. Hazlett, socialist, 7,431; R. H. Northcott, populist, 2,838; Milo Stark, prohibitionist, 3,845; Robert E. Fitzpatrick, social labor, 1,349; first district, John F. Shafroth, silver republican, 41,440, and Robert W. Bonyng, republican, 38,648; second district, Herschel M. Hogg, republican, 47,546; John C. Bell, democrat, 45,234; W. F. Farrar, socialist, 4,826; and J. B. Lister, prohibitionist, 2,014. The result gave Colorado two republican congressmen, Franklin E. Brooks and Herschel M. Hogg, and one silver republican, John F. Shafroth. The latter's seat was successfully contested by Robert W. Bonyng, because of election frauds in Denver, and Mr. Bonyng was sworn in as a member of congress, Feb. 16, 1904, for the unexpired term.

The contest for U. S. Senator, at the session of the legislature in 1903, was one of the most spirited in the history of the state. After a protracted struggle, Henry M. Teller was re-elected.

A strike by the mill and smelters in February, 1903, at Colorado City precipitated a series of labor troubles, which led up to the great strike of the miners in the Cripple Creek district, that continued until December, 1904, when quiet and peace were restored. Four reduction plants, the Colorado, Standard, Portland, and Telluride, established at Colorado City, were involved at the incipency of the contest, but as the Colorado had shut down about February 1, for the want of ore, it did not figure prominently, as one of the issues. The Standard was the focus around which the troubles centered, and was the first source of the contention, but later the others were drawn into the struggle. Wages and recognition of the union were the points involved, and in this contest the strikers were supported in their demands, by the Western Federation of Miners. The Standard refusing to comply with the demands made, the men struck. About two weeks later, the same issue was presented to the Portland and Telluride, with a similar result, and the men were called out. In the meantime, guards had been stationed to protect the property, and troubles arising, Gov. Peabody dispatched troops to Colorado City to assist the sheriff, after an appeal had been made to him for that purpose. The Portland and Telluride mills finally came to an agreement with their employees in March, and the strike was called off as to those plants, but was continued at the Standard. The Western Federation of Miners on March 16, made a demand on the mine owners of the Cripple Creek district, to refrain from shipping ores to the plants (Standard) of the Colorado Reduction and Refining Company at Colorado City.

No action being taken by the mine owners, a strike was ordered March 17, on those mines that shipped ores to the mill at Colorado City.

Gov. Peabody appointed a special advisory board to investigate the matters at issue, and after a number of consultations, an agreement was made between the Standard and mill men, that seemed satisfactory, but peace was only temporarily restored. The strikers soon claimed that discrimination was used against them in re-employment at the Standard. The dispute seems to have arisen as to the interpretation the opposing elements gave to the construction of the agreement. The mill insisted on the word "employment" as the essence of the understanding, when men could be added to the force, but the union declared that "reinstatement" of workmen in their old places was the correct interpretation. This led to further complications, and on July 3, a second strike was declared against the Colorado Reduction and Refining Company at Colorado City. On August 8, a second strike was ordered in the mines, all being called out this time, except some in minor properties whose ores were reduced in that district. This was a much broader strike than the first, which only involved those mines that were shipping to the plants involved in the strike at Colorado City. This second strike order affected about 3,500 miners employed in about fifty mines.

During the greater part of the first month, rather a peaceful attitude was maintained, but as the strike continued, the merchants refused credit to the strikers, and matters began to assume an irritated condition. The mine owners complained of the unfairness of involving the entire district in the controversy, and especially as the men had no grievance against them in that section. When the mine owners began to attempt, in a gradual way, to resume work, trouble ensued, and conditions assumed a threatening attitude. On request being made to Gov. Peabody for troops, he sent a committee to investigate the condition of affairs in the affected district, and on their recommendation, several hundred of the national guard were hastened to Cripple Creek, on Sep. 4, 1903. It was a long drawn out struggle, in which many lives were lost, deeds of violence committed, and many outrages perpetrated, each side blaming the other for these atrocities. On Sep. 10, the military, which was under the command of Brig. Gen. John Chase and Adj. Gen. Sherman Bell, began to make arrests. The attempt to wreck a train, although futile, and the explosion in the Vindicator shaft in which two lives were lost, increased the tension and embittered the struggle. The

horror of the strike and war, culminated on June 6, 1904, when the Independence depot was blown up, and thirteen out of twenty-seven miners were killed, and others seriously injured. It was about 2 o'clock in the morning, and the night shifts were changing. A crowd of miners from the Findley, which was now working, had hastened to the depot to catch the 2:15 train, and while waiting, the explosion occurred. A wire was found, which is supposed to have been the one used by the perpetrators of this deed. This tragedy aroused the whole district, precipitating riots at Victor. Crowds collected and destroyed property of the Western Federation of Miners. Martial law was now enforced with vigor. Some county and city officials, supposed to be in sympathy with the strikers, were compelled to resign. More arrests were made, and the "bull pen" was crowded. A system of deportation under military authority was enforced. Those who were considered to be the leaders and especially supposed to be the more prominent in stirring up strife, were sent to the borders of the state and given orders not to return. The mine owners organized and gradually resumed work on their properties, but it was several months before peace was fully restored. The strikers were blamed for these outrages, and they on the other hand charged, that these atrocities were committed by their enemies for the purpose of injuring their cause and that of organized labor.

In the campaign of 1904, the Cripple Creek strike and war was the key note. It was one of the bitterest and most heated political contests in the history of Colorado. The republicans re-nominated James H. Peabody for governor. He was opposed by Alva Adams, and the latter, on the face of the returns was elected by several thousand votes, but otherwise, the republicans carried the state. The three republican congressmen were also re-elected by the following vote: congressman at large, Franklin E. Brooks, republican, 121,236, and John F. Shafroth, democrat, 112,383; first district, Robert W. Bonyng, republican, 55,940, and Clay B. Whitford, democrat, 50,022; second district, Herschel M. Hogg, republican, 68,101, and J. C. Maupin, democrat, 58,554.

Alva Adams for the third time became the chief executive of the state, but on Jan. 6, 1905, Gov. Peabody filed his protest in the legislature, against the canvassing of the so-called election returns from the City and County of Denver, citing the suit then pending before the Supreme Court in which the State was plaintiff, and in which twenty-nine persons had already been fined or imprisoned for violating the court's injunction. The

Supreme Court, prior to the election had issued such restraining orders as were deemed necessary to guard against fraud and insure an honest election. It was during this period in the state's history that the "Big Mitt," so called was alleged to have been fraudulently, rolling up the big democratic majorities in Denver. On the other hand, the democrats were alleging that the republicans were committing election frauds in Huerfano county and other parts of the state.

Gov. Adams delivered his third inaugural address as the governor of the state, and a committee of the legislature began an investigation of the alleged frauds. The documents and testimony fill several large volumes. The contest was prolonged and bitterly fought in the legislature, which had a large republican majority. On March 16, 1905, at 5 p. m. the legislature, by a vote of 55 to 41, declared that Peabody was entitled to the governor's seat. Gov. Peabody, on March 17, 1905, at 4:25 p. m. filed with the secretary of state his resignation as governor. Lieutenant Governor Jesse F. McDonald, next in succession to that office, on March 17, 1905, at 4:30 p. m. filed with the secretary of state, his oath as governor of Colorado.

Thus within one day, Colorado had three governors, Adams, Peabody, and McDonald. The quiet administration of the latter, came as a relief from the excitement and turmoil of the great strike, the excited political condition during the campaign, and the gubernatorial contest that followed.

In 1906, Henry A. Buchtel, republican, chancellor of the University of Denver, was elected governor, receiving 92,602 votes, as against 74,416 for Alva Adams, democrat, the remainder of the gubernatorial vote being scattered as follows: Ben B. Lindsey, 18,014; William D. Haywood, 16,105; and F. C. Chamberlain, 2,087. The republicans elected the three congressmen by the following vote: congressman at large, George W. Cook, republican, 102,426; Samuel W. Belford, democrat, 76,792; first district, Robert W. Bonyng, republican, 47,549; C. F. Teu, democrat, 31,133; Luella Twining, socialist, 4,989; other votes scattering; second district, Warren A. Haggott, republican, 54,869, and W. W. Rowan, democrat, 46,783. The legislature which was convened in January, 1907, also had a republican majority, and Simon Guggenheim was elected to the U. S. Senate, to succeed Thomas M. Patterson. Two of the important measures passed at this session were the pure food and the local option laws.

John F. Shafroth, democrat, was elected governor in 1908, receiving 130,139 votes, as against 117,370 for Jesse F. McDonald, republican, 7,972 for H. C. Darrah, and 6,316

for Harry L. Murray. Three democratic congressmen were elected: at large, Edward T. Taylor, democrat, 126,934; James C. Burger, republican, 121,265; first district, Atterson W. Rucker, democrat, 60,643, and Robert W. Bonyng, republican, 57,597; second district, John A. Martin, democrat, 66,900, and Warren A. Haggott, republican, 64,400. On Jan. 20, 1909, the legislature, which was democratic, elected Charles J. Hughes, Jr., to the U. S. Senate, to succeed Henry M. Teller. A considerable part of the session was occupied in discussing new or reform measures now agitating the public. Not satisfied with the work of the legislature, as to the "platform pledges" of the democratic party, Gov. Shafroth, later called an extra session, mainly devoted to those questions. A constitutional amendment providing for the initiative and referendum, was referred to the people, and adopted at the ensuing election. A direct primary law was also passed, relating to the nomination of candidates.

In 1910, Gov. Shafroth was re-elected, receiving 114,627 votes as against 97,648 for John B. Stephen, republican; 7,844 for Henry W. Pinkham, 3,751 for P. A. Rice, and 735 for George Anderson. The democrats only elected part of their ticket, but carried the state for all three of their congressmen who were re-elected; Atterson W. Rucker, democrat from the first district; John A. Martin from the second district, and Edward T. Taylor, democrat, at large; the latter receiving 105,700 votes, as against 101,722 for I. N. Stevens, republican; 8,620 for W. C. Bentley, socialist; and 4,689 for Alexander Craise, prohibitionist.

The death of Charles J. Hughes, Jr., during the session of the legislature, left a vacancy to be filled in the U. S. Senate. The legislature, which had a democratic majority, failed to elect a successor, owing to the long and heated contest among the several candidates.

The United States census gives the population of Colorado during the several decades of its history as follows:

1860	34,277
1870	39,864
1880	194,327
1890	413,249
1900	539,700
1910	799,024

At the last (1911) session of the legislature, an act was passed, providing for a state flag for Colorado, described as follows:

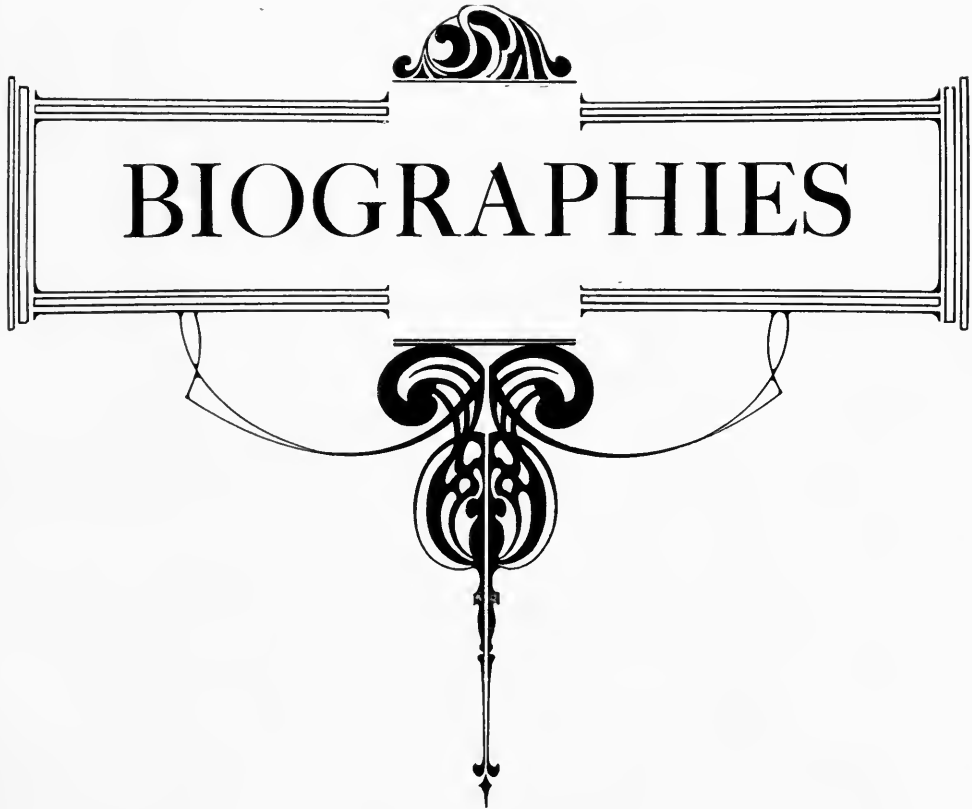
The state flag "shall consist of three alternate stripes to be of equal width and at right angles to the staff, the white stripes being the middle one, the proportion of the flag being a width of two-thirds of its length.

At a distance from the staff end of the flag of one thirty-sixth of the total length of the flag, there shall be a circular red C of the same color as the red in the national flag of the United States. The diameter of the letter one-sixth of the width of the flag. The inner line of the opening of the letter C shall be three-fourths of the width of its body or bar, and the outer line of the opening shall be double the length of the inner line thereof. Completely filling the open space inside the letter C, shall be a golden disk; attached to the flag shall be a cord of gold and silver intertwined with tassels, one of gold and one of silver. All penalties provided by the laws of this state for the misuse of the national flag, shall be applicable to the said state flag."

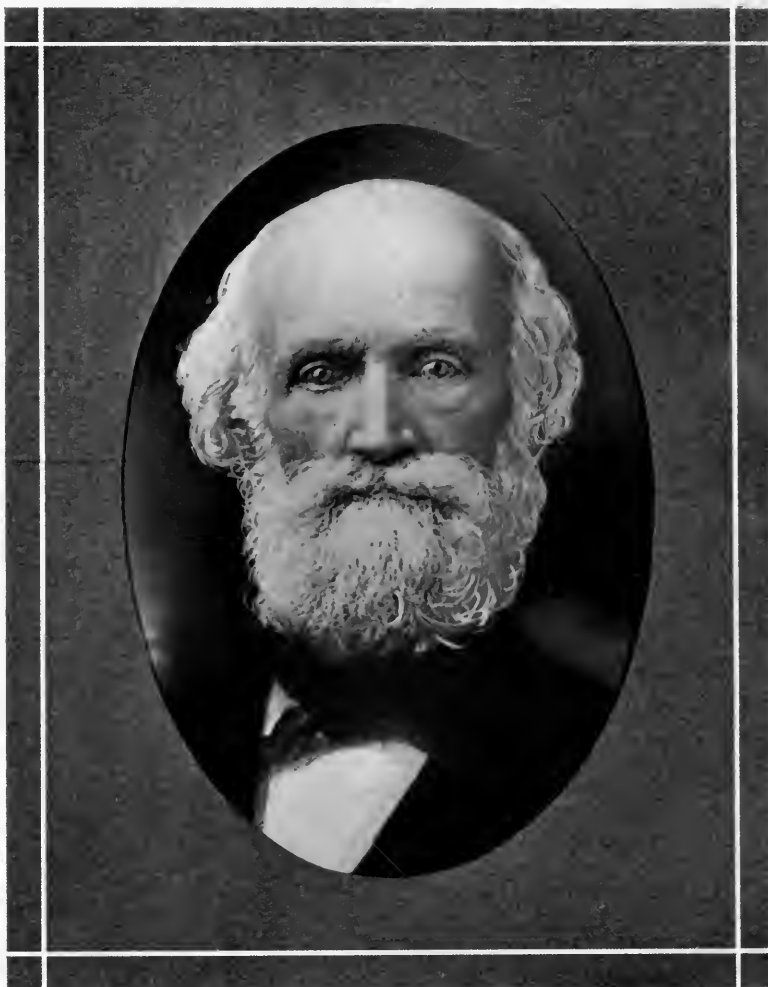
The act seems to be defective in omitting

the color or colors of the stripes, only the "white" ones being specified. It is supposed that "blue" or some other color was intended to have been incorporated in the bill, but it was passed without any such specification. This statute providing for a state flag, was Senate Bill No. 118, introduced by Senator Sharpley. In the original printed bill, it read as follows as to the stripes: "said flag shall consist of three alternate stripes of Yale blue and white bunting, silk, or other appropriate material, said stripes to be of equal width, and parallel with the staff, the white stripe being the middle one," etc. The bill was amended in several particulars, and as finally passed, no blue or any other color but red and gold in the C was included, and serious doubt is now entertained as to the legality of the act providing for a state flag.





BIOGRAPHIES



ROBERT W. STEELE

ROBERT W. STEELE

STEELE, ROBERT W., Provisional Governor of Jefferson Territory (Colorado), was born near Chillicothe, Ross county, Ohio, January 14, 1820, and died at Colorado Springs, Colorado, in 1901. He spent his youth on a farm, and in the fall of 1846, began the study of law in Fairfield, Iowa. Later, he attended the Law School of Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in 1852, and then settled at Indianola, Warren county, Iowa. Removing to Omaha, Nebraska, in 1855, he there engaged in the real estate business, and was a member of the legislature of that territory, during the session of 1858-9. Attracted by the gold discoveries in the Rocky Mountains, he started for Colorado, March 25, 1859, arriving in Denver the following May, and in June that year, located in Central City. The Gregory, the first gold lode discovered in the territory, was being opened up, and with other developments, this locality had become the center of the mining region. Mr. Steele first gave his attention to mining, and for a time was president of the Consolidated Ditch Company.

On October 1, 1859, a convention was called to organize a provisional government, which was known as Jefferson territory. A full list of territorial officers were nominated, including Robert W. Steele for governor. He defeated his opponent, St. Matthew, by a good majority. The legislature convened in December, 1859, when Steele took his seat as governor. He delivered his message to the legislature of Jefferson territory, making the recommendations he thought necessary for maintaining a government at that time, when the mountains were filled with a large and transient population, who had followed the rush to Pike's Peak. This legislature enacted laws, which were published and known as the "Laws of Jef-

erson Territory," a rare volume, and one unique in American history. Later, Jefferson territory was incorporated and included in the newly organized territory of Colorado, and in June, 1861, Governor Steele turned over to Governor Gilpin, who had been appointed to that office, all executive authority. It has been claimed that a committee of republicans waited upon Governor Steele, requesting him to take an appointment under President Lincoln, as governor of Colorado territory, but he refused to consider the matter, as he was a democrat and remained true to the principles of that party. Governor Steele brought out his family from Omaha in the spring of 1860, and settling in Golden, made that place his residence, until he removed to Empire in 1862. Going into the Argentine district, in 1864, he was one of a party who discovered the Belmont silver mine, the first paying silver lode found in Colorado, creating quite an excitement at that time. It was so named for August Belmont of New York and sold for \$100,000, changing ownership several times, and later was known as the Johnson mine.

Governor Steele returned with his family to Iowa in October, 1865, to educate his children, and after spending some time in New York City, returned to Colorado in 1867, locating in Georgetown, where he was afterward joined by his family. In later years he made his residence in Colorado Springs, where he died in 1901.

He married Miss Susan Nevin, September 6, 1848, in Hillsboro, Ohio. They had the following children: Mrs. J. C. Parsons, Harrisonville, Mo.; Miss Mary E. Steele, Kansas City, Mo. Hugh Steele, his son, now (1911) secretary of the Colorado Pioneers Society, and Charles W. Steele, deceased 1894.

WILLIAM GILPIN

GILPIN, WILLIAM, Governor of Colorado territory (1861-62), soldier, explorer and author, born on the battlefield of Brandywine, October 22, 1822, died January 20, 1894, was the son of Joshua and Mary (Dilworth) Gilpin. He traced his descent to Richard de Guylpyn, in the time of King John, and down through a line of hardy ancestors, eminent as soldiers, statesmen and

Brandywine, becoming the progenitor of the Gilpin family in this country, who were patriots in the American revolution. It was on this old homestead, historic from the days of the revolution, that the future governor of Colorado was born, and from amid such scenes he was imbued with those lofty and patriotic sentiments that were characteristic of his life. At the age of ten, he was



WILLIAM GILPIN

divines, including Bernard Gilpin, the "Apostle of the North," and to Thomas Gilpin, a soldier under Cromwell in the historic "Ironsides" regiment, one of the provost guard at the execution of Charles I. His son, Joseph Gilpin, also a soldier under Cromwell, after the restoration of Charles II., and having also become a member of the Society of Friends, emigrated to the new world, taking up a large tract of land on the

sent to England, where he attended school two years. Returning to this country, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, of which his grandfather was one of the founders. After graduating from this institution, he was appointed a cadet to West Point by President Jackson, from which he was graduated in 1836. He was then appointed a lieutenant in the Second Dragoons, and soon after served under General Jessup in the

Florida war against the Seminoles. Resigning from the army, his request being denied to be sent to the Pacific coast, he settled in St. Louis in 1839, where he became the editor of the *Missouri Argus*. In 1841, he located in Independence, Missouri, where he engaged in the practice of the law, and was also elected secretary of the general assembly of that state. While at West Point, he had also studied law, being registered as a student with his brother, Henry D. Gilpin, who was later attorney general in 1840, in President Van Buren's cabinet. Although successful in the practice of law at Independence, yet at heart, Gilpin was an explorer, and his ambition not being gratified in this respect, while in the army, which caused his resignation, he again was imbued with desire to traverse the unknown wilds of the west. Retiring from the law in 1843, he started out to explore the northwest, but soon joined Fremont, then on his second expedition, and visited Fort St. Vrain that summer, while enroute to the Pacific. He assisted in the organization of the provisional government in Oregon, and was commissioned to carry the articles of agreement relating thereto to Washington. Notwithstanding the attempt at the national capitol to belittle his mission, and where he was designated as the "Squatter Delegate from the Pacific Coast," he at least succeeded in advertising the resources and made public the wants and needs of the great northwest. Gilpin was accustomed to designate those opposing his mission as the "Salt Water Despots," while on the other hand, Calhoun referred to him as "A young man who desired to trade off his lieutenant's uniform for senatorial robes."

In the Mexican war, Gilpin was a major in Colonel Doniphan's famous regiment of Missourians, with which he rendered distinguished services. In 1847, he was sent with 1,200 men against Indian tribes in the west and southwest, conducting a part of his campaign in Colorado. His command suffered and endured great hardships, but he was successful in his operations against these Indians. From 1848, until 1861, he resided at Independence, practicing law, and also by lectures and writings, was awakening a deep interest throughout the country concerning the west and its future greatness. Even then and in later years, Gilpin was often characterized as a "dreamer," but more than he even predicted has come to pass in the empire building that has moved onward with gigantic strides on the American frontier.

When Gilpin was appointed governor of the territory of Colorado, in 1861, by President Lincoln, the nation was engulfed in the great struggle of the civil war. Both from a civil and military standpoint, his appointment was most fortunate. He had been a prominent figure in the organization of the provisional government in Oregon, and, when he was appointed governor of this new territory, he succeeded Governor Steele, who had been governor of the provisional government of Jefferson territory, the older name, but a little more comprehensive as to area, for what is now Colorado. He fully understood the underlying causes that lead people on the frontier to organize such forms of government, and was in full sympathy with all efforts to develop this new region. As a soldier he began to raise and equip troops for the Union army. Although prompted by sincere and patriotic motives, it was claimed at Washington that he exceeded his authority by incurring heavy expenses in the equipment of these troops, which resulted in his resignation as governor, and the appointment of Dr. John Evans as his successor. Governor Gilpin was a scholarly, polite and courteous gentleman of the "old school," and in every sense was one of the distinguished empire builders of the west. He owned extensive land and mining interests, more especially in the Gilpin land grant in Colorado. The last years of his life were spent by him in this state, highly honored and esteemed by all. He retired for the night, January 19, 1894, and next morning (20th) was found dead in his bed, and is supposed to have died of heart failure. In 1874, he married Mrs. Julia Pratte Dickerson, of a very prominent southern family. Of her first marriage (to Captain John Dickerson, U. S. A.) there were born the following children: Louise, Sidney and Elizabeth, the latter the wife of Otis B. Spencer of Denver. Later to Governor and Mrs. Gilpin, there were born the following children: William (deceased) and Polly (twins), and Louis.

Governor Gilpin is the author of the following books: *The Central Gold Region* (1860); *Notes on Colorado* (1870); *Mission of the North American People* (1874) and, *the Cosmopolitan Railway, and Fusing Together All the World's Continents* (1891).

It was the old time prophecy of Governor Gilpin that a railroad would be built through Alaska, over or under Behring Strait. The rich gold discoveries in that region, and railway construction now being carried on there, may yet see it all realized.

JOHN EVANS

EVANS, JOHN, governor of Colorado, born near Waynesville, Ohio, March 9, 1814, died July 3, 1897, was the son of David and Rachel Evans. His great grandfather, a manufacturer of tools, was one of the early Quaker settlers of Philadelphia, and his sons, Benjamin and Owen, continued to carry on the same business, Owen being the inventor of the screw auger. Benjamin, father of

age, he took a course in Clearmont academy, in Philadelphia, later studied medicine, graduating as an M. D. in 1838. After practicing his profession for a short time, near Ottawa, Illinois, he removed to Attica, Indiana, where he was successful as a physician and financier. Through lectures, articles in the press, and an address before the legislature, he obtained an appropriation from the state for



JOHN EVANS

David, removed to South Carolina and married Hannah Smith, but being anti-slavery, removed to the then wilderness of Ohio, where he became wealthy in the manufacture of screw augers and in farming and merchandizing.

John Evans, the son, and future governor of Colorado, worked on the farm and attended the local schools. On becoming of

the erection of an insane asylum near Indianapolis, of which he was the first superintendent. In 1845, he was elected to a professorship, which he held for eleven years, in the Rush Medical college in Chicago. Dr. Evans published a monograph, maintaining that the cholera was contagious at the time of the epidemic of that disease in 1848-49, and later, in 1865, also urged congress to es-

establish a national quarantine. For several years he was editor of the Northwestern Medical and Surgical Journal. Dr. Evans was the founder of the Illinois General Hospital for the Lakes, later transferred to the Sisters of Mercy, and named the Mercy hospital. He was largely instrumental in establishing the Methodist Book Concern (publishing house) and the Northwestern Christian Advocate in Chicago, and was one of the original promoters of the Methodist Church block. He, as chairman of the committee on public schools, in the Chicago city council, 1852-53, introduced the ordinance for the appointment of the first superintendent of public schools, the purchase of a site and the erection of the first high school building in that city. He secured the right of way and valuable lands for terminals, where the Chicago Union depot now stands. He was one of the promoters of the Chicago and Fort Wayne railroad, of which he was a managing director for several years.

In 1853, Dr. Evans advocated the founding of the Northwestern university and, with others, selected its location in Evanston, which was so named in his honor. Within two years this great university was established. He endowed the chairs of Latin and Mental Philosophy of this institution with \$50,000, which he increased to \$100,000; was the first president of the board of trustees, and remained with that board for forty-two years. In 1855, he removed his family to Evanston, then a wilderness. When Mrs. Garrett founded the Garrett Biblical institute in Evanston, he was made a member of the board of trustees, a position which he held several years. Dr. Evans was a shrewd financier, and, in Chicago, laid the foundation of his great wealth in the purchase of large tracts of land that rapidly increased in value with the growth of the city.

In 1860, Dr. Evans was a member of the republican state convention of Illinois, which was the first to nominate Lincoln for president, and actively participated in that campaign. In 1861, he carried on a spirited controversy, in the Chicago Evening Journal, with Judge Scates of the Illinois Supreme court, advocating the emancipating of the slaves, as a war measure, his position therein being vindicated in subsequent events. Dr. Evans was a candidate from Chicago for congress on the know nothing or American ticket, but was defeated. In the autumn of 1861 President Lincoln, who was his warm personal friend, tendered him the governor-

ship of Washington territory, which was declined, but in 1862, he accepted the position of governor of Colorado, becoming the successor of Governor Gilpin. He became a leader of men in Colorado, as he had been in Illinois and Indiana, and the founder and promoter of vast enterprises in this state and the west. In education, morals, railroads, finance, and in politics, here in Colorado he became an empire builder, as he had been in the Mississippi valley. He completed the work of raising troops in Colorado to suppress the rebellion, and defend its people from the terrible ravages of Indian warfare on the plains. He retired as governor in 1865, having filled that office with marked ability during one of the most trying and critical periods in its history. He was elected United States senator from Colorado when the first state organization was effected in 1865, and passed the winters of 1865-66 and 1866-67 in Washington. Colorado was admitted to statehood at both these sessions, but President Johnson vetoed both these bills and Governor Evans was not permitted to take his seat in the senate. During the session of congress, 1869, he procured the passage of the Denver Pacific land grant bill and the road was completed to Cheyenne in June, 1870. The year previous he had been a delegate to the national convention in 1868, that nominated Grant for president and while at Washington, had been elected president of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company. In 1872, with others, organized the Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad Company. He was Colorado's first great railroad builder, and, among his later enterprises, was the old Denver and New Orleans Railroad, now a part of the Colorado and Southern system.

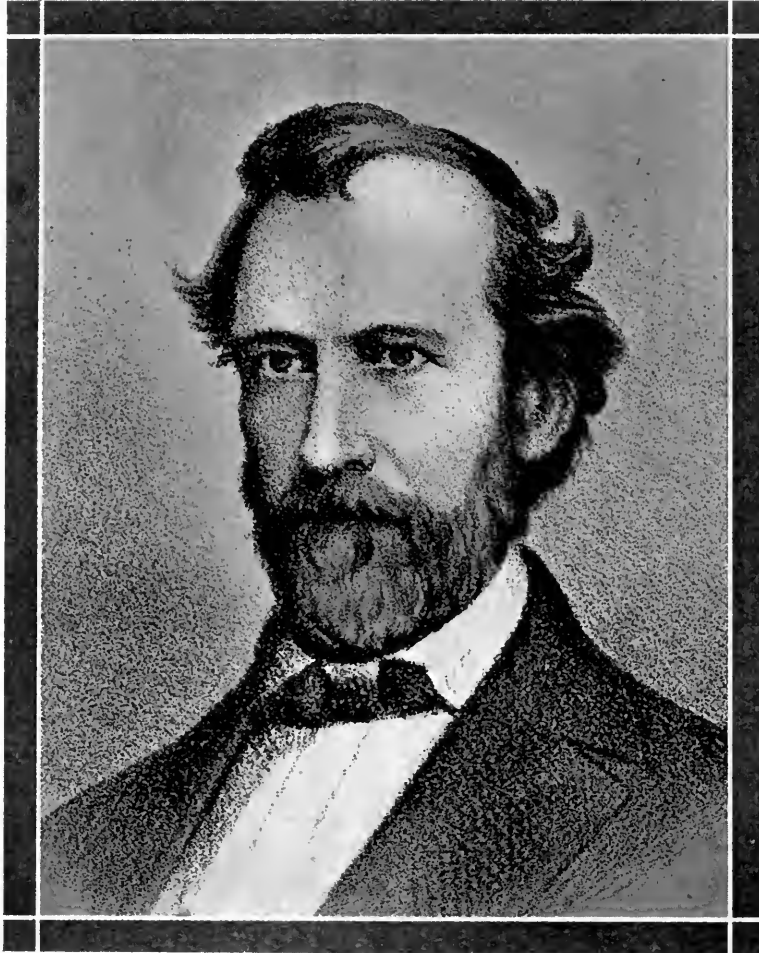
Governor Evans was among the leaders of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was one of the founders of the University of Denver, first established under its old charter of Colorado seminary.

Governor Evans married, first, Miss Hannah, daughter of Dr. Joseph Canby, an uncle of General E. R. S. Canby. She died in 1850. Three years later he married Margaret, of illustrious colonial ancestry, daughter of Samuel Gray of Maine. She was one of the most cultured and dignified of the pioneer women of Colorado, and a patron of painting and sculpture in the University of Denver; she died September 7, 1906. They were survived by the following children: William G., Evan E. and Anne.

ALEXANDER CUMMINGS

CUMMINGS, ALEXANDER, territorial governor of Colorado, appointed October 17, 1865, by President Johnson, resigned about April 21, 1867, had one of the stormiest careers in the early days, and his administration of two years was characterized with wrangling and much political bitterness. He had come into political prominence in 1862, as the founder of the New York Daily

and great executive ability. Cummings was a scholarly and able man, but not in touch with western ideas and spirit, and naturally dictatorial in policy, he unfortunately added flame to the excited condition of affairs, instead of exerting a pacifying influence. Governor Cummings opposed the statehood plan, and had strong backing in the east, where he had been an active supporter and friend



ALEXANDER CUMMINGS

World. He came from Philadelphia, at a time when Colorado had been greatly wrought up over a political campaign in which the Sand Creek fight with the Indians had been an issue. The turbulent condition of the public mind, and the intensity of the strife between the contending factions in Colorado would have put to the test any man of the strongest force of character,

of Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania. Bills to admit Colorado were twice vetoed by President Johnson, thus preventing the seating of former Governor John Evans and Jerome B. Chaffee, who, under the expectation that Colorado would become a state, had been elected to the United States senate.

In issuing his Thanksgiving proclamation, Governor Cummings advised the people to

“assemble at their places of worship and render to God devout thanksgiving for the riches of his grace, manifested through His Son, Jesus Christ.” This act alienated from him the Hebrew influence, those of that faith claiming that he had excluded them from taking any part in the thanksgiving exercises, and all attempts made to have Governor Cummings modify the proclamation were without effect, he explaining that he had not intended any discourtesy or to exclude them.

Samuel H. Elbert, later governor and chief justice of Colorado, was then territorial secretary. Governor Cummings took from him the great seal, and, later, the former resigned. General Frank Hall, not wishing the place, was finally induced to accept the office of secretary of the territory, and later Governor Cummings made a successful fight to have him removed. There was trouble over election returns and other public matters, and the territory kept in constant turmoil by the contending political factions, until the governor finally resigned.

Outside of political matters, Governor Cummings attempted to promote the development of the material resources of the territory, having great faith in the future growth and richness of Colorado. He encouraged investment in mines, when that industry was at a low ebb. At this time, the placer mines not yielding so large a product, and silver mining not yet made a prominent feature, many thousands were returning to the east declared that Colorado was a fraud and that Pike’s Peak had “busted.” Governor Cummings attempted to allay this excitement and stem the reaction that had set in. He encouraged the building of the railroads, and made a special study of this feature. In his message to the legislature, January 5, 1866, he discussed at some length the freight question, and the necessity for railroads, as all the necessaries of life were then hauled across the plains by wagons. Commenting on this he said:

“Probably no data could be collected which would show accurately the immense

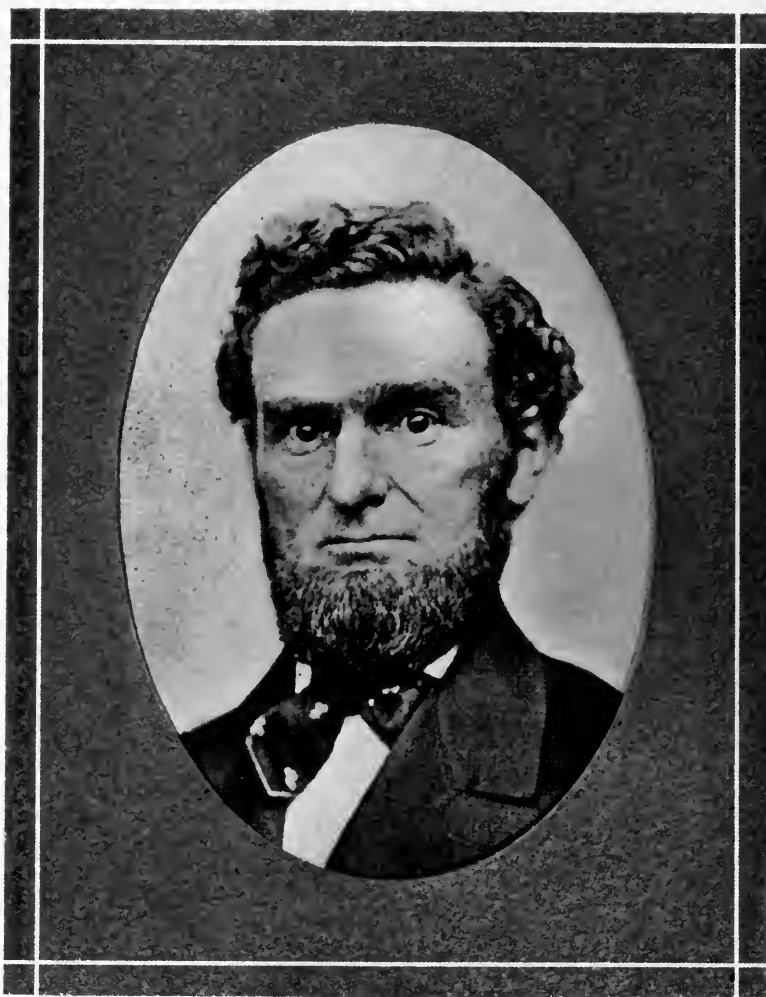
amount of traffic between the east and the west. I am informed that a keeper of a toll bridge on the Santa Fe road, which traverses southern Colorado 200 miles, kept a register of the number of men, wagons and animals, employed in the transportation of freight on the road for the six months ending November 20, 1865, and reports as follows:

Number of men employed.....	5,197
Number of animals employed.....	45,350
Pounds of freight carried.....	26,123,400

“From a single house of the Overland Dispatch Company was shipped to Denver City, during the seven months ending December 1, 1865, 3,076,000 pounds, and through Colorado to Salt Lake the additional amount of 2,871,000 pounds. Besides this, a very large amount of freight has been shipped by the forwarding houses from Atchison, St. Joseph, Omaha, Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, Leavenworth, Kansas City and Independence, so that it is estimated that with railroad transportation it would require forty cars a day to remove the amount of freight that would be required to supply the present demand.”

These are interesting figures to compare with the railway traffic, of which Denver is now the center. Governor Cummings then discusses the exorbitant freight costs of that period. He comments in this same message on the statement of J. T. Herrick, the engineer appointed to survey a railroad route a distance of less than twenty-five miles from Golden to Black Hawk, who stated that upon inquiry, the merchants of Central (City), Nevada, and Black Hawk, had paid during the past year, principally during the summer and autumn, for freight for supplies taken over this distance between Golden and those towns, more than \$650,000. This is also interesting data, considered in the light of the freight questions of today.

After his resignation, Governor Cummings was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Fourth district of Pennsylvania.



ALEXANDER CAMERON HUNT

ALEXANDER CAMERON HUNT.

HUNT, ALEXANDER CAMERON, Territorial Governor of Colorado (1867-69) was born Dec. 25, 1825. He was educated in the public schools in Freeport, Ill., where his father had removed in 1836. Leaving home at the age of sixteen, to make his own way in the world, he went to California, returning to Freeport a rich man, in 1850. Then he engaged in the grain and commission business, and in 1856, was elected mayor of Freeport. Losing all in the financial crash of 1857, he followed the Pike's Peak excitement in 1859, crossing the plains with his wife and child in an ox wagon. Locating in Auraria (West Denver) in a cabin without a door or window, he opened a restaurant, but as he was too generous with his provisions, the enterprise proved a failure. Engaging in the lumber business, he met with better success. He was elected president of the Peoples' Courts in 1860, and was U. S. marshal, 1862-66. He was a member of the anti-state faction, and supported Gov. Cummings in the latter's opposition to the admission of Colorado as a state, thus becoming one of the central figures in the heated political strife then waged in Colorado. He ran for congress as an independent against Geo. M. Chilcott, the nominee of the Union republicans. It was a campaign waged with great bitterness, the vote was close, but after much wrangling over the election returns, and the matter brought up in congress, Chilcott was seated.

In 1867, he was appointed Territorial Governor of Colorado by President Johnson, as well as superintendent ex officio of Indian affairs. No executive possessed to a greater extent the confidence and good will of the Indians of this region, and he was successful in maintaining these friendly relations, which resulted in the treaty of 1868, by which the Utes ceded to the United States all their

lands east of the 107th meridian. On being removed by President Grant in 1869, he turned his attention to railroad building and construction, becoming associated with Gen. W. J. Palmer, who was in charge of the old Kansas Pacific, then being pushed across the plains to Denver. They originated the Denver & Rio Grande system, of which Gov. Hunt later became one of the directors. In his investigation of new routes, laying out town sites, and other enterprises, he began and encouraged a development of Colorado's resources, that materially aided in the founding of a great state. In 1871, Gen. Palmer and Gov. Hunt, were joined by Dr. William A. Bell, and their combined efforts saved the road from threatened bankruptcy.

While a resident of Freeport, Ill., he married Ellen E. Kellogg, of White Pigeon, Michigan. In 1880, he lost his wife, a daughter and two sons. Prostrated with grief, he left Colorado, and followed Gen. Palmer to Mexico, where the latter was again engaged in investigating railway possibilities in that region. Gov. Hunt's home and mansion was one of the most imposing residences in the early history of Denver, and was a noted place in the suburbs of the city. The result of the investigations by Palmer and Hunt, was the construction of the International Railroad. Hunt, after having accumulated a fortune of half a million dollars, dissolved with Palmer in 1883. Then engaging in coal mining and railway enterprises in Texas, he lost heavily, and with failing fortune, came loss of health. In 1891, while in Chicago, en route to Denver, Gov. Hunt was stricken with paralysis, and for two years and nine months lay helpless and speechless. He died May 14, 1894, in Washington, D. C., and was buried in the Congressional Cemetery. A son and daughter survive him.



EDWARD MOODY McCOOK

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McCOOK, EDWARD MOODY, soldier, territorial governor of Colorado, son of Dr. John and Catharine Julia (Sheldon) McCook, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, June 15, 1833. His grandfather, George McCook, was an Irishman of Scotch descent, who becoming involved with the United Irishmen in 1780, fled to the United States. His sons, John (father of Governor McCook) and Daniel were known as the "fighting McCooks," distinguished as the "Tribe of John and the Tribe of Dan."

Edward M. McCook was educated in the public schools, settled in Minnesota at the age of sixteen, and later followed the Pike's Peak excitement, reaching Denver August 6, 1859. He was a member of the Kansas legislature in 1860, where he was known as "the Gentleman from Arapahoe." At this time there was a provisional government in what is now Colorado, known as "Jefferson Territory" which had executive offices, a legislature, a judiciary and also miners' courts. Some claimed that this region was still "Arapahoe county, Kansas," which formed the basis of electing McCook a member of that legislature. McCook engaged in mining and the practice of the law, with more or less success, but when Sumter was fired on he hastened to Washington. Before entering the field in a recognized capacity, he became a member of Jim Lane's "Kansas Legion," which with the "Kentucky Legion" were the only commands then in the city, loyal to the government. He was one of those especially detailed to guard the white house and President Lincoln. McCook volunteered to carry dispatches to General Scott, communication having been cut off by the Maryland state troops. Although Baltimore was in a state of insurrection, he succeeded in returning with dispatches, walking all the way back on the railway track. He made a gallant record in the civil war; entered the Union army, second lieutenant, First United States cavalry, May 8, 1861, first lieutenant, July 17, 1862; in volunteer service as major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, second Indiana volunteer cavalry; brigadier general volunteers, April 27, 1864; mustered out of volunteer service, January 15, 1866. General McCook was breveted: first lieutenant, April 7, 1862, for

battle of Shiloh; captain, October 8, 1862, for battle of Perryville; major, September 20, 1863, for battle of Chickamauga; lieutenant Colonel, January 27, 1864, for cavalry operations in eastern Tennessee; colonel, March 13, 1865, for capture of Selma, Alabama; Brigadier general, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war; major general volunteers, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services, etc.

Resigning from the regular army, May 9, 1866, he was minister to Hawaii, 1866-69, where, during his term, he negotiated a treaty of commercial reciprocity. In 1869, he was appointed by President Grant territorial governor of Colorado. He strengthened the public school system, established a board of immigration, encouraged the building of railroads, was identified with the organization of the Denver water works, and other important enterprises, and became one of the largest taxpayers in the city. It is now interesting to note that he advocated woman's suffrage. McCook had supplanted Hunt as governor, the latter having been during his term, ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs. Hunt had been the friend and champion for Cummings, his predecessor as governor, and their administrations had been all interspersed with bitter factional fights and partizanship. Feuds again broke out, and Hunt's friends, with others, made trouble over alleged irregularities in the conduct of Indian affairs, in 1873. Samuel H. Elbert was appointed March 9, that year, territorial governor. Then ensued the stormy incidents of the McCook-Elbert controversy, resulting in the re-appointment of McCook as governor, January 27, 1874, who served until the beginning of the administration of Governor John L. Routt, who was appointed governor, March 29, 1875.

Governor McCook then engaged in various large business and commercial enterprises. He was largely interested in a European telephone syndicate, and at one time was one of the purchasers of the Batopilos, the rich silver mines of Mexico. He was a well-known orator, and was selected to deliver the funeral oration of General Thomas. He married twice; first, Mary Thompson; second, Mary McKenna. He died in 1909.



SAMUEL HITT ELBERT

SAMUEL HITT ELBERT.

ALBERT, SAMUEL HITT, Governor of Colorado, born in Logan county, Ohio, April 3, 1833, died November 27, 1899

His first American ancestor emigrated from Devonshire, England, and settled prior to 1683, on the eastern shore of Maryland. He there became the proprietor of a large plantation, which is still owned by his descendants. Dr. John Lodman Elbert, his paternal great grandfather was a surgeon in the American Revolution, and for his services in that war was voted a large tract of land by the Maryland legislature. He was a member of the Order of the Cincinnati. His mother, of Huguenot origin, was descended from a Virginia colonial ancestry. His father, Dr. John Downs Elbert, was eminent as a physician and surgeon, who held honorary degrees from Cincinnati and Philadelphia medical colleges. In 1840, the family removed to Iowa.

Samuel H. Elbert, the son, returned to Ohio in 1848, and was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1854. During the next two years, he studied law in Dayton, Ohio, and was there admitted to the bar. He came west in the spring of 1857, and opened a law office in Plattsmouth, Nebraska, building up an extensive practice in that state and Iowa. In 1860, he was a delegate from Nebraska, to the republican convention that nominated Lincoln for president, and the same year he was elected to the Nebraska legislature. In 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln, Secretary of Colorado Territory, serving in that position under Governor John Evans. As secretary of the territory, he was frequently acting governor, and promoted the mobilization of the 2nd and 3rd Colorado regiments for the civil war, and was a prominent figure in dealing with the Indian hostilities, then prevailing on the plains. In 1864, he was a delegate to the national republican convention that re-nominated Lincoln for president. After serving four years as secretary of the territory, he resumed the practice of the law, forming a partnership with J. Q. Charles, under the firm name of Charles & Elbert.

In 1869 Judge Elbert was elected to the territorial legislature. In 1870, he was the secretary, and in 1872, the chairman of the republican central committee of the territory. Upon the urgent request and the petition of the citizens, Judge Elbert was appointed governor of Colorado Territory in 1873. The territory was then a hot bed of political intrigue, and torn by wrangling and partisan politics, and notwithstanding the ability with which Judge Elbert administered the affairs of the territory, he was superceded in that office in 1874.

During his short term as governor, he began an agitation that still continues—the question of the reclamation of the arid lands. He called a meeting of delegates from the western states and territories, in the summer of 1873, at which he delivered an address on this then, and now, great western question: It was the first large convention on the public and arid land problem, to be followed by others, even up to the present time. After Gov. Elbert's removal, the whole matter was explained to President Grant, that he had been misinformed as to conditions in Colorado. After leaving the governor's chair, Judge Elbert visited Europe, spending a year abroad, in the study of social and political conditions.

When Colorado became a state, in 1876, Judge Elbert was elected on the republican ticket to the Colorado Supreme Court, in which he drew the six year tenure, and later assumed the duties of chief justice. On the expiration of his term in 1882, he refused to accept a re-nomination, owing to ill health. He afterwards consented to become a candidate, was elected, and again became a member of the Colorado Supreme Court in January, 1886, but owing to failing health, he withdrew in 1888.

His alma mater conferred upon him the degree of LL. B.

In June, 1865, he married, at Evanston, Ill., Miss Josephine, daughter of Governor John Evans of Colorado, whose death with their only child in 1868, was his greatest bereavement.



JOHN LONG ROUTT

JOHN LONG ROUTT

ROUTT, JOHN LONG, Governor of Colorado, born in Eddyville, Caldwell county, Kentucky, April 25, 1826, and died in Denver, was the son of John and Martha (Haggard) Routt. The family is of Welch origin. Daniel, son of the founder of the family in this country, was a pioneer in Kentucky, making his home about three miles from Boonville, where he died at the age of 85. John, son of Daniel was born in Clark County, Ken-

tucky, and engaged in farming in Caldwell county, that state, where he died at the age of 34. During the war of 1812, he was a member of Captain Long's company. Martha Haggard, his wife, was born in Clark County. Her father, David Haggard, of Welch descent, but native of Virginia, enlisted at the age of 17, in the army in the American Revolution, serving until its close, and then became a pioneer settler in Clark county, Kentucky. In after years he cultivated a farm in Trigg county, that state, but spent his last days with relatives in Bloomington, Ill., where he died at the age of 85. About 1885, Martha (Haggard), widow of John Routt, and the mother of the future governor of Colorado, removed with her family to Bloomington, Ill, having in the meantime married Henry Newton of Kentucky. After a residence of two years in Hancock county, that state, she removed to McDonough county, and later to McLean county, where she died at the age of 77. Her family consisted of two sons and two daughters, two surviving her, John L. Routt, and Mrs. Elizabeth Newton.

John L. Routt was an infant at the time of his father's death, and was about ten years of age when his mother removed to Ill. He was educated in the public schools, and was then apprenticed to a builder and machinist, to learn that trade, and continued in that business until 1851, when he began to deal in town property and public lands, with varied success. After holding some minor offices, in 1860, he was elected sheriff of McLean county, that then ranked second in population and importance in Ill. He entered the United States military service in 1862, as captain of Company E, 94th Ill. Volunteers, his first year's service being spent in Missouri and Arkansas. At the battle of Prairie Grove, he was in the thickest of the fight, three bullets passing through his clothing in one day. Next, he served with his regiment under Gen. Grant, before Vicksburg, remaining until the surrender of that city. His bravery in this campaign and his gallant record, coming under the personal notice of Grant, there began that strong friendship, that developed with the years following, which bound him and the great commander with the closest ties. Routt was at Port Hudson and served in Texas, but returned to Baton Rouge after the defeat of Gen. Banks. Returning from the war to Bloomington in 1865, he found that he had already been elected during his absence, treasurer of McLean County, so great was his popularity. After serving two terms in that office, and refusing a third election, he became Chief Clerk

of the Bureau of the 2nd Assistant Postmaster General, in 1869. The following spring, President Grant appointed him U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of Ill. When holding this office, he conducted the taking of the 9th U. S. census in that district. Then as 2nd Assistant Postmaster General, he made a splendid record, handling about \$20,000,000 a year in his department. In 1875, he was appointed Governor of Colorado, by President Grant, and began at once to cement the wrangling factions of the republican party that then agitated the territory, and push the statehood idea. Colorado was admitted by proclamation of the President, Aug. 1, 1876, and he was elected governor on the republican ticket. Thus, he was the last territorial and the first state governor of Colorado. He was later elected and served as governor of the state for the term of 1891-93, making the longest record of any one up to the present time, in that office.

As Colorado began statehood under his administration, he helped to lay the foundation for the future greatness of this commonwealth. His hitherto large experience, both in Ill. and with national affairs, in conducting public business, as well as his ability to command and direct, as displayed in the army, eminently fitted and qualified him to fill the position of governor, during a critical period in the state's history. He showed great skill and prudence in directing the early land policy and finances of the state. During his administration, one of the most exciting as well as bitter struggles occurred in the legislature, in which he was urged to send troops into the legislative halls to maintain order. He called both factions in counsel, and as an old soldier, explained the bad precedent of such action, advised moderation, and refused to send in the troops. At critical times, he always brought order out of chaos. He showed the same marked ability as mayor of Denver. He was a prominent figure in state and national politics, and was one of those who amassed a fortune in the Leadville mines.

He married first, in 1845, Esther A. (daughter of J. Woodson), born in Springfield, and died in Washington, D. C., 1872. They had the following children: Minnie (wife of state senator, Charles Hartzell), who died in Denver; Birdie, wife of attorney W. H. Bryant of Denver; Frank; John H.; and Mrs. Emma Butler of Denver. He married second, Miss Eliza Pickrell of Springfield, Ill. now dead, who was one of the most beloved women of Colorado. They had one child, Leila Elkin.



FREDERICK WALTER PITKIN

FREDERICK WALTER PITKIN.

PITKIN, FREDERICK WALTER, Governor of Colorado, born in Manchester, Conn., Aug. 31, 1837, died in Pueblo, Colorado, Dec. 18, 1886, was the son of Eli and Hannah (Torrey) Pitkin. He was descended from the Pitkins and Griswolds of Connecticut, where for many generations his ancestors had been highly honored, both in public and private life. His father, a prominent citizen of Manchester, was descended from Wil-

liam Pitkin, born near London, 1635, settled in Hartford, 1659, who was a member of the General Court and the Colonial Council. His grandson, William Pitkin, was governor of Connecticut, 1766-69.

Frederick W. Pitkin was prepared for college under careful instruction, and was matriculated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. in 1854, from which he was graduated with high honors in 1858. Then entering the Albany Law School and completing the course in 1859, he located in 1860 in Milwaukee, where he soon established himself in a lucrative law business and became a member of the firm of Palmer, Hooker & Pitkin. Owing to failing health, and following the advice of his physicians, in 1873, he went to Europe, where he became worse, and during two months in Switzerland little hope was entertained for his recovery. Returning to his native land, he visited Florida, spending the winter there, but without recuperating his health. In 1874 he came west and spent three years of camp life in Colorado with beneficial results, roughing it in summer and residing in the towns during the winter. He made his home in southwestern Colorado, and through the practice of the law and by mining investments in the San Juan region, he became identified with that section of the state and one of its most popular citizens. From the San Juan came an earnest demand for his nomination in the gubernatorial race. He was nominated by acclamation by the republican state convention in 1878 and elected by a majority of nearly 3,000 in a total vote of less than 30,000. His successful administration, during which there were difficult Indian and labor questions and troubles to be solved, met with the hearty approval of his party and the people generally. Appreciative of his faithful services, he was nominated by the republicans for a second gubernatorial term and was elected by an increased majority.

Soon after Governor Pitkin entered upon the duties of his first term, there came severe tests of his executive strength, but he handled all these public affairs with marked ability. In the summer of 1879 came the railway war between the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Denver & Rio Grande, when both companies with armed bodies of men were fighting for the right-of-way through the

royal gorge of the Arkansas. In the fall of that year followed the Ute War, the defeat of Maj. T. T. Thornburg and other complications with the Meeker massacre. It was also the period of the great carbonate and mining excitement at Leadville where serious labor troubles arose in 1880. No governor of Colorado had such varied and momentous questions so rapidly thrust upon him, yet Gov. Pitkin ever remained the master of the situation, amid the excitement of Indian war, labor and railway troubles. His firmness, timely orders, and the tone of his dispatches, both to state and national leaders, brought quiet and peace out of the Ute war. At the time of the great Leadville strike in 1880, when armed and threatening bands of excited men were parading the streets, and the civil authorities were powerless, he promptly declared martial law, thus saving both life and property. The settlement of the railway war in the royal gorge, has remained undisturbed to this day. His second term as governor was more peaceful, and he was given more time in this administration to foster and build up the real interests of the state.

When Senator Teller became Secretary of the Interior in President Arthur's cabinet, it fell to Gov. Pitkin to appoint a successor to Teller in the Senate, and there was intense feeling and rivalry between the several candidates. Gov. Pitkin appointed George M. Chilcott to fill the temporary vacancy, and at the next session of the legislature came the election of two U. S. senators. Pitkin reached within two votes of an election but could not quite overcome the strong combination of the politicians. Had not the appointing power fell to Gov. Pitkin to name a temporary successor to Teller, over which there was such a wrangle, there is but little doubt that he would have filled as well as graced the office of U. S. Senator from Colorado. Gov. Pitkin was one of the purest, ablest and most conscientious men that ever filled that office in Colorado.

In 1862 he married Fidelia M., daughter of John James, of Lockport, N. Y., who comes from an old and well known family.

They had four children: Robert J, lawyer, Denver; and, Florence, wife of Earl M. Cranston, the law partner of her brother; and Frederick W. and Samuel, who died in infancy.



JAMES BENTON GRANT

JAMES BENTON GRANT.

GRANT, JAMES BENTON. The formative days of Colorado's history developed no finer product than James Benton Grant, miner, founder of one of the first smelters, governor, banker, "captain of industry." Indeed, his activities in all lines of worthy effort, are known beyond the borders of his own state. On the occasion of the visit to this country of Prince Henry, of Battenburg, 1902, Governor Grant was invited to attend the "captains of industry" banquet given the royal guest, by J. Pierpont Morgan.

Governor Grant was born in Russell county, Alabama, January 2, 1848, and died at Excelsior Springs, Missouri, November 1, 1911. His father, Thomas McDonough Grant, was a physician and cotton planter. His grandfather, James Grant, immigrated from Scotland and settled in Norfolk, Va., in 1746. In the Jacobite wars, the Scotch Grants fought the Pretenders, Governor Grant's ancestors being in the thick of the hardest campaigns. His mother was Mary Benton, a daughter of one of the old southern families.

Favored by nature and circumstances, in a lineage of purposeful, hard-headed ancestors, and possessing advantages of education and opportunity, which he was able to acquire through the wealth of his uncle, James Grant of Davenport, Iowa, who, having no children of his own, undertook to educate fifteen or twenty of his nieces and nephews, whose parents being in the south, were practically penniless at the close of the war, Governor Grant came to Colorado in 1877 with an equipment that was bound to make him a leader among men.

Governor Grant was extremely fortunate in his educational advantages. He attended Iowa Agricultural college; later going to Cornell. From there he went to Frieberg, Germany, where he took a course in mineralogy.

Governor Grant went first to Central City, where he engaged in assaying and mining. From the beginning, he was successful, stepping naturally into a position of leadership in a community where rugged competition was most intense. In those early days, when Colorado had her beginning, only the fittest survived, but they, tested in nature's own crucible, came out strong, tough and durable. If the battle was hard, the rewards were large. The names of the successful ones are written bold on the pages of the state's history, and that history is the record of their achievements.

It was characteristic of Governor Grant

to look beyond limitations of the field in which he was engaged, and to recognize greater opportunities of the mining industry. When only one year out of college he established and operated the Grant smelter. From 1877 down to the time of his death he was actively interested in the smelting industry of the west. He was vice-president of the Omaha and Grant smelter from 1882 until 1899, and then became a director and member of the executive committee of the American Smelting and Refining Company.

His southern birth and training placed Governor Grant in the democratic party, and although politics was with him only an incident of his busy life, he consented to the party's demand and accepted the nomination in 1882. Although his candidacy was regarded as a forlorn hope, the people rallied to his support, and he was triumphantly elected. During his administration, from 1883 to 1885, peace prevailed and the state prospered.

Although his smelting interests were extensive enough to claim the undivided attention of any ordinary man, Governor Grant engaged in many other lines of activity. He was one of the organizers of the Denver National Bank and continued as vice-president of that institution from the time its doors were open in 1884 until his death. He found time to make a searching investigation of the physical condition of the Leadville district and to prepare an exhaustive report of his findings. This report was translated into Dutch and submitted to Holland capitalists by General William J. Palmer. The possibilities of the district, as shown by Governor Grant's report, constituted the convincing argument which induced the Dutch capitalists to buy the bonds of the Denver & Rio Grande extension from Canon City to Leadville.

His survey of the Leadville district convinced Governor Grant that the production of the famous camps might be greatly increased by the construction of a tunnel driven through the lower levels. In 1892, he financed the Yak tunnel enterprise and work was begun after plans drawn by A. A. Blow, the well-known mining engineer. The Yak tunnel has reached a length of four miles, and will be driven two thousand feet farther.

Governor Grant married Mary Goodell, at Leadville, in 1881. They have two sons, Lester E. and James B. Jr.

Among the local clubs of which Governor Grant was a member are the Denver Club, University Club, Denver Athletic Club, and Denver Country Club.



BENJAMIN HARRISON EATON

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EATON, BENJAMIN HARRISON, Governor of Colorado, born near the town of West Bedford, in Coshocton county, Ohio, December 15, 1833, died October 29, 1904; was the son of Levi and Hannah (Smith) Eaton, pioneers in that state. His first American ancestor, Benjamin Eaton, emigrated from England, settled in Boston, and there married a Quaker lady. His son, Benjamin, became a sea captain, after which he removed to Kentucky and later to Ohio. His son, Levi, born in Harrison county, Ohio, married Hannah Smith, and they were the parents of the future Governor of Colorado. Educated in the public schools, he became a teacher in Ohio, and removing to Iowa in 1854, he taught school in Louisa county, that state, for two years. He then engaged in teaching and farming in Ohio two years, returning to Iowa in 1858, and a year later he joined a party from that state, following the Pike's Peak excitement to Colorado, in 1859. After some thrilling adventures with Indians in crossing the plains, they explored the regions bordering on Boulder and Clear Creeks. Mr. Eaton was a pioneer in California Gulch; a member of the second Baker expedition to the San Juan of Southwestern Colorado, in 1860-1861, exploring what is now Baker's Park, Silverton and other points in that region. He suffered many privations, and nearly perished of cold and hunger. Then renting land on the Maxwell Land Grant in New Mexico, he remained there until 1863, when he returned to Colorado and entered a small farm, twelve miles west of what is now Greeley, in Weld county. To this then dreary waste he brought water from the Cache la Poudre, which was the beginning of one of the greatest irrigating systems in the world's history.

Realizing what could be accomplished by irrigation, he negotiated with the land department of the Union Pacific for 25,000 acres of land contiguous to the present towns of Eaton and Greeley, at \$1 an acre, on long time. He divided this body of land into tracts ranging from 160 to 640 acres, and began developing his system of irrigation, and entered upon his career as a scientific agriculturist. In 1901, Mr. Eaton had under cultivation 16,000 acres, his annual income therefrom estimated from \$200,000 to \$300,000. He became one of the original stockholders in the Union Colony at Greeley in 1870.

In 1864, he built the Eaton Ditch, and

within the next fifteen years he constructed the Mill Power Canal at Greeley; the Number Two of the Union Colony; the High Line, including the Larimer and Weld Canals, and others, involving nearly one hundred miles of waterway, redeeming many thousands of acres to fertile and fruitful production. At the time of his death all of his original 25,000 acres were yielding bountiful harvests. His largest work is the Windsor Reservoir and the canal of the Windsor Reservoir and Canal Company. He constructed the large flouring mill at Eaton, the town being named in his honor. In selecting the types of citizens representative of special lines of work in the founding and upbuilding of Colorado, the portrait of Governor Eaton was one of the sixteen chosen to fill the niches that had been reserved in the panels of the dome of the State Capitol Building. He was given this distinguished honor as the great pioneer farmer and developer of the vast irrigation systems of Northern Colorado.

Governor Eaton was a Republican, except in 1896, when he was chosen to the electoral college on the Bryan ticket. In 1866, he was elected justice of the peace, holding that office nine years; was six years county commissioner, four of which he was chairman of the board; elected to territorial legislature, 1872, and secured passage of the law forbidding the waste of waters of the public streams; member of territorial council (Senate) in 1875; and in 1884 he was elected Governor of Colorado on the Republican ticket.

Fraternally, he was a member of the Masonic order, a Knight Templar and a Shriner. In church matters, he leaned toward the Methodists.

Governor Eaton married, first, in 1856, in Ohio, Delilah, daughter of James Wolfe. She died May 31, 1857, leaving a son, Aaron J. Eaton, later a wealthy farmer and business man of Eaton, Colorado.

In 1864, he returned to Iowa, and in Louisa county married Rebecca J., daughter of Abraham Hill, and then came with her to his Colorado home. Of this second marriage three children were born, A. Lincoln, died at age of fourteen; Bruce G., succeeding his father at Eaton as one of the extensive farmers and wealthy men of Colorado; and Jennie B., wife of John M. Petrikin, former postmaster of Greeley and later cashier of the First National Bank of that city.

ALVA ADAMS.

ADAMS, ALVA, governor of Colorado (1887-89, 1897-99, and beginning third term, January 10, 1905, and serving until March 16, 1905), born in Iowa county, Wisconsin, May 14, 1850, was the son of John and Eliza (Blanchard) Adams, he a native of Kentucky, and she of New York. His father was a merchant and farmer. In 1842

subjects. Thus, although not a college graduate, he has added to his successful business and political life, the close application of the student, and the selfmade man has become well known for his liberal culture and many attainments. Owing to the sickness of his brother, the family removed to Colorado in 1871. Young Alva, then but twenty-one



ALVA ADAMS

the family settled in Wisconsin, where he continued in the line of merchandising and farming.

Alva Adams, the son, grew to manhood on the farm, receiving a fair education in the public schools, which he has supplemented by general study and reading in the home life, and during his early business career, being especially interested in historical

years of age, in seeking work found employment in hauling ties for the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, then building south of Denver, which led to fortunate business connections later. After a short service with the Denver & Rio Grande, he went to Colorado Springs, in the employ of C. W. Sanborn, a lumber and hardware dealer. While in Sanborn's employ he built a small structure

on Cascade avenue for lumber office, hardware store and dwelling. This building was completed August 7, 1871, and was the first house erected within the present limits of Colorado Springs. Here he conducted the business for Mr. Sanborn until October, when he bought the stock of his employer, paying therefor \$4,100, and for want of cash giving his notes for the greater part of it, at two per cent a month. Succeeding in business, he admitted J. C. Wilson to partnership in 1872, and leaving the latter in charge at Colorado Springs, Mr. Adams removed to Pueblo in 1873, where he established a branch store. Disposing of his interests in Colorado Springs, he continued to enlarge the business at Pueblo, and started other stores in the San Juan region and southwestern Colorado.

An ardent democrat, Mr. Adams soon became a prominent figure in the public life of the state. His first official position was held in 1873, when he was elected trustee of South Pueblo. In 1876, when twenty-six years of age, he was elected a member of the house of representatives of the Colorado legislature, from Rio Grande county. In 1884, Mr. Adams was the democratic nominee for governor, but was defeated. Colorado was then a republican state, and the splendid record that he had made in the previous campaign induced his party again to nominate him for governor in 1886, and he was the only democrat elected. He gave the state a careful and business-like administration. He declined a renomination and after the close of his first term as governor retired to private life, continuing his extensive and well-established business.

In 1896, as the democratic nominee, Governor Adams was re-elected governor. In 1902, he came within a close vote of election to congress, being the candidate at large against Franklin E. Brooks, republican, and was defeated by only 839 votes; Mr. Brooks receiving 85,207, as against 84,368 for Mr. Adams.

In 1904, the democrats placed Mr. Adams at the head of their ticket against James H. Peabody, who had been renominated for governor by the republicans. This campaign followed close on the Cripple Creek strike and war of the preceding administration of the latter (Peabody) and was one of the most hotly contested elections in the history of the state. On the face of the returns the republican state ticket was elected with the exception of Governor Peabody, who was defeated on the showing made by the

official canvass, the plurality for Governor Adams being over ten thousand. Then began the memorable contest of Governor Peabody against Governor Adams. The latter under the returns had been sworn in as governor, and thus began his third term as governor. Governor John L. Routt served three terms as governor, but one of these was that of territorial governor, to which he was appointed by the president. Routt was elected twice by the people, and appointed once, and thus assumed the office of chief executive of Colorado for three terms. Governor Adams was the only other thus far in the history of the state, who entered upon a third term in the gubernatorial office. In defending his right to the governor's chair, Governor Adams faced a legislature that was overwhelmingly republican. While the republicans charged that the democrats had committed great frauds in the city and county of Denver, the democrats set forth that the republicans had benefitted by extensive election frauds in Huerfano and other counties in the southern part of the state. In the meantime Governor Adams had delivered his third inaugural address, and was proceeding with the administration of public affairs. On March 16, 1905, the republican legislature, by a vote of 55 to 41, declared that Peabody was elected, but ten republicans in the legislature voted in favor of Governor Adams, who received the solid support of the democratic members. Governor Peabody served but one day, resigning on March 17, and was succeeded by Jesse F. McDonald, the republican lieutenant-governor.

Governor Adams was the leading candidate for United States senator, before the legislature at the regular session of 1911, when that body was called upon to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Charles J. Hughes Jr. It was a long and strenuous fight in which there was no election, but Governor Adams continued his lead to the end of the session. Governor Adams is one of the great leaders of his party in Colorado, and one of the state's most gifted orators. He has travelled extensively, and in his private library of 6,000 volumes, are many rare books.

Governor Adams married, in 1872, Miss Ella Nye, a gifted and cultured lady of many graceful accomplishments. They have one son, Alva Blanchard, born October 29, 1875, a graduate of Phillips Academy, Yale college, and the law department of Columbia college, New York.



JOB ADAMS COOPER

JOB ADAMS COOPER.

COOPER, JOB ADAMS, late governor of Colorado and original owner of the Cooper building in Denver, was born at Greenville, Bond county, Illinois, November 6, 1843. His grandfather, Thomas Cooper, was a paper manufacturer in Kent county, England, but late in life he came to America with his family, including his son, Charles, the father of the subject of this sketch. The elder Cooper died in Yolo, California, at eighty-nine year of age.

Charles Cooper was fifteen years old when he arrived in America with his father. He learned the carriage trade at Newark, New Jersey, and when twenty-two years old he entered the lumber business in Cincinnati, Ohio. Later he removed to Greenville, Illinois. His wife was Maria Hadley.

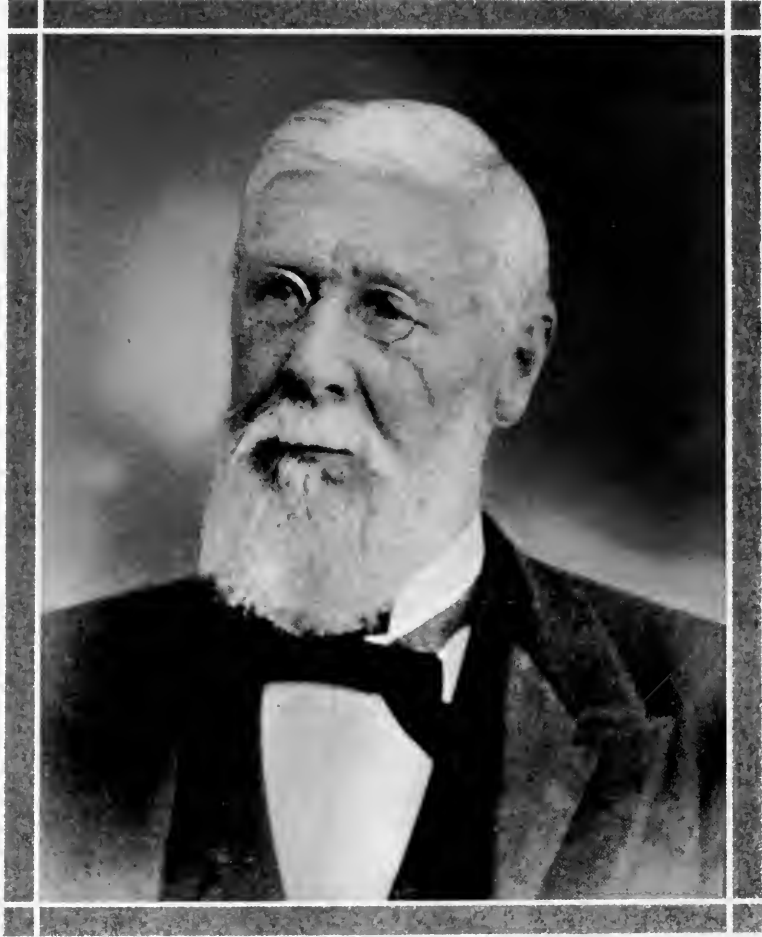
Job Adams Cooper was attending Knox college at Greenville, when he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry. He served until he was mustered out the latter part of the same year. He was stationed at Memphis when the Confederate general Forest made his raid. After his army experience, the young man returned to Knox college, from which he graduated in 1865 with a B. A. degree. Three years later his alma mater conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree. He entered the law offices of Judge S. P. Moore, at Greenville, and read law until he was admitted to the bar in 1867. The following year the future governor of Colorado opened a law office in his native city, but soon afterward he was elected clerk and recorder of Bond county and served in that position until 1872, when he resigned to come to Denver. He arrived in Denver May 14, 1872, and was admitted to the Colorado bar September 1, 1872. Immediately he formed a law partnership with A. C. Phelps, under the firm name of Phelps and Cooper. Afterward he

became interested in a fire insurance company, but after two years' experience in this he was given a position with the German bank, which later became the German National Bank of Denver. From then on his ascent was rapid.

A few men had begun to buy Texas steers, feed them on the ranches of Colorado, and ship them to the eastern markets. Mr. Cooper was quick to see the possibilities of this business. He invested heavily in Texas cattle and became one of the biggest dealers. Oftentimes he shipped as many as two trainloads of cattle from Brush on one day. In 1888 he was a candidate for governor against Thomas M. Patterson, editor of the Rocky Mountain News, and was elected with a plurality of 10,000 votes. He was inaugurated governor January 1, 1889. On his retirement from the office of chief executive, Governor Cooper began the erection of the Cooper building, one of the finest business blocks in Denver. The same year he was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce, where he remained until he retired in 1897. He built his residence at Grant street and Colfax avenue in 1888.

Governor Cooper died January 20, 1899. His body lay in state in the Capitol and was viewed by thousands of his fellow citizens. At the time of his death he was a member of the board of capitol managers.

Governor Cooper was married September 17, 1867, at Galesburg, Illinois, to Jane O. Barnes, daughter of the Rev. Romulus E. Barnes, one of the early Congregational ministers of Illinois. Four children were born to them. They are: Olivia D., wife of Edward S. Kassler; Mary Louise, wife of Lucius J. Storrs, of Springfield, Mo.; Charles J., and Genevieve P., wife of Dwight E. Ryland.



DAVIS HANSEN WAITE

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WAITE, DAVIS HANSEN, governor (1893-1894) of Colorado; born in Jamestown, New York, April 9, 1825, died 1901; was the son of Joseph and Olive (Davis) Waite. His father, Joseph Waite, a native of Vermont, was a lawyer, and district attorney of Chautauqua county. He removed to New York with his wife in 1815.

Davis H. Waite, the son, was educated in the common schools of his native village and at Jamestown Academy, after which he began the study of the law in his father's office. He located in Fon du Lac, Wisconsin, in 1850, and removed to Princeton, that state, in 1851, where he engaged in merchandising. In 1856 he was elected as a republican to the legislature of Wisconsin. In 1857 he removed to Missouri and became the principal of the Houston high school of that state. Being a union man, he left Missouri at the outbreak of the civil war, removing to Warren, Pennsylvania, and then to Jamestown, New York, where he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Waite then became editor and part proprietor of the Chautauqua Democrat, a republican newspaper, and later the Jamestown Journal. Removing to Larned, Kansas, in 1876, he resumed the practice of the law, also engaging in ranching. In 1879, he was a member of the Kansas legislature and cast the deciding vote that re-elected John J. Ingalls to the United States senate. Then removing to Leadville in 1879, he practiced law in that mining town until 1881. In the latter year, he went to Aspen, where he resumed the law practice, and edited the Union Era, a reform labor paper. He was the first superintendent of public schools in Pitkin county, Colorado.

Political questions which led to the organization of the Populist party, were agitated in the west, and Waite became a follower and a leader in the advocacy of those principles.

He was a delegate in 1892 to the St. Louis conference, that organized the peoples party, and also to the national convention of that party, held in Omaha, July 4, that year, when Weaver and Field were nominated for president and vice-president. On July 27, 1892, he was nominated for governor by the peoples party, and was endorsed by the state democratic convention held in September. The republicans nominated Joseph C.

Helm, and a small contingent of the democrats, known as the "white wings", placed the name of Joseph H. Maupin at the head of their ticket, having refused to follow the endorsement of Waite. After a heated and memorable canvass, Waite was elected governor of Colorado and then followed one of the most exciting periods in the state's history, during his administration (1893-1895). Many of his reform measures were opposed by a hostile legislature, and he called a special session. A few of his recommendations were enacted into laws. During his administration an act was passed, submitting a constitutional amendment, later adopted, which gave women equal suffrage in Colorado. At this time the silver agitation was at its height. In 1894, the Cripple Creek district, then in El Paso county, but now in Teller, became involved in a strike. Governor Waite called out the militia, but soon recalled them; he then suggesting arbitration. The withdrawal of the troops was followed by strife between the union and non-union miners. The mine owners appealed to the sheriff, and several hundred deputies were sent to his aid from Denver. A fight ensued between the strikers and deputies, in which one of the deputies was killed and several wounded on both sides. The governor again called out the militia, and then recalled them, going to Cripple Creek, and there addressing the miners, attempted a settlement. But in the meantime, warrants had been sworn out, charging certain men with having blown up the Victor shaft house. The miners fortified Bull Hill, and there was continued strife and agitation for some time before there was a peaceable settlement.

Governor Waite was also involved in a "city hall war" in Denver, in which the troops were called out, the question involved being the right of the governor to remove members of the fire and police board. About three hundred men were at the city hall to defend it from the troops, and the citizens were apprehensive. Matters were quieted by the supreme court taking jurisdiction, and later sustaining Waite. He was re-nominated for governor (but was defeated).

He married first, September 15, 1851, Frances E., daughter of Robert Russell, at Sanquoit, New York. They had three children. He married, second, January 8, 1885, her cousin, Mrs. Celia Maltby, and of this marriage, was born a son, Frank H. Waite.



ALBERT WASHINGTON McINTIRE

ALBERT WASHINGTON McINTIRE.

McINTIRE, ALBERT WASHINGTON, governor of Colorado, born Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1853, was the son of Joseph Philips and Isabel (Wills) McIntire. His grandfather, Thomas McIntire, was engaged in the transportation business in Maryland, in which enterprise he was associated with his brothers. While he was serving as an officer with the volunteers, in the war of 1812, their property was destroyed when the British burned Washington. His paternal ancestor in America immigrated from Ayreshire, Scotland, coming to this country about 1745. His maternal ancestor came from Belfast in 1790, and from England, at an earlier date. Both his paternal grandfathers fought on the American side in the revolution, and his maternal grandfather was state's attorney in Pennsylvania.

Albert W. McIntire prepared at Newell Institute, a private academy at Pittsburgh, and when sixteen years of age, entered Yale college, from which he was graduated with the following degrees: A. B., 1873., and LL. B., 1875. In June of the latter year, he was admitted to the Connecticut bar, and in the following November, to the bar in Pittsburgh, and after practicing for about a year in the latter, he removed to Colorado, locating in Denver, in 1876. He settled in 1880, in the San Luis valley, Colorado, engaging in mining and stock ranching, where he established a ranch of 4,000 acres. From 1883 to 1886, he was county judge of Conejos county, having been nominated by both republicans and democrats; and, although a republican, he was elected by both parties to that office. At the end of the three years, he declined a re-nomination, returning to his law practice and the management of his large

ranch interests. He adjudicated (1889-91) the water rights of the Twentieth district. Governor Routt appointed him judge of the Twelfth district in 1891, and he continued in that position until he was nominated for governor in 1894, by the republican state convention. He was elected, defeating Governor Waite, who had been renominated. The great cry by the republicans in this campaign was "redeem the state," in the attacks made upon the Waite administration. His plurality was nearly 20,000, and he served during the biennial term of 1895-97. The tenth general assembly, which convened under his administration, met January 2, 1895, and was the first to occupy the legislative chambers in the new capitol, where all sessions have since been held. The most important event in the general assembly was the re-election of Edward O. Wolcott to the United States senate. There had been so much turmoil and agitation during the Waite administration, that by a quiet conduct of public affairs, Governor McIntire enabled the state to recuperate from the excitement and bitterness of the past two years. The main disturbing influence was the silver question, which later split the republican party, and raised issues and dissensions, that threatened the politics of the state for years to come.

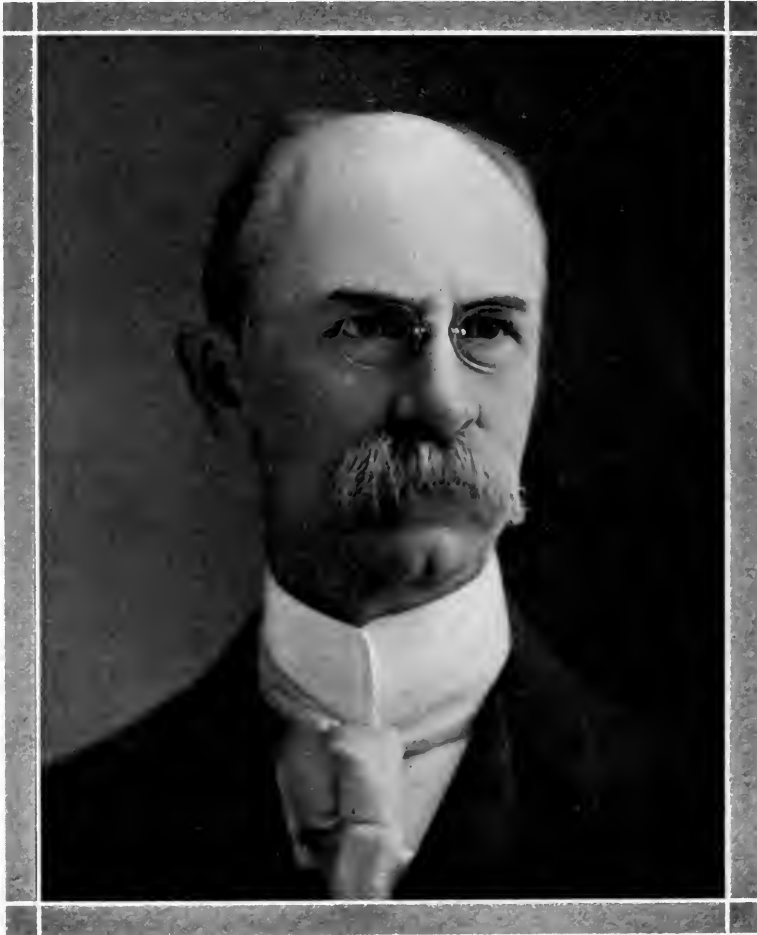
Governor McIntire was a scholarly gentleman, and well known linguist. He could either speak or read German, Spanish, French, Latin and Greek.

He married, first, July 16, 1873, Miss Florence, daughter of William Sidney Johnson of New York City; married, second, June 26, 1899, Ida Noyes Beaver, M. D. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in February, 1899, and to Puget Sound, Washington, December, 1900, and now resides at Everett, that state.

CHARLES SPALDING THOMAS.

THOMAS, CHARLES SPALDING, governor of Colorado (1899-1901), lawyer, born December 6, 1849, in Darien, Georgia, was the son of William B. and Caroline B. (Wheeler) Thomas. Although born in the south, he is of northern ancestry, his parents

a preparatory school in Connecticut, she in the meantime having removed to Michigan, where she died in 1866. In 1869, Mr. Thomas removed to the latter state where for some time he was employed on a farm, beginning the study of law at Kalamazoo. Entering



CHARLES SPALDING THOMAS

both being natives of Connecticut. The family is of Welsh origin, and intermarried with the English. His mother was the daughter of Amos H. Wheeler of Bridgeport, Connecticut. His youth was spent in Macon, Georgia, where he received his earlier education in the private schools. His father died when Charles S. was but four years of age. When fifteen years of age, his mother sent him to

the University of Michigan, he was graduated from the law department of that institution with the degree of L.L.B. in 1871, and in December, that year, removed to Colorado, entering the law office of Sayre & Wright, then a leading law firm in the west. Later, he opened a law office for himself, and in 1873, formed a partnership with Thomas M. Patterson, continuing until the

election of Mr. Patterson as territorial delegate in 1874, when it was dissolved. Mr. Thomas was city attorney of Denver in 1875-1876, and in 1879 resumed his partnership with Mr. Patterson, Mr. Thomas removing to Leadville, where he remained until 1885, attending more the mining litigation of the firm in that great mining town. In the latter year, he returned to Denver and in 1890, dissolving with Mr. Patterson, he became the senior member of the law firm of Thomas, Bryant & Lee, which continued until 1893. The firm then reorganized as Thomas, Bryant & Malburn, and has since been enlarged, the present (1911) name being Thomas, Bryant, Malburn & Nye.

Mr. Thomas has made a specialty of mining litigation, with his general practice of the law, and from the time he opened an office in Leadville in 1879, he has been a prominent figure in the most important mining suits in Colorado, and throughout the west. From the hard struggle of the young lawyer, he advanced by degrees to more lucrative practice, but with the expensive mining litigation that came with the great mineral discoveries in Leadville, Aspen, Cripple Creek, Creede and other parts of the state, the services of Mr. Thomas were and are still sought in all the most important and difficult mining litigation. From this source, he soon acquired a well-earned fortune, and is now in the prime of life in the practice of his profession.

He was a faithful and earnest worker and supporter of the democratic party in Colorado, when it was a republican state, and loyally bore more than his share of the burden, in finally bringing about those victories that placed his party in power. In 1884 he was defeated for congress on the democratic ticket. For twelve years he was national democratic committeeman from Colorado (1884-1896). In 1898, he was nominated by his party for governor and was endorsed by the silver republicans and populists and was elected by a large majority.

No governor of Colorado ever came into office facing so many state financial difficulties as were forced upon Governor Thomas. The state institutions were sadly in need of money, the revenues having run far behind. Through his recommendations, and the measures he advocated, there was the beginning of a readjustment of the state's finances, and the outline planned for more efficient revenue laws. Governor Thomas, although in hearty sympathy in all efforts to raise revenues sufficient to support the institutions of the state, yet advocated econ-

omy in its use and expenditure. During his term of two years, there was not time to carry out all his views, but it was due to his executive ability and influence that a good start was made that placed the state income upon a basis commensurate with its needs. Politically speaking, it is not always a popular thing to encourage the enactment of revenue laws, but Governor Thomas, seeing the necessity of having it done, possessed the nerve and courage to endorse that policy, and made his view of the condition of affairs so plain, that he received the endorsement of the masses of the people both as to the rectitude and wisdom of his administration.

Governor Thomas believes in good, strong and effective platforms upon which candidates should stand and be elected. Although a consistent and ardent democrat, yet, when in his opinion, his party is in error and fails to meet and carry out a policy for the best interests of the people, he is quick and ready to criticize it therefor.

Governor Thomas has for many years been prominent in the national councils and conventions of the democratic party. Among other strong traits, he is also a fair, quick and skilled parliamentarian. At the national democratic convention held in Kansas City in 1900, he was the temporary chairman. His address was eloquent and patriotic, dealing with the issues of the day in an able and logical manner.

During the session of the eighteenth (1911) general assembly of Colorado, he was a candidate for the United States senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the lamented death of the late Senator Charles J. Hughes Jr. Governor Thomas stood with the highest in the number of votes received for that high office, but owing to party dissensions, there was no election. He is a member of the University and Denver Athletic Clubs, Denver, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Governor Thomas married, December 29, 1873, in Kalamazoo, Michigan, Miss Emma, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Fletcher of that city. During his term as governor, Mrs. Thomas, as the first lady of the state, filled that position with dignity and grace. Governor and Mrs. Thomas occupy a position of high social standing, and whether in public or private life, their beautiful Denver home is known for its hospitality. Five children were born to them: Helen (wife of William P. Malburn), Edith, Charles S., Hubert F. and George K.



JAMES BRADLEY ORMAN

JAMES BRADLEY ORMAN.

ORMAN, JAMES BRADLEY, governor of Colorado (1901-02), railroad builder and financier, born in Muscatine, Iowa, November 4, 1849, was the son of John and Sarah Josephine (Bradley) Orman. He worked on his father's farm and attended the public schools during his youth, and when twenty years of age came to Denver, in 1869, depending upon his own energy and exertions to push his way up in the world. Denver was then the center of railway building and activity, and with shrewd business foresight, he anticipated the need of horses and draft animals for the completion of the railroads then in course of construction toward this city. Together with his brother, William A. Orman, he bought and sold horses and mules at a good profit. In the fall of 1869, the Orman brothers were awarded the contract for the construction of the old Kansas Pacific (now a part of the Union Pacific system) from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver. This work, satisfactorily performed, was but the beginning of Mr. Orman's long and successful career as a railway contractor and builder in Colorado and the west. He has constructed more miles of railroad in Colorado than any other man in the state. He has been awarded and filled many contracts with the following roads: Kansas Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, Colorado Midland, Canadian Pacific, Oregon Pacific, Elk Mountain, Texas, Santa Fe and Northern, Florence and Cripple Creek, Crystal River, Colorado and Northwestern, Denver, Northwestern and Pacific and other railroads. Mr. Orman has also constructed some of the largest irrigating canals in the west. As he began to accumulate wealth, he made large investments in Pueblo, Denver and Trinidad real estate, also possessing valuable holdings in Huerfano county coal lands. His business houses and palatial home, which he erected in Pueblo, identified him with that city as one of its most progressive citizens. He was interested in, and for five years, was the president of the Pueblo Street railway, of which he was one of the organizers in 1879. He also be-

came interested in the Bessemer irrigating ditch and additional coal properties in Pitkin and Gunnison counties, and mines in Cripple Creek. The government canal near Montrose was built by him, and he became the president of the Bankers' Consolidated Mines, near Ouray, and the Oro Hondo mine in Lead City, South Dakota.

Mr. Orman, early in his career, became a dominant figure in Colorado politics, as one of the leaders of the democratic party. For several terms he was a member of the Pueblo city council, and in 1880 was elected a member of the Colorado legislature, being re-elected in 1882. He was a candidate, in 1883, for the short term in the United States senate (to fill the unexpired term of Henry M. Teller, who had resigned and been appointed secretary of the interior), and received the unanimous vote of the democrats in the legislature. The democrats were in the minority, but he received their solid vote, and from two to five republican votes, receiving on one ballot, twenty-seven votes and within three of an election. He declined the democratic nomination for governor in 1888 and 1890, but in 1900 accepted, also being endorsed by the populists and silver republicans, and was elected. During his term of two years, he gave the state an honest, conservative and business-like administration. In 1892, he was a delegate to the national democratic convention, and in 1897, was elected mayor of Pueblo. When mayor of Pueblo, and governor of Colorado, he followed and carried out those principles that had made him a successful business man.

Governor Orman is a thirty-second degree Mason, and prominent in that order. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal church and are among the most prominent in social and church work in Pueblo.

He married, September 27, 1877, Miss Nellie, daughter of William P. Martin of Pueblo. Two children were born to them: Frederiek B., graduate of Princeton university, and engaged in business in Pueblo; and Edna A., who died.



JAMES HAMILTON PEABODY

JAMES HAMILTON PEABODY.

PEABODY, JAMES HAMILTON, was born at Topsham, Orange county, Vermont, August 21, 1852. His father was Calvin Peabody, farmer, born at Salem, Massachusetts, May 26, 1798, died at Pueblo, Colo-

rado, April 22, 1879. His mother was Susan Lucinda Turner, born at Tunbridge, Vermont, March 16, 1828, the daughter of Charles and Lucinda Turner.

The first of the house to arrive in Ameri-

ea was Lieutenant Francis Peabody, born in 1614. He was a resident of St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England. He was one of the leaders of a band of sturdy colonists who left the mother country to found a new nation in the land of promise over seas.

When twenty years of age Mr. Peabody left his native state and came to Colorado, reaching Denver October 20, 1872. He entered the mercantile business immediately, and in 1874 formed a partnership under the firm name of Peabody Brothers, dry goods merchants. The next year, 1875, he went to Canon City, becoming associated with James McClelland in the dry goods and clothing business. Under his direction the business prospered so that in 1878 he was able to buy out his partner's interest. Thenceforth until 1885 it was continued under the firm name of James H. Peabody and Company. In that year he disposed of his mercantile interests and organized the First National Bank of Canon City. He was elected president of the institution and continued at its head until 1908, when his extensive business interests in Denver demanding his entire time, he disposed of his bank stock and retired from its management.

While Governor Peabody is more widely known through his connection with politics, and his service to community and state in various offices, he has also a splendid name as one of the prominent business men of the state. A partial list of his activities in a business way shows the active and intelligent interest he took in the development and growth of the cities in which he has lived. He organized the Canon City Water Works Company and was its secretary until the plant was sold to the city. He also organized the Canon City Electric Light & Power Company and was its president until it was sold to the Colorado Light & Power Company.

While Governor Peabody has been essentially a business man, he has always taken an active interest in politics and the business of government. Shortly after he went to Canon City he was made city clerk, and two years later, in 1880, he was made city treasurer. From 1882 to 1890 he served as a city alderman, and during part of that time, from 1885 to 1889 he was county clerk and recorder of Fremont county. The esteem in which he was held by his fellow townsmen is evidenced by the fact that concurrently with his other positions he served as president of the school board from 1883 to 1890.

For an interval of several years he re-

tired from politics to devote himself entirely to his increasing business affairs, but in 1898 his neighbors again called upon him and he was made mayor of Canon City. He served for two terms and was still in that office when the republican state convention, meeting at Denver in 1902, named him to head their ticket in the general elections of that year, and he was triumphantly elected governor, although in 1900 the democratic candidate had received a majority of about 15,000 votes.

Shortly after his induction into office labor troubles, which had been brewing for some time, broke out at Cripple Creek, Clear Creek, Telluride and the southern coal fields in Las Animas county. Business became unsettled and numerous outrages were perpetrated. In his determination to preserve order General Peabody ordered the national guard into the field in the several districts and kept them there until the end of the troubles. At the conclusion of his first term he received a renomination from his party and won re-election at the polls after showing to the satisfaction of the entire state that thousands of fraudulent votes had been counted against him in Denver county.

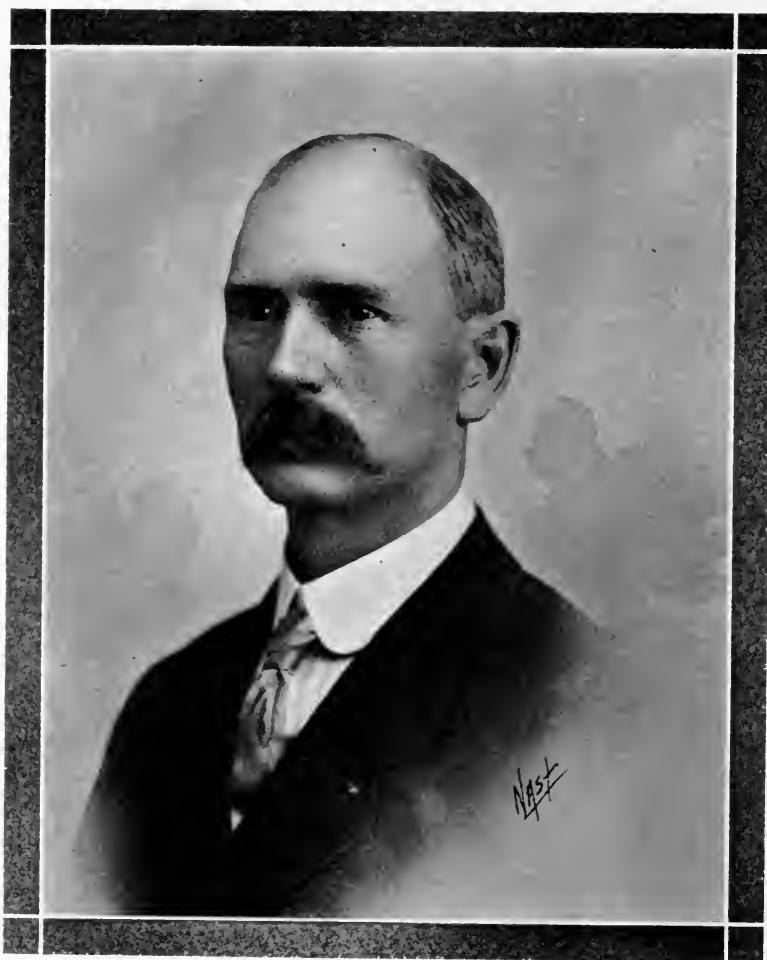
Governor Peabody's part in the memorable contest which he waged at that time for the preservation of an undefiled ballot, won for him the grateful commendation of all right thinking people. It was Governor Peabody's action which broke up the long-existing crooked election conspirators and landed more than a score of them behind prison bars. Since the election of 1904 an honest count has been the rule in Denver.

After receiving his certificate of election from the legislature Governor Peabody resigned the office on March 17, 1905. Since that time he has devoted himself to his business interests.

Governor Peabody was married March 19, 1878, to Frances Lillian Clelland, daughter of James Clelland of Canon City. They have one son and two daughters: James Clelland Peabody, Cora May Peabody and Jessie Anne Peabody.

Governor Peabody is a member of the Denver Club.

In the Masonic order, Governor Peabody has long been an active member, has filled every election office in both subordinate and grand bodies; has been a member of the jurisprudence committee of the grand lodge for a period of twenty-five years and is a thirty-third degree inspector general honorary of the Scottist rite.



JESSE FULLER McDONALD

JESSE FULLER McDONALD.

MCDONALD, JESSE FULLER, mine operator, former Governor of Colorado, was born June 30, 1858, at Asthabula, Ohio, son of Lyman M. and Caroline Bond McDonald. His mother was the daughter of Benjamin and Caroline Bond. His earliest American ancestors were Robert Cushman, who came from England and settled at Plymouth, Mass. in 1621, and James McDonald, a native of Scotland, who settled in Maine in 1750. His ancestors on both sides served with distinction in the Colonial, Revolutionary and Civil Wars. The McDonalds are a long-lived race, his father, born in 1831, living to the age of 79.

At the age of 21, Gov. McDonald, having enjoyed the advantages of a sound, practical education, received in the public schools and an academy in his native state, started west and joined the rush to Leadville. From that year, 1879, down to the present, he has called the Cloud City his home, except for two years, 1905-1906, when as governor of his adopted state, he resided at the capital city.

In 1884 he formed a partnership with George M. Robinson as civil and mining engineers. It proved a profitable association for both.

In 1887 he became general manager of the Robinson Consolidated Mining Company's properties, a position he held for ten years. His mining interests at the present time are large. He is owner of the Penrose mine, the Harvard and others. In addition to his mining ventures, he is vice-president

of the American National Bank at Leadville, and Manager of the Eli Mining & Land Company.

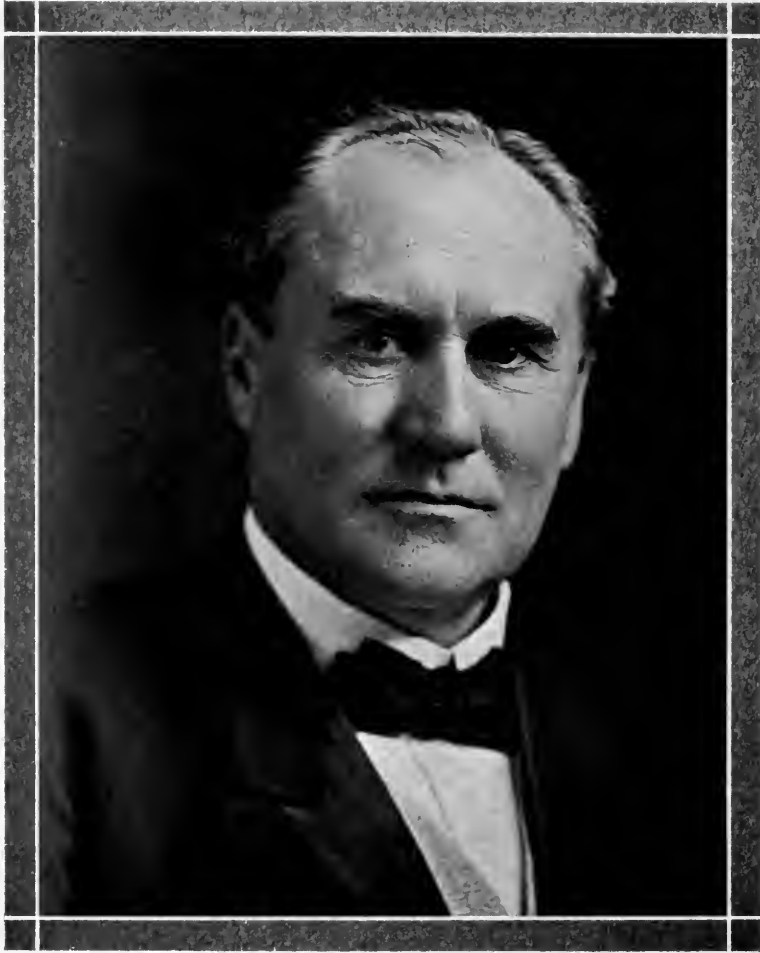
The high regard in which Governor McDonald is held by those who know him best is testified by the fact that for three successive terms, from 1899 to 1905, he was, as a Republican, elected mayor of the Democratic city of Leadville. From the Lake county district, also Democratic, he was elected state senator in 1902, but through operation of partisan politics, he was not permitted to retain his seat. Political justice was meted to the party which decreed his sacrifice then, for at the next session of the legislature he was, as lieutenant governor, elected to the presidency of the body to which he had been elected. A few months later he succeeded to the governor's chair and gave to the state of Colorado an administration that still stands as a model of business capacity.

In 1910 Governor McDonald was called to the chairmanship of the Republican party organization. In the face of many adverse circumstances he won victory for a considerable number of his party's candidates for office.

Gov. McDonald married April 26, 1890, Miss Flora S. Collins. They have no children living.

He was given the honorary degree of Mining Engineer by the Colorado School of Mines in 1905.

Gov. McDonald is a Mason, Knight Templar, thirty-second degree Scottish Rite, Shriner, and member of the B. P. O. of Elks.



HENRY AUGUSTUS BUCHEL

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BUCHEL, HENRY AUGUSTUS, clergyman, chancellor of the University of Denver, and former governor of Colorado, born near Akron, Ohio, September 30, 1847, was the son of Dr. Jonathan B. and Eliza

(Newcomer) Buchtel, grandson of Solomon and Maria (Reber) Buchtel, and great grandson of John Buchtel, the progenitor of the family in America, who in 1753, came from Germany, and settled in Pennsylvania. This

John Buehtel, the American ancestor, was a man of learning, an astronomer, and was imbued with progressive ideas. John R. Buehtel, a cousin of Governor Buehtel's father, built and equipped Buehtel college, at Akron, Ohio.

In 1848, Dr. Jonathan B. Buehtel, the father of the subject of this sketch, removed from Akron, Ohio, to Indiana, first settling at Elkhart, and later at South Bend, where the future governor of Colorado received his early education, mostly in private schools. After a year's study at Asbury (now De Pauw) University, he spent several years in business. For some time he was foreman of the country order department of a wholesale drug house in Chicago, and subsequently held a partnership in a wholesale and retail grocery business at South Bend, Indiana. Meanwhile, having become more and more interested in religion, and deciding to enter the ministry, he resumed his work at the university and was graduated in 1872. His career is shown in outline as follows: A. B. Asbury (De Pauw) 1872; A. M. 1875; ordained minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, 1872; missionary to Bulgaria, 1873; pastor, Greencastle, Indiana, 1873-6; Knightstown, Indiana, 1876-9; Richmond, Indiana, 1879-82; La Fayette, Indiana, 1882-1885; Evans chapel, Denver, Colorado, 1885-1886; Trinity church, Denver, Colorado, 1886-91; Central Avenue church, Indianapolis, Indiana, 1891-6; Calvary church, East Orange, New Jersey, 1897-9; chancellor of the University of Denver since January 1, 1900; governor of Colorado, 1907-9.

While preaching in the east in 1899, he was recalled to Colorado, to become chancellor of the University of Denver. After a vigorous and systematic campaign, he raised \$260,000, clearing the property of all mortgage incumbrances, but all floating indebtedness was not wiped out until the total amount secured was one-third of a million dollars. At this writing, November, 1911, the total amount of the gifts of the friends of the university since Chancellor Buehtel came into service, aggregates two-thirds of a million dollars.

The University of Denver is the pioneer school of higher learning in Colorado, having as many graduates as the University of Colorado and the State School of Mines combined. Since the beginning of his administration, the annual attendance was greatly increased.

In the fall of 1906, the republican party of Colorado, in an emergency, and when in need of a strong man to lead their ticket,

offered the nomination for governor to Chancellor Buehtel after the regular nominee had resigned. As a preacher, lecturer, and chancellor of the University he had often canvassed the state, and was well known as an orator. He made a vigorous and memorable campaign, and was elected by a majority approximating 20,000. Governor Buehtel was inaugurated in Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, which was built while he was pastor. He concluded his inaugural address with a prayer which was followed by the Lord's prayer. The following are the principal events of his administration: all appropriations for the biennial period, as well as all deficits of former administrations, were paid in full, and the administration turned over to its successor a cash surplus of three hundred thousand dollars. The sixteenth general assembly of Colorado, which was convened during Governor Buehtel's term, made a splendid record in the wholesome laws that were enacted. Indeed, every pledge of the republican party was fulfilled in the record of the sixteenth general assembly. No other general assembly in the history of the state can boast of having kept all the promises made during the political campaign. The laws enacted which are of special importance are as follows: a pure food law, a law providing for the inspection of building and loan associations, a civil service law, laws establishing state employment agencies, a juvenile court, and detention houses for child offenders, one of the best local option laws adopted by any northern state, a law to provide labor for prisoners on public highways, and a meat and slaughter-house inspection law, as well as enactments regulating banking, insurance and railroads. Retiring as the chief executive of Colorado, January 12, 1909, Governor Buehtel devotes his entire time to his duties as chancellor of the University of Denver. He is also one of the leading speakers in the Chautauqua field. In 1884 and 1900, respectively, his alma mater conferred upon him the honorary degrees of Doctor of Divinity and Doctor of Laws.

He married, at Greencastle, Indiana, February 4, 1873, Miss Mary, daughter of William N. Stevenson of that city. They have two sons, Dr. Frost Craft Buehtel and Henry Augustus Jr. who died in 1901, and two daughters, Emma (Mrs. William G. Lennox) and Mary.

Mrs. Buehtel comes from a distinguished American ancestry, and during her husband's term as governor, she honored and dignified the position she held as the first lady of the state.

JOHN FRANKLIN SHAFROTH.

SHAFROTH, JOHN FRANKLIN, governor of Colorado (1909-1910, re-elected for 1911-1912, congressman first district, Colorado, 1895-1904), lawyer, born in Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, June 9, 1854, was the son of John and Anna (Aull) Shafroth. John Shafroth was born September 3, 1810, in Switzerland, and when a young man came

were born six children: Sophia, William, Laura, Louisa, Carrie, and John F. Shafroth, the latter being the future congressman and governor of Colorado.

John F. Shafroth was educated in the public schools of his native town, and then attended the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with degree of B. S.



JOHN FRANKLIN SHAFROTH

to this country, settling first in St. Louis, where he remained three years. He then removed to Rocheport, Missouri, and at the end of a year, located in Fayette, which became his permanent residence, where he died, May 8, 1866. For twenty-five years, John Shafroth was a prominent merchant and one of the leading citizens of Fayette. November 9, 1840, he married Anna Aull, and to them

in 1875. In 1909, his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of L. L. D. Entering the law office of Samuel C. Major, at Fayette, he was admitted to the bar in 1876, and soon thereafter formed a partnership with him, continuing the practice until October, 1879, when Mr. Shafroth came to Denver. Soon after his arrival in this city he formed a partnership with Judge A. W. Brazee, and

about two years later became a member of the law firm of Stalleup, Luthe & Shafroth. In 1887, Mr. Shafroth was elected city attorney of Denver on the republican ticket, and was re-elected in 1889, serving a continuous period of four years. When Mr. Luthe, one of his law partners, was elected district attorney for the second district in 1882, Mr. Shafroth was appointed his chief deputy, a position which he filled with marked ability for three years. It was while serving in the office of the district attorney, that Mr. Shafroth developed into the forcible and logical speaker and orator for which he has since become distinguished. His first term as city attorney was ably conducted and easily assured him a re-election. In 1887, he formed a partnership with Judge Platt Rogers, the firm later becoming Rogers, Shafroth & Gregg.

In 1894 Mr. Shafroth was elected to congress on the republican ticket, in the first Colorado district, defeating Lafe Pence, who had been re-nominated by the populists. It was a spirited campaign, in which he won by a vote of forty-seven thousand seven hundred and ten to thirty-four thousand two hundred and twenty-three for Mr. Pence. In 1896, he left the republican party, and assisted to organize the silver republicans, being dissatisfied with the republicans on the silver and other questions. In the campaigns of 1896, 1898 and 1900, he was re-elected to congress as a silver republican. In the campaign of 1902, he ran for congress as a democrat again Robert W. Bonynge, republican and on the face of the returns, Mr. Shafroth receiving forty-one thousand four hundred and forty votes, and Mr. Bonynge thirty-eight thousand six hundred and forty-eight, the latter contesting the election on the charge of election frauds in the city of Denver. Three days after examining the ballots, which he and his opponent had stipulated should be sent to congress to be opened for the first time. Mr. Shafroth found evidences of fraud and not wishing to retain a seat tainted with either fraud or the suspicion of fraud retired. It was a memorable scene in the house of representatives, when Mr. Shafroth arose in that body, briefly explained his position in the matter, resigning February 15, 1904, and the day following Mr. Bonynge was sworn in as a member of congress.

In 1904, he was the democratic candidate at large for congress on the democratic ticket, but was defeated by Franklin E. Brooks, republican, of Colorado Springs, yet he received a large vote, polling one hundred and

twelve thousand three hundred and eighty-three as against one hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and thirty-six for Mr. Brooks. In 1908, he was nominated by the democrats for governor and was elected, defeating Governor Jesse F. McDonald, republican by a vote of one hundred and thirty thousand one hundred and thirty-nine to one hundred and seventeen thousand three hundred and seventy. He was re-elected governor as a democrat, in 1910, defeating former state senator, John B. Stephen, republican.

During the session of the legislature in 1911, in which the election of a successor to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Charles J. Hughes, Jr., was held, he refused to enter the contest for United States Senator, although his name was prominently mentioned for that position.

Governor Shafroth married, October 26, 1881, in Fayette, Missouri, Miss Virginia, daughter of John and Eliza Morrison, her father being one of the most prominent citizens of Howard county, Missouri. Her great-grandfather, William Morrison, came from Wales, and soon after his arrival in this country, settled in Jessamine county, Kentucky, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Alfred Williams, formerly of Virginia. Their son, Alfred W. Morrison, the grandfather of Mrs. Shafroth, was born November 25, 1802. When a small boy, his father died, and his mother married Lawrence J. Daley, an accomplished teacher. In 1820 they removed to Howard county, Missouri, where Alfred W. Morrison was for ten years county surveyor, also sheriff, and in 1851, was appointed state treasurer of Missouri to fill a vacancy, and was then elected for three terms to that position. The Shafroth, Morrison, Talbot, Ward, Sebree, and other prominent families of central Missouri are intermarried, and occupying high positions of honor in the army, navy, and public life. Mrs. Shafroth is a cousin of Admiral Sebree, recently retired. Of this same family was the late Ralph Talbot, regent of the State University of Colorado, and Thomas Ward, United States District Attorney, for Colorado, and manager of the Denver Times.

Governor and Mrs. Shafroth have the following children: John F. Shafroth, Jr., graduate (1908) in United States Naval Academy, now ensign on United States Battleship Virginia; Morrison Shafroth, graduate of Michigan University, 1910, admitted to practice law in Supreme Court of Colorado in 1911; William Shafroth, now attending Michigan University.

HENRY MOORE TELLER.

TELLER, HENRY MOORE, United States senator, secretary of the interior, born at Granger, Alleghany county, New York, May

William (second), had a son William (third), the father of William (fourth) whose son, Isaac Teller, M. D., was an eminent physi-



HENRY MOORE TELLER

23, 1830, was the son of John and Charlotte (Moore) Teller. The family is of Dutch origin, Senator Teller being the seventh in descent from William Teller from Holland, the first of the name in this country, born in 1620, coming to New York in 1639, settling at Fort Orange, where the King of Holland appointed him a trustee to a tract of land. He married Mary Dusen, and their son, Wil-

lian in New York City, with an office at the corner of Chambers street and Broadway. He died while in active service of the colonies as a surgeon in the American revolution. He married Rebecca Remsen, born in Brooklyn, New York, of Dutch parentage. Of this marriage was born Remsen Teller, about 1769, who became a resident of Schenectady, New York. He married Catherin (of Ballston

Spa, New York), daughter of David and Sarah (DuBois) McDonald, the latter a daughter of Colonel Louis DuBois, of the revolutionary war. Their son, John Teller, born in Schenectady, New York, February 15, 1800, married Charlotte, born in Vermont in 1808, daughter of Willard Moore, born in Vermont, the latter removing to Ballston Spa, New York, thence to Allegheny county, that state, about 1821, later settling in Rochester, New York, in 1840. John Teller settled on a farm in Allegheny county, New York, thence to Girard, Erie county, Pennsylvania, and after a ten years' residence there removed in 1862 to Morrison, Whiteside county, Illinois, where he died in 1879, his widow surviving him many years.

Their son, Henry M. Teller, worked on the farm and attended the common schools, and later, by teaching, earned the money that enabled him to attend Alfred university and Rushford academy. Then teaching school again for a short time, he entered upon the study of his profession in the law office of Judge Martin Grover, Angelica, New York, and on January 5, 1858, was admitted to the bar at Binghamton, that state. Locating at Morrison, Illinois, he began the practice of the law, continuing from 1858 until April, 1861, when he crossed the plains to Colorado, opening a law office in Central City. Three years later he was joined by his brother, Willard, and together they established the law firm of H. M. and W. Teller. During the Indian troubles in 1863, he was appointed by Governor John Evans major general of the Colorado militia, but resigned from that position after serving two years. Senator Teller was one of the projectors of the Colorado Central railroad, drafted its charter in 1865, and with W. A. H. Loveland, presented it to the legislature, secured its passage by that body, and was president of the road for five years. He also became interested in mining and other enterprises, in addition to his regular practice in the legal profession.

Originally, Senator Teller was a democrat, the same as his father, but when the republican party was organized, he became one of its adherents. After the admission of Colorado as a state in 1876, he and Jerome B. Chaffee were elected United States senators, Teller drawing the short term of three months, that expired in March, 1877. He was then elected for the full term of six years (1877-1883). Although a new member, he was at once placed in most active work, being on the committee of privileges and elections that was sent to Florida to investigate the frauds of 1876; and in 1878 was made chairman of a special committee to in-

vestigate the charges of election frauds in the southern states, concerning which he made a careful and elaborate report. He also, as chairman of the committee on civil service and retrenchment, rendered faithful and efficient service.

In April, 1882, Senator Teller was appointed secretary of the interior by President Arthur, filling that position with marked ability, until the expiration of the presidential term, March, 1885. The day following, he again took his seat in the senate, succeeding the Honorable N. P. Hill. He was re-elected to succeed himself in 1891, and again in 1897, his work and influence in the senate increasing with each session of that body, being either chairman or a member of most responsible committees. He was especially considered and recognized as an authority on public lands, and other questions relating to the west. He became the champion in advocating the free coinage of silver, believing that the demonetization act of 1873 had not only proven disastrous to Colorado, but to the entire nation as well. After the defeat of the free silver issue in the republican national convention held in St. Louis in 1896, Senator Teller and his followers left the convention hall. The reception that he received on his return to Denver from that convention, was even more brilliant than the one given him on his return in 1893, after his long and able battle in behalf of free silver. This led to the organization of the silver republicans in Colorado. In 1897 he was re-elected to the senate as an independent and silver republican, and in 1903, as a democrat, thus serving four terms in succession, 1885-1909. This with his prior record in the senate, and as secretary of the interior, lengthened Senator Teller's long and distinguished service at Washington to a term of thirty-three years, and gave him recognition as one of the leading statesmen of this country. He is now a member of the monetary commission. In 1886, Alfred university conferred upon him the degree of L. L. D. He ranks high in masonry. For seven years he was grand master for the state, and the first grand commander, Knights Templar, Colorado, and attained the honorary thirty-third degree in 1866, of the Scottish rite, and became an active thirty-third degree in 1882, and is now one of the oldest thirty-third degree Masons in the United States.

Senator Teller married, June 7, 1862, in Cuba, New York, Miss Harriet M., daughter of Packard Bruce, a farmer of Allegheny county, that state. They have three children, all born in Central City, Colorado: Emma A., John Harrison and Henry Bruce.



JEROME B. CHAFFEE

JEROME B. CHAFFEE.

CHAFFEE, JEROME B., United States senator, born in Niagara county, New York, April 17, 1825, died in Salem Center, Westchester county, New York, March 9, 1886, was descended from Thomas Chaffee, the immigrant ancestor, who came to New England, where in 1635, he was living and owned land in Hingham, Massachusetts. His grandfather, Otis Chaffee, born in Westminster, Vermont, and married Abigail (died September 18, 1851, aged eighty-four) daughter of John Abby, fought in the revolution, serving under Major Elkanah Day with the Westminster militia, which marched on the alarm of October 17, 1780, when Royalton, Vermont, was burned by the Indians, and his name appears with the rolls of other companies. He is also said to have served in the war of 1812, and died in Sackett's Harbor, where he is supposed to have been killed in the battle in that place May 29, 1813.

Senator Chaffee was the son of Warren (born in Vermont January 22, 1797, died in Adrian, Michigan, July 27, 1863), and his first wife, Elizabeth (daughter of John Otto) Chaffee, whom he married in Angelica, New York. Warren Chaffee was a farmer and for a time lived in Lockport, New York, and later removed with his family to Adrian, Michigan.

Jerome B. Chaffee, the son, married in Adian, Michigan, September 24, 1848, Miriam Barnard, daughter of Warner M. and Mary (Perry) Comstock, of that place. She was born in Lockport, New York, September 28, 1829, and died November 11, 1857, and was buried in Adrian. Four children were born of this marriage, three dying in infancy, and the fourth and youngest, Fannie Josephine Chaffee, born in Adrian, January 16, 1857, so well known in her girlhood in Colorado, married Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., son of the famous general and President Ulysses S. Grant. They formerly made their home in New York City, but since 1893, resided in San Diego, California, where Mr. Grant is a lawyer and also engaged in real estate business. Five children were born of this marriage: Miriam, Chaffee, Julia Dent, Fannie and Ulysses S. Grant, the fourth. It was in the beautiful country home, Salem, New York, given by him to his daughter, Mrs. U. S. Grant, Jr., that Senator Jerome B. Chaffee died of acute laryngitis.

Senator Chaffee received an academic

education in the Lockport (New York) schools, and moved to Adrian Michigan, in 1844, where he taught school, and was a clerk in a store. For about three years he engaged in the mercantile business at Ligonier, Indiana, and returning to Adrian, was employed in a bank, and for a time was in the service of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad Company. About 1856, he was a banker at St. Joseph, Missouri, and in 1857, was secretary and manager of the Elmwood Town Company, in Kansas. In 1859, he formed a partnership with Eben Smith, who had recently returned from California, and was building a quartz mill in Leavenworth, to take to Colorado. Mr. Chaffee came in February, 1860, and Mr. Smith followed with the mill, in May, that year. They began operations in Lake Gulch, Gilpin county, with the Chaffee & Smith stamp mill. Senator Chaffee then became generally interested in mining, organizing and becoming one of the largest owners in the Bobtail Company. He was interested in the Caribou mine, in Boulder county, and was one of the principal owners of the Little Pittsburg Consolidated Mining Company. He, Eben Smith and others bought the banking interest of Clark, Gruber & Company, and organized the First National Bank of Denver, of which he was president until 1880.

Senator Chaffee was a republican, and a leader in politics. He represented Gilpin county in the legislature in 1861-3, being speaker of the house the latter year. Under an enabling act of congress the people organized a state government in 1865, and Mr. Chaffee and Governor John Evans were elected United States senators. The statehood bills of both 1865-6 and 1867-8, were vetoed by President Johnson, and Chaffee and Evans prevented from taking their seats in the senate. In 1870 he was elected territorial delegate to congress, and re-elected in 1872. After Colorado's admission as a state in 1876, Jerome B. Chaffee and Henry M. Teller were elected United States senators, Mr. Chaffee drawing the short term, which expired March 4, 1879. Although he lost heavily in the Grant-Ward failure in New York, yet Senator Chaffee left a large fortune. He was buried in Adrian, Michigan, beside his wife and three children. He was one of Colorado's greatest leaders, and his name is indelibly written in the history and founding of the state.



NATHANIEL PETER HILL

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HILL, NATHANIEL PETER, United States senator, born in Orange county, New York, February 18, 1832, died in Denver, Colorado, May 22, 1900, was descended from a highly connected Colonial family of New York state. His grandfather, Captain Peter Hill (1751-1795), was captain of a minute company for Hanover precinct, Ulster county, New York, in 1775. He was in command of his company, with two lieutenants and sixty-five men, on duty at Fort Constitution, February 13, 1776, and was at Fort Montgomery, October 6, 1777. Senator Hill's father, of the same name, was an extensive farmer and served as representative in the general assembly of New York, and was county judge for several years.

Senator Hill, the third of seven children, was reared on the old homestead, three miles east of Montgomery, which was first occupied by his grandfather, Captain Peter Hill, in 1779. After his father's death, he later succeeded his brother, James K. Hill, in the management of the farm, at the same time attending Montgomery Academy. He was graduated from Brown university, Providence, Rhode Island, in 1857, and was professor of chemistry there, 1859-1864, but before graduation, having made such progress in his favorite study, that he had been appointed assistant to the professor in chemistry. In July, 1860, he married Miss Alice Hale, born in Providence, Rhode Island, in January, 1840, who died in Denver, July 19, 1908. Her family is of the same heroic New England stock as Nathan Hale, the patriot, who regretted that he had but one life to give his country. Mrs. Hill will always be remembered for her patriotic and philanthropic work in Denver. She is best known as the creator of the kindergarten system in Denver, and for the aid she gave in the building of the home for the Young Women's Christian Association. For twenty years she was the Colorado regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association. Senator and Mrs. Hill have both passed away, but in the social and all those higher spheres of life, that stimulate true manhood and womanhood, their names will be cherished in Colorado. Three children survive them: Crawford Hill (q. v.), Mrs. Franklin Price Knott and Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert.

Senator Hill's high record for proficiency

in chemistry and metallurgy at Brown University, influenced certain capitalists of Providence and Boston to seek his services, and at their request, he came to Colorado in 1864, to investigate the mineral and agricultural resources of the Gilpin grant. Before returning he visited Gilpin county, where he was impressed with the wasteful methods, then used, in the treatment of Colorado ores. Then he conceived the founding of the great reduction and smelting works which were later established in this state, that successfully treated the refractory ores. He again visited Colorado twice in 1865, and then made two trips to Europe, investigating the methods used at Swansea, Freiberg and other places, in the treatment of gold and silver ores. Satisfying himself of the feasibility of smelting the products of the Colorado mines, in a trip to this state in 1866 he returned east, and Boston and Providence capitalists quickly subscribed two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars for the Boston and Colorado Smelting Company, which was organized in 1867. The company began smelting in Black Hawk in January, 1868. The business grew and prospered, the plant enlarged, and in 1873, a branch was established at Alma, Colorado. Products now being received from all parts of the mining west, the capital stock was increased to one million dollars, and the larger establishment built at Argo, in the suburbs of Denver. He became interested in the United Oil Company, which handled the larger part of the oil output at Florence, Colorado. He was president of the Colorado Smelting and Refining Company, the Denargo Land Company, and many enterprises, linked with the development of the west and was the owner of the Denver Republican.

Senator Hill was a republican, and soon became a leader in his party and although a man of wealth, began a fight on monopolies. He was mayor of Black Hawk in 1871; member of territorial council, 1872-3; and was elected United States senator for six years, his term beginning March 4, 1879, when he succeeded Jerome B. Chaffee. In the senate he became prominent as a leader. After his retirement from that body, because of his learning and ability President Harrison, in 1891, appointed Senator Hill one of the three members of the international monetary commission.



GEORGE M. CHILCOTT

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CHILCOTT, GEORGE M., United States Senator for Colorado (1882-1883; Territorial Delegate, 1867-1869, to Congress), was born in Trough Creek Valley, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, January 2, 1828, and died in St. Louis, Missouri, March 6, 1891. He was reared on a farm and attended the country schools. His parents removed to Jefferson county, Iowa, in the spring of 1844, where he worked on a farm for about two years. Later, he taught school and studied medicine, until the spring of 1850. Mr. Chilcott was elected sheriff of Jefferson county, on the whig ticket, in 1853, serving one term. Removing to Burt county, Nebraska, in 1856, he was elected that same year, from Burt and Cummings counties to the lower house of the legislature, as a republican. He started for the "Pike's Peak Country" in 1859, arriving in Denver in May, that year. He then became a prospector during the summer months. In the fall, he was elected from the town of Arapahoe, to the constitutional convention, which met in Denver. Returning to Nebraska, he brought his family to Denver early the following year. A part of 1860, he spent on Cherry creek, where he had an interest in a saw mill, and in October, removed to Pueblo county. One of his early and most trying misfortunes, in the pioneer days, was the theft of his team, wagon, and other property, by a friend whom he had implicitly trusted. Left penniless, he worked for wages on a farm for a time to get a start. In 1861-1862, he engaged in ranching, and in 1863, settled twelve miles east of Pueblo, on a farm of his own. Mr. Chilcott was a member from Pueblo, of the lower house of the Colorado Territorial legislature, in 1861 and 1862, the same being the first and second sessions of that body. In 1863, he was appointed by President Lincoln, register of the United States land office for the district of Colorado, the office first being located in Golden, and later in Denver. After holding this position four years, he was elected a member of congress in 1866, under the state organization, but owing to the veto messages of President Johnson, Colorado was not admitted as a state, and Mr. Chilcott was denied a seat in congress. In 1867, he was elected to congress as a territorial delegate, and served one term, exerting a wide influence in behalf of the good of this region. Through his influence, the postal law, which was excessive on printed matter from the east, was repealed, and he also secured an appropriation for the payment of the militia that had served in recent Indian campaigns.

He was successful in defeating the attempt of the secretary of the treasury, who endeavored to weaken or abolish the Denver mint, and obtained an appropriation therefor, despite the heavy opposition against him. Through his skillful management, land offices were established in the mining camps, and an appropriation made for the survey of Colorado by Professor F. V. Hayden, whose published reports on the Rocky Mountain region are of great historical and scientific value. He was especially active in promoting the passage of bills that assisted in the completion of the Denver Pacific and Kansas Pacific railroads. Much needed surveys were also possible through his influence in obtaining appropriations for that purpose. From 1872 until 1876, he was a member of the territorial council (senate) and was president of that body during his first term. Mr. Chilcott was a member of the lower house from Pueblo, in 1878, and during the session of 1878-1879, he was a prominent candidate for United States Senator, at the time of the election of N. P. Hill. In 1882, when Senator Henry M. Teller resigned from the senate to become secretary of the interior in President Arthur's cabinet, Governor Pitkin appointed Mr. Chilcott to fill the vacancy, until the meeting of the legislature in 1883. When that body was convened, Lieutenant Governor Horace A. W. Tabor was elected to fill the remainder of the unexpired term of Senator Teller, and Judge Thomas M. Bowen was then elected for the full term of six years to succeed Senator Tabor.

In 1884, Senator Chilcott was elected state senator from Pueblo county for a term of four years, serving in the sessions of 1885 and 1887. During his long and honorable public service in Colorado, he was a staunch republican. He was one of the eminent men of Colorado's early history. He accumulated considerable property, and was also interested in Pueblo real estate. He erected the old Fifth Avenue hotel, the first good hotel in Pueblo, also built the Chilcott block, and made other investments. It was through his influence, that the state insane asylum was established in that city.

During the last few years of his life he was much crippled by rheumatism, and it was while visiting St. Louis for the treatment of this ailment that he passed away.

Senator Chilcott married, March 21, 1850, Miss Jennie Cox, and to them were born three sons and one daughter.



HORACE AUSTIN WARNER TABOR

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TABOR, HORACE AUSTIN WARNER, United States senator from Colorado (February 1, 1883, until March 3, 1883; lieutenant governor, Colorado, 1879-1883) mining, born at Holland, Orleans county, Vermont, November 26, 1830, died in Denver,

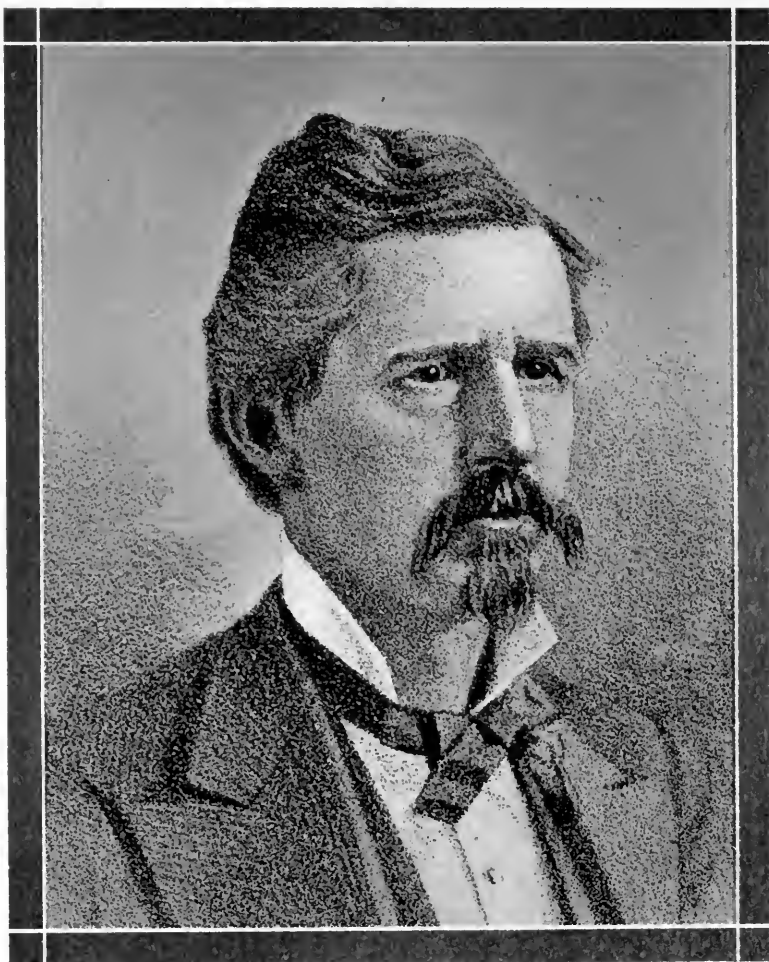
Colorado, April 10, 1899, was the son of Cornelius D. and Sarah (Terrin) Tabor, and was descended from prominent colonial ancestry. He came from a family of soldiers. After receiving a common school education, he learned the stone cutter's trade, which he

followed until twenty-five years of age, a part of the time residing in Massachusetts. Removing to Kansas in 1855, he engaged in farming, and became a prominent leader in the free soil party, and was active in politics during the border ruffian troubles. He was elected a member of the lower house of the Kansas legislature in 1856, which was dispersed by Colonel Sumner, under direction of President Pierce. Remaining in Kansas until 1859, he crossed the plains to Colorado in that year, attracted by the rich discoveries of gold that had been made in this region. He earned his first wages as a gold miner in the vicinity of the present site of Idaho Springs, and spent the winter of 1859-1860 in Auraria (now West Denver). In the spring of 1860, he went to Independence Gulch, and after unsatisfactory results in prospecting at the mouth of Cache creek, he followed the rush to California gulch, where rich gold placers had been discovered in the vicinity of what about twenty years later, became the great carbonate silver mining camp of Leadville. Here he remained, engaged in mining and merchandizing, the first year making from \$5,000 to \$8,000, and the second, about \$15,000. His first mining in California Gulch was near the Discovery. In 1865, he removed to Buckskin Joe, a booming mining camp in Park county, where he opened a miner's supply store, and also served as postmaster. Returning to California Gulch in 1868, he opened a little later a store in Oro City and was also postmaster, but removed to New Oro, when the old town, which had at one time boasted of a population of about eight thousand, became almost deserted. In the fall of 1877, he returned to what is now Leadville, continuing in business as a merchant; and also engaged in mining. Through a grubstake to August Risehe and George T. Hook, the Little Pittsburgh was discovered at Leadville, in May, and during the first half of July, the mine was yielding eight thousand dollars a week. This property was combined with others, and Tabor sold his interest for one million dollars. He then made other investments, purchasing eight hundred and ninety shares, being nearly half the share of the First National Bank, Denver. He bought the Matchless mine in Leadville, and other valuable properties in that camp, extending his operations into the San Juan and other parts of the state, and also into Arizona, New Mexico, and old Mexico. He also made large mining investments with Marshall Field of Chicago. For a time, the Matchless yielded him two thousand dollars a day, which with other incomes, made

him one of the leading millionaires of the west. He was public spirited in his investments. The Tabor opera house at Leadville was erected by him at a cost of seventy-eighty thousand dollars. He was one of the chief promoters of the water works system for Leadville, and was one of the incorporators of the Leadville Gas Company, and was liberal in his gifts to the fire department, the Tabor hose company being named in his honor. He was mayor of Leadville in 1878-79, and lieutenant governor of Colorado, 1879-1883. Later, making his residence in Denver, he made heavy real estate investments in the latter city, being the first to erect the more costly buildings. At the corner of Sixteenth and Larimer streets, on the site of the old Broadwell house, he erected the handsome Tabor block. On the corner of Sixteenth and Curtis streets, Denver, he built the costly Tabor opera house, which at the time, was one of the handsomest in the entire country. He owned other valuable real estate investments in Denver, including the old family residence of Henry C. Brown, and La Veta place and on the site of the latter now stands the Denver public library. At one time he owned the corner of Sixteenth and Arapahoe, where was later erected the present postoffice.

When Senator Henry M. Teller became a member of President Arthur's cabinet in 1882, Senator George M. Chilcott was appointed by Governor Pitkin to fill the vacancy, but when the legislature was convened, Tabor was elected to fill the remainder of the term from February 1, 1883, to March 3, 1883.

Senator Tabor also made heavy investments in Honduras, obtaining a great of every alternate section of land for four hundred miles on the Patook river, which included extensive groves of mahogany and other valuable woods, plantations of tropical fruits and tracts with deposits of gold, silver and coal, and also one hundred and fifty square miles of mineral lands in the interior of Honduras. He also was interested in vast tracts of land in southern Colorado and in Texas. At one time, Senator Tabor was estimated to be worth ten million dollars. Some unfortunate investments, together with the panic of 1893, swept away his fortune. Senator Tabor married twice. In 1898, he was appointed postmaster at Denver, and was hopeful of retrieving his lost fortune, but passed away, April 10, 1899, before he could pull together his many and scattered interests, and died a poor man.



THOMAS M. BOWEN

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BOWEN, THOMAS M., United States Senator from Colorado (1883-1889) Brevet Brigadier General, United States Volunteers in the Civil War; Justice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, 1867-1871; Governor of Idaho Territory, 1871), was born near the present site of Burlington, Iowa, October 26, 1835, and died in 1906. He was educated in the public schools, and received his academic education at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. At the age of eighteen, he was admitted to the bar. Removing to Wayne county, that state, he was elected to the lower branch of the legislature in 1856. In 1858, he located in Kansas.

On the outbreak of the civil war, he became captain of a company in the First Nebraska Volunteers. He recruited and became colonel of the Thirteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry. The rank of brevet brigadier general was conferred upon him, and during the last two years of the war he commanded a brigade, first in the army of the frontier, and then in the Seventh Army Corps. His army service extended from June, 1861, to July, 1865, in which he made a brave and gallant record. In 1864, he was a delegate from Kansas to the national republican convention. After the war, he located in Arkansas, and was a member and president of the constitutional conventions of 1866 and 1868 in that state, under the reconstruction acts of Congress. He was one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Arkansas from 1867 to 1871. In the latter year, he was appointed governor of the Territory of Idaho, but soon resigned and returned to Arkansas. He entered the contest for elec-

tion to the United States Senate, but was defeated by Senator S. W. Dorsey.

In 1875, Judge Bowen removed to Colorado, locating at Del Norte, and for four years was on the district bench. He then engaged in mining in the Summit district, developing rich and valuable gold properties. At the time of Senator Henry M. Teller's resignation, when he entered the cabinet as secretary of the interior, Judge Bowen was a leading candidate for the appointment to fill the vacancy. After the selection of Senator Chilcott by Governor Pitkin, Judge Bowen became a candidate for the long term, being disappointed in not receiving the appointment. In the fall of 1882, he was elected a member of the house of the Colorado legislature, and was a member of that body when the senatorial fight was on. It was a long and spirited contest, finally resulting in the election of Judge Bowen to serve the full term of six years from 1883 until 1889, to succeed Senator Horace A. W. Tabor, who had been elected to fill the unexpired term of Senator Teller.

Senator Bowen, on retiring from the senate, engaged in mining, and looking after his business interests, and during the later years of his life he and his family made their residence in Pueblo. He was for many years an historical figure in the west, having been prominent in the political history of Iowa, Kansas, Arkansas, Idaho, and Colorado, together with his military record of four years in the army during the civil war. He was a republican during his entire political career.



EDWARD OLIVER WOLCOTT

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WOLCOTT, EDWARD OLIVER, United States Senator, born, Longmeadow, Massachusetts, March 26, 1848, died at the Riviera, March 1, 1905, was the son of Samuel (D. D.) and Harriet Amanda (Pope) Wolcott, who were married in 1843. He is descended from Henry Wolcott, the original settler, from Tolland in Somersetshire, where the family had lived for generations, who sailed from Plymouth, England, March 20, 1630, and was one of the company that settled at Dorehester, Massachusetts, but in 1636, removed to Connecticut. The Wolcott family, distinguished in American history from the Colonial days to the present, numbers among its members one signer of the Declaration of Independence, a member of Washington's cabinet, three governors of Connecticut, a governor of Massachusetts, contemporaneous with Edward O. Wolcott, the only one of that name, who occupied a seat in the United States Senate; and to this list may well be added Henry Roger Wolcott (brother of the Senator) who as president pro tem. of the state senate, has served as acting governor of Colorado; and Miss Anna Louise Wolcott (his sister), who in the Colorado campaign of 1910, was elected regent of the State University.

While through intermarriage, Senator Wolcott traced his lineage to two of the sons and one of the daughters of the founder of the American family, the direct male line was through Simon, son of Henry Wolcott, as was that of the three Wolcotts who were governors of Connecticut and also the later Governor Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts. The shield of the Wolcott coat-of-arms includes three chess-rooks, the use of which was authorized by Henry V. to one of his ancestors, who checkmated the king in a game of chess.

The Senator's ancestor, Samuel Wolcott, served in the Revolution. He was the father of Elibu Wolcott (the Senator's grandfather). The Reverend Samuel Wolcott, the father, was born in South Windsor, July 2, 1813, and died at Longmeadow in February, 1886. A graduate of Yale in 1833, and of Andover Theological Seminary in 1837, he served as missionary in Syria, and returning to the United States, filled prominent Congregational pastorates, wrote many hymns, including the general favorite: "Christ for the World We Sing."

Edward O. Wolcott, the son, in 1864, when but sixteen, enlisted in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio Volunteers, as a private, and served in the defenses of Washington. He entered Yale in 1866, did not graduate, but was graduated from the Harvard law school in 1871, and about September 20, that year, came to Black Hawk, Colorado, where he taught school for eight weeks, and then entered upon the practice of the law, going to Georgetown, Christmas week, 1871, where he resided until he removed to Denver in 1879. He occasionally also engaged in writing newspaper articles. He was elected district attorney in 1876, and state senator in 1878; United States senator, succeeding Thomas M. Bowen, March 4, 1889; re-elected United States senator in January, 1895, to succeed himself, thus serving twelve years in that body. Republican defeat, brought about by party defection, revolt by the silver-republicans, and other political complications in the west, prevented his election to the senate for a third term. It was a battle royal, and nerved by the great odds against him, Wolcott was never more magnificent in his oratory than in that campaign, when bearing aloft the banner of his party and leading almost a forlorn hope, he and what is commonly known as the "Old Republican Guard" went to their defeat.

Although the Senator achieved a national reputation, which he well sustained as a great orator, he was a modest and diffident speaker in his earlier career in Colorado. His term as state senator further developed his forensic powers. Becoming attorney and counselor for the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad and other large corporations, and being retained in remunerative mining litigation, there came wealth and a broader field of work. The fluent speaker became the brilliant orator, and, when he entered the senate, he was fully equipped for that leadership which became his own. In 1901, President McKinley appointed him a delegate to negotiate for international bi-metalism.

He was a Wolcott of the Wolcotts, and the family motto from Horace, typified the story of his life:

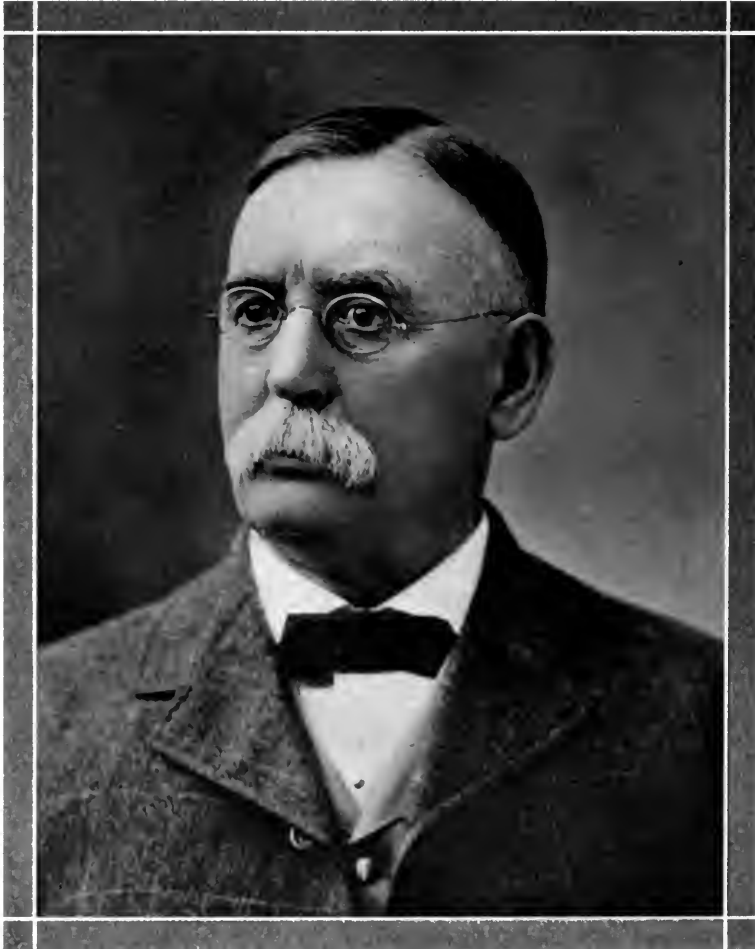
"Nullius addietus jurare in verba magistris."
"Accustomed to swear by the words of no master."

THOMAS MACDONALD PATTERSON.

PATTERSON, THOMAS MACDONALD, United States Senator (1901-1907), lawyer and journalist, born November 4, 1839, in County Carlow, Ireland, was the son of James and Margaret (Mountjoy) Patterson. His family was prominent in the North of Ireland, where his grandfather, James Patterson, a man of affairs, and a large stock dealer, reared a family of five children. One

was killed at the battle of Trafalgar. The family, consisting of his father, mother, sister Kate, brother James, and the Senator, came to the United States in 1849.

Senator Patterson attended the public schools at Astoria, Long Island, until fourteen years of age, when he became a clerk in the department store of Blackwell & Curtis of Astoria. His father removed to Craw-



THOMAS MACDONALD PATTERSON

of his sons, James, a merchant and jeweler, first at Cavan, Ireland, and later in Liverpool, married Margaret, daughter of Alexander and Margaret Mountjoy, and through the maternal line, the subject of this sketch is of French-Huguenot extraction. Senator Patterson's middle name, MacDonald, is for that of a nephew of his grandmother, who was a midshipman in the English navy, and

fordsville, Indiana, in 1853, where young Patterson learned the printer's trade, working for three years on the Crawfordsville "Review." From 1857 until 1861, he assisted his father in the jewelry business, but in the latter year, he enlisted with his brother James, who was killed in the battle of Winchester, in the Eleventh Indiana Infantry. In 1862-1863, he was a student at

Asbury (now Du Pauw University), and in 1863 entered Wabash College, taking the junior year. The degree of A. M. was afterward conferred on him by Du Pauw University. On leaving Wabash College, he began the study of law with M. D. White at Crawfordsville, and after his admission to the bar, in 1867, becoming a partner of Judge J. R. Cowan, with whom he continued the practice until he removed to Denver, in December, 1872. He had already become prominent as a lawyer in Indiana, and at once entered upon a successful and lucrative practice of the law in this city, in which he became associated with Charles S. Thomas. In 1873, he was elected city attorney, and was re-elected in 1874, and became one of the leaders of the democratic party, and prominent in its councils. Senator Patterson is a born leader, and early in his career developed a genius for the control of men and events. He is an orator, and although gifted as a public speaker, yet hardly more brilliant as such, than as a writer. Fearless in the advocacy of what he believes to be right, after having reached a determination as to what course of action he should follow, he became eminent not only as a party leader, and lawyer, but an historic figure, first in this state and the west, and then exerted an influence national in its scope and magnitude. In 1874, he was elected territorial delegate to congress, the first democrat chosen to that position in Colorado, although he had been a resident hardly more than two years. He labored energetically with both democrats and republicans, and it was largely through his efforts that Colorado was a little later admitted as a state. Senator Patterson was nominated for both the short term of the forty-fourth and the full term of the forty-fifth congresses, in both of which he served, retiring in 1878 when he resumed the practice of the law. The impetus given the mining industry by the discoveries at Leadville, Aspen, and other mining towns, was productive of extensive litigation, in which he was prominent in leading suits, and thereby built up a lucrative practice. In 1888, he was defeated for governor. Senator Patterson was a delegate to the national democratic conventions of 1876, 1880, 1888, and 1892, and member of the national democratic committee, 1874-1880. He was a member of the committee on resolutions in the national democratic convention of 1892, and brought in a minority report in which no other joined, favoring a declaration for the free coinage of silver. It was voted down by a large majority, but was adopted by the

convention of 1896. He was a delegate to the national populist conventions of 1896 and 1900 (permanent chairman). In 1892, he repudiated the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, and was instrumental in carrying Colorado for Mr. Weaver. He was elected presidential elector in 1896, and 1900. In 1890, Senator Patterson became the proprietor of the Rocky Mountain News, and later of the Denver Times, the News representing the morning and the Times the evening editions of these publications. Later, he disposed of his interest in the Times, but is still the owner and editor of the News. His editorial work represents his versatility and ability as a writer, that is only equalled by his genius as an orator, in the advocacy of the rights of the masses against corporate greed and aggrandizement. His speeches in the national conventions of the democratic and populist parties, and during his campaign tours through many states, when advocating the election of Mr. Bryan, were brilliant philippics in behalf of the people against the enslavement of the money power.

In 1901, he received the united support of the democrats, populists, and silver republicans for United States Senator, all the votes of the legislature, except nine, being cast for him. During his term of six years in that body at Washington, he rendered Colorado most valuable services, and made a record of battles faithfully and earnestly fought in behalf of the people, and was always known as the champion of their rights and liberties. It is but natural, that a man of Senator Patterson's decided views and opinions on all public questions, and his strenuous manner of advocating and maintaining them, should invite hostile, and not always gentle criticism, but nothing swerves him from his duty as he sees and understands it.

Senator Patterson married at Watertown, New York, in 1863, Miss Catharine A. C., daughter of Dr. Samuel H. Grafton, a grandniece of Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Christian Church. Mrs. Patterson passed away, July 16, 1902, and is remembered for her many charitable acts, kind deeds, and high social standing, and work in the church. The loss of a beloved wife, son, and daughter, cast a gloom over the threshold, amid the successes that crowned his brilliant career. A surviving daughter is the wife of R. C. Campbell, formerly of Wheeling, West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have the following children: Thomas Patterson Campbell, Richard C. Campbell, Jr., and Katharine Grafton Campbell.



SIMON GUGGENHEIM

SIMON GUGGENHEIM:

GUGGENHEIM, SIMON, United States Senator, born December 30, 1867, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He received his education in the public schools of that city; after the completion of his school term he spent about two years traveling in Europe, in order to make a study of foreign languages.

Simon Guggenheim is one of seven sons of Meyer Guggenheim, who came to America from Switzerland in 1848. In 1888 the Philadelphia Smelting and Refining Company was organized at Pueblo, Colorado, and the subject of this sketch having been trained along practical business lines, co-operated with his brothers in the management of that company, for which purpose he located at Pueblo in the year mentioned, at the age of twenty-one. Since that time Simon Guggenheim has made Colorado his permanent place of residence, moving to Denver from Pueblo in 1892, where he has ever since resided.

The silver republican party of Colorado nominated Simon Guggenheim for lieutenant governor in 1896, but he was under the age required by the state constitution for the occupant of that office, and he withdrew from the ticket, which was elected. In 1898 he was nominated by the same party for the position of governor, and was indorsed by the convention of the peoples party, but he declined the nomination. In 1904, however, the republican party bestowed upon Mr. Guggenheim the high honor of presidential elector, and he was one of the five who cast the vote of the State of Colorado for Theodore Roosevelt. In 1907 he was elected to the United States senate as a republican to

succeed Thomas M. Patterson, democrat, for the full term of six years, and took his seat March 4, 1907. At the time of his election to this office Mr. Guggenheim resigned all the positions he held with the various companies with which he was identified, and disassociated himself entirely from business, with the expressed intention of devoting his entire time to the duties of his office as United States senator, which intention he has systematically carried out.

Due to his thorough familiarity with the needs of the west, Senator Guggenheim has been able to accomplish much good for the state of Colorado, and by his untiring efforts and indefatigable energy has been instrumental in securing the passage of considerable beneficial legislation for that state. At this time Senator Guggenheim is a member of the following committees in the United States senate: Philippines (chairman), agriculture and forestry, census, conservation of national resources, military affairs, mines and mining, postoffices and post roads, public lands. His term of office will expire March 3, 1913.

Mr. Guggenheim's interest in the development of Colorado, and his many philanthropic acts, have made him a host of friends and rendered him very popular in his adopted state. Among the many and most notable of his gifts to the state may be mentioned the Simon Guggenheim buildings at the State School of Mines, Golden; University of Colorado, Boulder; State Agricultural College, Fort Collins; State Normal School, Greeley.

Simon Guggenheim was married November 24, 1898, to Miss Olga Hirsh, and they have two sons.

CHARLES JAMES HUGHES, JR.

HUGHES, CHARLES JAMES JR., United States Senator, born February 16, 1853, in Kingston, Caldwell county, Missouri, died January 11, 1911, in Denver, Colorado, was the son of Charles James (lawyer) and Serena C. (Pollard) Hughes. His ancestors were Kentuckians and Virginians. He received the degree of A. B. from Rich-

mond, Missouri, removing to Denver in February, 1879, which became his permanent residence. He formed a partnership with General Bela M. Hughes, a relative, and they continued in the practice of the law until General Hughes retired.

Although engaged in the general prac-



CHARLES JAMES HUGHES, JR

mond (Missouri) college in 1871, and during 1872-73, was a law student at the University of Missouri, which later honored him with the degree of L.L. D., which was also conferred upon him by the University of Denver. He taught school for a time, and then was appointed professor of mathematics, a position which he held until 1877, in Richmond college. He then entered upon the

tice, Mr. Hughes made a specialty of mining and corporation law. He rose rapidly in his profession, and soon became identified with some of the most difficult and extensive litigation known in the west. He was most thorough in the preparation of all his cases. He was always the student, and sought the essence of things, delving into the principles that underlay the great points that were in-

volved. He had no superior as a mining lawyer, and is generally conceded to have been the greatest in this line of litigation. Mr. Hughes was an attorney in the celebrated Durant, Emma, and Aspen mining suits. At this time was raised the paramount issue in mining law, over the apex and side-line questions. Mr. Hughes finding that many of the points then coming up for adjudication had not been settled by any prior litigation, and that no precedents had been established for the guidance of courts and attorneys, began an exhaustive research into mining laws and mining history. He espoused the apex theory, which held that the mine owner had the right to follow the mineral vein wherever it dipped, even if beyond the side lines, as surveyed on the surface. In his arguments on the points raised in these great cases, the mass of facts and data he had collected and arranged were presented with such mastery of logic and eloquence, both in the Colorado courts and in the supreme court of the United States, that the latter court, in rendering its decisions, followed in the main the outline he had set forth. Mr. Hughes was employed in the Smuggler-Molly Gibson litigation, and was the attorney for the Ibex Mining Company (Little Johnny) in its suits, and others involving the title to many of the most valuable mining properties in the west. The rewards for his services in these big mining suits were large, and thus Mr. Hughes laid the foundation for the fortune that he accumulated. He became the general counsel for the First National Bank, the Denver Tramway Company, the Denver Union Water Company, the Denver, Northwestern and Pacific Railway Company, and through these and others, represented the interests of millions of dollars of invested capital.

He was a democrat, and always loyally championed the interests of his party. In 1888, he was defeated for presidential elector in Colorado, but was elected as such in 1900, but was defeated for that position again in 1904. He always took a deep interest in the conventions of his party, and was prominent in its councils. Mr. Hughes was a delegate to the national democratic conventions of 1904 and 1908. Twice he refused the nomination of his party for governor of Colorado, but was always a willing and eloquent speaker for the democratic party in their state and national campaigns.

From 1889 until his death he was a member of the state board of capitol managers, which erected the handsome and costly capitol building. Since 1892, he was also pro-

fessor of mining law in the law department of the University of Denver. During 1903-1906, he delivered lectures on mining and irrigation law before the Harvard Law School. His lecture on the evolution of mining laws was one of the most profound, and by some considered the ablest, of this series of addresses.

Mr. Hughes was the unanimous choice of the democratic state convention that assembled in Pueblo in September, 1908, for the position of United States senator to succeed the Honorable Henry M. Teller. On January 20, 1909, he was elected United States senator for the full term of six years. Senator Hughes then withdrew from his law practice during that period, thus losing retainer fees in the sum of nine hundred thousand dollars, that he might give his full time and attention to the interests of the people of Colorado. He soon became established as a strong debater in that august body, and was recognized as one of the ablest and readiest speakers in the senate. His speech in the senate on conservation is regarded by some as the most powerful that he delivered in that body. But few senators were present, yet as he progressed and began to marshal facts and data as to the injury done the western states and then, in his masterly method, discussed the basic principles, the members soon returned to their seats. Before he had completed his speech of four hours, the senate floor was crowded, many members of the house honoring him by their presence. His speeches on the interstate commerce bill, the tariff, income tax, excise tax and other important measures, were masterly, eloquent and patriotic. His untimely death was a loss that Colorado deeply mourned, for Charles J. Hughes Jr. was one of her ablest and noblest sons.

Senator Hughes was a member of the American Bar Association, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the State Historical and Natural History Society of Colorado, and the Colorado Southern Society (president); also the following clubs: Denver, University, Denver Country, Denver Athletic, Democratic (Denver), El Paso Ropolitan and Columbia Golf and Chevy Chase (Washington).

Senator Hughes married, September 1, 1874, at Richmond, Missouri, Miss Lucy S. Menefee, daughter of Lafayette S. Menefee, of a prominent southern family. To them were born the following children, now living: Gerald, Berrien and Lafayette Hughes, and a daughter, Mrs. W. W. Woodruff, Jr.



JOSEPH CHURCH HELM

JOSEPH CHURCH HELM.

HELM, JOSEPH CHURCH, jurist, born June 30, 1848, in Chicago, was the son of Ruggles and Sarah (Bass) Helm. His grandfather was Woodhull, son of Henry Helme, the first American ancestor, who settled in Rhode Island. Through the maternal line, he is descended from the Ruggles family. Judge Helm's ancestors on both sides assisted in the war for independence in the days of the Revolution.

He spent his boyhood in Canada and Iowa, and at the age of 13 enrolled in the civil war for four years, his earlier services being that of a drummer boy. In 1861, he enlisted in the 13th U. S. Infantry, and served through the war in that regiment and the 6th Infantry, First Army Corps; also known as Hancock's Corps, General Hancock being its commander; Armies of the Tennessee and the Potomac. He participated in some of the hardest fought battles of the war, including Chichasaw Bayou, Champion Hills, Jackson, Vicksburg, Colliersville, and others. He was also a prisoner on Belle Isle.

After the war, he entered the University of Iowa and was in charge of the public schools of Van Buren and Little Rock, Ark. in 1870-3. Returning to the law department of the University of Iowa, he was there graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1874; honorary LL. D. 1890. He was admitted to the bar in 1875, and began the practice of law in Colorado Springs, where he became associated with Judge E. A. Colburn. He was a member of the House, 1877, and the Senate, 1879, of the General Assembly of Colorado, from El Paso county. In 1880 Judge Helm was elected to the District bench, and two years later, a member of the Colorado Supreme Court, to which he was

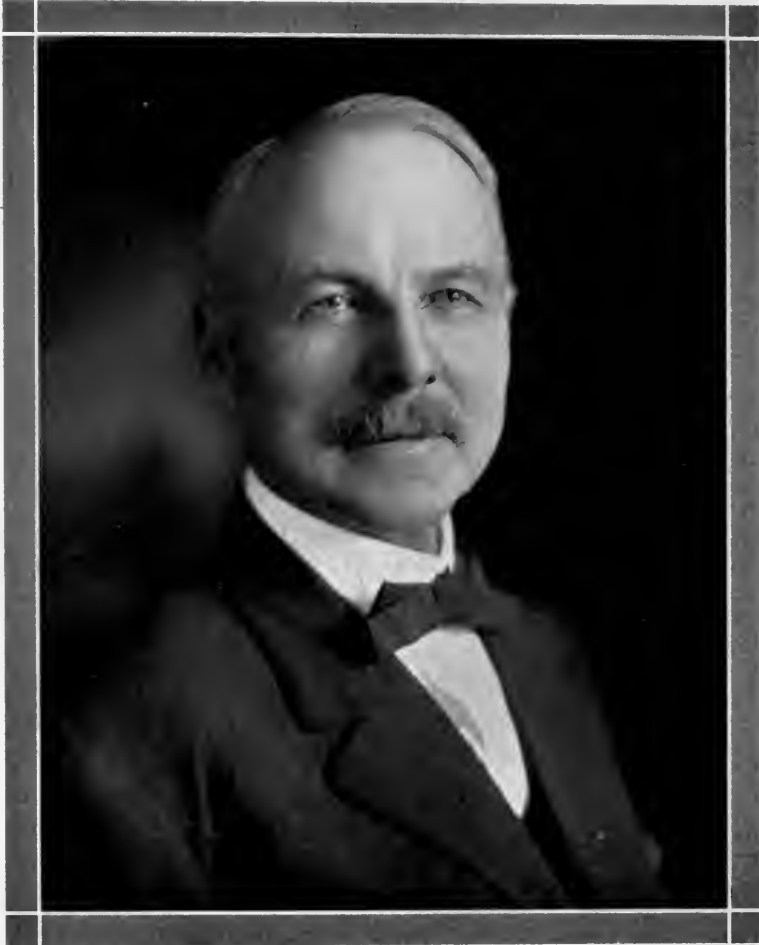
re-elected in 1891, and was chief Justice, 1889-1892.

Judge Helm resigned from the Supreme Court in 1892, and ran for governor on the republican ticket. It was just at this time that the Populist movement was in the ascendancy, and Judge Helm, who had always carried the state on the republican ticket in normal political conditions, was defeated for governor by Davis H. Waite. Returning to the practice of the law, he continued in the same, except when temporarily appointed to fill a vacancy on the Supreme Bench, 1907-9.

Judge Helm has been tendered the position of Commissioner of the U. S. General Land Office and U. S. Assistant Attorney General, but declined the same; he has also been highly endorsed for other important federal appointments, among them Secretary of the Interior and on the U. S. Circuit Bench; but Colorado has been so much out of touch with the national administration in political affairs that it has been difficult for any of her favored sons, to receive the consideration that otherwise would have been accorded them.

Judge Helm has made the record of a gallant soldier, and an able jurist, and in resuming the practice of the law, has become attorney and counselor in some of the most important litigation and for some of the most important corporations in the state and the west.

In Sept., 1881, he married Miss Marcia, daughter of George H. Stewart, of Colorado Springs, descended from a distinguished family. Judge Helm is a member of the Denver Club, Denver Athletic Club, A. Lincoln Post, G. A. R. and is a Master Mason.



CHARLES DENISON HAYT

CHARLES DENISON HAYT.

HAYT, CHARLES DENISON, jurist, born in Poughkeepsie, New York, May 20, 1850, was the son of Henry Delevan and Jane (Berry) Hayt. He is descended from a colonial and patriotic ancestry. His grandfather, Samuel Hayt, married Sarah Delevan, daughter of Timothy Delevan, who married a Miss Close. Timothy Delevan, his great-grandfather, born in North Salem, N. Y., May 27, 1738, died in Patterson, New York, January 19, 1803, was one of the patriots of the American Revolution. He was Ensign, Seventh Regiment, Fredericksburg precinct, elected March 11, 1776; was elected May 28, 1778, second lieutenant in the company commanded by Captain David Waterbury, in the Seventh Dutchess County Regiment, New York Militia, Colonel Henry Ludington; was reported as first lieutenant, July, 1779, in same company and regiment. The whole Hayt family was in the war, ten of the eleven brothers being in the revolution, and the other brother was later killed in an Indian war.

Judge Hayt's father engaged both in freighting on the Hudson River and in farming. The son, Charles D. Hayt, who later became Chief Justice of the Colorado Supreme Court, was educated in the State Street High School, at Albany, which he attended in 1864, and then became a student in Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts, in 1867. He studied law in Poughkeepsie. In 1871, he came to Colorado, on an investigating trip, and then went east, but returned to Colorado, locating in Walsenburg in 1874. He was elected County Judge of Huerfano county, in October, 1874, and held that office until 1877. Judge Hayt was postmaster at Alamosa, 1878-1881. He was appointed district attorney of the Sixth District, Colorado, 1881, and in the fall of that year was elected to the same office, which he held until January 1, 1883. This district then included twelve counties in the southern part of the state, and during his term he conducted a vigorous and successful prosecution of all violators of the law. In November, 1882, he was elected judge of the Sixth Judicial District, Colorado, and entered upon the duties of that office in Jan-

uary, 1883, which he held until January, 1889. The ability that Judge Hayt had shown as county judge of Huerfano county, district attorney and judge of the Sixth District had made his name and splendid record so well known, that he was nominated for the supreme court by the republican state convention, for a term of nine years, and was elected to that office in November, 1888. He was chief justice of Colorado for six years, including the administration of Gov. Waite. Although Bryan had carried the state for the presidency, in 1896, by a majority of 135,000, yet the year following Judge Hayt, on the republican ticket, was only defeated for the Supreme Bench by a majority of 3,500 against him. On January 11, 1898, he retired from the supreme court, and has since been engaged in the practice of the law, and is now the senior member of the legal firm of Hayt, Dawson & Wright. He has not been a candidate for any office since his name was prominently mentioned as the successor of Judge Hallett, on the retirement of the latter from the United States District Bench in Colorado.

Judge Hayt is a member of the Denver Club and the Traffic Club, Denver; the Elks and Masons, and the Sons of the Revolution.

He married Miss Julia A. Palmer, at La Veta, Colorado, October 3, 1878. She was the daughter of Andrew Jackson Palmer of Georgia, who was in the Mexican War under General Scott from the beginning to the end. Her mother was Ella Peterson Palmer. Mrs. Hayt's great-grandfather, Jesse Palmer, enlisted in the army of the American Revolution from the State of North Carolina, and drew a pension during the latter years of his life for the services rendered in aid of the colonies. Mrs. Hayt was well known as a singer and a leader in church and social circles when residing in the southern part of the state, a position she still holds since Judge Hayt has made Denver his permanent home.

They have two children, Miss Ella Palmer Hayt, prominent in Denver musical circles, and Charles D. Hayt, Jr., who is engaged in the practice of the law in Alamosa, this state.



MOSES HALLETT

MOSES HALLETT.

HALLETT, MOSES, jurist, born in Galena, Jo Daviess county, Illinois, July 16, 1834, was the son of Moses and Eunice (Crowell) Hallett. Judge Hallett's grandfather, and his ancestors in the paternal line, were sailors, except his father, who, a native of Massachusetts moved to Missouri in 1820, and engaged in farming. In 1826 he removed to Jo Daviess county, Illinois; he died in 1859. In his paternal line, Judge Hallett was of English descent. His mother, a native of Massachusetts died at the old family home in Illinois in 1864. His father, a member of the Illinois state militia, was in the Black Hawk war in 1832.

Judge Hallett attended the public schools of his native town and received his academic education in Rock River Seminary, and later as a student in Beloit College (Wisconsin). At the age of 21 (1855), he entered the law office of E. S. Williams, Chicago, and early in 1858 was admitted to the bar and immediately began the practice of the law in that city. Coming to Colorado in 1860, he engaged in mining in Gilpin and Clear Creek counties. Preferring his profession to that of mining, he removed to Denver, and resumed the practice of the law. He formed a partnership with H. P. Bennet, which they continued under the firm name of Bennet & Hallett until Mr. Bennet went to Congress in 1863. Judge Hallett was appointed Chief Justice of the Territory of Colorado, April 10, 1866, pursuant to popular demand and a joint memorial of the legislature passed in February, 1866. Colorado wanted one of its own citizens appointed to this position, and so rapidly had he won the confidence and esteem of the people, during a residence of six years, that President Johnson, on receiving the memorial that had been signed by the governor, gave him the appointment. Thus Judge Hallett began his long, honorable and distinguished career as a jurist in the territorial period which he continued many years after Colorado had become a state. Although known best as the jurist, yet he rendered valuable services in the early days as a member of the Territorial Council (Senate) in 1863-65.

In 1870 Judge Hallett was reappointed by President Grant to the Territorial Supreme Court, and again in 1874, serving until Colorado became a state. In 1877, President Grant appointed Judge Hallett to the U. S. District Court for Colorado, which position he filled with dignity, distinction and honor until he retired from the bench, May 1, 1906. During his term in the U. S. Court, many intricate and new questions, especially relating to mining laws and their interpretation, came up for adjudication. Leadville,

Aspen, Creede, Cripple Creek, in the character of their veins and deposits, with new features of metalliferous mining, presented intricate problems for both the bench and the bar, and precedents had to be set along new lines of interpretation, to meet the conditions peculiar to the geological formation in these new mining camps. Probably no western jurist has exerted a greater influence in mining jurisprudence than Judge Hallett. During his term on the U. S. District bench, the Denver & Rio Grande, and the Colorado & Southern came directly under his supervision in the appointment of receivers, and matters were further complicated by labor troubles and strikes that followed in connection therewith. With firmness and tact and judicial acumen, he handled these difficult problems. Out of labor difficulties he brought peace and quiet, and from a chaotic financial condition, the railroads were established on a paying basis.

Judge Hallett is a member of the University Club, and the Masonic fraternity. Since 1892, he has been professor of American Constitutional Law and Federal Jurisprudence in the University of Colorado, which institution conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. in 1893.

Judge Hallett married Feb. 9, 1882, Miss Katherine Felt, daughter of Lucius F. Felt, a merchant of Galena, Ill. For many years she was connected with the social and church life and work in this city and state. She was educated in New York City, and was of that splendid type that exalted womanhood in Colorado. Her most active work was performed in connection with the Episcopalian Church, of which she was a devoted member, and St. Luke's Hospital, this city. Mrs. Hallett passed away Sept. 19, 1902, and, in honor of her memory, Judge Hallett erected the Katherine Hallett Home for Nurses at St. Luke's Hospital.

Judge and Mrs. Hallett have one son living, Lucius, who married June 14th, 1909, Miss Genevieve, a graduate of Wellesley, and daughter of Dr. Oscar J. Pfeiffer of Denver.

During a later period, in addition to attending to his large private interests, Judge Hallett has been for several years executor and trustee of the estate of George W. Clayton, who left a large fortune for the establishment of the George W. Clayton College for orphan boys. After carefully and successfully handling this large property, Judge Hallett has turned it over to the city to carry out the wishes of the donor, and the buildings are now nearly completed.



JOSEPH ADDISON THATCHER

JOSEPH ADDISON THATCHER.

THATCHER, JOSEPH ADDISON, banker and capitalist, was born at Shelbyville, Kentucky, July 31, 1838. His grandfather, John P. Thatcher, came to this country from England in the early part of the eighteenth century, settling in Virginia. His father was John Pemberton Thatcher, born in 1789 and died in 1853. His mother was the daughter of W. H. and Patsy Hickman, an old Cavalier family, prominent in Colonial days of the Old Dominion state.

Early in the nineteenth century, John Pemberton Thatcher, then a young man, crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains and, like hundreds of other young Virginians took up a residence in the Blue Grass state. When the second war with England was declared, he organized a company of volunteers, serving as captain in the war of 1812.

Joseph Addison Thatcher was given a good common school education, and in 1853, the year of his father's death, he went to Independence, Missouri, where he secured employment in the dry goods store of an uncle. He remained in Missouri for about seven years, working at Independence.

In the spring of 1860, Thatcher, who had inherited the pioneer spirit and the restless desire to advance his condition, brought a trainload of provisions and mining supplies across the plains and located at Central City. The years he had spent in mercantile pursuits in Missouri were the best possible training for the young man.

For two years he engaged in mercantile business at this pioneer Colorado settlement and then he received an offer from Warren Hussey to enter his bank. In a short time Mr. Thatcher was made manager of Hussey's bank, an institution which under his direction, was very successful.

In 1870 he purchased the Warren Hussey Bank at Central City and organized the pri-

vate bank of Thatcher, Standley & Company and in 1874 he organized the First National Bank of Central City, taking over the bank of Thatcher, Standley & Company.

Mr. Thatcher was president of the First National Bank of Central City from its organization in 1874 to 1884, when he moved to Denver and joined with other prominent Coloradoans in the organization of the Denver National Bank.

For a number of years this institution was ranked with the leading banks of the west. It is one of the permanent monuments to the business integrity of Denver and Colorado, and the place it has achieved is due in large part to the wise and prudent management of President Thatcher.

In addition to occupying the presidency of the Denver National Bank, Mr. Thatcher is also interested in the First National Bank of Central City, and is one of the largest stockholders in the Columbia Land and Cattle Company and The Portland Cement Company.

With all his business activities(Mr. Thatcher has yet found time to cultivate a taste for the gentler arts. He is a lover of outdoor life, a devotee of art and music, being a discriminating critic in both.

He has published one book entitled "A Colorado Outing," which is widely read and enjoyed by those who are in sympathy with the subject. For years Mr. Thatcher has been a patron of the best musical organizations in Denver, contributing liberally to their support.

For recreation Mr. Thatcher enjoys traveling better than anything. He has made many trips to Europe, traveling through the southern Continental countries and in Egypt.

Mr. Thatcher was married in 1865 to Miss Fanny Kintley, of St. Louis, at Central City.

He is a member of the Denver Club and of the Colorado Scientific Society.



WILLIAM GARRETT FISHER

WILLIAM GARRETT FISHER.

FISHER, WILLIAM GARRETT, member of the firm of Daniels & Fisher, pioneer merchants of Denver and Leadville, was born at Cambridge, New York, July 11, 1844, died at the Gilsey house, New York City, April 7, 1897. His body is buried at Fairmount cemetery, Denver, Colorado.

His father was Garrett Wendell Fisher, a leather manufacturer, born 1810, died 1847. His mother was Eunice Sherman Fisher, daughter of Lemuel and Sarah Carswell Sherman.

As a boy, young Fisher attended the district school and was sent to Washington County academy, there to be fitted for Williams college. He had begun his course at the academy, when the civil war broke out. That mighty conflict was to change the whole tenor of his life.

Immediately upon the war breaking out Mr. Fisher announced his intention to enlist in the war for the Union, he carried with him a mother's blessing and the memory of a mother's tears.

Fisher was mustered in at Albany, a member of the famous Black Horse cavalry, which was subsequently disbanded, as the government felt that the cavalry branch of the army was too numerous. He re-enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-third New York Infantry, serving until the close of the war.

The four years' conflict had transformed the boy to man's estate. The war, also, had enlarged his perspective, had made him competent to gaze upon big undertakings unafraid. He made up his mind that the west was the land of opportunity, and after receiving his final discharge, he turned his face toward the setting sun. A residence of four years in Iowa City and again he was on the move. This time for Denver, the straggling village in the shadow of the foothills, which he was to help make the Queen City of the Inter-Mountain country.

Upon his arrival in Denver in 1870, Mr. Fisher formed a business connection with the firm of Daniels & Eckhart, then doing business in a location at Fifteenth and Larimer streets. It is but indicative of the character and capacity of Mr. Fisher to note that two years later, in the spring of 1872, the firm became known as Daniels, Fisher & Co.

In 1875, the firm moved from Larimer street to larger and more commodious quarters at Sixteenth and Lawrence streets, the

present location. The firm name then became Daniels and Fisher and continued under this name until Mr. Fisher's death.

From that time until his death Mr. Fisher was counted a leading citizen of Denver. Public spirited, energetic, he took a foremost part in every undertaking that made for the city's advancement, and through all the vicissitudes attending the growth of the struggling town, he never lost faith in her future. His imagination conceived a fairy picture of Denver's greatness and his will put into execution daring and ambitious plans making for that end. When the panic of 1893 laid Denver low, Mr. Fisher ordered construction of an additional story to the home of Daniels and Fisher Company at Sixteenth and Lawrence streets.

After his admission to the firm, lots were purchased at the present location and a two-story structure built. The firm prospered and when the Leadville boom came in 1879, they were in position to take advantage of the opportunity offered in the new camps.

The firm of Daniels, Fisher & Smith was the Cloud City Branch of the Denver institution. This was later sold out to Mr. J. W. Smith, the junior partner.

In the fullness of manly vigor, with established success already won and a prospect of years of useful effort before him, Mr. Fisher was stricken while on a business trip to New York.

His death occasioned profound sorrow in the business world of the country, while at home, his friends, employes and business associates experienced the shock that comes from suffering a personal loss.

Mr. Fisher was a member of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, a director of the Festival of Mountain and Plain Association, prominent in the Masonic fraternity and a member of Lincoln Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He had been keenly interested in the electrical development of Denver and was the first vice-president of the Consolidated Electric Light Company. Mr. E. W. Rollins, the president, not being a resident of Denver, the active management naturally fell upon Mr. Fisher's shoulders.

In 1873, Mr. Fisher married Mary Frances Cherry at Saratoga Springs, New York. A son and a daughter were born to them: Wm. Sherman Fisher and Barbara E., wife of James Randolph Walker.

DENNIS SHEEDY.

SHEEDY, DENNIS, banker, merchant, inventor, pioneer business man, was born in Ireland, September 26, 1846, the son of John and Margaret (Fitzpatrick) Sheedy. When a boy he came to this country with his parents, the family settling in Massa-

unknown territory beyond the Rocky Mountains; so he came to Denver, Colorado, in 1863, remaining there one year.

In 1864, he went to Montana and engaged in mining in Alder Gulch, near Virginia City. While still a boy in his teens, he em-



DENNIS SHEEDY

chusetts, where they remained until he was twelve years old. Then they went to Iowa, and shortly afterwards, in 1858, his father died, and from the age of twelve he was thrown on his own resources.

The spirit of adventure and sturdy independence, which, in later years, was to carry him far on the road to success, led young Sheedy to try his fortune in the then almost

barked in the grocery business in the mining camps and enjoyed considerable success. He continued in this business for about one year, when he sold out and removed to Utah and engaged in the mercantile business in the Cache Valley, remaining there until the following spring, when he returned to Virginia City, Montana, where he engaged in freighting and merchandising during that summer,

after which he sold out and started overland for Chicago, where he took a course in commercial law. Having thus added to his mental equipment, he was ready to return to the life of the frontier.

Purchasing a train load of merchandise he started across the plains. Arriving at Fort Kearney, Nebraska, he learned that the Indians were on the warpath and all immigrants were advised by the government officers to proceed no further. These immigrants numbered fifty-four and they held a meeting and decided to go on. They elected Mr. Sheedy captain of their company, and the government issued a captain's commission to him. The band under Mr. Sheedy's captaincy reached Salt Lake City, Utah, in safety, after three months' travel, and engaging in several encounters with the Indians. He then continued on to Virginia City, Montana, wintering there and storing his merchandise.

Early the following spring he took a train load of merchandise to Lemhi City, Idaho, encountering very severe mountain storms on the trip, but arrived safely at Lemhi City and opened a mercantile house, continuing there all that summer. He closed out his business in Lemhi City in the fall of 1867, going to Helena, Montana, and engaged in the wholesale grocery business until the fall of 1868, when he proceeded to Salt Lake City, Utah. There he purchased a train load of merchandise and a herd of beef cattle, which he took across the Great American Desert to the town of Hamilton, White Pine county, Nevada, which then had a population of 30,000. Disposing of these, Mr. Sheedy took a six months' trip to northern California, southern California, Old Mexico, Arizona and back to San Francisco. He then returned to New York, overland, and took an extended trip through the southern states and arrived in New Orleans in 1870, when he crossed Berwick Bay to Galveston, and thence to Brenham and Austin. From the latter place he started on a six-hundred mile horseback ride through southwest Texas, concluding a number of large contracts for cattle. He drove these Texas cattle north and then engaged very actively in the cattle business, establishing headquarters in Kansas City and maintaining camps in Kansas, Nebraska, Indian Territory and Nevada. He continued in the cattle business from 1870 to 1884, when the advancing march of settlement restricted the extent of the free range, and he sold his interests.

In 1881, Mr. Sheedy returned to Denver, this time to stay. He had lived there in 1863, and his first impression, confirmed by subse-

quent visits, convinced him that the place had an assured future, and he selected it for his home. Almost immediately he plunged into the business life of Denver. The year of his arrival he assumed the guardianship of the son of his old friend, A. B. Daniels, and when he was discharged by the probate court, Mr. Sheedy turned over to his ward an estate that had increased 100 per cent. through his administration of it.

For more than a generation, Mr. Sheedy has been prominent in the smelter industry of the west. He was president and general manager of the Globe Smelting and Refining Company of Denver, and up to January, 1909, was a director and member of the executive board of the American Smelting and Refining Company of New York. To his genius for initiative the smelting industry owes much of the progress made in the last two score years. It was Mr. Sheedy who first secured shipments of the rich lead ores from the Coeur d' Alene mines to the smelters of this state. Through the use of these ores, the smelting of the formerly refractory gold ores was made simple. He was always experimenting for improvement in processes. Altogether, he secured patents on eighteen inventions, which have gone far toward making an exact science of the smelting industry.

In 1894, Mr. Sheedy organized the Denver Dry Goods Company, and was made president of the corporation, a position he has held ever since. The floor space has been quadrupled during this time, and the store is now one of the largest dry-goods houses west of Chicago. Through his remarkable capacity for business organization, Mr. Sheedy has been led into many and diverse fields of endeavor. He has been vice-president of the Colorado National Bank of Denver since 1882. He was manager of the Union Real Estate, Live Stock and Investment Company for a number of years. He is vice-president of the International Smelting and Refining Company of New York. He served as treasurer of the Colorado Mining Exchange and of the Western Patent Company, and was for two years on the State Board of Charities under the last administration of Governor Routt.

Mr. Sheedy was twice married, his first wife being Katherine V. Ryan of Leavenworth, Kansas, to whom he was united February 15, 1882. She died in 1895, leaving two daughters. In 1898, he married Mary Theresa Burke, of Chicago.

Mr. Sheedy is a member of the Denver Club, the Denver Athletic Club and the Denver Country Club.

DAVID HALLIDAY MOFFAT

MOFFAT, DAVID HALLIDAY, banker, capitalist, state builder, born at Washingtonville, Orange county, New York, July 22, 1839; died March 18, 1911, at New York.

Mr. Moffat's parents were David H. and Kathleen Gregg Moffat. He attended the schools of his native town and at the age of

assistant cashier of the present day.

In 1855 Opportunity knocked at his door in the form of an offer to go west. An elder brother wrote him from Des Moines, at that time on the edge of civilization, that a new bank was about to be started there and if he cared to come a place would be found for



DAVID HALLIDAY MOFFAT

12 years went to New York city where he secured employment in what was then called the New York Exchange Bank, but is now known as the Irving Exchange National Bank.

From errand boy with all the multifarious duties imposed upon the youth of that age, he advanced rapidly until at the age of sixteen he held the responsible position of assistant teller, corresponding to the place of

him in the new institution. He went and was made cashier of the institution. During his service here he attracted the attention of B. F. Allen, a capitalist who planned to start a bank at Omaha.

Allen invited young Moffat to accompany him to the Nebraska metropolis and the invitation was accepted. When the bank opened its doors the boy from New York,

still in his teens was made cashier, a position of grave responsibility which he discharged with the fidelity to duty that has been characteristic of him all his life.

Through no fault of his the institution was forced into liquidation and to him was intrusted the difficult task of winding up its affairs. It was one of his most cherished memories that under his management the last cent of debt owed by the institution was paid, every depositor got to the last dollar, the amount of his claims, and when the doors were finally closed every stain of reproach was removed from the persons who had been responsible for the bank's suspension.

Late in the fall of 1859 young Moffat decided that the news of gold discoveries and consequent peopling of the Pike's Peak region was worth investigating, and he determined to join the throng the next spring. It was not his intention to join the search for gold. His native shrewdness taught him that it would be far more profitable to supply the wants of the gold seekers.

Accordingly he formed a partnership with C. C. Woolworth of St. Joseph, Missouri, and they bought a stock of books and stationery for the new town of Denver. Woolworth was to remain at St. Joseph to look after the buying and shipping, while Moffat was to have charge of the selling end at Denver.

The stock was loaded onto four wagons, they hired three drivers, Moffat taking charge of one team, and the march across the plains was begun. The outfit arrived in Denver on March 17, 1860, and the store was established on Eleventh street below Larimer street on the other side of Cherry Creek.

The venture proved successful from the first and as the town grew the business was removed to a location on the north side of Larimer street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

For ten years Moffat retained his interest in the store, but in the meantime, in 1865, he was invited by the directors of the First National Bank to accept a position as cashier of that institution. From that day down to the time of his death Mr. Moffat and the First National Bank of Denver were synonymous terms. In 1880 he was elected president, a position he retained for more than thirty years.

At the age of thirty he gathered some of the venturesome spirits of the time and submitted to them a proposition for building a line from Denver north to Cheyenne to connect with the Union Pacific, a large undertaking in those days. They successfully executed their plans and one day in 1870 a locomotive christened the "David H. Moffat," steamed

into Denver and this city was on the railroad map.

The discovery of the wonderful ore deposits in the Leadville district led to Mr. Moffat's next venture in railroad building. By construction of the South Park line he made easy access between Denver and the Cloud City, adding materially to the prosperity of Denver and contributing to the well-being of the citizens of the new camp.

When Creede was discovered Mr. Moffat went to the directors of the Denver & Rio Grande and urged them to build a line through Wagon Wheel Gap to place the new camp on the map. They refused and Mr. Moffat's answer was characteristic. "Very well," he said, "then I will build it myself," and he did.

So when Cripple Creek was discovered. After meeting refusal from directors of other railroads to build into the camp he undertook himself the construction of the Florence & Cripple Creek road, a route which proved the most profitable in the state.

His success in railroad undertakings was so proverbial that in 1885 he was elected to the presidency of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, a position he held for six years.

By reason of his wonderful business foresight Mr. Moffat acquired some of the best mining properties in the state. He made millions out of such mines as the Maid, Henriette, Resurrection and Little Pittsburgh at Leadville; the Victor, Anaconda and Golden Cycle at Cripple Creek. His other business interests included holdings in the Fourth National and Western National Banks of New York and the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. He was also a heavy owner in the securities of the Denver City Tramway Company and the Denver Union Water Company.

The crowning achievement of his career Mr. Moffat reserved for the closing years of his life. It had been long his dream to place Denver on a direct transcontinental line of railway, and at the age of sixty-five, when most men are planning surcease from labor, he announced to the public his plans for the Moffat Road, which should pierce the Rocky Mountains on an air line, establishing direct communication between Salt Lake City. Before his death he saw the realization of most of his dream.

Mr. Moffat was married at Mechanicsville, New York to Fanny A. Buckhout, on December 11, 1861. They had one daughter, Mrs. Marcia Moffat McClurg.

Mr. Moffat was a member of the Denver club, the Union League club of New York and the Chicago Club of Chicago. He was... also a veteran of the civil war, his discharge papers showing the rank of captain.



ALFRED CURTIS CASS

ALFRED CURTIS CASS.

CASS, ALFRED CURTIS, born Sept. 4, 1850 at Prairie Du Sac, Wisconsin. He was of English ancestry, the family immigrating to Wisconsin in the pioneer days. His grandfather on his mother's side was one of the pioneer Baptist ministers of the Badger state. He received his education in the public schools and after graduating from the high school at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, he attended Wayland University where he was a classmate of the late Senator Thurston of Nebraska.

After finishing at Wayland, Mr. Cass entered commercial life, engaging in the dry goods business at Beaver Dam with David Newman. When the firm moved to Lincoln, Nebraska, Mr. Cass accompanied them. It was there that he met Mr. John C. Osgood, with whom he was later to become associated in the organization and development of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, the largest and most powerful corporation in the Inter-mountain states.

The early beginnings and subsequent history of the C. F. & I. form one of the most unusual industrial romances of present times. It was conceived and brought into being through the brains and splendid energies of four remarkable young men, Osgood, Cass, Jerome and Kebler. They had the daring imagination of empire builders, the initiative to put their dreams to the test and unbounded faith in their ability to carry through their enterprises. With far-sighted wisdom, they recognized the illimitable resources of the Centennial State and the opportunities for advantage in bringing forth and developing the locked up treasures of nature. The business and industrial world soon came to recognize the power of the "Nebraska Group," by which title they were known.

In 1882 Mr. Cass joined with John C.

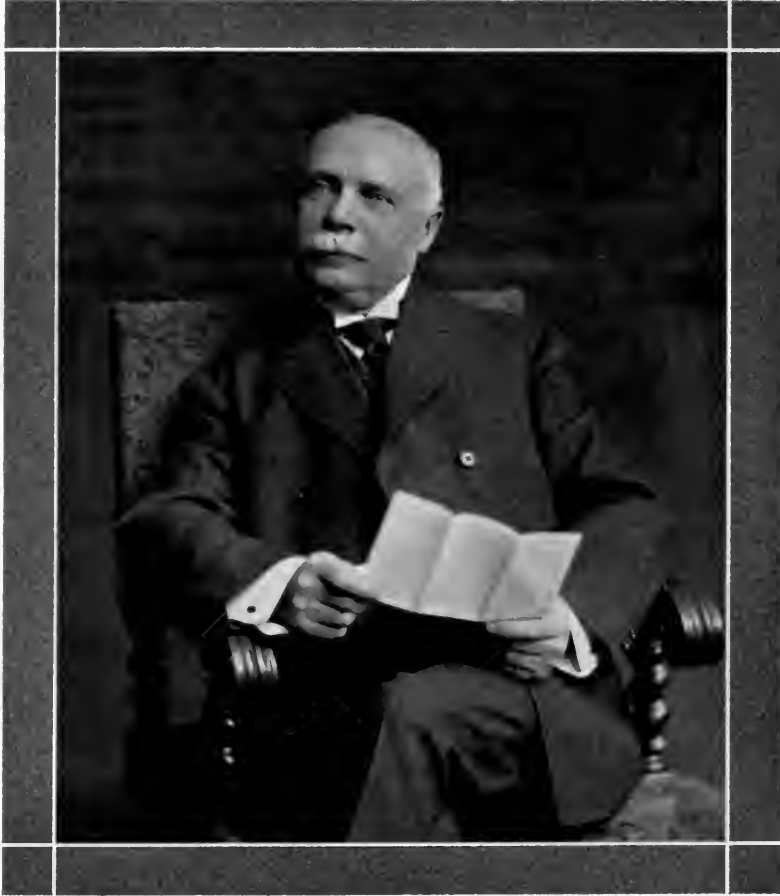
Osgood in the Whitebreast Coal & Mining Company. Six years later he came to Colorado to assume the position of general sales agent of the Colorado Fuel Company, of which Mr. Osgood was president, and which was afterwards consolidated with the Colorado Coal and Iron Company, under the name of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. In the succeeding years, the growth of this company advanced by leaps and bounds. Its mineral holdings were added to, by acquisition of thousands of acres of the best coal and iron ore lands in this and neighboring states. The steel plant at Pueblo was established, and a railroad, the Colorado & Wyoming was constructed to connect the various mines of the company.

In all this phenomenal development, Mr. Cass bore an important part. He had advanced from the position of sales agent to that of first vice-president and to that important executive position he gave the best of his energy. He burned the candle at both ends, prolonging his labors far into the night. Such application to the hard, grinding details of business was more than nature could stand. The thread of life was cut short and the community was shocked to learn on July 4, 1903, of the death of Mr. Cass.

Before coming to Colorado, Mr. Cass took a lively interest in politics and served for many years as City treasurer of Lincoln, receiving nomination from Republican, Democrat and Prohibition parties, which was practically a unanimous election.

He married at Beaver Dam, Wis. in 1876 Miss Mary E. Ashton. Two daughters were born to them, Mrs. Frank M. Vaughn and Mrs. Roger Wolcott Toll.

At the time of his death, Mr. Cass was a member of the Denver Club, the Denver Chamber of Commerce and the Denver Country Club.



CHESTER STEPHEN MOREY

CHESTER STEPHEN MOREY.

MOREY, CHESTER STEPHEN, president and general manager of the Great Western Sugar Company, founder of the C. S. Morey Mercantile Company, was born March 3, 1847, at Medina, Dane county, Wisconsin. The movement of the family west-

ward was started by the grandfather, who was born in Rhode Island in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He first went to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and, after a brief stay in that state pushed his way across the plains to the Badger state. Mr.

Morey's father was William Harrington Morey. His mother was Abigail Baird Morey, daughter of Chester Baird.

When barely in his teens a succession of crop failures lost the Morey home and the family moved to Buffalo county, where a new start was made on another farm. Here fortune gave them a temporary smile and after disposing of one good crop it was determined that young Morey might have another short period of schooling. He had already attended two terms at the district school.

On January 1, 1864, at the age of sixteen, C. S. Morey laid down his books and, passing the scrutiny of the military officers, enlisted in Company I, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers. The fortunes of war saw him twice in the hospital; in the battles of Strawberry plains and Jerusalem plank road; on the field at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, and marching finally in the grand review at Washington. For gallantry in action he was promoted to corporal and to the brevet rank of lieutenant.

Returning from the war he took up again the hard and unremunerative work of the farm. As he labored through the long days before the harvest and compared the small returns to the family for the excessive toil faithfully given he concluded that a farmer's life offered nothing but unending hardship. He would leave it.

He had faithfully saved his earnings and went to Chicago to take a course of study that would fit him for the ministry. He had had one year at high school at Portage, Wisconsin, and another year at a private academy at Waterloo, Wisconsin. At the conclusion of these studies he determined that a business career was the one for him and he entered the employ of Cobb & Thorne, a retail grocery house of Chicago. He began with this firm as a porter, the only opening at hand, but his close attention to the business of his employers soon won his promotion and he was given a position as clerk. A little later he secured employment as a commercial traveler for the wholesale grocery house of Sprague, Warner & Company, a connection which marked the beginning of his real advance.

In 1872, C. S. Morey came to Colorado, partly to improve his health, which had become somewhat impaired by too close attention to business, and partly to investigate for himself the opportunities in the Rocky Mountain region. He had saved money in Chicago and upon his arrival here he invested his capital in cattle. His venture was a success, both physically and financially,

and at the end of a year he renewed his connection with Sprague, Warner & Company, becoming their western representative.

In his new position Mr. Morey had for his territory the entire country west to the Pacific, a large part of which he had to cover by stage. The inconveniences and positive hardships of this life were many but the rewards were most satisfactory. He sent in so much business that his salary was increased from \$3,000 to \$12,000 a year. He invested his savings wisely and in 1881 he became a member of the firm for which he had worked, and a branch was opened at Denver with him in charge.

For three years this arrangement obtained, the business showing steady increase. In 1884, Mr. Morey purchased the interests of his partners in the Denver business and incorporated the C. S. Morey Mercantile Company, a concern which has been for many years a leading wholesale grocery house in the west.

The name of C. S. Morey will forever be associated with the birth of the beet sugar industry of Colorado, an industry which in ten years' time has added millions to the wealth of the state and has piled values in ever increasing degree upon the lands of this state. Through Mr. C. A. Granger, Mr. Morey became interested in 1900 in a beet sugar factory at Greeley, and from that time dates his connection with this great interest of Colorado.

Mr. Morey invested, first, with the idea of encouraging a new industry for Colorado, and as success attended the early efforts he increased his holdings, gradually resigning active connection with his mercantile business and devoting his entire time and energy to the development of the beet and its manufacture into sugar. The business which still bears his name is now under the management of his son, John W. Morey.

The growth of the Great Western Sugar Company in the last decade has been almost phenomenal. The company now owns eleven factories, nine in Colorado, one in Montana and one in Nebraska. The sugar products of the company have a value of twenty million a year, and the affairs of the corporation are directed by C. S. Morey, president.

Mr. Morey married Anna Laura Clough of Denver, and to them were born a son, John W. Morey, (q. v.) and a daughter, Mary Louise Morey, widow of the late Barry Sullivan. Mrs. Morey died February 27, 1890.

Mr. Morey is a member of the Denver Club, Denver Athletic Club and the Denver Country Club.

WALTER SCOTT CHEESMAN.

CHEESMAN, WALTER SCOTT, capitalist, born June 27, 1838, at Hempstead Harbor, Long Island, New York, died in Denver, Colorado, May 31, 1907, was the son of Joseph B. and Grace Rowling Cheesman. He is descended from prominent families of the colonial period, and later some were numbered among the patriots of the American Revolution. His grandfather, Captain

the public and high schools in New York City, and part of his education was obtained under private tutors. He at first intended to follow a mercantile life, as had his father, and for several years was employed in the old New York Bank in that city. In 1854 he removed to Chicago, where he engaged in the drug business, and in 1860, while still a resident of that city, he established a drug



WALTER SCOTT CHEESMAN

Joseph Cheesman (1740-1820), was commissioned first lieutenant in Colonel William Malcom's regiment, New York, serving one year, and then as captain of the artificers at West Point, under General Koseiushko. His son, Joseph B. Cheesman, was a merchant in New York City, but during the War of 1812 served as a captain in a New York regiment.

Walter Scott Cheesman, his son, attended

store in Denver. In order to give this new business his personal attention, Mr. Cheesman moved to Denver in 1861 and from that time this city became his permanent home. His store was opened in a building at Fifteenth and Blake streets, one part of it being occupied by the Kountze Brothers as a bank. He lost heavily in the great fire that swept the business center of Denver in 1863, and immediately went east, where he purchased

a new and larger stock. A lot adjoining that of Daniels & Brown was bought by him, upon which he erected a two-storied building. He withdrew from the drug business in 1874, having in the meantime become interested in other undertakings, and from that time until his death his name was prominent as a promoter and organizer of extensive and ambitious enterprises. In 1869-1870 Mr. Cheesman became associated with Governor John Evans, David H. Moffat and others in the building of the Denver & Pacific Railway, then in financial straits. They sold bonds in the sum of a million dollars, and through their energy and financiering the road was completed to Cheyenne, and in June, 1870, the first locomotive pulled into Denver. When this city and region needed money for public enterprise, and capital was afraid to invest, Mr. Cheesman risked all he possessed, but it proved a fortunate investment. He was one of the organizers of the Denver & Boulder Valley Railroad Company, in October, 1870, of which he was a trustee and also vice-president. He was interested in the Denver & South Park Railroad, of which he was vice-president, and was also one of the projectors of the Denver & New Orleans, and the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth Railroads, now a part of the Colorado & Southern System.

In 1880, Mr. Cheesman organized the Denver Union Depot and Railway Company, and was its first president, a position which he held many years.

In the meantime Mr. Cheesman, in 1872, became interested in the subject of the water supply for the city, and assisted in the organization of the Denver Water Company, of which he was elected president. In 1888 he organized the Citizens Water Company, and also the Mountain Water Works Construction Company, becoming the president of both of these corporations. The Citizens and the Denver Water Companies were consolidated in 1894, and became known as the Denver Union Water Company, of which Mr. Cheesman was president, continuing in that position until his death in 1907. He thoroughly investigated all the available water supply for the city, and by the purchase of lakes, the building of reservoirs, and finally in the construction of the great Cheesman Dam or lake, Denver has forever been made secure of an inexhaustible and pure water supply. The consummation of his labors in the perfecting of this great system is a lasting monument to his skill and genius.

The Cheesman Dam is one of the most wonderful engineering achievements in the West. It was constructed on the South Fork of the South Platte, below the confluence of Goose Creek, and the large lake or reservoir thus made extends about three miles up Goose Creek and seven up the South Fork. The depth at the dam is 220 feet and three miles up it is 150 feet, and at six miles from the dam it is fifty feet deep. It contains about seventy-five billion gallons of water, sufficient to supply Denver for five years when its population shall have reached half a million.

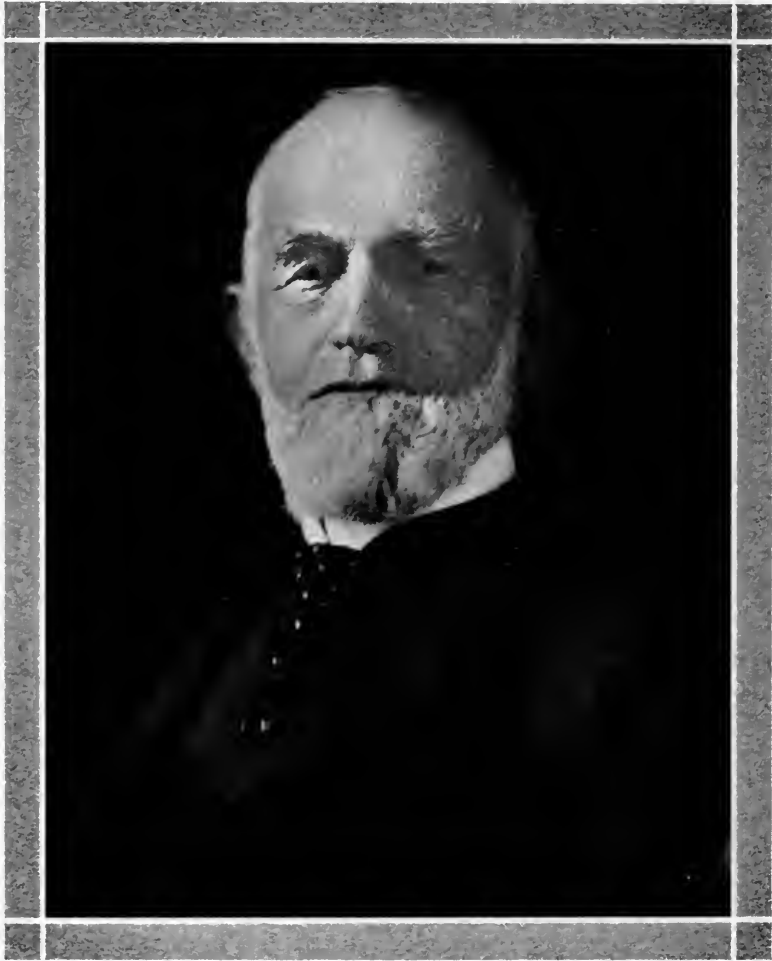
In 1885, Mr. Cheesman was elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and was for a time prominently identified with that road. In addition to mining interests in Leadville, Creede, Red Cliff and other parts of the state, he was one of the largest real estate owners in Denver. From the early days in Denver he put his faith in this city, both as a railroad builder and an investor. When others doubted, he was an optimist. More than once he risked his fortune to further the advancement of Denver and Colorado.

For thirty years Mr. Cheesman was a director and vice-president of the First National Bank of Denver. He was also president of the First National Bank at Aspen. He was liberal and generous, many of his gifts being unknown to the general public. Kindness and sympathy were among his strongest traits. He not only had a warm heart for his fellow-man, but for the dumb brute as well. Mr. Cheesman for many years was the mainstay and support of the Colorado Humane Society of which he was also the president.

His heirs contributed \$100,000 for the memorial in Cheesman Park, formerly the old Congressional park and cemetery, which is now known as Cheesman Park, where a handsome marble Memorial Building has been erected that is one of the chief attractions in the city.

Mr. Cheesman married, November 2, 1885, Mrs. Alice Foster Sanger, daughter of John Wells and Lydia (Converse) Foster. Mrs. Cheesman is descended from Myles Standish, who came over in the Mayflower. She is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, Colonial Dames, and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

To them was born a daughter, Gladys, now the wife of John Evans, son of William G., and grandson of Governor John Evans (q. v.). Mr. and Mrs. John Evans have a daughter named Alice, born May 15, 1911.



CHARLES HALLACK

CHARLES HALLACK

HALLACK, CHARLES, lumber merchant and manufacturer, born March 22, 1828, in Bethany. Genesee county, New York, died Denver, March 3, 1906, was the son of John D. and Sarah Hallack. His ancestry

dates back to colonial days. His father, farmer, miller, manufacturer, was born Nov. 6, 1790, died Aug. 13, 1865 at Bethany, N. Y. His mother was born Dec. 12, 1792 and died Sep. 1, 1872.

Charles Hallack was educated in the common schools, and spent the first twenty-eight years of his life on a farm in his native county. In 1857 he removed to Menden, St. Joseph county, Michigan, where he formed a partnership in the mercantile business with Mr. Lyman, and there continued in the same for eight years. Removing to Highland, Doniphan county, Kansas, in 1864, he was there engaged for about two years in the stock business. In 1866 he became interested with his brother, Erastus F. Hallack in the lumber business, and shipped freight to Denver. He followed the next year, crossing the plains in a wagon with his wife, and settled in this city, in May, 1867, which became his permanent residence. The Hallack Brothers built a planing mill. As Denver was then the center of activity, rapidly building and expanding, they prospered in business and were soon compelled to enlarge their plant. They became known as one of the most reliable firms in the west, and their trade grew and flourished.

Mr. Charles Hallack was a man of integrity, thrift, energy, and enterprise, known and recognized as one of the foremost business men of the city. The firm name was changed to that of Hallack & Howard, when Charles and J. H. Howard became interested with them in the business, in 1877. His brother, E. F. Hallack, retired from the firm in 1879 to engage in a separate enterprise. Charles Hallack continued in active business until 1895, when he sold out his interest in the Hallack & Howard Lumber Company and retired.

Mr. Hallack was one of the promoters and organizers of the old State National Bank in 1882, and was a member of its first board of directors. This bank opened in a small apartment on 16th street in the rear portion of the McClintock block, with a capital stock of \$120,000. When the First National, which then occupied the corner of the same building, was transferred to the Tabor Block across Larimer street, the State National took its place. Mr. Hallack was the president of the latter in 1884. He also made investments in other enterprises, and became one of the wealthy men of the state. After retiring from active business, he spent his time at his home, 1315 California street, and in attending to his large and extensive property interests. He was charitable, but in the quiet and unostentatious way. Being averse to publicity, much of the good that was done by his helping hand will never be known.

He not only relieved cases of distress to which his attention had been called, but often sought them out, giving liberally to the needy without the source of the benefaction becoming known to them.

The old and original home at 13th and California, on the site of which now stands the present handsome residence, is still occupied by the family. Mr Hallack instructed his brother, Erastus F., who preceded him to Denver about a year, to buy him a home, and he purchased the present site, on what was then known as E. street. The first structure was a modest one and a half story frame dwelling, which was torn down in 1889, and the present elegant home was built. Additional ground was bought, and a beautiful lawn was made. Mr. Hallack set out the trees and sowed the grass for this, the first lawn in Denver.

He was profoundly interested in arboriculture and personally cared for and tended the three generations of big trees which now adorn the lawn of the family home. He served for a time as one of the Park Commissioners of Denver, and it was during his administration of this office that the lake at the City Park was built. He personally supervised this work, and in a large measure, the credit for the beautification of Denver's park system is due to his indefatigable efforts and excellent taste.

Mr. Hallack passed away at St. Joseph's hospital after submitting to a serious operation to relieve a complicated and long standing trouble.

Mr. Hallack married Miss Rachel L. daughter of John Wilkinson (born 1806) and Sarah Clapp (born Knox, 1811) Fletcher, who were married in 1831. Mrs. Hallack's grandfather, William, was the son of Captain William Fletcher of distinguished Revolutionary service. He enlisted as a private in a detachment of Captain Jonathan Thayer's Company, Col. Barnes' regiment, serving throughout the Revolution and being promoted to a captaincy in Colonel Simon's regiment. He retired with a Captain's commission. He was descended from Robert Fletcher, whose old home is now the museum of Concord, Mass.

Mr. Hallack is survived by his widow, and two children, both born in Denver, Miss Gertrude Fletcher (Mrs. [Dr.] Arnold Steven Taussig); and Charles Hallack, Jr., who is now (1911) engaged in the lumber and manufacturing business at Spokane, Washington.



CHARLES SCOTT JOHNSON

CHARLES SCOTT JOHNSON.

JOHNSON, CHARLES SCOTT, railroad president, born February 21, 1865, in Waterloo, New York, is the son of F. W. (wholesale lumberman and manufacturer) and Annie L. Johnson. After graduating from high school, he kept books for a time in the extensive establishment operated by his father. It was this practical school of experience that gave him an insight into business methods and developed the executive ability and skill with which he now conducts large enterprises in a successful manner.

Mr. Johnson was one of the founders and secretary of The Western Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, and had charge of their extensive agency force there during the five years of his association with that company, and in that capacity placed over \$15,000,000 of insurance at risk. He afterwards organized The Natural Carbonic Gas Company of Saratoga Springs, New York, and was the active head of that business commercially some five years, until he came to the west to become interested in the projects with which he is now associated.

He is now president of the Denver, Laramie & Northwestern railroad, which was chartered February 9, 1910, as successor to the Denver, Laramie & Northwestern Railway Company.

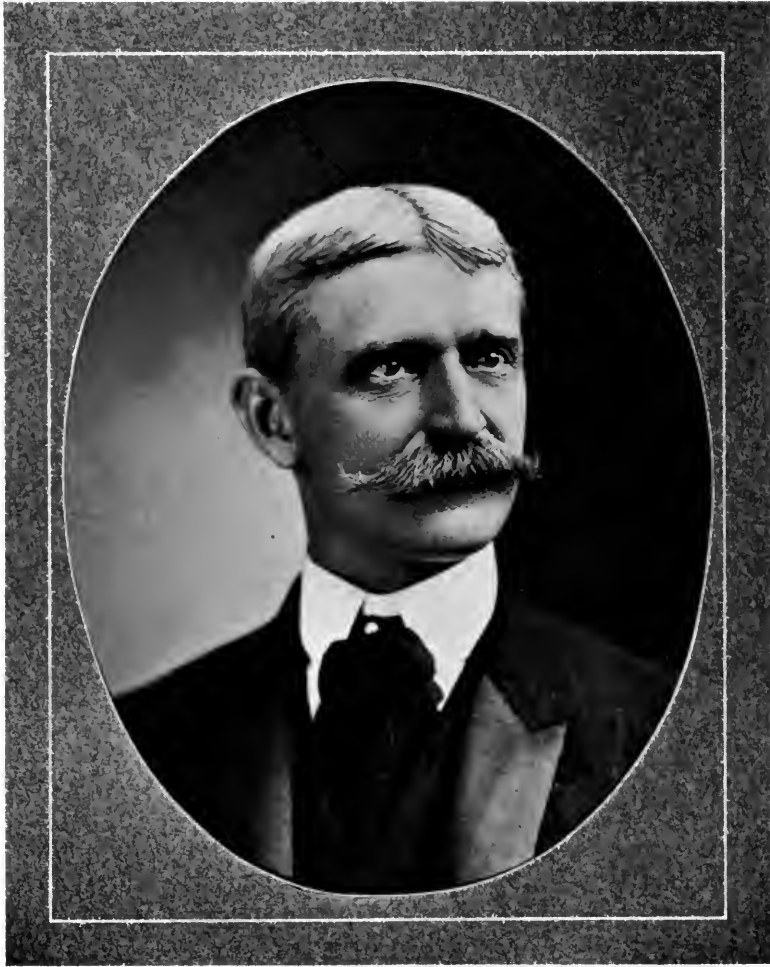
This railroad is projected to extend from

Denver to Boise, about 750 miles. The line from Denver to Greeley, now in operation, including sidings, is 56.16 miles in length. On January 1, 1911, the company began the year's work with twelve miles of construction under way west of Greeley, and since that time, has been rapidly pushing the extension of the road. This road is one of the new and most important railway connections for Denver, opening new and rich fields for investment and development that will add much to the wealth of the Rocky Mountain region. Mr. Johnson, who came to this state in July, 1907, has shown splendid executive force and ability in financing and promoting this great enterprise.

Mr. Johnson was also one of the organizers of the Northwestern Land & Iron Company, and financed that company to the extent of two million dollars. He also helped to organize and finance The Denver-Laramie Realty Company, and is now (1911) assisting in financing The Colorado-Wyoming Coal Company—both large corporations.

He is a member of the Traffic Club, Colorado Golf Club and the Denver Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Johnson married, in Chicago, October 9, 1888, Miss Grace Russell, daughter of Benjamin Russell Cutler of that city. They have two children, Earl R. and Ralph C.



ALEXIS du PONT PARKER

ALEXIS du PONT PARKER.

PARKER, ALEXIS du PONT, born July 26, 1859, at Wilmington, Delaware, the son of Stevens Parker, D. D., an Episcopal clergyman, and Mary (Griffitts Lewis) Parker. The first of the family to settle in America was William Parker, lawyer, who came from London in the early part of 1700, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Dr. Stevens Parker was born Oct. 25, 1830 and died

March 15, 1894. The parents of A. D. Parker's mother were Charles Smith Lewis and Mary Griffiths) Lewis.

A. D. Parker, vice president of the Colorado & Southern Railroad, was educated for the church. The men of his house have all been lawyers, or preachers of the Gospel. His great grandfather was the bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts and he but followed the course of family tradition in the plans adopted for his education. At the age of twenty, he received his academic degree of A. B. from Racine College, from which institution he was graduated in 1879. Three years later, his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of A. M.

After leaving Racine, Mr. Parker entered the General Theological Seminary at New York City, and was graduated in 1883, with the degree of S. T. B.

But A. D. Parker was destined for a career of greater activity than is experienced in the life of a minister of the Gospel. The call of the west beckoned him after leaving the seminary, and he came to Colorado, reaching Denver May 30, 1883. On June 15, 1883, he entered the employ of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad as a section laborer. His rise in the railroad world, from section hand to vice president of a vast railroad system, is one of the wonder tales of the West where custom decrees large rewards for honest and efficient service.

It was characteristic of A. D. Parker that, having selected the railroad business as his life work, he determined to learn it thoroughly, beginning at the bottom and mastering its details in all branches. The idea of advancement was ever in his mind. On the day he grasped his rough tools, prepared to do a man's work in whatever station fortune might place him, the conviction was strong within him that his first employment was but the starting point of his career. In a short time he was made foreman of the section. He remained at this work until he became acquainted with every detail of railroad construction and then was promoted,

From the railroad grade, Mr. Parker went into the machine shops. He began as an apprentice and learned the trade. It may seem tedious to the young man of today to contemplate the years of preparation, but Parker never doubted the wisdom of his course, nor regretted the time he spent in securing the equipment that should make him qualified for the position of high responsibility awaiting him at the end.

After leaving the machine shops, Mr.

Parker took a position as clerk in the general office of the Colorado & Southern. One promotion followed another until he finally was made general auditor for the entire system. After holding the position for several years, Mr. Parker in 1905, was made vice-president and general manager. Upon the retirement of President Frank Trumbull Mr. Parker's duties as vice president were greatly enlarged. The hardships and sacrifices attendant upon the years of preparation on the section, in the machine shops and as subordinate clerk, finally won their reward.

The same steadfastness of purpose that won his advancement from section laborer to railroad vice president also brought marvelous success to Mr. Parker in his mining investments. While employed as section foreman, Mr. Parker formed the acquaintance of Thomas Lockhart, a miner and prospector of large experience and expert knowledge. It did not take Mr. Parker long to decide that Lockhart was a man whose honesty and judgment could be safely capitalized. The two entered into a partnership and for several years the railroad man "grub-staked" the miner. Every month a certain sum was appropriated out of his salary by Mr. Parker for the needs of his mining partner. Lockhart scoured the mountain sides of Colorado for years with indifferent success. Finally, when reports of gold discoveries in Southern Nevada were given to the world, he set out for Tonopah. There he located some claims in the new district, which gave evidences of being producers ultimately, but greater fortune was yet in store for them. Lockhart was one of the first in the new camp of Goldfield, thirty miles to the south. His practiced eye selected the claims which now constitute the holdings of the Florence Gold Mining Company, one of the two great mining companies of the Goldfield district. Mr. Parker's share in the bonanza has made him a millionaire several times over.

Mr. Parker, on Sept. 14, 1887, married Eliza Bowley Bryan at Baltimore, Maryland. They have three children, all girls, Anne Bryan Parker, Helen Lewis Parker and Emily Le Compte Parker.

While in no sense a devotee of society, Mr. Parker holds memberships in a number of prominent clubs. These include the University Club of Chicago, University Club, Denver, Denver Club, Denver Country Club, El Paso Club, Colorado Springs, Montezuma Club, Goldfield, Nevada, and the Traffic Club, Denver.



LAWRENCE COWLE PHIPPS

LAWRENCE COWLE PHIPPS.

PHIPPS, LAWRENCE COWLE, retired steel manufacturer, capitalist, philanthropist, was born in Amwell township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1862. His father was William Henry

Phipps, a minister of the gospel, born March 27, 1825, died November 28, 1902. His mother was Agnes McCall Phipps, daughter of William and Elizabeth Johnson McCall.

The history of the steel business in Amer-

ica is the story of the life work of Carnegie and the men of the Phipps family and those they gathered around them. The marvelous development of production, manufacture and distribution, the welding together of scores of individual plants, the adjustment on an economic basis of the labor of a hundred thousand men, and the scientific marketing of the fruits of their labor so that the intricate organization thus built up should move smoothly and easily, is a monument to those whose daring imagination conceived the dream and whose executive capacity carried it out.

Lawrence Cowle Phipps attended the public schools of Pittsburgh, to which city the family moved when he was five years of age. At sixteen he was graduated from the Pittsburgh High School and soon thereafter entered into the world of business and manufacture in the office of Carnegie Brothers & Company, Limited. He was assigned to a place at the Upper Union Mills, Thirty-third street, Pittsburgh, remaining there until December 1, 1887. These were the years of his apprenticeship given under the watchful care of men who even then were coming to be recognized as the greatest masters of the business in the country. In these offices he served in various capacities, holding the position of bookkeeper when the properties were transferred to the firm of Carnegie, Phipps & Company, Limited.

With the change, his position was improved, a place of larger responsibility being given him in the city offices. So well did he discharge the trust committed to him that on October 1, 1888, at the age of twenty-six years, he was given an interest in the business of Carnegie, Phipps & Company, Limited, and also in that of Carnegie Brothers & Company, Limited, the latter corporation owning the Edgar Thompson Steel Works and other properties.

On September 5, 1885, he married Miss Loomis of Pittsburgh. A son, Lawrence C. Phipps, Jr., and a daughter, Emma L. Phipps, were born to them. Mrs. Phipps died in July, 1888.

Upon his introduction into the firm he was made treasurer of Carnegie, Phipps & Company, Limited, and two years later he was elected a member of the Board of Managers of Carnegie Brothers & Company, Limited, and of Carnegie, Phipps & Company, Limited. On July 1, 1892, upon the organization of the Carnegie Steel Company, Lim-

ited, by the consolidation of the several Carnegie interests, he was elected a member of the Board of Managers, and assistant treasurer of the new company. Later he was made treasurer and subsequently, in 1894, he was elected second vice-president of the company.

In 1900 the Carnegie Company was formed to take over the Carnegie Steel Company, the H. C. Frick Coke Company, the Oliver Iron Mining Company, the Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad Company, and many other affiliated companies. Mr. Phipps was elected a member of the Board of Managers of the new holding company and first vice-president. Until the Carnegie interests were absorbed by the United States Steel Corporation, on April 1, 1901, he retained these offices. At that time he resigned all positions and retired from active business.

On April 22, 1897, he married Miss Chandler of Pittsburgh, by whom there were two children: Dorothy Chandler Phipps and Helen Chandler Phipps. The family acquired a residence in Denver, Colorado, in the fall of 1901, and subsequently disposed of the Pittsburgh residence.

In the Agnes Memorial Sanatorium, instituted in 1904, Mr. Phipps has erected an enduring monument to his charity and has earned the grateful regard of hundreds of sufferers from the white plague, who have found recovery at the institution. The Sanatorium is situated in the Montclair suburban district of Denver upon a commanding estate of forty acres. Mr. Phipps, besides providing all expense of first cost and construction, has given a generous endowment to meet the annual deficiency. The institution is a model of its kind, splendidly equipped for housing one hundred and fifty patients. Since it was opened on July 1, 1904, it has established a remarkable record for effecting cures of tuberculosis.

Since his retirement from business in 1901, Mr. Phipps has spent much of his time in travel, both in this country and abroad. Being fond of outdoor life he has devoted himself to golf, riding, fishing and shooting. His park near Wagon Wheel Gap, in Mineral county, is one of the finest natural preserves in the country. On this estate are to be found some of the rarest birds and animals extant. The streams within the enclosure are stocked with an abundance of fish.

On January 25, 1911, Mr. Phipps married Miss Margaret Rogers, daughter of Judge Platt Rogers of Denver.



JOEL FREDERICK VAILE

JOEL FREDERICK VAILE.

VAILE, JOEL FREDERICK, was born at Centerville, Indiana, March 14, 1848. He is descended on his mother's side from Elder William Brewster, the leader of that devoted little band who landed from the Mayflower on the bleak and rock-bound coast in 1620, and whose influence for good in the American character is recognized today, three centuries after they gave thanksgiving on Plymouth Rock for safe delivery from the perils of the deep and from the persecutions of the mother country.

The same lofty ideals and capacity for leadership that placed Elder William Brewster at the head of the Pilgrim Fathers descended to his progeny, and they proved themselves worthy scions of an illustrious sire. Colonel Benjamin Hammond, who was an ancestor of Mr. Vaile's, participated in the battle of Bunker Hill and in later engagements during the Revolution.

Rawson Vaile, father of Joel F. Vaile, was born May 20, 1812, and died in December, 1888, at Kokomo, Indiana. For nearly half a century he was a successful practitioner before the Indiana bar, and it was from him that his son acquired his liking for the law and received his early training in the profession.

Joel F. Vaile received his education in the public schools of Indiana and at Oberlin College, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1872. After leaving college young Vaile entered his father's office and two years later became associated with him in the practice of law.

While he never sought political office, he always took an active interest in public affairs and was soon recognized by the leaders of his party, as a young man of exceptional promise, possessed of convincing delivery and attractive address. When barely thirty years of age, he was elected prosecuting attorney of the Thirty-sixth Judicial District of Indiana, serving in that capacity during 1878 and 1879. He established for himself during that term of office an enviable reputation as an able and fearless official.

The next year, 1880, was held the historic convention of the republican party at Chicago, where the Stalwarts, under the

leadership of Roscoe Conkling, sought to force the nomination of the beloved Grant for the third time. Although it was a distinction invariably conferred upon the older members of the party, yet the people of Vaile's district elected him a delegate to this memorable gathering. There, as a young man, he saw and came into close personal contact with the giants in intellect whose names are enrolled on the pages of national history.

Although a great admirer of President Grant and warmly disposed toward the impetuous and commanding Conkling, Vaile could not support their program. He voted for the precedent established by Washington, and Garfield was nominated.

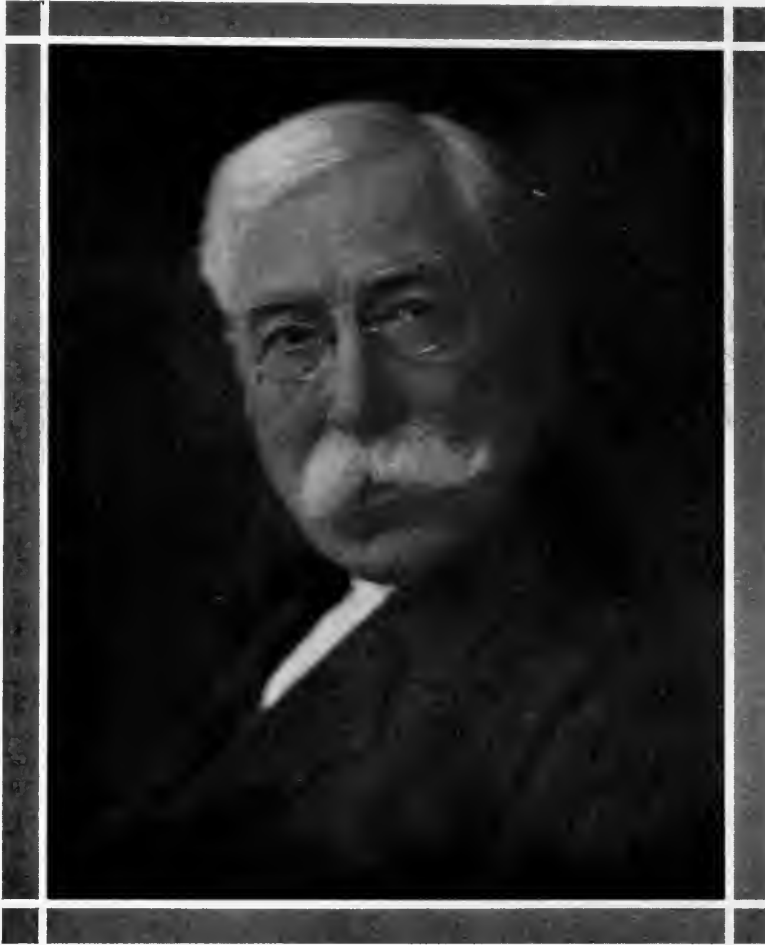
In 1882, Mr. Vaile came to Colorado, settling at Denver. Soon thereafter he formed a partnership with Senator Edward O. Wolcott (q. v.) and through their offices passed the most important litigation tried in the state. Upon the death of Senator Wolcott in January, 1905, Mr. Vaile became general counsel for the Denver & Rio Grande railroad.

While the heavy responsibilities of his position as general counsel of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company have large claims upon his time, it is yet a fact that the firm of which Mr. Vaile is now senior partner has figured in most of the important law suits tried in this state during the last two decades.

Mr. Vaile was married August 10, 1875, at West Brookfield, Massachusetts, to Charlotte M. White. Two sons and two daughters are the result of the union, William N. Vaile, junior member of the firm of Vaile, McAllister & Vaile; Gertrude Vaile, Louis F. Vaile and Lucretia Vaile.

Mr. Vaile is a member of the Denver Club, and has memberships in the University Club of Denver, the Denver Athletic Club and the Metropolitan Club of New York.

During his residence in Colorado, Mr. Vaile has not participated actively in politics, although he is recognized as one of the strongest men in the republican party. In recognition of his ability his name has been suggested a number of times as the choice of his party for the high office of United States senator.



DELOS ALLEN CHAPPELL

DELOS ALLEN CHAPPELL.

CHAPPELL, DELOS ALLEN, civil engineer, capitalist, born in Williamson, Wayne county, N. Y., April 29, 1846, was the son of Allen Darwin and Lydia DeLano (Hart) Chappell. The family was originally of French extraction, later finding a home in England. The American ancestor in the paternal line was George Chappell, who emigrated from London, England, March 16, 1634, in the ship "Christian," first settling at Windsor, Conn., thence removing in 1649, to New London, Conn., where some of the later generations of the family still reside. During their respective times, the family participated in the American Revolution, the Mexican and Civil Wars. His father, Allen Darwin Chappell, a farmer, (son of Betsy (Allen) Chappell, niece of Col. Ethan Allen of Vt., one of the heroes of the American Revolution) born in Rutland, Vt., May 7, 1815, died Jan. 24, 1899, held a captian's commission under William H. Seward, Governor of New York.

Delos A. Chappell, the son, attended a country school near Kalamazoo, Mich., until 14, prepared at Olivet College for the University of Michigan, becoming a student at the latter in the fall of 1866. At the close of his junior year, owing to an accident that befell his father, he was compelled to leave the university, and take charge of the farm, residing there until 1873. That same year, he removed to Chicago where he opened an office as an engineer and contractor. While on business at Appleton, Wis., in 1879, he was approached by some citizens of Trinidad, Colo., who requested him to visit that town, with a desire that he construct water works for that place. Complying with their request, he went to Trinidad that year, and built the water works as a private enterprise. On this, his first trip to Trinidad, he realized the wonderful resources of that region, the state and the west, which resulted later in his making that town his residence in 1883, after ten years of activity from his Chicago office, in the construction of public works in New England and the middle west.

At Trinidad, Mr. Chappell acquired a one

quarter interest in the First National Bank, and in addition to operating the city water works, became identified with the development of the coal and coke industry of southern Colorado. During this period (from 1883 to 1905) a number of mines and coke plants were organized or acquired in Las Animas, Huerfano, and Fremont counties, and were finally consolidated under the corporate name of the Victor Fuel Company, with an owned area of 30,000 acres of selected coal lands. In October, 1897, he sold the water works to the City of Trinidad, and in May, 1898, removed to Denver with the Victor Fuel Company offices. In the summer of 1902, in company with H. J. Alexander, he organized the Capitol National Bank of Denver. He sold his interest in the Victor Fuel Company, in 1905, to J. C. Osgood. The next two years, he spent in Europe, in rest and recreation, returning to Denver in 1907. He then accepted the presidency and management of the Nevada-California Power Company and the Hydro-Electric Company, furnishing light and power in Nevada and southern California. Since 1898 he has made Denver his residence, spending a part of his time in southern California.

Faith in the resources of Colorado, together with good business judgment, and with the strong executive force and ability to plan and carry out great enterprises, resulted in making Mr. Chappell one of the wealthy men of the state, and one of its most prominent citizens and financiers. He is a member of the Denver Club; Denver Country Club; and Santa Barbara (California) Country Club.

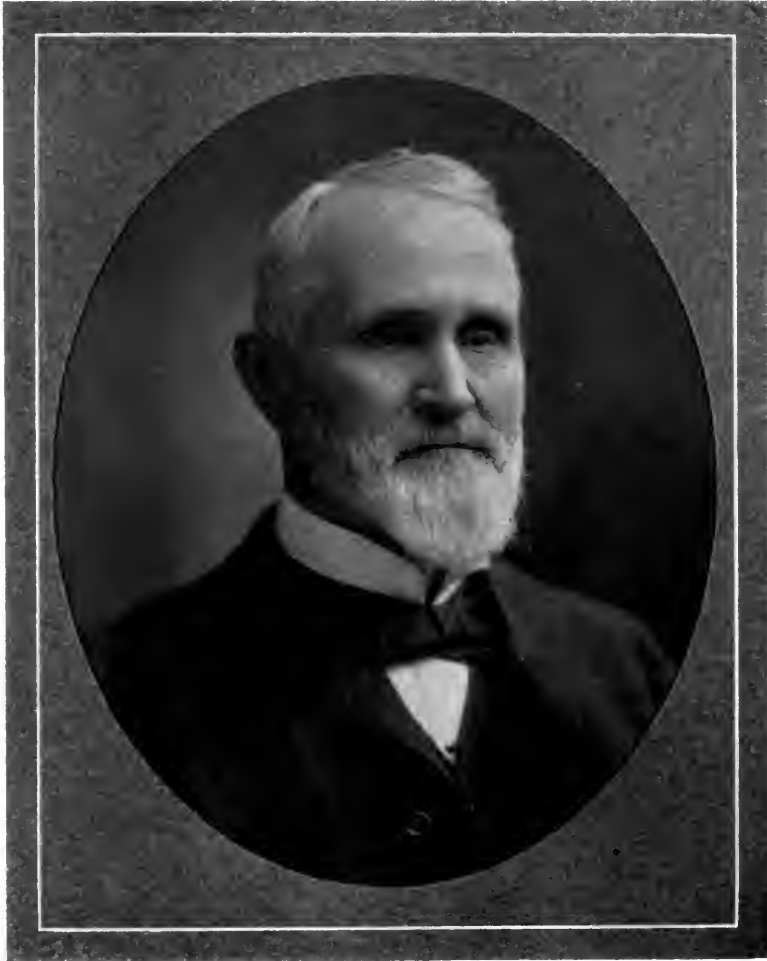
Mr. Chappell married, Dec. 19, 1883, Miss May C., daughter of Alonzo and Grace E. Hastings of Trinidad, Colorado. Mrs. Chappell is a lady of many accomplishments, descended from an illustrious ancestry of the colonial period, and is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They have two children: Jean Louise, an accomplished musician; and Delos Allen, Jr.

CHARLES CLARK WELCH.

WELCH, CHARLES CLARK, capitalist, was born in Pamela, Jefferson county, New York, June 14, 1830; he died in Jacksonville, Florida, February 1, 1908, where he had gone for his health.

He was the son of Charles Welch, Jr., and Pamela La Valley Welch. He was of French ancestry through the La Valley family, which

the founders of Norwich, Connecticut, and deputy governor of the Connecticut colony. His great grandfather, William Webb, served in the Revolution on the Battleship Trumbull in 1777, was taken prisoner by the British and was confined on the notorious British prison ship Jersey; from which, after untold hardships, he escaped. After the Revolution was



CHARLES CLARK WELCH

originally came from France and settled in Rhode Island, and was among the founders of Providence. On the paternal side he was of Scotch and English extraction. Mr. Welch was a descendent of elder William Brewster, who was the pastor of the Mayflower Colony, and came with the Pilgrim Fathers to Plymouth in 1620. He was also a descendent of Major John Mason, one of

over he came to northern New York, where he was a sturdy pioneer.

Mr. Welch's father, Charles Welch, Jr., was descended from a distinguished colonial family of Connecticut; was a farmer, and was the first white child born north of the Black River, in the State of New York. Charles Clark Welch, the son, alternated his attendance in the public schools with work

on the farm. At the age of fifteen, he entered the Academy of Watertown, New York, and there prepared himself for the profession... of teaching; which he successfully followed until 1850.

In March of that year, he sailed for California via the Isthmus of Panama, and arrived in San Francisco the latter part of May. For two years he engaged in successful placer mining at Auburn, Placer county, where he was part owner of the first quartz mill erected in that state. In June, 1852, he sailed for Australia, and after a voyage of seventy days, visiting the South Sea Islands en route, he landed at Sidney.

He engaged in successful mining operations in New South Wales for one year. Then he sailed from Melbourne, via Cape Horn, reaching New York after a ninety days' voyage.

In 1855, Mr. Welch located in Chicago where he engaged in the real estate and brokerage business for five years.

In 1860 he crossed the plains by the way of Ft. Kearney on the first tri-weekly west bound coach from that place, arriving in Denver the latter part of March. He located in Gilpin county, where he employed a large number of men at placer mining in the Nevada and Russell Gulches. Subsequently he engaged in quartz mining on the Kansas, German, and Burrows lodes. For several years he continued his operations in Gilpin, Clear Creek, Park and Boulder Counties, also operating large saw-mills at the same time.

In 1870 Mr. Welch became interested in railroad building. He was one of the projectors and builders of the old Colorado Central Railroad from Golden up Clear Creek Canon to Georgetown, and to Central City, and from Denver to Cheyenne and Julesburg. It was a great undertaking to finance and to construct this road in those days, as the heavy mountain grades of Clear Creek Canon were a problem to overcome. After this railroad was completed Mr. Welch was vice-president and general manager for several years, when the road was sold and is now a part of the Colorado Southern system. He was also one of the directors of the Santa Fe Railroad.

Mr. Welch was one of the first to discover coal in Boulder county. In 1877 he sunk the first shaft at Louisville, Boulder county, having previously discovered a ten foot vein of coal at a depth of two hundred feet.

When constructing the Colorado Central railroad from Denver to Cheyenne, while boring a well to supply water for the men, this vein of coal was discovered and was subsequently developed. This was known as the Welch coal mine and was owned and operated

by him for many years. He was president of the Louisville Coal Mining Company and was one of the principal stockholders. These mines are now operated by the Northern Coal and Coke Company.

Mr. Welch was a student and promoter of irrigation, of which he was one of the pioneer developers and was the owner of extensive farming interests. In 1878, he was one of the organizers and the president of the Handy Ditch Company of Larimer county. This ditch now irrigates more than twelve thousand acres of land. He had large tracks of farming land in Larimer county, and in one year he raised on his extensive farms, fifty thousand bushels of grain. In 1880, he built what is known as the Welch Irrigation Ditch, by constructing flumes in the rocks in Clear Creek Canon, and taking the water from Clear Creek, two and one-half miles above Golden and bringing it down almost to Denver.

In 1891, Mr. Welch was one of the promoters and builders of the Denver, Lakewood and Golden Railroad. He was for many years its president. This is an electric trolley road now, known as the Inter-Mountain Road, operating between Golden and Denver.

In 1872, Mr. Welch was elected a member of the territorial legislature from Jefferson county, and filled that position with credit to himself and benefit to his constituents. He introduced the bill for the establishment of the State School of Mines at Golden and gave the ground upon which the first building of that institution was built. He took great interest in and worked for the passage of the bill to establish this school, fully appreciating its importance to the mining industry of the state. For many years after the establishment of the school, he served as trustee, and was promptly on hand at each session of the legislature, watching and working for the interests of the school.

Mr. Welch belonged to the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and was a thirty-second degree Mason.

Mr. Welch married May 22nd, 1878, Miss Rebecca Jeannette Darrow, daughter of H. S. Darrow of Michigan, a pioneer and one of the leading citizens of that state, and of distinguished colonial descent.

Mrs. Welch is a Mayflower descendant: She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution; the Connecticut Society of Mayflower descendants, and the Society of the Daughters of 1812, and some of the best literary clubs of the state.

They have two children, Charles Clark and Jeannette Welch, wife of Dr. Henry Strong Denison.



CHARLES BOETTCHER

CHARLES BOETTCHER.

BOETTCHER, CHARLES, president of the Colorado Portland Cement Company, and vice-president of the Great Western Sugar Company, was born April 8, 1854, at Coellada, Germany. His father was Fred Boettcher, a merchant of that place.

The boyhood days of young Boettcher were spent in his native town, where he attended school and gymnasium and laid the foundation in mental and physical training that was to carry him to success in the new world.

At the age of seventeen he landed in America and proceeded almost immediately across the continent. He reached Cheyenne in 1871 and engaged in the hardware business. At that time it seemed as though the Wyoming city was destined to become the metropolis of the Inter-Mountain region and the pretensions of the cities to the south were jeered at by the citizens of the sister state. But with characteristic German prudence, Mr. Boettcher looked into the future from all angles, and although Cheyenne had the advantage of all Colorado cities in being on the main line of a trans-continental railroad, he decided that the character and energy of the early Colorado citizens, applied to the wonderful natural resources of the state, would enable her to outstrip all rivals.

Having thus made up his mind, he lost no time in joining his fortunes with Colorado, and the next year, 1872, saw him in Greeley, the new colony of eastern settlers that had been but recently organized. The next few years he engaged in business between Greeley and Fort Collins, and in 1874, he moved to Boulder. For five years he remained in the latter place, moving again in 1879 to Leadville, when news of the wonderful gold discoveries in that camp were given to the world.

While he had enjoyed uniform success up to this time, it was in Leadville that Mr.

Boettcher laid the foundations of the fortune which was to place him in the front rank of Colorado capitalists. He remained in Leadville from 1879 to 1890 and during those years, in which he engaged in mercantile business, banking and mining, Mr. Boettcher steadily prospered.

During this time Mr. Boettcher had become heavily interested financially in Denver. He was a large owner of Denver real estate and had invested in banking and other securities of the capital city. In 1890, he moved to Denver, to make that city his permanent residence.

It was about the year 1900 that Mr. Boettcher, C. S. Morey and several other farsighted men of business organized the Great Western Sugar Company and built the first factory for the manufacture of beet sugar. From that beginning the company has grown by leaps and bounds until now there are operated eleven factories, while they own a railroad line and count among their assets a large acreage of the best lands in Colorado.

Apparently, there is no limit to the business activities of Mr. Boettcher. Whatever makes for the industrial and commercial development of Denver and Colorado finds him an enthusiastic supporter.

He was one of the organizers and heaviest stockholders of the Western Packing Company. When the Colorado Portland Cement Company was organized, Mr. Boettcher was one of the most liberal subscribers and was selected as its president. He is also president of the Cement Securities Companies. In addition to all these engrossing affairs of business, Mr. Boettcher is constantly making investments in Denver real estate.

Mr. Boettcher is a member of the Denver Club, Denver Athletic Club, Denver Country Club and Colorado Traffic Club. He is married and has a son, Claude Boettcher (q. v.), and a daughter, Ruth Boettcher.



CHARLES BREWER KOUNTZE

CHARLES BREWER KOUNTZE.

KOUNTZE, CHARLES BREWER, banker, born March 4, 1844, in Osnaburg, Ohio, died in Denver, Colorado, November 18, 1911, was the son of Christian and Margaret Kountze. His ancestors had been prominent in the establishment of the Reformation in 1524. Christian Kountze, his father, a native

of Saxony, and a Lutheran, as his family had been before him, immigrated to the United States when a young man. Although plain and practical, he was a cultured gentleman, a student of the arts and sciences, philosophy, and the higher branches of learning, and was esteemed by all who knew him.

The family consisted of twelve children, seven boys and five girls. Two of the sons died in infancy, and another, William, when twenty-three years of age, died in Nebraska. Christian Kountze located in Osnaburg, eastern Ohio, where he owned a farm and a country store. When his sons, Augustus and Herman, each reached the age of sixteen, he took them into partnership, and they were thus given a practical business education. When Charles B. Kountze was sixteen, his father also made him a partner, he receiving the same training in good business methods that had been accorded to his older brothers.

In the meantime, Augustus had proceeded to Iowa, in 1855, and continuing to Omaha, then a small town on the American frontier, where he established a small banking institution. Here he was joined by his brother Herman, and later by Luther, the latter serving his business apprenticeship with them, instead of working with his father, as the other brothers had done.

In the spring of 1862, Luther located in Denver, opening a banking and gold buying office in Walter S. Cheesman's (q. v.) drug store on Blake street, which was the second bank of the Kountze Brothers. This drug store being destroyed in the great Denver fire of April 19, 1863, Mr. Kountze reopened his bank in the mercantile house of Tootle & Leach, and in 1865, was elected city treasurer of Denver, serving one year. In 1864, when only nineteen years of age, Charles B. Kountze joined his brother, Luther, in Denver, becoming a partner in 1866. In the spring of 1864, the Kountze Brothers erected a brick building on the north-west corner of Fifteenth and Market streets, in which their bank was established in a home of its own. In 1866, they organized the Colorado National Bank. They also founded the Rocky Mountain National Bank at Central City, Colorado, from which they later withdrew. Their Omaha branch had already become the First National Bank of that city. In 1867, the Omaha house had established a bank at Cheyenne, which was disposed of later. Charles B. Kountze, in 1866, became a partner in the firm, and assumed control and management of the two banks at Denver and Central City. In that same year, Luther Kountze visited Europe, and, on his return, established in New York City, in 1868, the third great banking house of the Kountze Brothers—Luther, Augustus, Herman and Charles B.—names all known in banking and financial circles the world over, steady and unshaken amid panics, wars, and commercial disasters.

When the Colorado National Bank was organized in 1866, the officers were as follows: President, Luther Kountze; vice-president, Joseph H. Goodspeed; cashier, Charles B. Kountze. In 1871, Charles B. Kountze was elected president of the Colorado National, being succeeded by William B. Berger as cashier. From 1871 until his death, Mr. Kountze remained the president of this bank. He continued through life to retain his interest in the First National at Omaha, and that of the Kountze Brothers, New York City. He has been the promoter of and interested in many large and successful enterprises in the west; was treasurer of the old Denver, Texas and Fort Worth railroad; was interested in the construction of the Denver, South Park and Pacific road; and also in the building of the Globe Smelter in Denver. He was city treasurer of Denver, 1868-1871, and for a number of years was treasurer of the Denver school board, but he never sought or aspired to public office. Although interested in many enterprises, yet all of these were secondary with Mr. Kountze, who, first of all, was a banker. He and his brothers all followed that policy, and hence, amid the great financial disasters that have wrecked many another and old established institution, the three banking houses of the Kountze Brothers have stood firm, safe, and solid. High in the list of those who were empire builders in the west, stands the name of Charles B. Kountze. Quiet, unassuming, dignified, but always the genial friend and companion, generous, and public-spirited, he was beloved in private life by the many who knew him and had the honor of his friendship.

Mr. Kountze married, in Denver, Colorado, September 26, 1871, Miss Mary, daughter of Joseph H. and Mary (Ensign) Estabrook. Her father was a Denver pioneer, and her ancestors have been among the illustrious and distinguished families of this country from the colonial period. Mrs. Kountze is descended from William Bradford, who came over in the Mayflower, and for thirty-one years was governor of Plymouth Colony. Another ancestor was Captain John Ensign, who served with the Connecticut troops in the American Revolution. Mrs. Kountze is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, Colonial Dames, Daughters of the American Revolution, and United States Daughters of 1812.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kountze were born the following children: Harold Kountze; Mary, wife of J. D. Skinner; Lina, Mrs. Samuel A. Ritter Brown; and Florence, the widow of J. W. Best.

JOHN KERNAN MULLEN.

MULLEN, JOHN KERNAN, miller, real estate, and farming, born June 11, 1847, in Ballinasloe, County of Galway, Ireland, was the son of Dennis (born 1806, died in Denver, March, 1886) and Ellen (Mulrey) Mullen. When about nine years of age, he came to this country with his people. The family settled in Oneida county, New York, where he attended the public schools. But

of the plant, both from the mechanical and financial standpoint. His employers, appreciative of industry and sturdiness, steadily advanced him from one position to another, until at the age of twenty, he was placed in charge of the mill as head miller. In that year, he left Oriskany Falls, where he had thus been employed, and started west, making a brief stay in Illinois. Then, removing



JOHN KERNAN MULLEN

early in life, he started out to make his own way in the world, and is a splendid example of the wonderful opportunities for success open to every young man in this country.

At the age of fourteen, he went to work in a flour mill in Oneida county. He was not only energetic and useful, but made a study of the milling business, picking up the details, here and there, as to the operation

to Kansas, after stopping for a few months at Atchison, he located at Troy, in that state, where he remained, until he came to Denver in 1871.

From the very first, he entered upon a career in this city that led to the attainment of a high position in business and financial circles. Shortly after his arrival in Denver, he was placed in charge of the flour mill

of Shackleton & Davis, Eighth and Curtis streets, now known as the Eagle mill. In 1875 he started in business for himself, and leased the Star mill in North Denver, and conducted the business under the firm name of Mullen & Seth (Theodore). In 1876, Mr. Mullen bought his partner's interest, and operated the plant, under the name and style of J. K. Mullen & Company, the "company" being merely nominal. With increasing trade and business, he leased in 1877-1878, the Iron Clad and the Sigler mills, and established a water power plant. In 1878, he was enabled to broaden his field of operations, and purchased the Excelsior flour mill, Eighth and Lawrence, from John W. Smith. This plant he enlarged and remodeled, conducting a successful and prosperous business until 1885. In 1880, he bought the ground and built the first grain elevator in the state, now known as the Hungarian Elevator, which is now operated in connection with the Hungarian flour mills, on Eighth and Wazee streets, and began making the famous Hungarian patent brand of Colorado flour.

In 1882, he began the construction of the Hungarian flour mills, and installed the roller system of making flour in Colorado. He established here the first roller mills west of the Missouri river, in 1878. In 1885, the Colorado Milling and Elevator Company was organized with J. K. Mullen as general manager. In 1887, he also became the president of the company. This was but the beginning of extensive operations throughout the west, and establishing plants in several states. The Hungarian and Excelsior mills were bought by the company, and others gradually added, until in 1911, they were operating ninety-one mills, elevators, and warehouses, in the several states of Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Utah, Idaho and Oregon. Their business aggregates \$18,000,000 annually. The invested capital amounts to nearly \$5,000,000. Not only has Mr. Mullen promoted and carried on this vast business through able financiering, and strong executive force, but has also shown skill and foresight, in the selection of his assistants. He knows and understands men. Through experience and ready discernment, he selects the right man for the right place. He has guarded in a most successful manner against the mistake so common in the business world, of attempting to put square pegs into round holes.

During the past twenty-five years these associated companies have distributed dividends each year among their employees, in

such amounts as the managers thought they were entitled in the earnings. This is voluntary, on the part of the company, but it is considered just and right that the employees should share part of the earnings. Thus friendly links exist between the company and all those who are in its employ.

In addition to the milling and flour business, Mr. Mullen has also engaged in other and large enterprises, and especially in land and cattle. He had more acres of ground under cultivation up to 1910, than any other man in the state, except Governor Benjamin H. Eaton, and was made president of the following companies: J. K. Mullen Land and Cattle Company of Lamar; Tamarack Land and Cattle Company of Logan county; the Harmony Land and Cattle Company of Logan county; also the Platte Land and Cattle Company of the same county; and, the Riverside Land and Cattle Company of Larimer county.

Mr. Mullen is a member of the Denver Public Library Association, in which he has taken a special interest, and is in hearty sympathy with all efforts made to reach the masses in library work. He believes that books and periodicals should be easily accessible to the poor. In 1910, he gave a very fine library to the Knights of Columbus, of which he is a member and Past Grand Knight, and handsomely endowed it with a maintenance fund. Mr. Mullen, himself, is a reader and student. His early education was meager, but so soon as he became a successful business man, and even before he could well afford it, he was liberal in the purchase of substantial reading matter, and has been a student, not only of business conditions, but of events and affairs. His reading and study has made him a man of broad and liberal culture.

He is also a director of the First National Bank, of Denver, and the Denver Railway and Securities Company, and is identified with many prominent financial institutions and enterprises, and was one of the most influential members of the recent city charter conventions. He and his family occupy a high position in social and church circles.

Mr. Mullen married in Denver, October 12, 1874, Miss Katharine Smith, and to them have been born the following children: Ellen (Mrs. E. H. Wechbaugh), Mary (Mrs. F. L. Tettmer), Katharine (Mrs. J. Emerson O'Connor), Edith (Mrs. Oscar L. Malo). He and his married daughters all reside on the corners of Ninth and Pennsylvania avenue, in their own beautiful homes.

JOHN FRANCIS CAMPION.

CAMPION, JOHN FRANCIS, mining, born, Prince Edward Island, December, 1849, was the son of M. B. and Helen (Fehan) Campion. His parents, native of that island, were of English and Irish an-

were born to them, of whom M. Brevort became a successful ship owner and builder. He built his own vessels in his own ship-yards, and as a captain was able to sail any of his own craft. Not only was he promi-



JOHN FRANCIS CAMPION

cestry. For many generations the family had been extensive land owners in England. John Francis Campion, Sr., the American progenitor, came to this country with his wife and children and established a new home on Prince Edward Island, where the father and mother lived to a good old age, he dying at the age of 75, and she at 70. Nine children, four sons and five daughters,

were born to them, of whom M. Brevort became a successful ship owner and builder. He represented his county home in the Prince Edward Island Parliament. By nature and experience, he took a comprehensive view of all matters of public and general interest, being especially prominent in the administrative affairs of the island. Residing the

last twenty years of his life in Colorado, he was well known in this state and especially in Leadville, where he lived and died. He married Helen, daughter of Doctor Fehan, a leading physician of Prince Edward Island. Her father lost his life, one stormy winter's night, while crossing the Northumberland Strait, which has a width of nine miles.

John Francis Campion, the oldest of their four children, became a well-known mining man in Colorado. In 1862, his parents, then residing in California, sent him and his brother back to Prince Edward Island, where they attended the Prince of Wales College, at Charlottetown. But the brothers, John F., then 17, and George, 15 years of age, became anxious to participate in the civil war in this country, and ran away from college. Coming to the United States, they attempted to enlist in the navy, but only partly succeeded in their scheme. George, because of his youth, was rejected, but John F., although only a little older, after passing the necessary examination, was accepted and given a position as assistant quartermaster. He was aboard the ship "Dolphin" and carried to General Sherman the first dispatches he received at Savannah, after completing his famous march to the sea. With difficulty and danger, the boat made its way into the entrance of the Savannah River, owing to the sunken vessels and the conflagration along the wharves, where immense quantities of cotton were burning.

Mr. Campion returned to California after the war, to visit his parents, then residing at Sacramento. He then became a miner, prospector, and mine owner. The White Pine silver mine was discovered by him in 1868, and after obtaining a fair start, lost all he had made, including about \$5,000, in this mining venture. Later, he engaged in mining at Eureka, Nevada, developing and selling valuable properties, whereby he accumulated a snug fortune. With his father and brother, he then went to Pioche, Nevada, where he continued in the same line of business, and there became the owner of the Pioche-Phoenix, a valuable silver mine. The Pioche-Phoenix Mining Company was organized by him, but he was compelled to make a hard fight to retain possession of the property, as other claimants attempted by force to assert their alleged rights. Mr. Campion succeeded in holding the mine, until the property was finally awarded him by the courts.

Disposing of his interests in Nevada, Mr.

Campion followed the rush to Leadville, arriving at that new mining camp, in April, 1879. Here he continued operating in mines, buying, developing and selling, and also becoming the owner of valuable interests that he still retains. Mr. Campion became an owner in the Bison, Reindeer, Elk and Ibex (better known as the Little Johnny), which were started by him, and named for animals. In the latter property, he and his partners possess a bonanza, which is known as one of the richest mines in the west, and from which large fortunes have been produced. Mr. Campion has been through many and varied experiences in the west and borne his share of the hardships of a prospector's life, before kind fortune smiled upon his hard struggle. He has made Denver his residence for a number of years, and in 1896-1897, built his present palatial home at No. 800 Logan street.

Mr. Campion was one of the promoters, organizers, and is the president of the Colorado Museum of Natural History, which is one of the most interesting attractions at the City Park. When engaged in mining at Breckenridge, he became acquainted with Professor Edwin Carter, who had made a splendid collection of the fauna of this state, including the bison and many rare specimens of natural history. This most valuable group of Rocky Mountain wild animals was in danger of loss by fire, or want of attention, being stored in the cabins of the owner. Mr. Campion, assisted by Mr. Joseph A. Thatcher and others, obtained the old Carter collection, which was made the nucleus for the museum at the City Park.

He is the general manager of the Ibex Mining Company; president of the Napite Mining Company at Breckenridge; director of the Carbonate National Bank of Leadville; vice-president of Seventeenth Street Building Company, Denver; director of the Denver National Bank; vice-president of the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific Railway Company (Moffat Road); president of the Northwestern Terminal Company; president of the Colorado Museum of Natural History; president of the Municipal Art League; trustee of the Agnes Memorial Sanitarium, and president of the Big Horn Mining and Cattle Company. He is also a member of the following clubs: Denver Club, Denver Athletic Club and the Denver Country Club.

Mr. Campion married, in Denver, April 16, 1879, Miss Nellie May, sister of Thomas F. Daly. They have the following children: John F., Jr., Helen, Phyllis, and Roland.



HENRY ROGER WOLCOTT

HENRY ROGER WOLCOTT.

WOLCOTT, HENRY ROGER, capitalist, born, Longmeadow, Massachusetts, March 15, 1846, is the son of Samuel (D. D.) and Harriet Amanda (Pope) Wolcott, and a brother of the late Edward O. Wolcott (q. v.), United States Senator from Colorado. Dr. and Mrs. Wolcott were the parents of eleven children. All attained manhood and womanhood, except one. In addition to Henry and Edward, the children were: Samuel Adams; Harriet Agnes (Mrs. F. O. Vaille of Denver); the Reverend William Edgar, deceased, of Lawrence, Massachusetts; Katherine Ellen (Mrs. Charles H. Toll of Denver, Colorado. Mr. Toll [q. v] was formerly Attorney General of Colorado); Anna Louise, principal of the Wolcott School, Denver, and regent of the University of Colorado; Clara Gertrude, of Lawrence, Massachusetts; Herbert Walker, of Cleveland, Ohio; and Charlotte Augusta (wife of Captain Francis Bates, U. S. A.).

Henry R. Wolcott was educated in Providence, Rhode Island, and Cleveland, Ohio; Honorary A. M., Yale, 1896, and Colorado College, 1898. Mr. Wolcott came to Colorado in 1869; and for a short time was engaged in mining. In the spring of 1870, he became associated with, and later was appointed assistant manager of the Boston and Colorado Smelting Works, that had been established at Black Hawk, and was also in charge of the additional plant, erected at Alma, Colorado, in 1873. Later, and for a number of years, after the construction of the new and larger works by this company at Argo, near Denver, he was the acting manager; treasurer of the Smelting and Mining Company; director, Equitable Life Assurance Society; and, within a few years, reached a front rank in the business life of the west. Among his various achievements, he was largely instrumental in securing Fort Logan as a military post for Denver. It was his personal work and influence that led to the erection of the Boston Building and Equitable Building in Denver. Mr. Wolcott is a charter member of the Denver Club, and for many years was its president. For ten years he was vice-president of the First National Bank of Denver, and is widely and favorably known in financial circles in New York and New England. He is extensively interested in mining enterprises. Mr. Wolcott was president of the Colorado Telephone

Company, and vice-president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, for a number of years. His subscriptions have been liberal to all enterprises, having for their object the development and upbuilding of Denver and Colorado. Many educational institutions have felt the kindly influence of his benefactions. He has donated liberally to Colorado College, at Colorado Springs; established in 1879, the Wolcott Medal for excellence in public reading, for the young ladies of the East Denver High School; and, the Miss Wolcott School of Denver was made possible by reason of his contributions and efforts.

Mr. Wolcott was also active in politics and prominent in the councils of the republican party. He was elected state senator from Gilpin county in 1878, for a term of four years, serving at the same time with his brother, Edward Oliver, then state senator from Clear Creek county. He was also elected president pro tempore of the senate, an official position ranking next to that of lieutenant governor. Because of this position, he was called upon, during his term, to serve as acting governor of Colorado. He thus performed the functions of the gubernatorial office, which four of his family had exercised in Connecticut and Massachusetts. Mr. Wolcott was the leading republican candidate before the state convention of his party in 1882, but elements entering into the United States senatorial question caused his defeat, although the popular man for the place. He was defeated for governor in the state election of 1898, not because of any personal unpopularity, but owing to the chaotic conditions that then disturbed Colorado and the entire west. His devotion to his brother, Senator Wolcott, is one of the lovely characteristics of his life. He was his brother's friend in adversity, and none rejoiced more in his brother's brilliant success; was his companion on the senator's last European trip, when he sought for the health that came not; and was with him to the end, when death came to him at the Riviera.

Henry R. Wolcott is a member of the following clubs: Union, Union League and University, New York, and also the Racquet and Tennis, Brook, Lambs, New York Yacht, Larchmont Yacht (New York), Atlantic Yacht, Manhasset, Tavern (Boston), Metropolitan (Washington), and the Denver and University Clubs, Denver.



SAMUEL NEWELL WOOD

SAMUEL NEWELL WOOD.

WOOD, SAMUEL NEWELL, banker, capitalist, was born at Jordan, Onondaga county, New York, May 2, 1844, son of Smith Wood, a farmer, and Rhoda (Hungerford) Wood.

He received a practical education at the village academy at Jordan and first engaged in the mercantile business at Syracuse, New York, and later removed to Madison, Wisconsin, where he secured employment in a bank of that city.

In 1870 he started west and established a connection with the Colorado National Bank, becoming assistant cashier at the age of twenty-six. He remained with this institution until 1877, when he went to the newly discovered gold camp of Deadwood, South Dakota. There was established in this camp the banking firm of Stebbins, Wood and Post and he became manager. A year later he organized the First National Bank of Deadwood and became its cashier and manager.

Although the years spent in the Black Hills were profitable, Mr. Wood always regarded his residence there as merely temporary. He still considered Denver his home and four years later he returned to this city. The confidence Mr. Wood felt for the future of Denver proved to be his largest business asset. He knew the city was bound to grow and, with far-sighted wisdom, he staked his accumulations upon that outcome. The result was that in less than a generation he found himself a millionaire.

Upon returning to Denver Mr. Wood, with Henry R. Wolcott and Colonel D. C. Dodge and others, founded the Merchants' National Bank. A year later this was merged with the First National Bank and he was made cashier, succeeding George W. Kassler.

Mr. Wood held the office of cashier with the First National Bank for many years, and always owned the controlling interest of the bank until late in the nineties, when he sold the control of the institution to David H. Moffat. All this time his personal investments in outside properties were increasing and he felt that these interests should receive his exclusive attention. He resigned his position in the bank and disposed of enough of his stock to turn control over to the late David H. Moffat, between whom and Mr. Wood there existed mutual sentiment of high regard.

Mr. Wood is reputed the largest individual owner of real estate in the city of Denver, his holdings including some of the most valuable business locations in the city.

He served during the administration of Governor Alva Adams as a member of the Denver Board of Public Works.

Mr. Wood has been a member of the Union League Club of New York and the Chicago Club of Chicago for over twenty years. Is also a member of the Denver Club, the Denver Athletic Club and the Denver Country Club.

He was married, September 30, 1903, to Miss Luella Frizell, daughter of Dr. Frizell of Butler, Mo. They have no children.



WILLIAM ROLAND OWEN

WILLIAM ROLAND OWEN.

OWEN, WILLIAM ROLAND, merchant, born Jan. 3, 1852, in Columbus, Dodge county, Wisconsin, was the son of William and Catherine (Jones) Owen. His parents came from Wales, his father coming to this country in 1845, and engaging in farming.

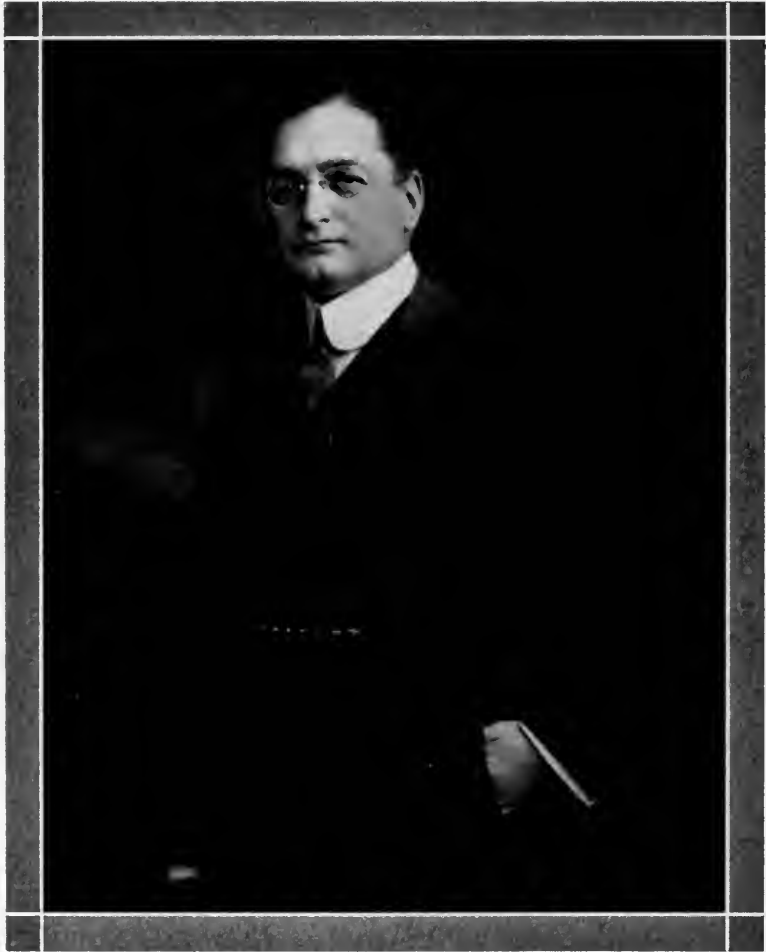
William R. Owen attended the local public schools until he was thirteen years of age, and then began clerking in stores in Racine, Portage and Fox Lake, in his native state, entering upon the career that has made him the self-made and successful business man that he is to-day. In 1875, he came to Denver and entered the employ of Daniels & Fisher, then the largest dry goods house in the city, at their old place on Larimer street. After remaining with that firm three years, he went to Leadville in 1878, and started for himself, in the dry goods business. Here he also formed a partnership with T. S. Chittenden, under the firm name of Owen & Chittenden. He became a prosperous merchant in the great carbonate mining camp. Mr. Owen also was active in the municipal affairs of Leadville, during the chaotic conditions that prevailed during the exciting days of its wonderful mining boom. He was one of the first aldermen of that city. After five and a half years in Leadville, he sold the establishment to Daniels, Fisher & Smith.

Returning to Denver in 1883, Mr. Owen formed a partnership with A. H. Weber, under the name and style of Webber & Owen, engaging in the retail fur business, but later sold to the Babcock Bros. In 1899, he be-

came interested with the M. J. McNamara Dry Goods Company, was made treasurer and remained with this firm about four years. This company meeting with reverses in the panic of 1893, was closed out to Messrs. Sheedy and Kountze, who retained Mr. Owen as manager.

In May, 1894, Mr. Owen assisted in organizing this old establishment, at the same time retaining an interest therein, into what is now the Denver Dry Goods Company. He was made the general manager, and the company has grown into the greatest department store west of Chicago. The original building has been more than doubled, now extending from Sixteenth street back to Fifteenth. This now mammoth dry goods establishment covers an area of 315,000 square feet, has 1100 employees, and transacts an annual business of \$5,000,000. Mr. Owen, in addition to being general manager, the position he still holds, was also elected vice-president of the company in Oct., 1900. He is the active head of this great establishment, the success of which is largely due to his executive ability, tact, and shrewd business judgment.

Mr. Owen is a member of the Denver, Country, and Traffic Clubs. He married in 1882, Miss Amile A., daughter of Joel S. Page, a leading lawyer of Chicago. They have three children: Lucy, wife of Dr. Arthur McGugan; Emile, wife of Mr. Stephen Wheeler; and, William R. Owen, Jr., who with his brother-in-law, Mr. Wheeler, is engaged in the fire insurance business.



FRANKLIN GUITERMAN

FRANKLIN GUITERMAN.

GUITERMAN, FRANKLIN, General Manager American Smelting & Refining Co., Colorado department, was born March 7, 1856. His parents were William Guiterman, a wholesale dry goods merchant, and Rosalie Bettman Guiterman, both natives of Bavaria, Germany.

Mr. Guiterman was educated in the grammar schools and Hughes high school of Cincinnati. His collegiate training was had at the Royal School of Mines at Freiberg, Saxony, Germany, where he was educated as a mining and metallurgical engineer.

In 1878, Mr. Guiterman came to Colorado and from that year down to the present time he has been a prominent factor in the mining and smelting industry of the west. His present position, which is easily the first in his profession in the United States, if not in the world, has been won by years of hard work and close study. His advance has been a steady growth; his responsibilities increasing with the years and being discharged in the larger places with the same exactitude that characterized his earlier work.

The year of his arrival in Colorado Mr. Guiterman entered the employ of the Terrible Mine and Concentrating Works near Georgetown as assayer. From Georgetown he went to Leadville, where for four years he filled several positions as assayer and chemist in the mines of that district. From Leadville he went to Wyoming as inspector of copper mines there. Returning a year later he went with the San Juan, taking charge of the sampling works at Silverton.

The experience thus gained in the different mining camps of the state where he had opportunity to study and analyze the many grades of ores, stood him in good stead when he accepted the position of superintendent of smelting works at Utah. All the time he was adding to his store of knowledge supplementing the theoretical training he had received at Freiberg.

Upon concluding his connection with the Utah smelter Mr. Guiterman engaged for a number of years in business for himself as a trained expert. During that time he was engaged to make reports upon some of the largest mining, smelting and milling propositions in the country.

Mr. Guiterman finally decided to return to Colorado and accepted the position of manager of the sampling works of W. J. Chamberlain & Co. He held this position until 1894, when he became manager of the Smelters Clearing House, Denver, which was dissolved in 1895. From 1895 to 1899 he was general manager of the Durango plant of the Omaha & Grant Smelting Co., at Durango. On the formation of the American Smelting & Refining Co., he was made general manager of the Pueblo plant of the company, which position he held for two years, until the Guggenheim interests were embraced in the company, when he was promoted to the position of general manager for the Colorado department, which position he has held ever since, having during part of that time also been assayer of the Utah department.

The commanding station occupied by Mr. Guiterman in the smelting industry requires not alone technical and practical knowledge of all classes and grades of ores and the best methods for their handling and treatment, but it calls for executive ability of a high order, a quality which has been developed in Mr. Guiterman.

Mr. Guiterman is a member of the University club, the Denver club, the Denver Country club and the Denver Athletic club, of the Colorado Scientific Society and the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

He was president of the Colorado society during 1909 and 1910.

In 1886 Mr. Guiterman married Mary Baylies Sproat, daughter of William C. Sproat of Taunton, Massachusetts. They have one son, Kenneth S. Guiterman.



CHARLES W. WATERMAN

CHARLES W. WATERMAN.

WATERMAN, CHARLES W., attorney at law, born at Waitsfield, Vermont, November 2, 1861. His earliest American ancestor was Richard Waterman, who landed at Salem, Massachusetts, from England, June 16, 1629. In 1638 he went to Providence with the band of devoted pilgrims who rallied under Roger Williams and with him dedicated the new colony of Rhode Island to the cause of religious freedom.

Mr. Waterman's father was John Waterman, born March 4, 1812, died January 22, 1892. His mother was Mary A. Leach, daughter of Robert and Sarah A. Leach. He was brought up in the New England atmosphere, trained to the idea of a serious outlook on life which holds education as man's best heritage. His father was a farmer by occupation. He attended the schools of his native place and was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1885. He then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1889. That same year Mr. Waterman moved to Denver and entered the office of John F. Shafroth, as a law clerk.

Mr. Waterman achieved success in his profession from the first. He is now recog-

nized as one of the leaders of the Colorado bar. For a number of years he was associated with the firm of Wolcott & Vaile, the senior member being Senator Edward O. Wolcott. Several years before Senator Wolcott's death the firm was reorganized and he was taken into partnership, the firm being known as Wolcott, Vaile & Waterman.

In 1907 Mr. Waterman withdrew from the firm and has since that time maintained a large suite of offices in the Equitable Building. His practice has been mostly in corporation law and he is counsel for several important corporations operating in this state.

During the session of the Eighteenth General Assembly, which ended in a deadlock over the election of a United States Senator, he received a large complimentary vote from the members of his party in the legislature.

Mr. Waterman has lived at Waitsfield and Burlington, Vermont; Groton, Connecticut, and Fort Dodge, Iowa. He is a member of the Denver Club, the Denver Country Club and the Denver University Club.

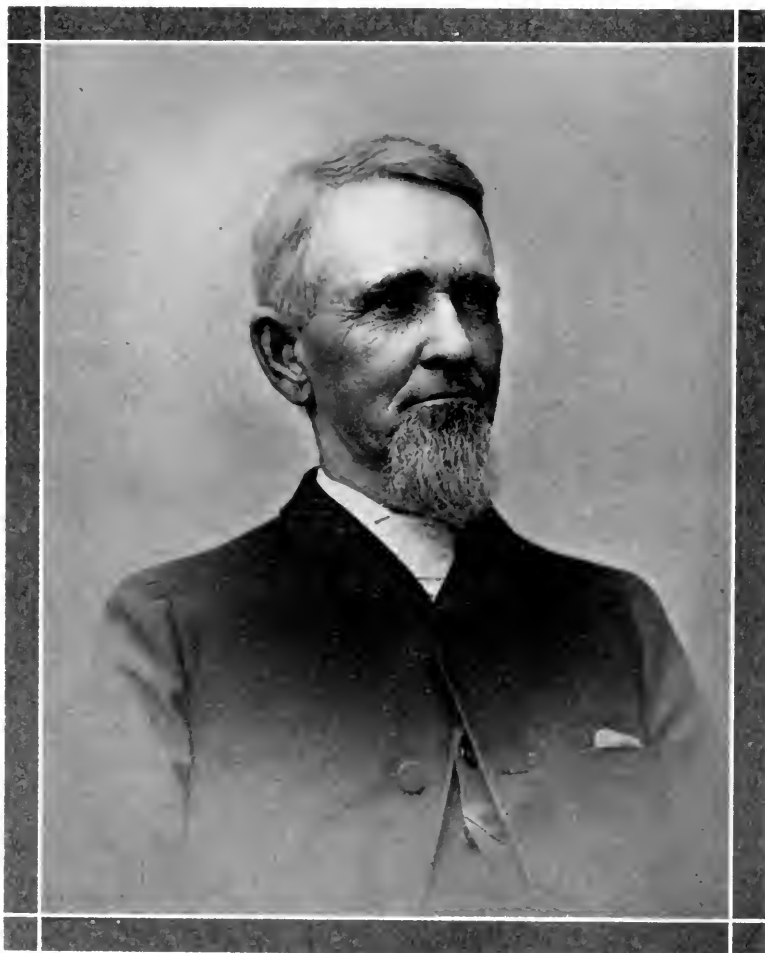
He was married June 18, 1890, to Miss Anna R. Cook of Burlington, Vermont.

JUNIUS FLAGG BROWN.

BROWN, JUNIUS FLAGG, merchant, born September 3, 1827, in Conneaut, Ashtabula county, Ohio, died in Denver, Colorado, August 9, 1908, was the son of Reuben and Betsy Horton (Hill) Brown. His American progenitor in the paternal line was Henry Brown, who emigrated from England and settled in Salisbury, Massachusetts, about 1639. Moses Brown, his descendant in the

Starksboro, Vermont, died at the age of 87, in Denver, in 1889. Her brother, General Charles W. Hill, adjutant-general of Ohio during the administration of Governor Todd, was active in raising and putting into the field the quota of that state in the civil war.

In the maternal line, Mr. Brown is descended from General Robert Sedgwick, born in England, in 1600, and settled in Charles-



JUNIUS FLAGG BROWN

fifth generation, born in East Kingston, New Hampshire, in 1750, and a soldier with the colonists in the Revolution, married Mary Hobbs, of Poplin, New Hampshire, and later moved to Strafford, Orange county, Vermont. Their son, Reuben, born in Strafford, in 1797, early in life located in Conneaut, Ohio, where he engaged in farming. His wife, a daughter of John and Laura (Bushnell) Hill, born in

town, Massachusetts, June 3, 1636. His ancestors, at an early period in English history, resided in the mountains that bordered on the counties of Lancashire, Yorkshire and Westmoreland, and suffered during the War of Roses, in the struggles between the houses of York and Lancashire.

Mr. Junius F. Brown was a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution

through the lineage of his ancestor, Moses Brown.

Reuben and Betsy Horton (Hill) Brown had a family of five children: Junius F.; Mrs. Adelia Dayfoot, who died in Canada; Mrs. Hannah Gillett; John Sidney; and Charles H., who died in Denver. Junius F. Brown spent his childhood and youth on his father's farm in his native township, obtaining his education in the common schools and at the academy. In 1850, he began clerking for a mercantile firm in his native town; removed two years later to Toledo, Ohio, clerking a year in a dry-goods house; was then engaged about a year by the Lake Shore then employed about a year by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad; then commission merchants, with branch houses both east and west. Removing to Atchison, Kansas, in 1857, he engaged in the manufacture of lumber for the settlers, his saw-mills being on the Missouri side of the river. Owing to the civil war, he disposed of his business in Missouri and, his teams being idle, sent a train of merchandise to Denver, with his brother, J. Sidney, in charge. In the meantime he continued in charge of his affairs at Atchison, then being engaged in freighting, until 1865, when he became a member of the firm of Drury & Brown, wholesale grocers, at Atchison. Closing out his interests there, Mr. Brown came to Denver in 1870, and entered into the wholesale grocer business with his brother, J. Sidney Brown, under the firm name of J. S. Brown & Brother, which became one of the largest and most prosperous establishments in the west. Their first location was on Blake, near Fifteenth street, Denver, removing from that place to Wazee and Eighteenth in 1876. The firm was incorporated in 1893 as the J. S. Brown & Brother Mercantile Company, with J. S. Brown, president; J. F. Brown, vice-president; H. R. Brown, secretary; F. S. Brown, treasurer, and F. A. Hall, general manager. The firm erected the first roller flouring mill and elevator in Colorado, on the site of the Crescent Mill; was also interested in the organization of the Bank of San Juan, Del Norte, Colorado; also in founding the banks at Alamosa and Durango; and took an active part in the organization of the Denver Tramway Company. In 1882, they engaged in the stock business, known as the Brown-Bliff Cattle Company, with a large ranch at Snyder, Colorado, their herds ranging between the South Platte and Wyoming. J. F. Brown was the president of the company. For fifteen years prior to 1893, Mr. Brown was

vice-president of the City National Bank of Denver. He was largely interested in the construction of the South Park Railroad; was one of the original proprietors of the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad; was an incorporator of the Denver Tramway Company; for many years was president of the Riverside Cemetery Association; made large investments in many enterprises, and was recognized as one of the prominent up-builders of Colorado and the west.

He and his brother, J. Sidney Brown, were in business together during a period of forty years, and an example of more harmonious partnership, never existed. In 1900, Mr. J. F. Brown withdrew from the firm and organized the J. F. Brown Investment Company, associating with him his son, H. K. Brown, and his son-in-law, F. S. Titsworth (now of the firm of Pershing & Titsworth, attorneys). He built his art gallery in 1903, to which the public was always welcome. The last ten years of his life were occupied in collecting pictures, and his gallery was one of the choicest in the west. After a long and successful business career, art became his recreation and passion. At first, making no pretensions as a collector of paintings, yet as the idea grew upon him, he became an expert in this line of art, although he made no claims as such. He loved his pictures. They appealed to his aesthetic nature, which was truly in touch with the true, the beautiful and the good. He was ever the friend of the artist, and was always pleased to assist in the loan exhibitions. He was also fond of a good horse, and his was a familiar figure after business hours, driving on the streets of Denver. He was the organizer of the Gentleman's Driving Club, where the Country Club now stands.

Mr. Brown married first, at Conneaut, Ohio, in 1859, Miss Jane B. (born in Canada), daughter of John B. Kilborn of that town. She died in 1877, leaving three children, Helen (Mrs. James W. Douglas), Jane M. (Mrs. F. S. Titsworth), and Harry K. Brown, class of 1892, Yale, and now president of the J. F. Brown Investment Company.

He married second, on November 28, 1878, at Denver, Mary L., daughter of Marcus B. Brundage, the latter a native of Poughkeepsie, New York, who removed to Colorado with his family and died in California in 1883. Mr. Brundage married Harriet, daughter of Theodore Hudson Parmelee, a descendant of a patriot of the Revolution, and a family that came from England in 1639.

Of this second marriage was born one child, June Louise Brown.



WHITNEY NEWTON

WHITNEY NEWTON.

NEWTON, WHITNEY, lumber and cement manufacturer, with large commercial interests, was born at Monroe, Wisconsin, April 5, 1858, and is the son of Ezra A. and Ruth A. (Wilbur) Newton. His earliest American ancestor was Richard Newton, who came from England in 1638, and settled at Marlborough, Massachusetts.

Mr. Newton's father was born March 23, 1817, and died June 24th, 1878. In life he was a well known and most successful lumberman, and it may be presumed that the son and subject of this sketch inherited his proclivities in that direction.

His mother is still alive and is a resident of Denver. She is eighty-seven years of age, spends her winters in California and is still in proud possession of all her faculties.

Mr. Newton came with his father to Denver in 1871, and received his preliminary education in the public schools. He was the first public school pupil to leave Denver for college, and is entitled to the honor of being considered the first graduate of the Denver High School.

From 1875 to 1879, Mr. Newton attended Cornell University, from which institution he was graduated in the latter year, having conferred upon him his A. B. degree.

Mr. Newton first engaged in business in Denver, and was employed in the City

National Bank. He later organized and became the cashier of The Bank of Breckenridge.

In 1880, he disposed of his banking interests and in 1881, engaged in the lumber trade with his brother at Pueblo, and the business there still continues under the management of Wilbur Newton, the son of the subject of this sketch, making the fifth generation to be engaged in the lumber business.

Mr. Newton was honored by his election as State Treasurer of Colorado, 1903-1904, and served with credit and distinction to himself, party and the state.

He is a member of the Denver Club, the Denver Country Club, the Motor Club and Overland Park. He is also an active member of the Sons of the Revolution, of the Sons of Colorado; is also a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a member of the Alpha Delta Phi College Society.

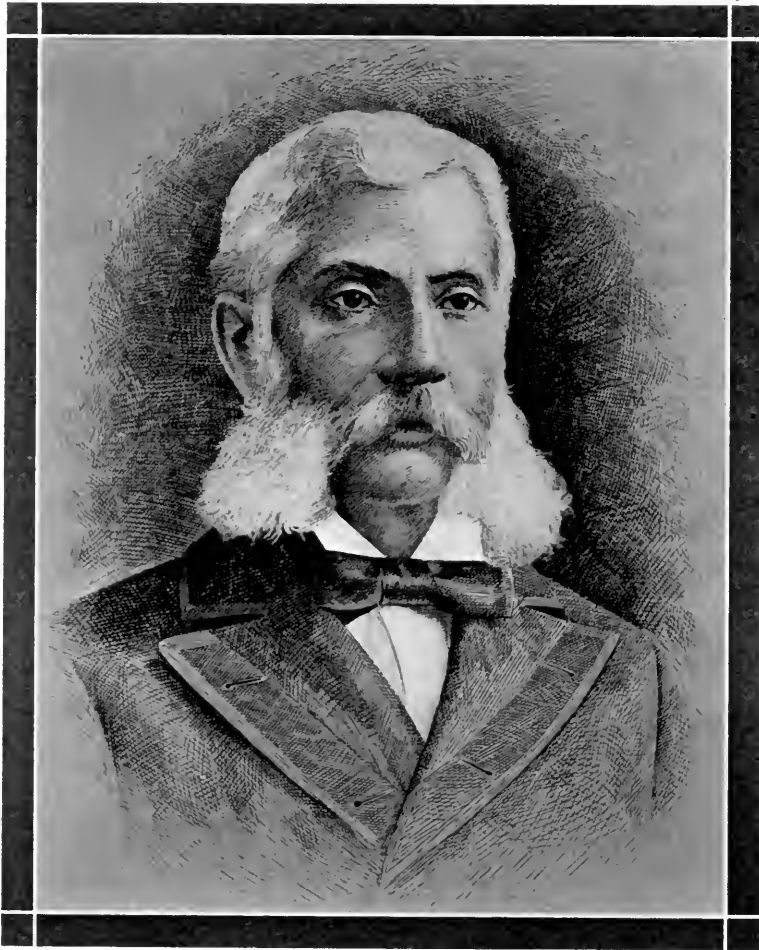
At the present time, Mr. Newton is Vice-President of the Colorado Portland Cement Company; of the Cement Securities Company; of the Pagosa Lumber Company and of the Newton Lumber Company.

Mr. Newton was married in Ithaca, N. Y. in 1881, to Mary Rose Quigg, daughter of James Quigg of that place. They have five children: Wilbur, James, Whitney, Jr., Robert and George.

MEYER GUGGENHEIM.

GUGGENHEIM, MEYER, merchant and mining and smelting, born February 1, 1828, in Langnau, Switzerland, died at Palm Beach, Florida, of pneumonia, March 16, 1905, was the son of Simon Guggenheim.

ing salesman of stove polish and glue. In this line of work, he began making a little money, and also developing resourceful opportunities. By nature he was very inquisitive. He was always a patient and earnest



MEYER GUGGENHEIM

When nineteen years of age, he came to this country, in 1847, with his father and four sisters. From his early years in the old country, his struggle in life and for education had been against great odds and difficulties. His early career in America was also one of hardship. His father settled in Philadelphia, and soon after, his son, Meyer, the subject of this sketch, became a wander-

seeker for knowledge, both for its own sake, as well as its commercial value. His inquisitiveness developed acquisitiveness, which led to his great fortune.

While engaged in selling stove polish, he became interested as to what its ingredients might be. Taking a sample of this polish to a friend who was also a chemist, he requested the latter to analyze it for him. Having

learned the principles upon which it was made, he began to manufacture the product for himself, greatly increasing his profits. He also made a similar investigation as to glue, with a like result.

From the itinerant vender, he became the merchant, and made a fortune in the importation and sale of Swiss embroideries. In the meantime, a large family was being reared by him, and the elder sons engaged in business with him. The firm had been known as Guggenheim & Pulaski (H. H.). Now, that he had taken the older sons in with him, he sent Daniel, next to the elder to Switzerland, to investigate and learn the details of the business. The partnership with Pulaski was dissolved in 1881, and the firm became known as M. Guggenheim's Sons, four of the sons being connected therewith and removing to New York. Daniel Guggenheim, during his stay in Switzerland, rapidly pushed and extended their operations in that country, which, with the increased trade in the United States, caused the firm to be recognized as the largest importers of Swiss embroideries in America. The sons became the same tireless and indefatigable workers as their father had been before them. They were prosperous in business, but their commercial success was not easily won. Tact, skill, foresight, backed by energy and pluck, were the ingredients of their success.

Incidentally, Mr. Guggenheim was drawn into the mining and smelting business. A friend having obtained an option on a mine in Colorado, requested Mr. Guggenheim to advance him money with which to complete the deal. Mr. Guggenheim refused to do this, but consented to go in with him as a partner, which proposition was accepted by the latter. The mine had been flooded, and although containing valuable ores, could not at that time be worked at a profit. Mr. Guggenheim came west to investigate for himself. This was characteristic of the father, and is now true of the sons. After looking over the condition of the mine, Mr. Guggenheim came to the conclusion that it could be made to pay, and make it pay he did.

This mine and other investments in this industry, led him into the smelting and refining business. In the meantime, the younger sons had become associated in these enterprises. They are seven in number, and that today is the meaning of "M. Guggenheim's Sons."

As a mining man, Mr. Guggenheim observed that the cost paid to the smelters for the treatment of the ores from the mine was heavy, and came to the conclusion that if there was money in it for others, there was also for himself. After investigating this phase of the question, he invested \$80,000 in stock in a smelting company at Denver. He sent one of his sons to this smelter, to learn the business, and the practical phases of the industry.

Branching out into the mining and smelting business, the Guggenheims closed out their affairs as merchants and importers. In 1888, there was erected in Pueblo for them a large smelter, at a cost of about \$1,250,000. Their operations then began to extend over the United States and into Mexico and South America. They erected the first complete silver-lead smelter in Monterey, the plant having a capacity of 30,000 tons a month. Larger works were constructed at Aguas Calientes, and a refining plant was erected at Perth Amboy, New Jersey. They now conducted vast enterprises in the United States, old Mexico, and Chile, South America, and were known as the most prominent men in this industry, and when the American Smelting and Refining Company was organized, refused to join it. But in January, 1901, they became a part of the latter corporation, obtaining a controlling interest in the company.

The Guggenheims were also largely interested in mines, and organized the Guggenheim Exploration Company to continue this line of work, in which they are now operating in many parts of the world. They also have large investments in railroads, steamship lines, coal mines, and other great enterprises.

Mr. Guggenheim married, September 5, 1853, Miss Barbara Meyers, and to them were born eight sons and three daughters, and on her death, she left surviving seven sons and two daughters. She was a mother devoted to her husband and children, to whom she is a sacred memory. Mrs. Guggenheim was interested in many charities, which she aided liberally with donations. It is characteristic of the sons to continue financial assistance to those organizations in which she was specially interested, as a memorial to her. These seven sons, now world-wide as financiers, are: Isaac, Daniel, Murry, Solomon R., Benjamin, Simon (q. v., United States Senator from Colorado), and William.



JOHN DAVID BEST

JOHN DAVID BEST.

BEST, JOHN DAVID, pioneer, Denver commission man and former shipmaster, was born at New Minas, Nova Scotia, February 18, 1836. His father was William Best, a cabinet maker. His mother was Ann Best, daughter of David Whitman. His paternal grandfather came from England in 1778 and settled at New Minas. On his mother's side, Captain Best traces his ancestry back to John Whitman, who came to this country in 1636 and settled at Weymouth, Massachusetts, sixteen years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock.

When a young boy, the Best family moved back to the states, settling in Bath, Maine. In this town, which was the home of the American shipbuilding industry when our flag led in the commerce of the world, young Best received his early schooling. From the windows of the old schoolhouse the tall masts of the shipping, reflected in the blue waters of the bay, framed a picture in the youth's imagination that was compelling in its summons. The sea called him and, like most of the boys of Bath, he waited impatiently for the time when he should sail the ocean wide.

At the age of fifteen, young Best was stricken with a fever which reduced him physically to such a degree that it was believed he would fill an early grave. But he disagreed with the doctors. After the illness had run its course young Best announced his intention of going to sea, and, overcoming parental opposition, he shipped before the mast.

In his sea-going voyages, Captain Best was shipwrecked three times, but escaped on each occasion. In 1854, at the end of a voyage that found him in New Orleans, he, in company with two friends, made his way up the Mississippi, their plan being to secure berth in the shipping of the Great Lakes. After many discouragements, Captain Best was given a ship and for a number of years he sailed out of Chicago in the grain trade.

In 1860 Captain Best came ashore and

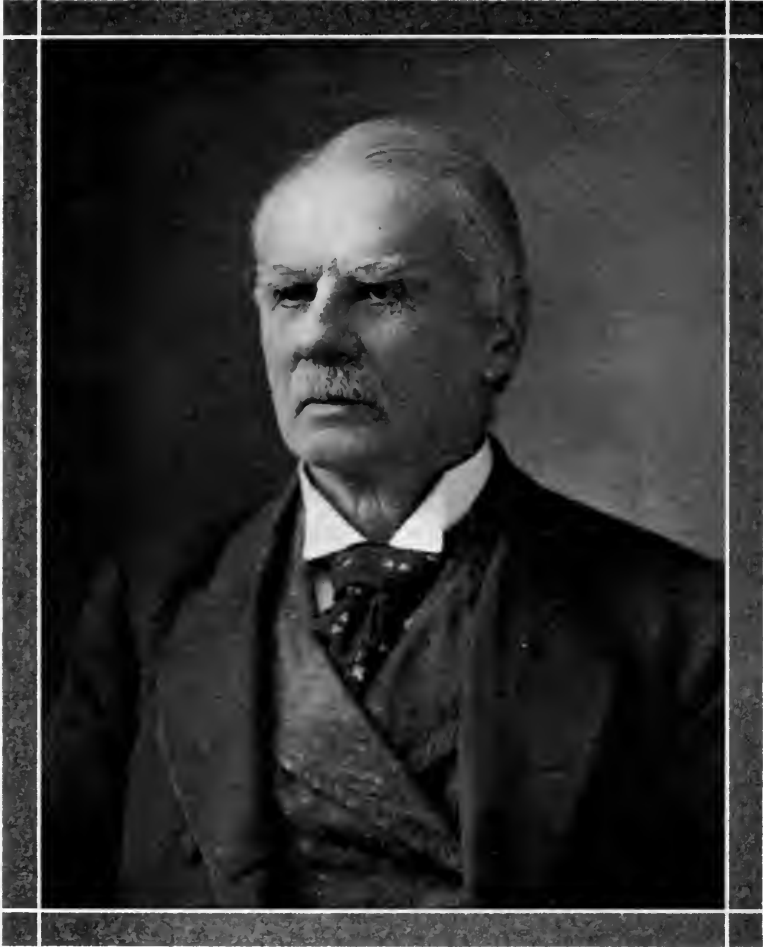
went into the ship chandlery business in Chicago with J. W. Crawford, an old boyhood friend, as partner. Crawford soon retired and the firm became Best & Dickinson. For more than ten years they did a thriving business, but in the Chicago fire of 1871, they were practically wiped out, the only thing remaining being their credit, which was based on a sound reputation for square dealing. To add to the disaster that overtook them, the insurance companies in which their policies were written, went under and their loss was almost complete.

The excessive toil and anxiety occasioned by the financial reverses of 1871, brought on a recurrence of Captain Best's ailment and the following year he set out for Colorado to secure relief from asthma. The exhilarating climate of the Rocky Mountain region restored him to perfect health almost immediately and he was able to apply the tireless industry that was characteristic of him to the tasks at hand. Soon he had established a leading wholesale grocery business, to which he added a flour and grain department.

Following the Leadville boom, when the South Park railroad was started toward the new camp, the John D. Best firm did most of the forwarding. In the discharge of this contract, Captain Best led a life of strenuous activity, but the rewards were large.

For thirty-four years Captain Best continued at the head of his Denver business, but in 1906, at the age of seventy, feeling that he had performed a man's share of hard labor, he retired, turning the active management of the business, which still bears his name, over to his son, Charles Fred Best.

Captain Best was married at Buffalo, New York, in 1860, to the sweetheart of his boyhood days, Martha C. Hooper, of Bath. They had two sons and three daughters: Charles Fred Best, John W. Best, Mrs. George G. Speer, Mrs. J. M. Terry and Lucy Etta Best, who died shortly after the family arrived in Denver. John W. Best, who was born in Denver, died at the age of twenty-five.



HENRY CORDES BROWN

HENRY CORDES BROWN.

BBROWN, HENRY CORDES, capitalist, born near St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio, Nov. 18, 1820, died March 6, 1906, in San Diego, California, was the son of Samuel and Polly (Newkirk) Brown, and was descended from a partiotic and colonial New England family. His American ancestor was Nicholas, son of Edward and Jane (Lide) Brown of Inkberrow, (Iukbarrow), eight miles from Droitwich, Worcestershire, England. Nicholas was made a freeman at Lynn, Sep. 7, 1638, and a representative to the General Court in 1641, and in 1644, removed to Reading, Massachusetts, where he died Aug. 5, 1673. He was known as a public spirited man in the affairs of the town and colony. His son Cornelius Brown, resident of Reading, married, in 1665, Sarah, daughter of William (of Ipswich, who died Feb. 1, 1659) and Sarah Lampson. Their son, Samuel Brown, born Sept. 18, 1675, died 1722, a native of Reading, was a gentleman of high standing, who at the time of his death was wealthy for those days. His wife Mary, who died in 1778, took charge of the estate, which she successfully managed during a widowhood of more than fifty years. Elisha, their son, born Dec. 12, 1715, died 1756, married May 17, 1744, Elizabeth, born March 8, 1720, died Sept. 9, 1818, daughter of Simon and Hannah (Potter) Davis, a descendant of Dolor (1600-1673) and Margery (Willard) Davis. Elisha Brown moved to Cambridge in 1744, where he married Elizabeth Davis. To the wealth inherited from his father, he also added another fortune and died in Acton. They were the parents of four children, Hannah, Mary, Samuel, and Elisha.

Samuel, their third child, who was the father of Henry C. Brown of Denver, was born Oct. 12, 1749, probably in Cambridge, but enlisted from Acton in the American Revolution, in which he held the rank of 2nd lieutenant, Capt. Patch's Company, Col. William Prescott's regiment. He participated in the engagements at Bunker Hill and Concord, and was at the siege of Boston. He was also in the Arnold expedition to Quebec, where he was wounded and taken prisoner, but paroled in Sept., 1776, and sent home. In 1800, when 51 years of age, Samuel Brown removed to St. Clairsville, Ohio, where he died in 1828, and was buried with military honors.

Henry C. Brown, through his grandmother Elizabeth (Davis) Brown, is also descended from old colonial stock. Her American ancestor, Dolor Davis, born in England in 1600, died in Barnstable, 1673, married in England,

Margery, daughter of Maj. Simon Willard. Their son, Lieut. Simon Davis (1636-1673) married Mary, daughter of James Blood, and their son, Dr. Simon Davis, of Concord, born 1660, married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Eleanor (Hopkinson) Woodhouse. Their son, Simon Davis, of Concord, born Sept. 7, 1692, married, June 1, 1719, Hannah Potter (1690-1782), and they were the parents of Elizabeth (Davis) Brown. Through this line he is a descendant of Luke Potter (died 1697), who married in 1644, Mary, daughter of Walter Edmonds. Judah Potter, their son, and father of Hannah (Potter) Davis, married Grace, daughter of Captain Joshua and Hannah, born 1636, (Mason) Brooks. He was the son of Captain Thomas Brooks, and she the daughter of Captain Hugh and Esther Mason. In these ancestral lines, Henry Woodhouse, who died in Concord in 1700, was a representative to the General Court, in 1635, and 1690-92, and an officer in Phips expedition of 1690. Captain Hugh Mason, who died in Watertown, 1678, was among its first settlers, and was made a freeman in 1635; was a representative to the General Court ten terms; selectman twenty-five years; lieutenant, 1649; captain, 1652; commissioner, whose duty was to try small cases before days of a justice of the peace. Captain Mason at the age of 28 and his wife Esther, 22, came to Boston in the "Francis," from Ipswich county, Suffolk, England, April 1634. When in advanced years, he commanded his company in King Philip's War.

Samuel, the father of Henry C. Brown, married first, a daughter of Maj. Daniel Fletcher, a gallant officer in the American Revolution; second, Polly Newkirk, and of this last marriage, Henry C. was born, his mother dying when he was two years of age, and at seven he was left an orphan on his father's death.

Henry C. Brown was educated in the common schools, and at the Franklin Brooks Academy, St. Clairsville, remaining on a farm where he was apprenticed to a family named Carroll until 16. Later, learning the carpenters trade, as well as the business of an architect, he became an assistant to his brother, Isaac Brown, architect and builder, St. Louis, until 1852. He then crossed overland to California, driving an ox team, walking nearly all the way, making the journey in 110 days, to Hangtown, now Placerville, California. After a brief stop, he went to San Francisco, and a few weeks later to Portland, Ore. A month later going up the Columbia river, then crossing by land to the

Williamette, thence to Olympia and Puget Sound country. There he formed a co-partnership with Roads and Peabody, and located and began the construction of a saw mill at the mouth of Whatcom river, emptying into Bellingham Bay, and for eight months engaged in the lumber business. Returning to San Francisco, he resumed the occupation of architect and builder, for three years, erecting some of the finest buildings of that period, including that of a bank, then the best structure in the city. Then going to Oroville and engaging in the building and the commission business, he accumulated \$6,000 in six months. Returning to San Francisco again, he sailed in the clipper ship, "Golden Eagle," for Peru, South America, intending to go into business there. But his partner failing to arrive, he, after touring Lima and Calleo for 60 days, again sailed, taking voyage via Cape Horn for Hampton Roads, Va.; from there, visiting Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, he returned to St. Louis, Missouri May 3, 1858, after an absence of five years. He took passage a few days later up the Missouri river to Sioux City. Then removing to Decatur, Nebraska, remaining about two years, making investments and building a hotel. After heavy financial reverses, he removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, July 1, 1859. Leaving the latter place during the year with his wife and one child (James H. Brown, now a leading Denver lawyer), and all of his worldly goods, and crossing the plains with an ox team, he arrived in Denver June 10, 1860. Again he became the architect, builder and carpenter. The first building he erected in this city, was a structure on Cherry Creek used by the M. E. congregation for a church until it was washed away by the flood of May 4, 1864. Two weeks before the flood he had removed to his pre-emption claim, taken up in 1863, a tract of land later known as Brown's addition to the City of Denver, which later became the fashionable residence section of the city. Ten acres out of the heart of this tract Mr. Brown donated for a building site, where now stands the magnificent Colorado State Capitol Building. This ten acre tract is now worth about a million dollars, and the original pre-emption claim, about \$25,000,000. The Brown Palace Hotel, erected by Mr. Brown on this old tract, 1889-1892, cost more than \$1,600,000. This handsome structure, built of granite, brown sandstone, and onyx, is nine stories high, and was completed in time for the Knight Templar Triennial Conclave, held for the first time in Denver, August, 1892. In 1873, he built the beautiful mansion later

known as the "Tabor" residence, the finest in the city at that time.

In 1870 Mr. Brown became the owner of the Denver Tribune, which he sold in 1875, the paper being later absorbed by the Denver Republican. During his control of the Tribune, Mr. Brown was fearless in his editorial policy, denouncing wrongs as he saw them, whether emanating from those of either high or low degree. In this way he aroused opposition which caused him some trouble later, but with that grit and determination that always characterized his life, he triumphed over all obstacles. When Mr. Brown purchased the Tribune, it was a small paper, with poor equipment, and was published on a hand press. He erected a four storied building for the paper, corner of 16th and Market, and purchased modern machinery and type. The Tribune then started upon that brilliant career which later brought to its staff Eugene Field, Bill Nye, and other writers of national reputation. In the corner room of the first floor of his Tribune building, he and Mr. C. D. Gurley also established a bank.

Mr. Brown was a charter member of the old Board of Trade. He was also a member of the company organized to build the first railroad to Denver—the Denver Pacific, between Denver and Cheyenne; was associated with the interests that developed the present Denver City Tramway Company; assisted in establishing the Bank of Denver; and, gave the first \$1,000 to found the Denver City library.

The builder and promoter of great enterprises, a liberal patron to public and private institutions, Henry C. Brown stands among the foremost in Colorado history, and as an empire builder for the entire west. He had the honor of being a real Son of the Revolution, his father Samuel, often being known as "Bunker Hill" Brown. He took a deep interest in the work of the Sons of the Revolution, of which he was a member, and kindred organizations.

Henry C. Brown married first, Anna L., daughter of John Inskepp, in 1841, at St. Clairsville, Ohio. She died Jan. 5, 1854, leaving issue of this marriage two children: Anna M. (wife of Hubert R. Green, of Denver), born May 3, 1842; and, Benjamin F. Brown, born in Dec., 1843.

He married second, Aug. 3, 1858, in Decatur, Neb., Jane Cory, daughter of the Rev. James Thompson, of Canandaigua, N. Y. They had three children: James Henry, (q. v.) born in St. Joseph, Mo. Sept. 3, 1859; Carrie Marcia (wife of Robert T. Cassell), born July 18, 1868, in Denver, Colo; and Sherman Thompson, born July 3, 1871 in Denver, and died Sept. 14, 1906.

JESSE FLOYD WELBORN.

WELBORN, JESSE FLOYD, president Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., was born March 9, 1870 at Ashland, Nebraska, son of John Wesley and Jennie Roberts Welborn. His father was a farmer and he grew up amid the wholesome surroundings of farm life. At the age of seventeen, equipped with a common school education, he entered the state bank at Indianola, Nebraska, remaining there for three years, from 1887 until 1890.

In August of 1890, Mr. Welborn came to Colorado and entered the employ of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company.

The growth of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company was rapid in the last decade of the nineteenth century, and as the organization

enlarged, Mr. Welborn grew and developed with it, advancing through regular stages to general sales agent in 1899.

Mr. Welborn worked directly under Mr. A. C. Cass, who was connected with the C. F. & I. Co., and was so influential in its development from 1888 to his death in 1903. On the death of Mr. Cass, Mr. Welborn succeeded to his position of Vice-President in charge of sales and traffic and in 1907, was elected to the presidency to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Frank J. Hearne.

Mr. Welborn was married at Milwaukee in June, 1903. He has one son and one daughter. He is a member of the Denver Club and the Denver Country Club.



WILLIAM BARTH

WILLIAM BARTH.

BARTH, WILLIAM, capitalist, born in Dietz, Nassau, Germany, Dec. 8, 1829, is the son of George Barth and Mina Barth. He immigrated to the U. S. in 1850, arriving in New Orleans in a penniless condition. He soon found work at his trade as a shoemaker, the occupation he had followed in the old country. Owing to the climate, he was taken sick, and after spending several months in a hospital, he went up the river by boat to St. Louis, and then to Belleville, Ill. He removed to Glasgow, Mo. at the end of a year, with the hope of there finding an elder brother, Chas. Barth, who had preceded him two years in coming to this country, and was killed by Indians on his way to California. At Glasgow, it was learned that his brother had followed the gold rush to California in 1850, from whence he never returned. Mr. Barth's next move took him from Glasgow to Bellville, Mo., where he engaged in the boot and shoe business with his brother, Moritz, who had also preceded him to the U. S. The civil war had now broken out, and the Barth Brothers being union men and opposed to slavery, their sentiments were obnoxious to the pro-slavery element that controlled in that part of Missouri. Whereupon, they decided to leave the state and migrate to the Rocky Mountain region. Crossing the Missouri river June 2, 1861, William Barth, with his brother Moritz, then started across the plains in an ox wagon. Arriving in Colorado, they went to California Gulch, then a placer mining region, where Leadville was later established. Here he remained a few months, returning to St. Louis in the fall, where he engaged in manufacturing nail boots for the Pike's Peak trade, and was soon thereafter joined by his brother, Moritz. They continued in this business until 1862, when they again recrossed the plains, with two wagons, William going to Fairplay in Park county, and Moritz to Montgomery, at the head of the South Park.

William Barth later went to Ill., where he spent the winter, returning to Denver in May, 1863, a few days after the great fire of that year. Together with his brother, Moritz, he again resumed his boot and shoe busi-

ness in very narrow quarters on Blake street. Only a small space could be obtained between two buildings, which he roofed. The confines of the little shop were so close that William Barth could stand in the center and reach to the side walls. Building up a successful trade they removed to better and more commodious quarters, No. 232 Fifteenth street, between Holladay (Market) and Blake. Here for many years they conducted a large store and prospered in business. William Barth was thrifty and enterprising. He then predicted the splendid future that awaited Denver, and as rapidly as his means would permit, invested in real estate, engaged in banking, and promoted other enterprises that were successful and brought him wealth. William Barth became one of the principal stockholders when the City National Bank was organized in Denver; also a stockholder in the Bank of San Juan, at Del Norte, and in a bank at Cripple Creek, one at Alamosa, and another at Durango. He was vice-president of the City National Bank in Denver, and a director in the San Juan Bank. Mr. Barth was one of the promoters of the Denver & South Park Railroad Company, of which he was a director and a heavy stockholder, also of the D. & N. O. Ry., and the C. C. Short Line, and put the first \$10,000 in the Kansas Pacific. In 1867-68, he was a member of the Denver Board of Aldermen. He went abroad the year of the Vienna exposition with his family, traveling especially in Austria, Germany and Switzerland.

In later years, Mr. Barth has greatly increased his real estate holdings in Denver, at the same time being prominently identified with other business enterprises. The large and imposing "Barth" block bears his name. His last important real estate transaction was the purchase of the Equitable building, estimated to be worth \$1,250,000.

Mr. Barth married, first, in Parkeville, Mo., in May, 1858, Miss Anna Nell, who died in Denver, leaving two daughters.

He married, second, in October, 1867, Miss Charlotte Kaempfer of Chicago, by whom he had one son, Charles J. Barth (q. v.)



CHARLES HANSEN TOLL

CHARLES HANSEN TOLL.

TOLL, CHARLES HANSEN, Attorney General, Colorado, born in Onondaga county, New York, April 26, 1850, died in Denver, Colorado, December 4, 1901, was the son of Abel Hyde and Sarah E. (Mitch-

ell) Toll. His earliest American ancestor, in the paternal line, was Karel Hansen Toll, of Dutch stock, who settled near Schenectady, New York. On his mother's side, the Mitchell family early settled in Connecticut,

and was of English descent. His father, Abel H. Toll, a farmer, was also a native of Onondaga county, and when his son, Charles H., was still quite young removed to Baldwinsville, New York, near Syracuse. Here the latter attended the Baldwinsville Academy, until 1867, when he entered the Munro Collegiate Institute, at Elbridge, New York. In 1868, he matriculated at Hamilton College, from which he was graduated in 1872, with the degree of A. B. In connection with the regular curriculum, he attended a course of law lectures, having previously decided to follow the legal profession. After studying law in the office of Senator Hiseock at Syracuse, he was admitted to the bar in that city, where for a short time he was engaged in practice, with gratifying results.

Mr. Toll came to Colorado in 1875, locating in Del Norte. He rose rapidly in public esteem and in 1876 was elected county judge of Rio Grande county, although but twenty-six years of age. In 1878, he was elected on the republican ticket, a member of the house of the Colorado General Assembly, of which he was one of the ablest members. He was active in assisting in the election of the Honorable N. P. Hill to the United States Senate and in advocating the enactment of salutary and sound legislation.

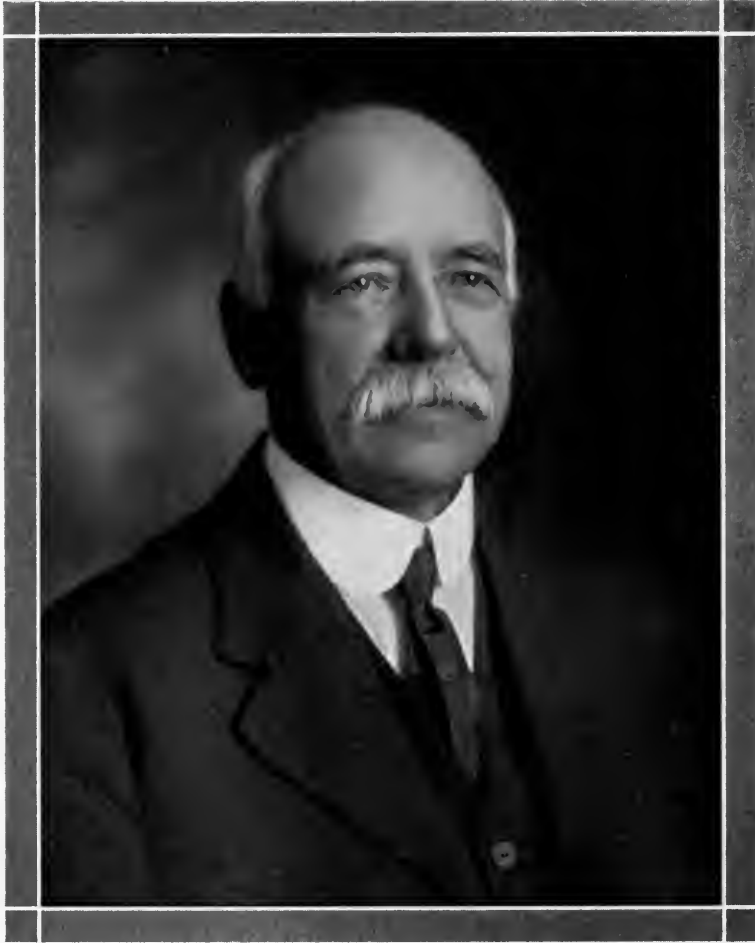
In 1879, Mr. Toll was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney. The ability that he had shown as a judge, legislator, and as assistant to the United States District Attorney, together with his high standing as a lawyer, rapidly brought his name into political prominence. The republican state convention, in 1880, nominated him for Attorney General, and he was elected to that office, by a handsome majority.

After this election, he removed to Denver, and made it his permanent residence during the rest of his life. Among the many important matters that required his official attention, was the litigation then pending, as to the title of the state to the Capitol building site. In October, 1881, he argued this case, in the United States Supreme Court, in behalf of Colorado, and the title of the state thereto was confirmed. As the decision rendered in this case perfected the title, the grounds of the present Capitol building will remain as a monument to his memory, in the victory that he won. He conducted his department in the state government not only with ability, but also with the strictest economy.

On retiring as Attorney General, he resumed the regular practice of the law, in which he represented some of the most important business interests in the state. He made a specialty of corporation, mining, and commercial law, in which he was pre-eminent and successful. Among his clients were C. B. Kountze, Dennis Sheedy, and the Globe Smelter, the Enterprise Mining Company, and the Travelers Insurance Company. Mr. Toll was also very active in the formation of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. In addition to his ability as a lawyer, he was known both in the practice of the law, in business, and in private life, as a man of the highest honor and integrity.

In connection with the law, he was also engaged in mining and other enterprises, in which he was successful, in the San Juan, in Colorado, and in New Mexico. He was president of the Denver Land Company, and the Community Ditch Company, representing important agricultural interests in the vicinity of Denver. He was a member of the Denver Club, and one of the charter members of the University Club, of which he was president in 1899-1900. College friendships and ties with him were strong and lasting, from the old days when he was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity at Hamilton to his later associations with university men in Denver. Being of a genial nature and an amiable companion, he was always readily approachable. This was one of the elements that brought him success. He had hardly been at Del Norte, Colorado, a year, before he was elected to office. He possessed that bearing and presence that attracted men to him, and the friendships made, he always held. Popular as an after dinner speaker, tactful and versatile as a toastmaster, he was a charming guest or pleasing host. Although always the clear headed lawyer, and the shrewd and far-seeing man of business, he was sympathetic and generous.

Mr. Toll married at Denver, in 1880, Miss Katharine E. Wolcott, sister of the Honorable Henry R. (q. v.) and the late Senator Edward O. Wolcott (q. v.). The four sons born to them are: Charles H. Toll, Jr., now Professor of Philosophy at Amherst College, and Ph. D., Freiburg, Germany; Roger Wolcott Toll, civil engineer, Denver Tramway Company; Henry Wolcott Toll, attended Harvard Law School, and now (1911) at Denver University; and Oliver Wolcott Toll, twenty years of age, and now (1911) in his junior year at Williams College.



JOHN LLOYD McNEIL

JOHN LLOYD McNEIL.

McNEIL, JOHN LLOYD, banker, born May 8, 1847, in Owego, Tioga county, New York, is the son of Stephen and Mary C. (Goodsell) McNeil. His ancestors came from the ancient clans of the West High-

lands in Scotland. Torquille McNeil, the common ancestor, was the keeper of the Castle Sween, before 1449. The American ancestor, Archibald McNeil, came to Connecticut about 1745, and settled near Stamford.

On the maternal side, Mr. McNeil is descended from John Brownson, of England, who settled at Hartford in 1636, with Thomas Hooker, and removed to Farmington in 1641, where he was one of the "Seven Pillars of the Church" organized in 1652. His son, Samuel, was one of the first twelve settlers of New Milford, Connecticut; was the first justice of the peace and judge of New Haven county, also a member of the Governor's Court; was the first deacon of the first church, and one of the most widely known men of his time.

Mr. McNeil's great-grandfather, Sergeant Isaac Brownson of Connecticut (born 1758), was a private in Captain Bostwick's company, Colonel Charles Webb's regiment, 1775, reorganized in 1776, as the Nineteenth Continental Regiment; marched from Boston under Washington (via New London and vessels through the Sound) to New York, and served in that vicinity from April to the close of the year; was in the battles of White Plains, Trenton and Princeton. He was one of Bostwick's men who crossed the river to Trenton, on December 25, 1776.

Mr. McNeil was educated at the Owego Academy, and came to Denver May 1, 1870, and upon the advent of the Denver Pacific Railway, a few months later, became chief clerk and cashier in the freight office, affording him a wide acquaintance with Colorado business men. He entered the Colorado National Bank early in 1871, serving as paying and receiving teller until January, 1876. At that time, he opened the Bank of San Juan at Del Norte, in company with Alvin B. Daniels, Junius F. and J. Sidney Brown, and William and Moritz Barth, under the firm name of Daniels, Brown & Company. The partnership was unlimited, and the firm was stronger financially than any bank or business house then operating in Colorado. The bank was later moved to Alamosa. A branch was established at Durango in 1880, now the First National Bank of that city, with Mr. McNeil as its vice-president. This bank has successfully withstood all panics, and is now recognized as one of the most reliable financial institutions in the state. While connected with the banks at Del Norte and Alamosa, Mr. McNeil began to make investments in the San Luis valley and the southwest, developing many interests in that part of Colorado. In September, 1883, at the request of prominent business

men in Leadville, Mr. McNeil removed to that city, where he established the Carbonate Bank, which is still in successful operation. The strain upon his nervous system being too severe at that altitude, Mr. McNeil resigned as president of the Carbonate Bank in 1887, and removed to Denver, where he became the representative of the Pennsylvania Lead Company of Pittsburgh, purchasing silver and other bullion to the extent of millions of dollars annually.

In 1888, he purchased an interest in the State National Bank, Denver, which was largely increased, until the panic of 1893, when, with five or more banks in this city, it closed, but soon after re-opened, went into voluntary liquidation and paid off its depositors in full. He was president of the Denver Clearing House Association in 1891; was one of the organizers and a director in what is now the Globe Smelting Plant of the American Smelting and Refining Company, and was one of the organizers and builders, and also the secretary of the Rio Grande Southern Railroad. In 1909, he organized the Durango Trust Company, of which he is president.

Mr. McNeil married, September 2, 1879, Ella Agnes, daughter of John J. Y. Thompson, who was prominently identified with the early history of Western Pennsylvania. Wherever they have resided, Mr. and Mrs. McNeil have been actively identified in promoting the best conditions in church, civic and club affairs.

Mr. McNeil is a Presbyterian. Although still engaged in business at Durango, he retains Denver as his residence. He is a member of the Denver Club, Denver Country Club, Denver Athletic Club, Durango Club, Rocky Mountain Club of New York, Colorado Society Sons of the Revolution (vice-president), and was a founder and governor of the New York society; is a member of the Colorado Scientific Society, the Sons of Colorado and the San Juan Pioneers' Association.

During forty years, Mr. McNeil has been connected with the banking interests of this state. Sterling integrity, good business judgment, combined with firmness and tact, are qualities that have enabled him to become a successful and prosperous business man. Personally, he is held in high esteem, his genial disposition making for him friends of all with whom he comes in contact.



HENRY MYRON BLACKMER

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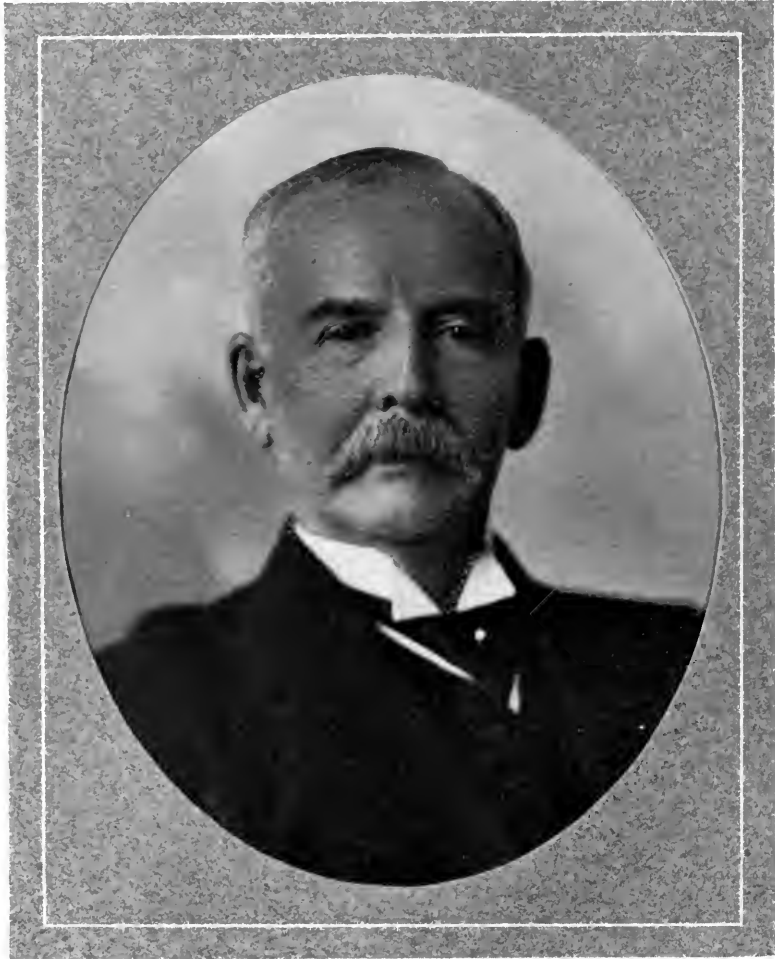
BLACKMER, HENRY MYRON, lawyer, born in Worcester, Mass., July 25, 1869, is the son of Francis T. (1840-1884) and Abbie E. (daughter of W. P. and Ann Daniels) Blackmer. His ancestors came to this country in the early days of the colonial period. He is descended from Daniel Wilmont, 1643; James Robinson, 1620; and Aaron Stark.

After a high-school education in his native city, he entered upon the study of the law, the profession followed by his father, and began the practice of the same in Colorado Springs, Colorado, in 1890. His legal ability was quickly recognized, and he became District Attorney for El Paso county, 1893-6.

Since 1904 he has been president of the Cripple Creek Central Railway Company, and on the death of David H. Moffat (q. v.) he succeeded to the presidency of the International Trust Company of Denver. He resided for a time in New York City between 1900 and 1910.

Mr. Blackmer is a member of the Denver Club, and the Country Club, Denver; the El Paso Club and Cheyenne Country Club, Colorado Springs; also the Union League, Whist, and Automobile Club of America, City Lunch Club, N. Y.

Mr. Blackmer married Miss Lucy Carter. They have two children, Myron K and Margaret G.



RODNEY CURTIS

RODNEY CURTIS.

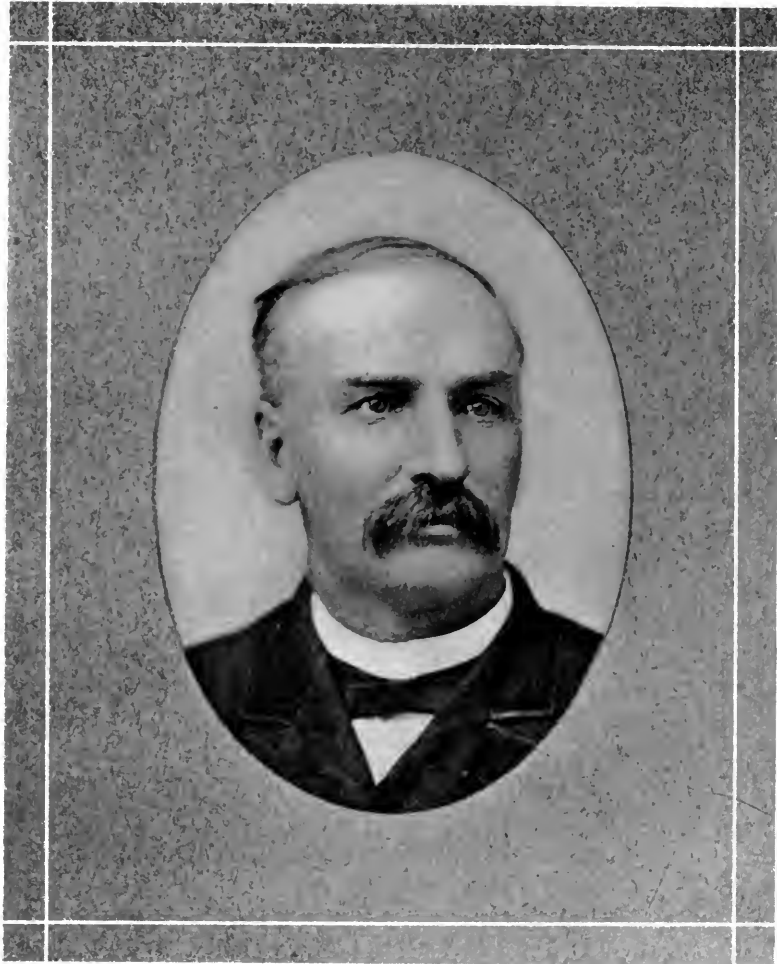
CURTIS, RODNEY, capitalist, born in Maine, Broome county, New York, January 17, 1839, was the son of John (a farmer) and Bethia Curtis Monroe. His lineage is linked with distinguished families of the colonial period. Mr. Curtis is eighth in descent from Major Simon Willard (1605-1776), who was one of the founders of Concord, Massachusetts; a deputy to the General Court, 1636-1654; and an assistant, 1654-1676. He commanded the expedition of the United Colonials against the Nyanties; led the heroic relief at the battle of Brookfield, and commanded a Middlesex regiment of Massachusetts troops in King Philip's War. Abel Curtis (1741-1829), of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, great-grandfather of Rodney Curtis, was a private in Captain Job Woodbridge's company, Colonel John Brown's regiment, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, militia, July 8-26, 1777; was also at Tieonderoga; served in Captain Ebenezer Cook's company, same regiment, September 22-October 4, 1777, and in Captain Ezra Whittlesey's company, same regiment, October 14-18, 1778. Mr. Curtis is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the Revolution.

Rodney Curtis was educated in the local public schools, and at Susquehanna Seminary, Binghamton, New York, which was supplemented by a business course in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in Chicago. In 1859, he went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he was engaged in the grain trade for about a year. In the spring of 1860, he, with his brother, C. M. Curtis, followed the Pike's Peak excitement, and came to Colorado. Soon after their arrival in the territory they purchased a ranch near Denver, which they continued to farm, he also being interested in the grocery and drug business until 1864. At this time the pay clerk of the United States Mint in Denver was reported as having absconded with about \$37,000, and

Rodney Curtis was appointed to fill his place.

Mr. Curtis remained in the employment of the mint several years, being promoted to higher and more responsible positions during that service. In 1869, he was made chief clerk at the mint, and, January 7, 1876, he was commissioned melter and refiner by President Grant. Remaining with the mint until 1883, Mr. Curtis resigned to give his time and attention to his own affairs, having in the meantime become interested in real estate and other enterprises. In 1867, he, with Clarence J. Clark, laid out an addition to the City of Denver, known as Curtis and Clark's Addition. In 1874, he and his partner built at Numbers 1632-1638 Larimer street, one of the most substantial business blocks at that time in the city. It was subsequently occupied by the governor and other state officials, and was known as the "Capitol Building." Mr. Curtis became one of the promoters and organizers of the Denver Tramway Company in 1885. During his presidency, he devoted his principal time and attention to the interests of that company. A hundred miles of good road was soon constructed and in successful operation, which later was extended, laying the foundation for the great tramway system of the present time. During his connection with the Tramway, Mr. Curtis was also prominently identified in promoting the general business interests of Denver, and his name was associated with many enterprises and improvements that have materially aided in making this city the commercial center of the Rocky Mountain region. Since his retirement from active management in the Tramway, Mr. Curtis and his family have traveled extensively, but he still retains Denver as his home.

Mr. Curtis has three children, Mrs. Charles B. Whitehead, Mrs. Wm. N. McDearmon, Mrs. Wm. E. Porter.



ERASTUS F. HALLACK

ERASTUS F. HALLACK.

HALLACK, ERASTUS F., lumber merchant and manufacturer, was born in Bethany, Genesee county, N. Y., May 30, 1832, remaining there until 21 years of age, and receiving his education in the local schools. Then starting west, he located in St. Charles, Kane county, Ill., where he engaged in the carriage manufacturing business in company with Stephen March, continuing for ten years, and in which he was successful and prosperous. Removing to Highland, Doniphan county, Kansas, in 1863, he there established himself in the same business, which he closed out in 1865. He then started for Denver, in charge of an ox train of twenty-five wagons, loaded with corn, each drawn by three yoke of oxen. Selling the corn on commission, and returning to Kansas, he came again to Denver in 1866, with a mule train of corn, this time owning the corn, which he sold at a good profit. Soon after, he engaged in the lumber business with Dr. J. H. Morrison. The latter retiring in 1868, Mr. Hallack, with his brother Charles, formed a partnership under the name and title of the Hallack Brothers Lumber Company.

In 1877, Charles and J. H. Howard became members of the firm, and the business was continued under the name of Hallack & Howard. E. F. Hallack retired from the firm in 1879, and organized "The E. F. Hallack Lumber & Manufacturing Company." In 1886 he purchased the land and opened a branch lumber yard called the Texas Lumber Company at 40th and Franklin Streets. The E. F. Hallack Lumber & Manufacturing Company, in 1890, erected a large mill at 23rd and Blake Streets. The year previous (1889) he started the Hallack Paint, Oil & Glass Company, which in 1905 was sold to J. G. McMurtry, and is now known as the McMurtry Manufacturing Company.

In 1891, The E. F. Hallack Lumber & Manufacturing Company was consolidated with the Sayre-Newton Lumber Company, and operated under the name of the Hallack-Sayre-Newton Lumber Company, until 1898, when the Hallack interests were sold to the Sayre-Newton Lumber Company. In 1898, the Texas Lumber Company was enlarged and the name changed to the Hallack Lumber & Supply Company. Mr. Hallack passed away Dec. 6, 1897, and in his death, the community lost a valued citizen, a man of deep sympathies and generous charities. He was one of the incorporators of the Rocky Mountain Construction Company, which was later merged into the Denver Union Water Company. He was broad and liberal in his views, and the Unitarian Church was his special interest.

Mr. Hallack married in 1868, Miss Kate Gray of Bethany, New York. Three children were born to them, but only one, Minnie Gray Hallack, now Mrs. W. N. W. Blayney, grew to maturity. Mrs. Hallack, a descendant of a prominent colonial family, is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and has been Regent of the Colorado Chapter D. A. R. From the pioneer days to the present, she has been a leader in the social life of the city. She first came to Denver in 1868. The Union Pacific was finished only to Cheyenne, and from there to Denver she made the trip in a stage coach, with hostile Indians on all sides. The first pretentious residence in Denver was the old Hallack home at 19th and Lincoln Streets, then outside the town. It had the first bay window and the first winding stairway in the city. It was then the show-place of Denver with its two fountains on the lawn, but is best remembered by the old-time hospitality that was here dispensed, and where were wont to gather those prominent in the early life of the city.

CALDWELL YEAMAN.

YEAMAN, CALDWELL, lawyer, born in Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Kentucky, May 24, 1849, is the son of Stephen Minor and Lucretia (Helm) Yeaman. It is not a common name in this country, and all

the children of this marriage was Samuel Courtland Yeaman, born in 1772, who, in 1798, married Priscilla Minor, a granddaughter of General Otho Williams of the army of the American Revolution, and a



CALDWELL YEAMAN

who bear it here are at least supposed to be connected with the same family. Some trace the lineage to John Yeaman, mayor of Bristol, England, who lost his life because of his loyalty to Charles I. His great grandfather, Moses Yeaman, married Sarah Clark, niece of Abraham Clark of New Jersey, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from the latter state. Among

daughter of John Minor, a colonel in the War of 1812. Stephen Minor, born 1799, eldest child of Samuel Courtland Yeaman, was the father of Caldwell Yeaman, the subject of this biographical sketch. Stephen, his father, after finishing his legal education, removed to Kentucky, where he became prominent in the practice of the law in that state. He married Lucretia Helm, whose

brother, John L. Helm, was twice governor of Kentucky. The Yeaman and Helm families, and their descendants, have been eminent as lawyers, jurists, statesmen, educators and divines, in Kentucky and other states. Lucretia, wife of Stephen Minor Yeaman, was a granddaughter of Thomas Helm, of Virginia, who served in the war of the American Revolution, in which he was severely wounded. After his discharge from the service, he emigrated to Kentucky, where he was compelled to build a stockade and fort to protect himself and family from the Indians. The children of Stephen Minor and Lucretia (Helm) Yeaman, all distinguished in their several professions, were: John Helm Yeaman, baptist minister, who, after years of ill health, died at the age of about forty, at Henderson, Kentucky; George Helm Yeaman, author, lawyer, statesman, and diplomat, congressman two terms from Kentucky, resident minister to Denmark, five years, where he negotiated the first treaty, although it failed of ratification, with that kingdom for the purchase of the islands of St. Thomas and Santa Cruz; Reverend W. Pope Yeaman, lawyer in his early career, and later an eminent Baptist divine, a leader of advanced religious thought, prominent educator, and especially distinguished as an orator, died 1904; Harvey Yeaman, a brilliant and distinguished lawyer from Kentucky, who died at Trinidad, Colorado, in 1876; Malcolm Yeaman, Henderson, Kentucky, for many years a leading lawyer in the southwestern part of that state; and Caldwell Yeaman, lawyer and jurist, distinguished in the practice of his profession, and also for many years prominently identified with the history of Colorado.

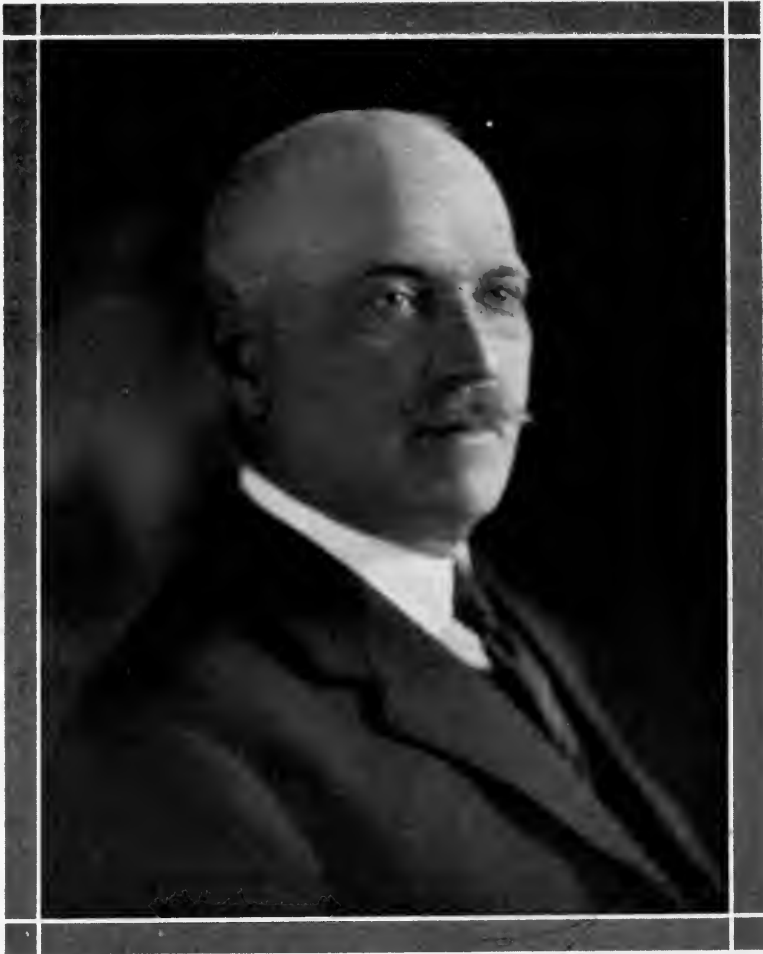
Judge Caldwell Yeaman, after an academic education, studied law with his two elder brothers, and was admitted to the bar in 1871, beginning the practice of his profession in Henderson, Kentucky. At the end of the year, he removed to Kansas City, remaining there until 1876, in the spring of which year he joined his brother, Harvey, who had come west for his health, and located at Trinidad, Colorado. There they formed a law partnership, under the firm name of Yeaman & Yeaman, and continued their practice until his brother's death in August, that year. Judge Yeaman at first contemplated returning to Kansas City, but was induced to remain at Trinidad, and soon became one of the leading lawyers of the state, a man of affairs, and especially in Colorado politics. Without any solicitation on his part, he was nominated in 1878 by

the democratic state convention for attorney general, but was defeated as the state was then overwhelmingly republican. In 1882, he was elected, by a large majority, judge of the Third Judicial District, Colorado, comprising the counties of Las Animas, Pueblo, Huerfano and Bent, to which the legislature afterward added the counties of Fremont and Custer. He entered upon his duties as district judge in January, 1883, serving the full term of six years, inaugurating reforms and making such a splendid record for ability and impartiality, that he was urged to accept another nomination for this office, many republicans also pledging him their support. Judge Yeaman declined the re-nomination, but, in the meantime his name remained prominent in state politics. In the fall of 1888, he refused to permit the use of his name, at the state democratic convention, for the gubernatorial nomination. However, this same convention offered him the nomination for the supreme court, but he declined to run for that office. Retiring from the district bench he resumed the practice of the law in Trinidad, in January, 1889.

In 1890, without solicitation on his part, he was nominated by his party for governor. He made an able and dignified canvass of the state, in company with Judge Platt Rogers, the nominee for lieutenant-governor. He was defeated, but greatly reduced the republican majorities. In January, 1891, Judge Yeaman received the support of the democrats of both branches of the Colorado legislature for United States senator, against Henry M. Teller, when the latter was re-elected.

Judge Yeaman and State Senator Charles C. Parsons of Leadville formed a partnership in Denver, under the firm name of Yeaman & Parsons, in the spring of 1891, continuing until January, 1894, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. In January, 1895, he formed a partnership with Frank E. Gove, now state senator, the firm name being Yeaman & Gove. Judge Yeaman was the third president of the Colorado Bar Association, occupying that position from July, 1899, to July, 1900. He is also a member of the American Bar Association, the Denver Club, and the Denver Country Club.

In 1879, Judge Yeaman married Miss Adelaide, daughter of Preston Roberts of Independence, Missouri. Mrs. Yeaman comes from an old and distinguished family, and her father was one of the prominent capitalists of western Missouri. Mrs. Yeaman is a lady of rare accomplishments, and one of the leaders of Denver society.



LUCIUS MONTROSE CUTHBERT

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CUTHBERT, LUCIUS MONTROSE, lawyer, born August 17, 1856, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was the son of the Rev. James Hazzard (D. D.) and Julia Elizabeth (Turpin) Cuthbert. His father, the Rev. James H. Cuthbert, born in Beaufort, South Carolina, in 1830, died 1894, was an eminent divine. His mother, Julia E. was the daughter of William H. and Marie Antoinette (d'Antignac) Turpin. Mr. Cuthbert is descended from an illustrious and distinguished ancestry, prominent in the colonial history of this country. His great great grandfather was James Cuthbert, son of John Cuthbert, Baron of Castle Hill, Invernesshire, Scotland, who came to South Carolina in 1737, and settled at Beaufort in that state.

On the paternal side, Mr. Cuthbert is descended from Edward Middleton, member of the Grand Council of the Province of South Carolina, in 1678, and Assistant Judge of the Province in 1682; Arthur Middleton, Governor of the Province of South Carolina, in 1719 and 1725; Arthur Middleton, grandson of the latter, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence; and Colonel Thomas Fuller, member of the Provincial Congress from South Carolina, in 1775. In the maternal line, Mr. Cuthbert's great grandfather, Baron Jean Louis B. C. d'Antignac, an officer of the First Musqueteers of H. M. the King of France, came to America in 1776, to assist the American forces in the Revolutionary War. He raised a regiment of Light Horse for the Continental service, under special permission of the Continental Congress, and served throughout the war, at his own expense, and with great distinction.

In 1869, Mr. Cuthbert entered the Preparatory School of Columbian University, Washington, District of Columbia (now George Washington University); and was

graduated from the Academic Department of the University in 1876 with the degrees of A. B. and A. M.; and from the Law School of the same University in 1878, with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in 1878; to that of the Supreme Court of Colorado in 1881; and to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1898. In June, 1881, he came to Colorado, locating in Denver, and became an assistant in the law office of the late Edward O. Wolcott, where he remained from 1881 until 1883. He continued the practice of law in Denver, uninterruptedly from 1883 until 1908, when he retired from active practice.

In 1908, he was elected president of The United Oil Company; and, in 1909, president of The Inland Oil & Refining Company; positions which he still holds. These two companies, with their oil fields and refineries, at Florence, Fremont County, and Boulder County, are the largest oil industries in the Rocky Mountain region.

Mr. Cuthbert is a member of the American Bar Association, and was a delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists, which was held in St. Louis in 1904. He is also a lecturer on Roman law, in the Law School of the University of Colorado. He is vice-president of the Colorado branch of the Archaeological Institute of America.

He is a member of the Denver, University, Denver Athletic, and Denver Country Clubs, Denver; Cheyenne Mountain Country Club, Colorado Springs; Union and University Clubs, New York; and the Metropolitan Club, Washington, District of Columbia.

Mr. Cuthbert married, October 24, 1900, Gertrude, second daughter of the late United States Senator, Nathaniel P. Hill (q. v.). They have two children: Gertrude, born Denver, Colorado, July 25, 1901; and, Alice Middleton, born Denver, Colorado, August 25, 1902.



WINDER ELWELL GOLDSBOROUGH

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GOLDSBOROUGH, WINDER ELWELL, electrical engineer, born in Baltimore, Maryland, October 10, 1871, is the son of Washington Elwell and Martha Pierce (Laird) Goldsborough, and is descended from an ancestry distinguished in the colonial period. Early in 1600, his American progenitor, Robert Goldsborough of Goldsborough Hall, Yorkshire, England, settled on Kent Island, Maryland. Among his more illustrious ancestors were Geoffrey Goldsborough, Bishop of the Church of England in 1400; Joshua Reynolds, the famous artist; Robert Goldsborough, member of the First Continental Congress; and Charles Goldsborough, Governor of Maryland. His father, Washington E. Goldsborough, lawyer, born in February, 1843, was the son of Griffin Washington and Annie (Reynolds) Goldsborough, married Martha Pierce, daughter of William and Wilhemena Elizabeth Cadwalider (Goldsborough) Laird.

W. Elwell Goldsborough, their son, attended Wright's University School, Baltimore, Maryland, and Cornell University, from which he was graduated in 1892, with the degree of M. E. In 1892-1893, he was employed as an electrical engineer, by the Colliery Engineer Company, Scranton, Pennsylvania. He has risen rapidly in his profession, and held many positions, requiring the greatest executive ability, and the exercise of thorough technical training and knowledge. He was professor of electrical engineering, Arkansas University, Fayetteville, 1893-1894; held the same position at Purdue University, Indiana, 1893-1904, and was also director of Electrical Engineering, at the latter university, 1898-1904; he was business manager of the engineering department, J. G. White & Company, engineers and contractors, New York and London, 1904-1907; first vice-president and general manager, Denver Reservoir Irrigation Company, 1907-1909; general manager, Laramie Water Company, and president, The Goldsborough Company, civil, mechanical, electrical, mining, hydraulic, and irrigation engineers, 1910-1911; consulting engineer, Edison Electrical Illuminating Company, Baltimore, Maryland,

1894-1895; and chief, department of electricity, St. Louis Exposition, 1902-1905. He has read papers before prominent scientific and engineering societies, and contributed articles to the leading scientific and engineering journals.

Mr. Goldsborough is also an inventor, with four United States patents to his credit, covering inventions relating to arc lamps, and direct and alternating current motors. His research investigations have included arc lamps, electrical machinery, and transformers. He was a member of the jury of awards, Buffalo Exposition, 1901; member, superior jury, International Jury Awards, St. Louis Exposition, 1904. During his career, he has been interested in military matters, being major of the corps of cadets, Cornell University, 1892; major, First Regiment, Arkansas National Guard, 1893-1894; and commandant of cadets, Arkansas University, 1894. He is or has been a member of the following societies and organizations: Member and past vice-president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; member, Institution of Electrical Engineers, England; Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; International Association Testing Materials; Society for the Promotion of English Education; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Indiana Academy of Science; International Electrical Congress at Chicago, 1898, Paris, 1900, St. Louis, 1904, and vice-president of the latter; member, committee National Electrical Light Association, on Arc Light Photometry; chairman, executive committee, Electric Railway Test Commission, 1903-1905. He has been decorated with the Order of the Crown (Italy). He has traveled extensively, including China.

Mr. Goldsborough is a member of the following clubs: Denver Club; University, Transportation and Country Clubs, Denver; and New York Southern Society.

He married, at Lafayette, Indiana, December 20, 1899, Miss Charlotte Poole Wallace, and to them have been born two children: Winder Elwell, who died in infancy; and Laird Shields.



FREDERICK OZNI VAILLE

FREDERICK OZNI VAILLE.

VAILLE, FREDERICK OZNI, born in Springfield, Massachusetts, July 28, 1850, is the son of Henry Robert, and Sarah Wilkinson (Lewis) Vaile. He is a descendant of Isaac Allerton, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620, settled at Plymouth, and was deputy Governor of that Colony. William Lewis, another ancestor, from London, landed in 1635, and in 1640 was a resident of Boston, then known as Roxbury. In this line, he is descended from Barachiah Lewis, a lieutenant in the early Indian wars, and David Lewis, a captain of militia in 1802. From the landing of the Mayflower, through the Colonial period, his ancestors were prominent in the military and official history of New England. His father, Henry R. Vaile, born July 24, 1809, died 1885, a leading physician and surgeon, was a graduate of Williams College and of the Berkshire Medical College of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and also studied in Paris. His mother was the daughter of Jason and Ruth (Wilkinson) Lewis.

Frederick O. Vaile attended the public schools in Springfield, Massachusetts, and Williston Seminary, graduating from the latter in 1870. He then entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1874 with the degree of A. B. In 1875, in partnership with Henry A. Clark, he compiled and published "The Harvard Book," a work that is well known, consisting of a large imperial quarto of two volumes.

After having been in the employ of Ginn and Heath, publishers, Boston, he came to Denver, July 20, 1878, and in that year inaugurated the telephone system in Colorado. Soon after his arrival, Mr. Vaile began preliminary preparations for opening a branch exchange of the Bell telephone. Some were incredulous, doubting the practical use of this invention. A few short lines were constructed to exhibit the instruments and explain the system. Then followed the amusing feature of the amateur system of tin cans and other contrivances attached to strings with which both old and young tried the experiment for themselves. In 1879, Henry R. Wolcott interested himself with Mr. Vaile in the enterprise. Although many still doubted, after obtaining 125 subscribers, Mr. Vaile launched his enterprise, opening his exchange over Conrad Frick's Boot and Shoe Store, No. 380 Larimer street, Feb. 20, 1879. The Western Union Telegraph Co. about six months later, started a rival system, by introducing the Edison Telephone in Denver,

with an exchange in the old Broadwell house, corner of 16th and Larimer, where the Tabor block was later erected. The double service in Denver was not popular, and in 1880, the Bell absorbed the Edison, and the Western Union retired from the field. The Colorado Telephone Co. the successor of all the interests of the system in Denver and the state, was organized Jan. 1, 1881, with Henry R. Wolcott, president, and Frederick O. Vaile, general manager. The new company established its office in the old Tabor Block, 16th and Larimer streets.

While in charge of the Telephone Co., Mr. Vaile also organized the District Messenger service in Denver, and the first Electric Light Co., and was for a year the Manager for the Colorado Electric Co., constructing the original electric lighting plant for Denver.

A telephone switchboard was invented by him in 1882, the same being patent No. 262,261.

Mr. Vaile continued as manager for the Telephone Company until March 1, 1884, when he removed to Lexington, Massachusetts, and engaged in farming until his return to Denver in 1893.

He is interested in real estate and other investments. He is President of the Temple Engineering Co., which developed the Temple-Ingersoll Electric Air Drill, named from its inventor, Mr. Robert Temple. He was also Vice-President of the Denver Savings Bank for a few years.

Not only has Mr. Vaile been prominent in the promoting of important business enterprises, but he has found time for athletics. He is interested in tennis and still plays (1911) a strong game. He devotes much time to the development of a suburban ranch, and finds delight in camping and hunting expeditions to the mountains. He has traveled extensively, but is loyal to Denver, and is one of the sturdy and public-spirited private citizens, upon whom the city's progress and prosperity depend.

He married in 1879, in Cleveland, Ohio, Miss Harriett Agnes Wolcott, a sister of Henry R. (q. v.) and the late Sen. Edw. O. Wolcott (q. v.) of Colorado. Their three children are, Harriett Wolcott Vaile, Mrs. Otis Weeks, and Agnes Wolcott Vaile.

Mr. Vaile is a life member of the Archaeological Institute of America and of the Denver Athletic Club; also a member of the Denver Country Club and the University Club, Denver.



JOHN MILLS MAXWELL

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MAXWELL, JOHN MILLS, jurist, born March 23, 1849, in Mansfield, Ohio, is the son of George Milton and Martha (Mills) Maxwell. His ancestors were prominent in the colonial period, and took an active part in the American Revolution. They were also pioneers in Ohio, moving from Conn. to Mansfield, at an early day. His father, George M. Maxwell, was a Presbyterian minister of prominence, an educator of national repute, and, for several years, was president of Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati. His maternal grandparents were Col. John and Deborah (Wilson) Mills, his grandfather Mills, a business man of Marietta, being one of the founders of Marietta College, from which his son-in-law, George M. Maxwell, and three of the latter's sons were graduated.

Judge Maxwell's grandmother, Deborah (Wilson) Mills, was the daughter of Martha (Spencer) Wilson; granddaughter of Gen. Joseph Spencer, a surgeon in the American Revolution; and, great granddaughter of Maj. Gen. Joseph Spencer, who was appointed Brig. Gen. in April, 1775, by special act of Congress, which rank he held in the Continental Army, until his appointment as Major General in 1776. Gen. Spencer was in the siege of Boston, after which he accompanied the army to New York.

Judge John M. Maxwell received his early education in the public schools of Cincinnati. At the age of 16, he entered Mar-

rietta College, graduating therefrom in 1872, with the degree of A. B., and from which institution he also received his Masters degree. He then read law in the offices of Stevenson and Maxwell, in Cincinnati, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. After practicing his profession two years, he came to Colorado in 1877, first locating in Boulder this state, thence removing to Leadville in 1879. He soon became prominent as an attorney, and also one of the leaders in the Republican party. Temporarily, he was the private secretary of Governor Peabody in 1902, and was then appointed to the Colorado Court of Appeals in 1903, remaining on the bench of that court until 1905. On the consolidation of the Court of Appeals with the Colorado Supreme Court, Judge Maxwell became a member of the latter body from 1905 until 1908. After his retirement from the state bench, he resumed the practice of the law.

Judge Maxwell is a thirty-third degree Mason; is Past Grand Master of the Colorado lodge, and is likewise Past Grand Commander of Knights Templars in this state. He is an Elk, and holds membership in the Denver and University Clubs.

Judge Maxwell married, July 1, 1880, Miss Emma C., daughter of the Rev. L. H. Long, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Lebanon, Ohio. Mrs. Maxwell is descended from Colonial ancestry, and is an active member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.



HON. WILLIAM HENRY JAMES

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JAMES, HON. WILLIAM HENRY, mining and smelterman, was born in Wales, February 15, 1838, and came to America when eight years of age. His father came to America in 1813 and settled at Brooklyn, N. Y. His mother was Fannie Farr James.

Mr. James was educated in Brooklyn and finally apprenticed to the trade of a watchmaker, which he followed until 1860, when he joined the procession of gold seekers then marching towards the Pike's Peak region. Gilpin county being the objective point of all immigrants, he found his way to the town of Nevada, situated at the very head of the series of gulches tributary to the original Gregory, at the very apex of quartz or lode mining, and in course of time became engaged in the milling of gold ores, but did not meet the success expected. Removing his mill to Empire, in Clear Creek county, he was still less fortunate there, and at length returned to Gilpin, locating in Black Hawk. Soon after, the Terrible mines, near Georgetown, came into prominence as great producers of rich silver ores. He was made superintendent of these properties, which he directed until their transfer to an English company, when he became manager of the Burleigh and Baltimore tunnels at Georgetown, where the first air machine drills ever brought to Colorado were introduced and operated. In 1873, he superintended the working of the gold placer mines at Fairplay, in Park county.

In 1875 he went to the valley of the Arkansas, and took charge of the Printer Boy mine. In 1876 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention from Lake county. In this convention which was engaged in the work of framing an organic law for the new state of Colorado, Mr. James served

on the Committee on the Executive Department, which was the first of the three committees charged with the drafting of the articles on the Governmental Department, to report. He served also on the committees of Mines and Mining and Counties. For his able and diligent services to the new State in this convention, he was one of those who were deemed worthy of the honor of special mention in Hall's History of Colorado.

After serving in the Constitutional Convention, Mr. James returned to Lake County and assisted in the formation of the town of Leadville in 1878, of which the late United States Senator Tabor was chosen mayor; but upon the elevation of the town to a city of the first class in April, 1879, at the election of officers for the new city, the business men were not satisfied with the political nominees for the office of mayor, and brought forward, only two days prior to the election, the name of the Hon. W. H. James for mayor. So highly was he held by the citizens that, although having so short a time to make his campaign, he was elected by a large plurality, the first mayor of the City of Leadville.

Mr. James associated himself with former Governor Grant and Edward Eddy in the purchasing of ores, this firm being known as the greatest firm of ore buyers and dealers in the products of the mines about Leadville from 1878-79, to the date of the erection of their incomparable plant in Denver, the Omaha and Grant Smelter, of which Mr. James was general manager until the day of his death in Denver, January 5, 1893.

Mr. James married Margaret A. (Haddock) James. They had two children: Harry C. James and Elsie J. Lemen.



SPENCER PENROSE

SPENCER PENROSE.

PENROSE, SPENCER, mining, son of Richard Alexander Fullerton (M. D.) and Sarah Hannah (Boies) Penrose, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 2, 1865, and is connected with historic and distinguished families of the colonial period in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Massachusetts. He is descended from William Biddle, the founder of that family in this country, and an associate of William Penn. His great-grandfather, Clement Biddle Penrose, was one of the three commissioners for the territory ceded to the United States by France. Charles Bingham Penrose, his grandfather, who married Valeria Fullerton Biddle, was one of the leading lawyers of Philadelphia, and for several years a member of the state senate of Pennsylvania, and also its presiding officer, being a member of that body at the time of his death in 1857. He was one of the editors of Penrose and Watts' "Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania," and from 1841 until 1844, was solicitor for the treasury of the United States. He was distinguished for brilliancy of intellect and elegance of manners. His father, Richard Alexander Penrose, born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1827, died 1908, married Sarah Hannah Boies, was an eminent physician and surgeon. He was graduated from Dickinson College in 1846 (LL. D. 1872), and from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1849, with the degree of M. D. He was consulting surgeon in the Philadelphia Hospital, in which he gave clinical lectures on the diseases of women and children. In 1863, he became a professor on the medical staff of the University of Pennsylvania, and for more than a quarter of a century was an authority on the diseases of women and children and noted for the deep learning of his lectures while a member of the faculty of that institution. He was a member of many learned societies, including the American Gynecological Society, of which he was one of the organizers, and was also one of the founders of the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, the Gynecian Hospital, and the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. On the maternal side, he is descended from the Thomas family of Maryland, and also that of the Boies of Massachusetts, one of whom assisted in building the breastworks

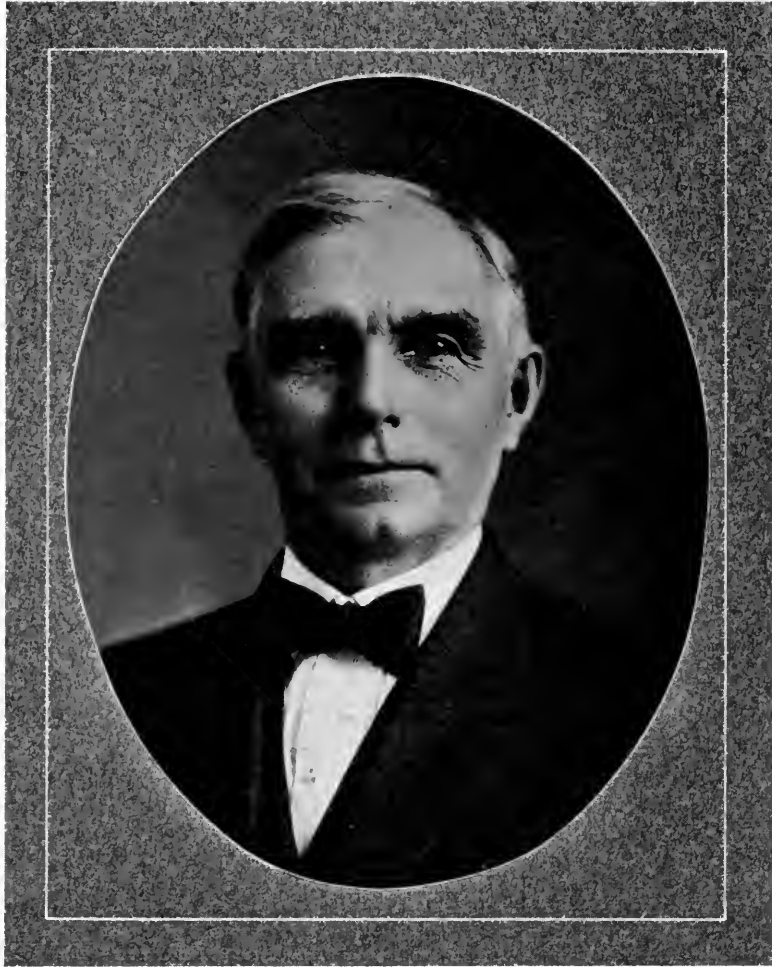
on Bunker Hill, the night before that historic battle.

The children of Richard Alexander Fullerton and Sarah Hannah (Boies) Penrose have been prominent in several spheres of life. One son, Boies Penrose, is United States Senator from Pennsylvania; another, Charles B. Penrose, is an eminent physician in Philadelphia; another, Richard Alexander Fullerton Penrose, mining engineer and one of the most skilled and learned men connected with the United States Geological Survey, and still another, Speneer Penrose, financier, mining, and a leading operator in the west, subject of this sketch.

Mr. Penrose received his early education at home, under the care of private tutors, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1886, with the degree of A. B. He married in London, England, April 26, 1906, Mrs. Julie Villiers (Lewis) McMillan of Detroit. For a number of years, he has been interested in, and has also promoted some of the largest mining and successful enterprises in the Rocky Mountains, and especially has he been known as one of the most prominent operators in the Cripple Creek mining district. He has also made large investments in banking, irrigation, and land companies, and stands today one of the leading financiers of Colorado. Among many, he is connected with the following companies:

He is secretary and treasurer of the Utah Copper Company; secretary of the United States Sugar and Land Company; secretary of the Beaver Land and Irrigation Company; director of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company; Chino Copper Company; First National Bank of Colorado Springs; Colorado Title and Trust Company, Colorado Springs; Cripple Creek Central Railway; Beaver, Penrose and Northern Railroad; Grand Junction and Grand Valley Railroad, and International Trust Company of Denver.

Mr. Penrose resides in Colorado Springs, and in 1903-1904, was a member of the staff of Governor James H. Peabody, with the rank of colonel. He is a member of the following clubs: Philadelphia, Union League, Philadelphia Country, Racquet (Philadelphia); University, Union League (New York); Denver, Denver Country; El Paso, Cheyenne Mountain Country (Colorado Springs); Alta (Salt Lake City); and the Travelers (Paris, France).



JAMES RENWICK McKINNIE

JAMES RENWICK McKINNIE.

McKINNIE, JAMES RENWICK, capitalist, mine operator and beet sugar manufacturer, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, October 8, 1846, son of Ebenezer and Ruhamah (Drummond) McKinnie. The year after his birth his father died and the family moved to Crawfordsville, Iowa. He received his education in the grammar and high schools of that place. The Civil War was in progress when he finished his course and, though still a boy in his 'teens, he enlisted in Company B, Ninth Iowa Infantry, serving the last two years of the war.

In 1870 Mr. McKinnie came to Colorado, going first to Durango. It was about this time that the San Juan district was beginning to experience an awakening of its resources. Reports were given to the world of fabulous gold and silver values in the mountains of southwestern Colorado and capitalists were coming to recognize the possibilities for safe investment in the prospects of the San Juan. Being among the first on the ground, Mr. McKinnie acquired valuable properties, which he promoted with profit to himself and his shareholders.

In those early years when, as a young man, he was entrusted with the handling of large sums of money, Mr. McKinnie laid the foundations for a business reputation based on integrity and strict honor that served him well in late years, when his undertakings grew in magnitude. When the wonderful Cripple Creek district was discovered Mr. McKinnie was one of the first to visit that section. After a thorough examination he made up his mind that the country was rich in gold values and he invested heavily himself and advised his friends to "get in." The same good fortune that had attended his ventures in the San Juan attended him at Cripple Creek and he added materially to his fortunes.

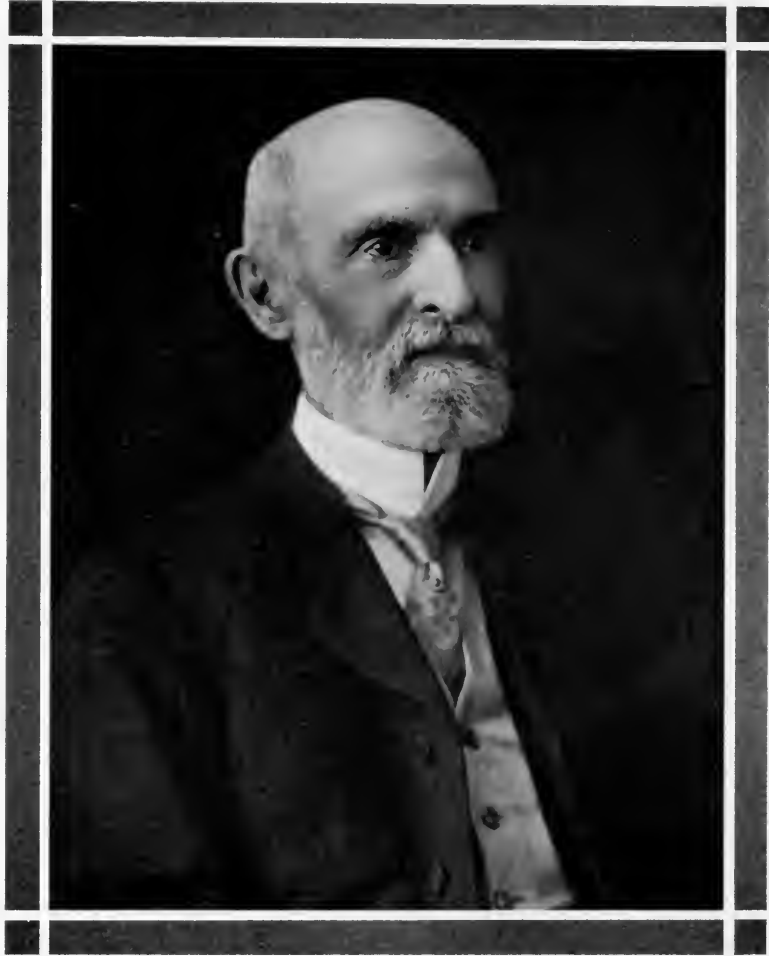
Mr. McKinnie was one of the first to rec-

ognize the possibilities in beet sugar manufacturing. He and his associates built factories in various parts of Colorado and in Kansas, and while increasing their own store added materially to the wealth of the districts surrounding their factories. It was only natural that from the manufacture of beet sugar he should become interested in agriculture as a science. Applying large capital that has always been at his command he promoted and carried to successful conclusion large irrigation enterprises in the Western States. But the West has not by any means limited the scope of his activities. Even while directing the large irrigation schemes under his control he ventured into Florida and started the reclamation of thousands of rich acres in the Everglade swamps of the Southern peninsula. The lands thus drained are the most productive in Florida, and the undertaking has proved a wonderful success.

Mr. McKinnie's business activities are indicated in a measure by the list of offices which he fills in his various companies. He is vice-president of the Exchange National Bank of Colorado Springs, vice-president of the Western Sugar and Land Company, president of the Southwestern Sugar and Land Company, president of the Western States Securities Company, and president of the Grand Junction Town and Development Company, and an officer and director of many other companies.

Mr. McKinnie married December 25th, 1878, Mary J. McNeise. She died January 13th, 1900. On September 20th, 1904, he married Anna McCarty. There are seven children, Rue, Hugh, James R. Jr., Robert, Richard, Margaret and Mary.

Mr. McKinnie holds a membership in the El Paso, Pike's Peak, Town and Gown Clubs of Colorado Spring and the Denver Club.



JOHN JAY JOSLIN

JOHN JAY JOSLIN.

JOSLIN, JOHN JAY, merchant, born at Poultney, Vermont, May 11, 1829; is the oldest surviving son of the Hon. Joseph and Caroline Cortland (Ruggles) Joslin, and a descendent of Colonial and Revolutionary stock. The first progenitor of the family in America was Thomas Joslin, who came from England to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635. One of his descendants was Lindsey Joslin, the grandfather of this sketch, who served as a Minute Man in the Revolutionary War and was present at the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga, October 17, 1777.

J. Jay Joslin received his early education at Poultney, a large part of his tutelage being that of practical training in the ways of commerce and manual labor. He was a student at Troy Conference Academy from 1844 to 1847, and exhibited while a boy those superior intellectual qualities, which foreshadowed the great success that he has won as a merchant in the West, and the distinction which he has achieved as a public spirited citizen of Denver. Accurate in all branches of his study, independent in thought, considerate and charitable to his employes, he is one of the most honored of the business men of Denver.

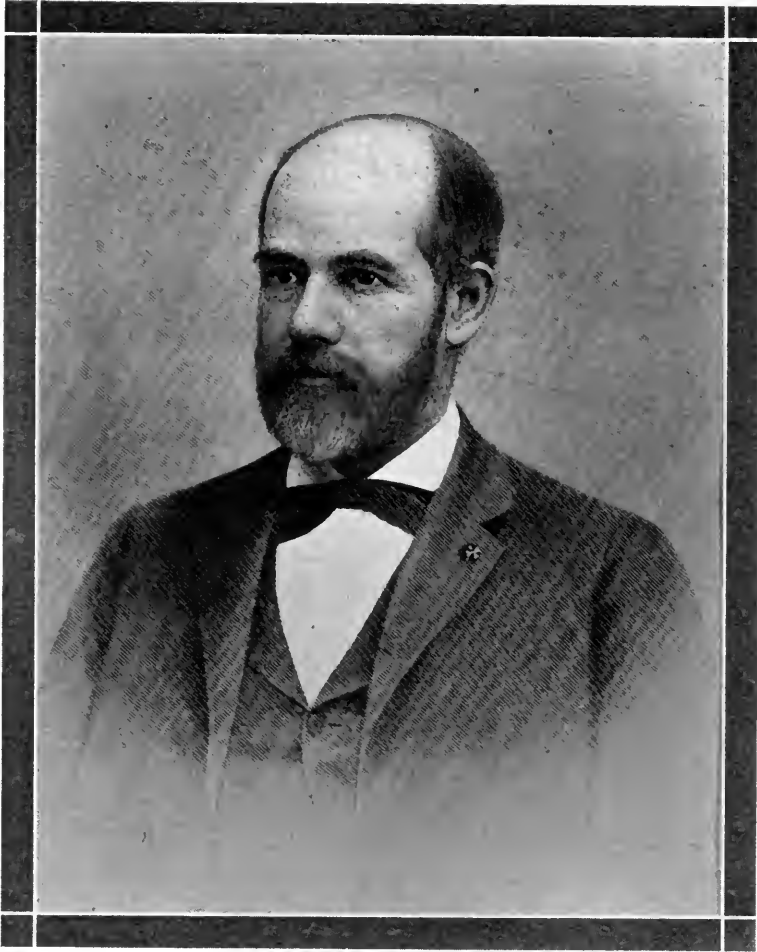
In 1847, he began his mercantile career as a clerk in a store at Castleton, adjoining Poultney and continued in that capacity until 1850, when he was induced by his father to assume the management of his farm, the title to the "old homestead" to be transferred to him if he would accept it as his future home. He accepted the offer and although successful in farming, his mercantile instincts predominated and he returned to business life in 1852, starting a store of his own and soon built up the largest mercantile business in Poultney and that section of the state. After twelve years of success, Mr. Joslin built one of the largest stores in Vermont, the third story containing a lecture and concert hall, this enterprise being a tribute to his cultivated mind, to his elevated idea of mercantile life and his desire for public good—the characteristics which have distinctly marked the man during his thirty-nine years of business life in Denver.

After twenty-one years of business life in Poultney, he sold out and decided to locate in the rising city of Denver. Coming here in December, 1872, he bought the New York Store, located at 15th and Larimer streets,

then the center of the city's trade. He continued there with one of the most popular and prosperous dry goods stores in the city until 1879, when he removed to a commodious three-story block, on Lawrence street, the center of trade beginning to go up town, his increasing trade demanded more room, and in 1889, he occupied the new and handsome Tritch Block, corner of Sixteenth and Curtis streets.

Mr. Joslin also invested in stock growing and mining with success, but in later years has devoted all his attention to his dry goods business. He is of literary and scholarly tastes; although not a public speaker, he is a ready and interesting writer and has contributed many articles to the secular press on subjects of current events. He is an ardent lover of art and music and was president of the Hayden and Handel Society during its existence, 1874 to 1883, when it merged into the Choral Union, of which he was president until 1886. In politics, Mr. Joslin has always been a republican, but on account of the silver question in 1896, he cast his presidential vote for Wm. J. Bryan. Having voted for John C. Fremont for president in 1855, he still remains loyal to the republican party. He is prominent in social and lodge circles, a Master Mason, member of the Gentlemen's Driving and Riding Club, and of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a member of the First Baptist Church, although quite liberal in his religious opinions. He was chairman of the building committee in the construction of this, one of the most beautiful churches in the western country, of which he was also the originator, and it was through his suggestion and influence that the fitting of the interior of the church departed from the usual flat floor to the amphitheatre form.

In April, 1851, Mr. Joslin married Miss Mary E. Andrus, daughter of Daniel Andrus of Poultney, Vermont. They have three children: Hattie A. (Mrs. F. P. Allen); Edna (Mrs. W. H. Milburn); and Frank A. Joslin, secretary of the Joslin Dry Goods Company, of which Mr. J. Jay Joslin is president. Mr. Joslin's father died at Poultney, December 27, 1881, and his mother at the same place in 1892. They were the parents of five children. One of the sons being Jarvis (of the firm of Joslin and Park, jewelers of Denver), who died in Denver, January, 1899.



HARPER M. ORAHOOD

HARPER M. ORAHOOD.

ORAHOOD, HARPER M., lawyer, former city attorney of Denver, was born at Columbus, Ohio, June 3, 1841, son of William Jackson and Ann Messenger Orahod. His grandfather was Amos Orahod of Union county, Ohio. Thomas Orahod, his great-grandfather, came to this country from Glasgow, Scotland, in 1785, settling in Virginia.

Mr. Orahod received his early education in the public schools of Mount Vernon, Ohio, and Earlville, Illinois. After leaving school he secured employment as a clerk in a drug store at Rock Island, Illinois. He remained there two years, but in 1860 he responded to the call of the west and joined an immigrant train bound for Colorado.

Mr. Orahod responded to the call for volunteers during the Civil War and served on the frontier with the rank of captain.

Until 1870 he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Central City and Black Hawk, but during these years he was improving his time by constant association with books and men of learning and experience. In 1870 he entered the law office of Alvin Marsh, and a year later went to the firm of Henry M. and Willard Teller. In 1873 he was admitted to the Colorado bar. For some years he practiced in partnership with Senator Teller and his brother, Willard. In 1877, former Senator Edward O. Wolcott, who was then district attorney, appointed him his deputy, and in 1878 he succeeded Mr. Wolcott in the office. Three years later he resigned and moved to Denver, where he has since lived.

During the time he lived in Gilpin county, Mr. Orahod filled the office of county clerk and recorder, city attorney and postmaster of Black Hawk and city attorney of Central City.

In 1901 he was elected city attorney of Denver and served in that capacity until the city and county were consolidated under the Twentieth Amendment to the State Constitution.

While he has been ever devoted to his profession, the practice of which has engrossed his time, Mr. Orahod has served the people of Denver as school director for seven years, part of which time he was president of the board. He has also been for many years a member of the Board of Capitol Managers, sharing with the other members the unique distinction of constructing and managing the one capitol in the country in which no taint of graft or jobbery has ever entered.

Mr. Orahod is a member of the Gilpin County and the Colorado Pioneer Associations. He is Past Grand Master of the Masons and Past Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of Colorado. Mr. Orahod is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a Past Department Commander. In 1895 he was colonel on the staff of Governor McIntire.

Mr. Orahod married at Black Hawk, October 1, 1863, Mary Esther, daughter of Hiram E. and Teresa Booker Hurlbut, who came to Colorado from Lynn county, Missouri, in 1860. They have five children.



ELI MELVILLE ASHLEY

ELI MELVILLE ASHLEY.

ASHLEY, ELI MELVILLE, was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, May 28, 1833, and died at Long Beach, California, November 12, 1909. He was the son of John C. and Mary Ann (Kirkpatrick) Ashley, and was from an old line of staunch and patriotic ancestors whose first predecessor on this continent was Captain John Ashley, a signer of the second Virginia Charter. From colonial times down to the present the name of Ashley has been closely associated with the religious, social, financial and patriotic development of the states; and in Denver and Colorado, his and the succeeding generation of Ashleys have been identified with their growth and prosperity.

His father and grandfather before him were both clergymen, and in fact, through all the generations of Ashleys has always run the religious strain.

Mr. Ashley was educated in the schools of Marietta, Ohio, but was compelled at an early age to seek his own sustenance and was thereafter a self-educated and self-dependent man.

He first engaged in business in a substantial way in 1853 with his brother, James M. Ashley, in the wholesale and retail drug business at Toledo, Ohio. In the business he was most successful, but about 1861 he

decided to come to Colorado, and since that time his history and success had been part and parcel of the history and success and growth of Denver and Colorado.

He was for years, and up to the time of his death, the president of the Western Chemical Company of Denver, an institution noted throughout the country for its magnitude, enterprise and progressiveness, and is in its own class in all the vast western country. He saw it develop from a small plant to an establishment of large proportions, employing hundreds of people, and in a financial way one of the bulwarks of the City of Denver. This concern is one of the largest manufacturers of sulphuric, nitric and muriatic acids, blue vitrol, etc., in the United States. It is located in South Denver and is one of the large, well recognized business concerns of the city.

Outside of Portsmouth and Toledo, Ohio, Mr. Ashley had always resided in Denver.

He has been president of the Manufacturers' Exchange and was the second president of the Denver Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Ashley married at Celina, Ohio, in 1861, Miss Susan E. Riley, daughter of Captain James W. Riley.

There are two children, Frank R., and Ralph E. Ashley.



CHANNING FRANK MEEK

CHANNING FRANK MEEK.

MEEK, COLONEL CHANNING FRANK, president of the Colorado Yule Marble Company, was born at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, September 26, 1855, being the son of Aaron and Rhoda (Gardner) Meek. His earliest ancestor on American soil was Guy Meek, of Wales, who landed in this country in 1664, and settled in Maryland. Colonel Meek's father was a physician, born in 1814 and died in 1879. The Colonel attended the public schools at Davenport, Iowa, until he reached the age of thirteen, and late in 1875 entered the medical department of Iowa University, but did not graduate and was obliged to discontinue his studies on account of illness.

Colonel Meek's first employment was as a messenger boy for the P. & A. Tel. Co. of Davenport, Iowa. From 1878 to 1881, he was trainmaster and chief despatcher for the Rock Island Railroad in Iowa; from 1882 to 1886, he was superintendent of the Wabash Railroad. In 1887 and 1888 he was general manager of the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth Railroad. During the years of 1889 and 1890, he was general manager of the Gulf Division of the Union Pacific Railroad and in 1890-1893 was president of the Colorado Coal and Iron Company, and with Mr. J. C. Osgood made the consolidation of the Colorado Coal & Iron Company with the Colorado Fuel Company, which brought to life the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company.

When he completed the construction of the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad, (now the Colorado and Southern), in 1887, the first-class freight rate from eastern seaboard points to Colorado was \$4.40 per hundred pounds. Before the new line was opened for business, Colonel Meek had made a contract with the Southern Pacific Railroad, with which his road connected at Ft. Worth, Texas, giving his line the power to make the through rates from New York to Colorado; and the day the Denver, Texas and Ft. Worth Road was opened for handling freight, he announced a cut of the first class rate from New York to Denver to \$2.20 a hundred, and an average reduction of 35% on all classes of freight.

This action precipitated a long and bitter freight rate war, the older and stronger lines joining forces to prevent the permanent adoption of these reduced rates. The result was, however, that the rates put into effect by Colonel Meek were adopted by all other roads and are still in force.

With the removal of this freight rate embargo, Colorado began that remarkable progress in commercial and industrial development, which has distinguished her among the states.

Beside his railroad and other experiences of great importance, Colonel Meek's reputation, as an organizer of large corporative interests is well known. He organized the Shredded Wheat Company in 1895 and the American Biograph Company, also in 1895. In 1896, he purchased the street car lines in the City of Mexico and later sold them at a large profit to Wehrner, Beit & Company of London. He had already arranged for the electrification of these lines the same year.

In 1904 he purchased the great white marble deposits in Gunnison county, Colorado, and organized the Colorado Yule Marble Company to take over and develop them.

This company, of which he is president, has opened the quarries and equipped them for a large and increasing production; has built and equipped the largest known single marble mill; built a steam railroad from Redstone to Marble and an electric railroad from Marble to the quarries; has installed a hydroelectric power plant having 1800 horse power capacity; and has built the town of Marble, which in 1905, had a population of six, and in 1911, a population of fifteen hundred.

It is now generally admitted that these quarries will become the chief source of the world's supply of white marble.

As a commercial and industrial resource and as a source of true wealth to the whole country, the enterprise will no doubt permanently rank as the first of Colorado's industries.

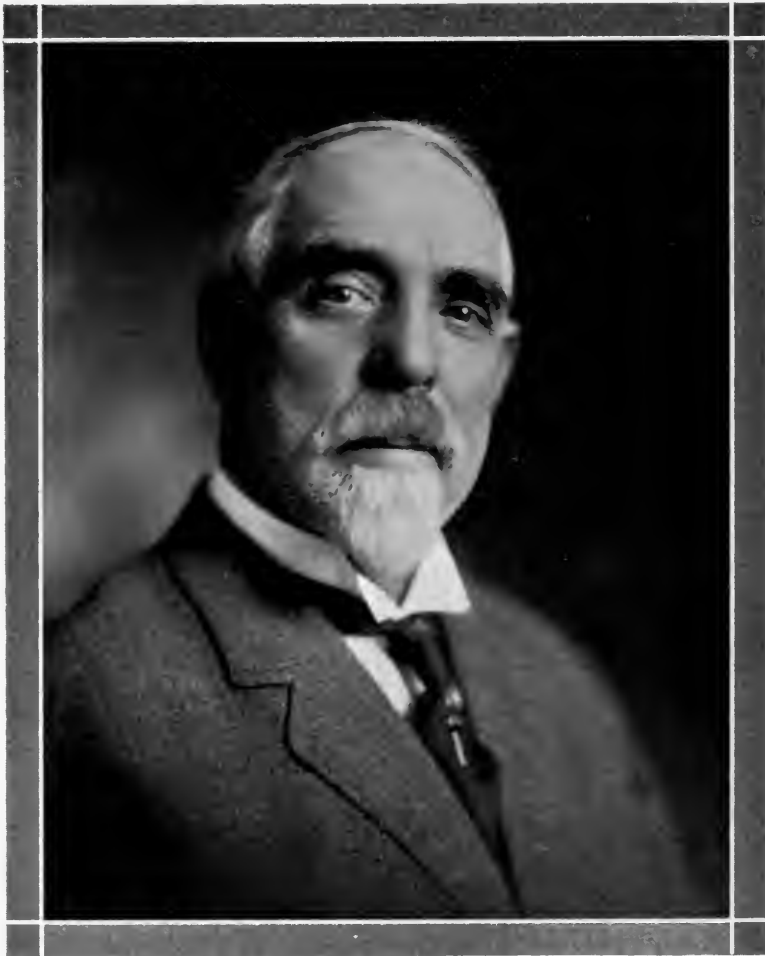
In 1885 he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel by Governor Buren R. Sherman of Iowa. He first came to Colorado in 1886 and has been a resident of Davenport and Des Moines, Iowa, of Marble, Colorado, New York and Virginia.

Colonel Meek is a member of the Denver Club, The Denver Athletic Club, the Colorado Traffic Club, and organized in 1885 the Grant Club of Des Moines, Iowa.

His interests and ambitions are all centered here in the state of his adoption.

In 1879 Colonel Meek married at Xenia, Ohio, Fannie Melbourne, daughter of William Melbourne of that place.

They have two children, Helen and Philip.



EDWARD WYNNE WILLIAMS

EDWARD WYNNE WILLIAMS.

WILLIAMS, EDWARD WYNNE, mining, born in Meirionethshire, Wales, July 27, 1847, was the son of George and Elinor Wynne (Evans) Williams. His family before him had all been mining men, George Williams, his grandfather, having been engaged in discovering and developing lead mines in Flintshire, and was prominent in that industry. George Williams, the father of the subject of this sketch, following the family tradition, also engaged in mining, and was the first to discover gold in North Wales. He followed gold, copper and lead mining, being superintendent of various metallurgical mines in Wales, and was a recognized authority on that industry. He was born, 1816; died, 1864; he married Elinor, daughter of Humphrey Wynne and Laura (Lloyd) Evans. The Wynnes are among the oldest Welsh families, having a written and known history extending back to about the year 1200, with its coat of arms and family crest. The Wynne family were well to do and prosperous, being Welsh free-hold farmers.

Edward W. Williams, their fourth son, received a common school education. Upon the death of his father, and while but a lad, he also engaged in mining. In 1869 he came to the United States, locating at Nevadaville, Gilpin county, Colorado. Both by experience and family tradition he understood mining as conducted in Wales, but wanted to learn the American way, as well as study conditions in the Rocky Mountain region. With this purpose in view he worked in the mines for about nine months, at the same time making a special study of the geological formation and minerals of Gilpin county. Subsequently he made an extensive study of mineralogical conditions throughout the state, visiting all the principal mining camps for that purpose. In this practical manner was laid the foundation for the success that came to him in the mining industry.

During his long career in Colorado he has also resided in Central City, Russell Gulch and Denver. After making a start in the mines at Nevadaville, Mr. Williams removed to Russell Gulch, in the same county, where he continued to follow mining.

In the spring of 1879 he opened a general supply store for miners at Russell Gulch, which he conducted in conjunction with his mining interests until 1893. During this period he was also postmaster at Russell Gulch. Later he became president and general manager of several mining companies,

in which he was largely interested, and was known as one of the most prominent mining men in that part of the state. Beginning to mine on his own account in 1869, in a few years he worked his way up to the ownership and control of valuable mining properties, his life and success well illustrating what may be accomplished by engaging in mining as a business, and sticking to it. Among the large mines owned by Mr. Williams were the Topeka, Aduddel, Champion, Specie Payment, and others, he having owned in more than twenty groups of valuable mines in Gilpin county. He was county commissioner of that county from 1890 until 1893.

With the prosperity that came to him, he began to make investments and engage in other lines of business, becoming a director in the Rocky Mountain National Bank at Central City, and president of the Aegis Life Insurance Company of Denver. He has led an intensely active business life, in which he has achieved well-earned success. Dependent upon his own resources and fighting his own way in the world, he is a fine example of the self-made man. Mr. Williams is thoroughly American, active in church and charitable work in a quiet way, taking a deep pleasure in being able to assist many a worthy but unfortunate one in distress.

Mr. Williams has traveled extensively in America and Europe, thus supplementing in a broad way his early education, adding thereto a culture that could not otherwise have been obtained. He is prominent in Masonic circles, being a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner.

Mr. Williams is now (1911) largely interested in the Rollinsville-Perigo Gold Mining Company, the property of which consists of about thirty-two hundred acres of placer and lode mining claims, from which millions of gold have been produced. In addition to this company's holdings, he is interested in a number of other valuable mining properties in Gilpin county. He has also made extensive real estate investments in Denver, among which is the Wynne Hotel, named for his mother's family in Wales.

Mr. Williams was married three times, his first wife dying in 1875; the second in 1903; his third wife is still living. He has had two children, Edward Owen, and Minnie Wynne Williams, the latter dying when but eight years of age, the former being associated with his father in business.



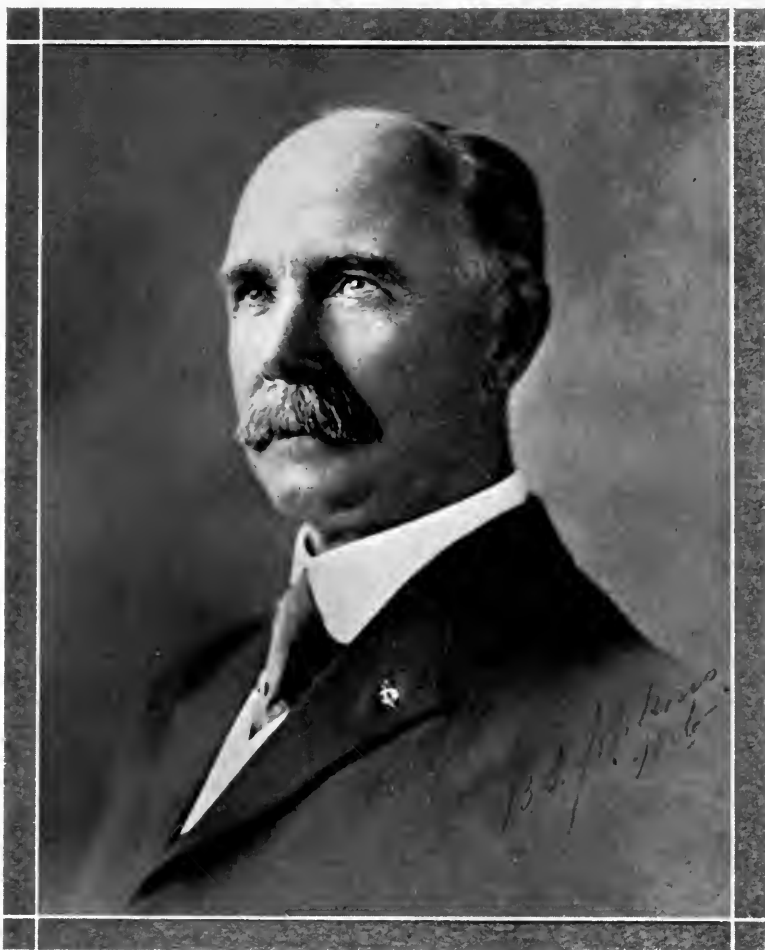
OSCAR DAVID CASS, M. D.

OSCAR DAVID CASS, M. D.

CASS, OSCAR DAVID, M. D., son of Moses G. and Sophia (Thurston) Cass, was born in Lyman, New Hampshire, August 2, 1823, and died in Denver, Colorado, December 15, 1894. He is descended from an English and Scotch ancestry, with a family history reaching to the thirteenth century. His people were also prominent in the colonial period of this country, and more especially in New Hampshire and Vermont. His early education, received in the common schools of Vermont, was supplemented by a course at Fairfield Academy, New York. He began the study of medicine at Whitesboro, the latter state, and later was graduated from the Vermont Medical College in Castleton, June 18, 1845. After practicing his profession for a time, in Lewis county, New York, he was appointed surgeon of a steamship plying between New Orleans and Panama. After serving several trips as a sea surgeon, he engaged in the practice of his profession for several years in California, and returning east, settled in Muscatine, Iowa. He removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1859, and to Colorado in 1860, arriving in Denver May 13, that year, and continuing in the regular practice until the following November. In connection with Dr. Hamilton (later surgeon of the First Colorado Volunteers) he started a small hospital, which continued for a short time. Having obtained a knowledge of mining and gold dust in California, he opened a broker's office in Denver, in the room occupied by Hinckley's express on Blake street. Joined by Joseph B. Cass,

his brother from Leavenworth, they conducted a profitable business, and erected a building on Sixteenth and Holladay, then known as G and McGaa streets. They now engaged in a regular banking business, buying gold dust, which was shipped to Carney & Stephens, a banking firm in Leavenworth, where Joseph B. Cass had been cashier. They also loaned money, the rate of interest in those frontier days being high and very profitable. Supplemental to their banking interests, they also engaged in freighting goods across the plains. A branch office was opened by them in Central City. The rapid advance in the price of gold during the war was the source of great profit to them in dealing in gold dust. They were also the agents of Ben Holladay's stage line, and in 1865, sold their building and business to the latter. Dr. Cass was one of the builders of Denver, making heavy investments in real estate. Forming a partnership with the late Dr. J. W. Graham, they built the Cass & Graham Block, Sixteenth and Curtis streets. This location was acquired by Doctor Cass in 1860, and is still owned by the Cass family. Doctor Cass died December 15, 1894, one of the most highly respected and honored citizens of Denver.

Doctor Cass married Emogene M., daughter of Phinneas Babcock of Brookfield, New York. To Doctor and Mrs. Cass the following children were born: Alice (deceased), Myra May (now Mrs. Louis F. Foster of Gardena, California), and Oscar David, Jr.



DAVID WILLIAM BRUNTON

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BRUNTON, DAVID WILLIAM, mining engineer, born in Ayr, Ontario, Canada, June 11, 1849, was the son of James and Agnes (Dickie) Brunton. The Bruntons are an old Scottish border family, most of the members of which have gone either into engineering or the army. His father, James Brunton, born at Galashiels, Scotland, 1819, died in Mount Pleasant, Ontario, Canada, 1865. His mother, daughter of John and Jane Dickie, was born at Kilmarnock, Scotland, 1824. Their son, David W. Brunton, is the eldest of four children. He was educated at Toronto, Canada, and took a post-graduate course in engineering and mining at the University of Michigan. After following his profession in engineering work for about three years in the east, he came to Colorado, June 20, 1875, and has since made this state his home. His record as a mining and consulting engineer, and manager, is pre-eminent, and he stands among the very first in his profession. During his long and successful career he has filled the following positions: 1875, mining engineer, Dakota and San Juan Mining Company; 1876, mining engineer, Clear Creek Reduction Works; 1877, mining engineer, Washington Avenue mine, Netherland, Colorado; 1878, mining engineer, Silver Peak Mining Company, Esmerelda county, Nevada; 1879, manager, Silver Peak Mine, Esmerelda county, Nevada; 1880, manager, Taylor & Brunton Milling Company, Leadville, Colorado; 1881-1882, manager, Wolfstone mine, and consulting engineer, Robert E. Lee mine; 1883, examining mines in South America; 1884, examining mines in Mexico and Montana; 1885, examining mines in Mexico, Central America and Idaho; 1886-1887-1888, manager, Colonel Sellers mine, Leadville, and building concentrating mill for the A. Y. and Minnie mine; 1889-1890, consulting engineer with the side-line mine owners at Aspen, Colorado, and manager of the Cowenhoven Tunnel at that place; 1891-1895, manager, Cowenhoven Tunnel and Della S. Mining Company; 1896-1897, manager of the Cowenhoven Tunnel, Della S. and Free Silver Mines, Aspen, Colorado; 1898-1899, consulting engineer, Anaconda Copper Mining Company, Butte Montana; 1900-1905, consulting engineer, Amalgamated Copper Company; 1906, consulting engineer, Mine Owners'

Association, Cripple Creek, Colorado; 1907, examining mines in New Zealand and Australia, and made trip around the world; 1908-1911, consulting engineer, with offices 730 Symes Building, Denver, Colorado. Mr. Brunton was connected with the Taylor & Brunton and Western Ore purchasing companies.

He is the inventor and patentee of numerous devices and machines for use in mining and metallurgy. His specialty is economic geology, tunneling and ore valuation. The more noteworthy achievements in his career were accomplished as manager of the Cowenhoven Tunnel, and consulting engineer for the Roosevelt Tunnel and the Laramie Canal. He is a member of the following societies and clubs: Institution of Civil Engineers; Royal Geographical Society; American Institute of Mining Engineers, of which he was vice-president, 1897-1898, and president, 1909-1910; American Society for the Advancement of Science; Colorado Scientific Society; Denver Club, Denver Country Club, and Denver Chamber of Commerce. He is a thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite Mason, and a Shriner.

Mr. Brunton has a world-wide record as a mining engineer of high repute, and has investigated mines in the leading centers of this industry, in this and foreign countries. During his operations in Leadville as an engineer and manager, the mining properties with which he was connected produced many millions of dollars in the precious metals. The Cowenhoven Tunnel at Aspen, carried on under his management, was a work of great magnitude, skilfully constructed, being two and one fourth miles in length, with a double track. He has promoted and successfully conducted and completed vast enterprises.

Mr. Brunton married, at Kingston, New York, February 11, 1885, Miss Katharine Kemble, of that city. Mrs. Brunton is a lady of graceful accomplishments, and is descended from a distinguished colonial ancestry, one of whom was Colonel Johannis Snyder, one of the patriots of the American Revolution. Through his service, she is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They have four children, Frederick K., John D., Harold J. and Marion.

JOHN SIDNEY BROWN.

BROWN, JOHN SIDNEY, merchant, son of Reuben and Betsey Horton (Hill) Brown, was born June 10, 1833, in Conneaut, Ashtabula county, Ohio. His ancestors were prominent in the early history of the American colonies, emigrating from England during the first part of the sixteenth century. His father was born at Strafford, Vermont, and his mother was a daughter of

of the Supreme Court of Michigan. She died in Denver in 1889, at the age of eighty-seven.

Henry Brown, who came from England about 1639, and settled in Salisbury, Massachusetts, was his American ancestor. His descendant in the fifth generation, Moses Brown (1750-1832), the grandfather of J. Sidney Brown, was a soldier in the American Revolution. In the maternal line, Mr.



JOHN SIDNEY BROWN

John and Laura (Bushnell) Hill, and was born at Starksboro, Vermont. She was a sister of Adjutant General Charles W. Hill of Ohio, who aided largely in raising and pushing to the front the quota of that state in the civil war. She was also a cousin of the Reverend Horace Bushnell of Hartford, Connecticut, for whom the famous Bushnell Park was named, and Judge James Campbell

Brown is descended from General Robert Sedgwick, born in England, in 1600, who in 1636 became a resident of Charleston, Massachusetts. In 1643, General Sedgwick, together with the younger Winthrop, established the first iron works in America. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of London and on coming to the colonies organized the Ancient and

Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, being made its captain in 1640. He died in Jamaica, May 24, 1656. General Sedgewick was one of the most distinguished men of his time.

To Reuben and Betsey Horton (Hill) Brown were born the following children: Junius Flagg Brown (q. v.), who died in Denver; Mrs. Adelia Dayfoot, who died in Canada; Mrs. Hannah Gillette, who died in Denver; John Sidney Brown of Denver, and Charles H. Brown, who died in Denver. John Sidney Brown received a liberal education and in 1858 joined his brother, Junius F., at Atchison, Kansas, where he was engaged in the manufacture of lumber. In 1861, owing to the civil war and the reduced demand for lumber, their idle teams were used for freighting to Denver. J. Sidney Brown made two trips to Denver in that year with ox trains, and came in 1862 with a mule train, and remained in Denver and established himself in the grocery business. In 1864, one of their mule trains was attacked by Indians and destroyed.

In 1862, Mr. Brown formed a partnership with A. B. Daniels in the grocery business, on Blake street, near Fifteenth. Their entire stock was lost in the great Denver fire of 1863, and they had no insurance and saved no goods. But, starting over again, the business with Daniels was continued until 1868 and was quite prosperous, when Mr. Daniels retired. The business was continued under the name of J. S. Brown until 1870, when Mr. Brown formed a partnership with his brother, Junius F. Brown, under the firm name of J. S. Brown & Brother, and it soon became the leading grocery house of the west. In 1893 the firm was incorporated under the name of The J. S. Brown & Brother Mercantile Company, of which J. S. Brown was president and Junius F. Brown, vice-president. Mr. Brown is now also vice-president of the Colorado Milling and Elevator Company. He was a member of the banking firm of Daniels, Brown & Company of Del Norte, Colorado, commonly known as the bank of San Juan. He was also interested in founding banks at Alamosa and Durango. Mr. Brown was an original stockholder of the Denver Pacific and the Denver and South Park, and the Denver and New Orleans Railway Companies, and was trustee for the stock of the Denver, South Park and Pacific road, and upon its sale, distributed \$2,300,000 to its stockholders. He was also one of the original promoters of the Denver Tramway System. Mr. Brown assisted in organizing the City National Bank of Den-

ver, of which he was president for several years. He was an early stockholder and director in the Telephone Company, also an original stockholder in the Denver, Utah and Pacific Railroad, now owned by the Burlington, and an original stockholder in the Denver Steam Heating Plant. After having been engaged in business as partners for about forty years, on the most intimate and friendly terms, Junius F. Brown withdrew from the firm in 1900, J. Sidney still continuing at the head of the old establishment, of which he has been president since its organization. It is now owned exclusively by J. Sidney Brown and his sons. Mr. Brown has been continuously in the same line of business longer than any other man in Denver. He is a member of the Colorado Commandery of Knights Templar.

Mr. Brown married in Denver, in 1868, Miss Irene Sopris, born in Indiana, daughter of Captain Richard Sopris and Elizabeth (Allen) Sopris, the latter of whom is still living in Denver, at the age of ninety-six years. Her family were leading pioneers in the history of the territory, and in the early days was one of the social leaders of Denver. She died in 1881, and left surviving her five children: Frederick S., now vice-president and general manager of The J. S. Brown & Brother Mercantile Company; Elizabeth (Mrs. A. B. Inglis) of Paterson, New Jersey; Edward N.; Katherine (Mrs. N. A. Johansen) of Seattle, Washington; and William K. Brown, Yale S. S. 1900, secretary of the Brown corporation.

Mr. Brown married, second, Miss Adele Overton, born in Wisconsin, a daughter of John Overton and Lucina Otto Overton. Mrs. Brown was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1871, with the degree of B. S., coming the same year to Denver, where she became assistant principal of the high school. She is a descendant of prominent colonial families and is a cousin of Senator Henry M. Teller (q. v.) and the late Senator Jerome B. Chaffee (q. v.) of Colorado. She is prominent in the social and patriotic life of Denver and is a daughter of the Revolution, the Association of Collegiate Alumni, and the Denver Fortnightly Club. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been born the following children: John Sidney, Jr., Yale 1905, treasurer of The J. S. Brown & Brother Mercantile Company; Ben Overton, Yale 1906, (deceased); Carroll Teller, Yale 1909, con-nected with the corporation; Sedgewick Bushnell (deceased); Alice (Mrs. Samuel Martin) of Seattle, Washington, and Irene L. Brown.



HORACE WILSON BENNETT

HORACE WILSON BENNETT.

BENNETT, HORACE WILSON, capitalist, son of Horace Alderman (1841-1863) and Sarah (Wilson) Bennett, was born in Hamburg, Livingston county, Mich., Sept. 4, 1862. On his father's side his ancestors came from a fine old family of Middlesex, England, to Livingston county, New York, in 1768. His grandfather settled and named Livingston county, Mich., and was its first sheriff. Some of his relatives were members of congress. In the maternal line, he is descended from colonial stock, who settled in Connecticut and whose descendants removed to Indiana.

Horace W. Bennett was educated in the high school at Brighton, Mich. He first engaged in business at the age of 18, with Newton, Bennett & Co., Detroit, Mich., furnishing railway supplies to the Pere Marquette and the Michigan Central railroads. About a year later, selling his interest, he removed to Corona, that state, continuing in the mercantile supply business, forming a partnership under the firm name of A. A. Bennett & Co. Again disposing of his interest at a good profit, he established a large mercantile supply house under the name and title of H. W. Bennett & Co., at Milford, Mich. Closing out his interests there in 1882, Mr. Bennett started west. Arriving in Denver in 1883, he engaged in the real estate business, opening an office in the Duff Block. During a period of two years, he also conducted a boot and shoe store on Sixteenth street, later trading the same for real estate. Then, in connection with J. A. Fisher, he operated in real estate and loans.

In 1884, Mr. Bennett formed a partnership with J. A. Myers, under the firm name of Bennett & Myers, continuing to the present, which has become the leading real estate firm of Denver, with large investments in other and profitable enterprises. They now conduct a real estate and investment brokerage business, controlling not only vast interests in Denver, but throughout the west. They made heavy investments on Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. With Charles Boettcher and Henry M. Porter, they invested heavily on Fifteenth street, developed and greatly enhanced the values thereon, incorporated The Fifteenth Street Investment Company which now owns the Gas & Electric Building, the Commonwealth Building, the Kittredge Building, the Quincy Building, the Iron Building, the Union Pacific Block,

the Chicago Block and other large interests.

Among the larger holdings of Bennett & Myers, is a controlling interest in the Tabor Grand Opera House, built by the late Senator Tabor; the Majestic Building, the Windsor Hotel, the Victor Hotel, the Belvedere, and a large number of smaller office buildings. They also, in connection with Mr. Jerome S. Riche, Mr. Bennett's father-in-law, own the Empire Building, and Mr. Bennett and Mr. Riche own the St. Francis Hotel, a half interest in the Ernest & Cranmer Block, and have recently purchased "Wolhurst" for a country home, the former residence of the late Senator E. O. Wolcott, and still later owned by the late Thomas F. Walsh. Mr. Bennett also owns a handsome city residence at 1212 Grant street.

Bennett & Myers and their associates have been especially active in the development of Fifteenth street. Through their influence, an adjustment and settlement was made, whereby the Denver Dry Goods Company obtained contiguous lots and extended their building from Sixteenth to Fifteenth street. They raised a bonus of \$20,000 for the site that secured the location of the Auditorium on Fourteenth street, and in many other ways, they have been especially energetic in promoting the business interests of the city.

Bennett & Myers were prominent in the founding and development of Cripple Creek and the mining region immediately surrounding that great gold camp. The site now occupied by the town of Cripple Creek was first claimed as a homestead by William V. Womack of Kentucky, in 1876, who sold it to the Pikes Peak Cattle & Land Company in 1884, which in turn disposed of their interests to Bennett & Myers in 1885. The Pikes Peak Cattle & Land Company owning the land that now comprises the Cripple Creek District, was capitalized for \$150,000, and placed thereon about 500 head of cattle and horses. Hence, the Cripple Creek region is now historically considered as an old "Cow Pasture." Thompson & Anderson, who organized this company, sold an half interest to Philip Ellsworth, a wealthy glove manufacturer of Gloversville, New York. In the spring of 1885, Mr. Ellsworth came west to look over his investments. Many of the cattle and horses had perished owing to the severity of the winter. Mr. Ellsworth was dissatisfied and contemplated bringing suit. To

avoid litigation a compromise was affected, Mr. Ellsworth inducing the others to turn over to him their holdings, and he, then, attempted to dispose of his entire interest to Bennett & Myers, the latter at first refusing to consider or investigate the matter. They finally accompanied him as his guests to look over the property. Starting from Colorado Springs in June they passed through North Cheyenne Canon, and coming to the foot of Mt. Pisgah, found themselves in a beautiful valley. About 300 head of stock had survived the winter and were now grazing knee deep in the heavy grass. The property consisted of about 50,000 acres of government land enclosed with a stake and rider fence, of which the company had title to about 700 acres which secured hay and water rights along the creek. After inspecting the land, Bennett & Myers paid \$7,500.00 for the same and the small herd that remained, and soon developed it into a large and paying cattle ranch. Within three or four months, Albert Pottinger, of Colorado Springs, offered them \$16,000 for the ranch, without the cattle, but they refused. Later came the rich discoveries of gold. George W. Carr, their ranch foreman, having sent them reliable information of the finding of gold, in October of that year, Bennett & Myers platted 80 acres of a townsite named Fremont, now a part of the town of Cripple Creek. In February, 1892, they platted an addition to Fremont and 200 lots were sold the first day. Some of these lots, selling for \$25, afterwards brought \$8,000. Parts of the original ranch, purchased from the cattle company by this firm,

included many separate tracts, one of which was supposed to be situated along the creek, was later discovered to include Beacon Hill. The Mabel M. and the Gold Dollar mining companies were then organized. At one time, J. R. McKinnie of Colorado Springs, held a \$500,000 option on their Cripple Creek interests, but failed to carry out the contract for the purchase. For a time there was great rivalry between Fremont and the town of Hayden Placer, the latter laid out by Colorado Springs people. The first National Bank was removed from Fremont to Hayden Placer, and the stage lines gave the latter the preference as a stopping place. Bennett & Myers ordered Concord coaches and threatened a rival line, which brought the stage company to terms. In connection with D. H. Moffat, William Barth and C. G. Hathaway, they organized the Bi-Metallic Bank at Fremont, and the latter place became the prominent point, and later Cripple Creek. All the business and the better part of the resident section of Cripple Creek is on land formerly owned by Bennett & Myers. Bennett Avenue of that town is named for Mr. Bennett. In 1896-7 they sold their Beacon Hill holdings for over a million dollars.

Mr. Bennett is a member of The Denver Athletic Club, The Denver Country Club, and The Overland Country Club. Two children were born of his first marriage, his wife dying in 1893. He married, second, Miss Julie, daughter of Jerome S. Riche of Denver, in 1897. They have three children.

JOHN CLEVELAND OSGOOD.

OSGOOD, JOHN CLEVELAND (retired), born in Brooklyn, New York, March 6, 1851, was the son of Samuel Warburton and Mary Hill (Cleveland) Osgood, and is descended from prominent families of the colonial period. His Osgood ancestors came from England in 1630 and founded the town of Andover, Massachusetts. His Cleveland ancestors came to Massachusetts from England about the same time and later settled the towns of Salisbury and Thompson, Connecticut, on lands purchased from the Indians. His ancestors furnished many soldiers to the Continental army during the war with England, his great-grandfather, Daniel Larned, being a brigadier general. His great-grandfather, Samuel Osgood, filled many public offices, being one of the three Commissioners of the Treasury, during the Revolutionary period, and later was Postmaster General in Washington's Cabinet, being the first to fill that office. His great-uncle, General Moses Cleveland, founded the City of Cleveland, Ohio, which was named for him.

He was educated in the public schools in Davenport, Iowa, and Brooklyn, New York, and the Friends Boarding School, Providence, Rhode Island, 1858-1864.

His first employment, after leaving school, when fourteen years of age, was as office boy in Providence, Rhode Island, in the office of Henry Lippitt & Company, cotton and woolen manufacturers; from 1866 to 1870, he was employed as bookkeeper by William H. Ladd & Company, commission merchants on the Produce Exchange in New York City; from 1870 to 1874, he was employed as cashier of the Union Coal & Mining Company at Ottumwa, Iowa, and from 1874 to 1877, was cashier of the First National Bank of Burlington, Iowa. In 1876, while still

in the bank, he also became interested in the coal mining in Iowa, to which business he devoted himself after leaving the bank. In February, 1882, Mr. Osgood made his first visit to Colorado, where he spent several months in examination of the coal resources of the state, visiting every mine opened at that time. As a result of his investigations, he determined to locate in Colorado, and organized the Colorado Fuel Company which, in 1892, acquired the Colorado Coal and Iron Company (which had been organized in 1880 by General W. J. Palmer and others), the consolidated corporation being called the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, of which he became president, and later chairman of the Board of Directors. In 1903, Mr. Osgood disposed of his interest in this company, and resigned as officer and director. During his connection with the Colorado Fuel Company and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Mr. Osgood secured the investment of over forty million dollars in the coal and iron business in Colorado, and employed at one time over 16,000 men.

Mr. Osgood's principal lieutenants were J. A. Kebler, A. C. Cass, John L. Jerome, and D. C. Beaman and among others associated with him in his enterprises, were Henry R. Wolcott, Edward O. Wolcott, Dennis Sullivan, James B. Grant, W. H. James and C. H. Toll.

Mr. Osgood is a member of the Denver Club and Denver Country Club, the Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C., and of several clubs in New York City.

Mr. Osgood's residence is "Cleveholm," Redstone, Colorado, but he spends considerable time in New York and in trips to Europe.



WILLIAM B. BERGER

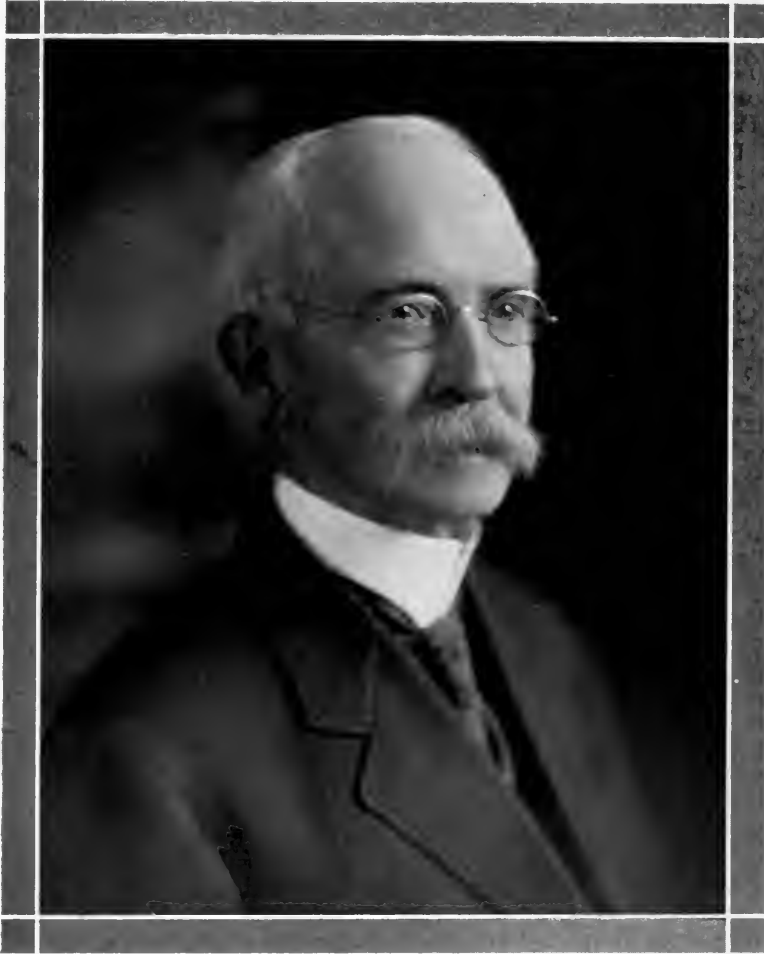
WILLIAM B. BERGER.

BERGER, WILLIAM B., banker, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 31, 1839, the son of Andrew Bart (an iron manufacturers) and Rosina (Reis) Berger. His manufacturing establishment was located at New Castle, Pennsylvania.

William B. Berger was educated in the common schools of Pittsburgh, and at the age of thirteen entered a mercantile house as clerk in that city. Subsequently, seeking relief from asthmatic affection, he passed several years in early life at Marquette, Michigan, on the banks of Lake Superior. At the age of twenty-one years, Mr. Berger went to Europe for study and recuperation, and there acquired knowledge of the French and German languages. He enlisted as a federal soldier at the beginning of the civil war, but was rejected by the medical examiner. He then engaged with his father in iron manufacture, but was soon obliged to seek change of climate, and became a commercial traveler for the firm, visiting all important points in the north and west. In 1867, Mr. Berger came to the Rocky Mountain country for the advantages of healthful atmosphere. First locating at Cheyenne, he there took charge as manager of the banking house of Kountze Brothers & Company, continuing there for nearly two years. In 1869, Mr. Berger removed to Denver, where, continuing his business connection with Kountze Brothers & Company, he accepted a position in the Colorado National Bank, the late Charles B. Kountze (q. v.) being the founder and official head of the house in this city and so remaining until his death in November, 1911. In the Denver banking house, Mr. Berger rose rapidly through the several stations, and in 1871 was made cashier of the bank. He was a stockholder in the bank and took a prominent part in its management, sustaining such relations for

nearly twenty years and until the time of his death, April 10, 1890. Outside of his banking interests, Mr. Berger was a man of alert business enterprise and participated in measures of early development which made for the advancement and wealth of city and state. He was one of the founders and a large stockholder in the mercantile house of Struby, Estabrook & Company of Denver; a stockholder and director in the Globe Smelting Company; also a stockholder in the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth (now of the Colorado and Southern railway system). For sixteen years he was treasurer of Denver School District No. 1. He was a business man of prudence and success—a man of untiring industry, a master of detail, and expert financier; quiet in manner, unyielding in principle in regard to all business transactions, while he was a man of genial disposition and kindly, sympathetic nature in all his business and social relations. Mr. Berger was well informed, broad and generous in his views, public-spirited and progressive. He was a man of charity and given to hospitality. Mr. Berger was a prominent member and vestryman of St. John's Episcopal church. While upon a vacation in the spring of 1890, Mr. Berger died suddenly while playing with his children on the beach at Monterey, California. He left to his family a substantial fortune and a name that is honored and revered.

Mr. Berger was married in December, 1862, to Miss Margaret Kountze of Ohio, and his wife and six children survive him. His two sons, George B. and William B., continue their connection with the Colorado National, George B. Berger succeeding the late Charles B. Kountze as president and manager of the bank, while William B. Berger, Jr., remains as cashier.



THOMAS HALE POTTER

THOMAS HALE POTTER.

POTTER, THOMAS HALE, capitalist, born February 25, 1840, in Solon, Cuyohoga county, Ohio, was the son of Thomas and Mary (Johnson) Potter. His parents came to Ohio with his grandfather from Belfast, Ireland, about 1838-40, but were born in Armagh. They settled on a farm near Cleveland, but have now both passed away.

Thomas H. Potter, their son, was educated in the public schools near Solon, and the Cleveland high school. He later became a student at the Western Reserve college, then at Hudson, Ohio. He did not graduate, as he left that institution to go into the civil war, and was on duty at the headquarters of General Sherman on his march to the sea, and as clerk to the chief quartermaster of the army of General L. C. Easton. After the war he was with General Myers for a year, at Omaha and then came to Colorado, in 1867, having been offered a position by Mr. Augustus Kountze, as bookkeeper in the Colorado National Bank at Denver. In 1868 he was transferred to Central City to the Rocky Mountain National Bank, which had there been established by the Kountze brothers. At the same time, Joshua Reynolds became associated with this bank, J. H. Goodspeed, formerly cashier, having resigned, and he assumed control. After Mr. Reynolds had conducted the bank for a time, Mr. Potter became interested with him in its management. Mr. Potter afterward obtained a controlling interest in the bank, which he continued to run until 1907. He

now owns and controls many mining and other investments.

Mr. Potter resided one year in Omaha, and came from that city to Denver by stage coach. He is a Mason, Knight Templar, Shriner, and a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. By close attention to business, and fortunate in his investments, he has become one of the prominent financial men of the state.

When the late Senator E. O. Wolcott was in financial straits in his early Colorado career, it was through Mr. Potter's assistance that he was enabled to begin the practice of the law. Mr. Thomas Fulton Dawson in his "Life and Character of Edward Oliver Wolcott," says:

"During his two months as a teacher he (Wolcott) had earned about \$300, and having saved a portion of this sum he at last was prepared, although poorly, from a financial standpoint, to enter upon his life as a lawyer. The deficit was in part made good by Mr. T. H. Potter, a Central banker, of whom Mr. Wolcott speaks as 'a friend sent by Providence.'"

Mr. Potter was always kindly disposed to those who are worthy, and often in his quiet and unostentatious way, has given a helping hand. From the first, he was friendly to Wolcott, and there was cemented a lasting friendship between them.

Mr. Potter married Miss Mary Ellen Morse of Maine. They have one son, Arthur M. Potter.



OTTO MEARS

OTTO MEARS.

MEARS, OTTO, railroad builder and manager, and commonly known as the "Pathfinder of the San Juan," was born in Russia, May 3, 1841. He came to this country with his parents in 1854, and spent his early life in San Francisco. In 1861, when twenty years of age, he enlisted for three

years in Company H of the First California Volunteers, and during a part of that service he was with Kit Carson in the Navajo war. He was discharged at the close of his enlistment in 1864, in the Messilla Valley, New Mexico. Mr. Mears then secured employment as a clerk with Elsberg & Amberg,

at Santa Fe, and later engaged in the retail business with Staab Brothers. After extensive explorations in New Mexico and Arizona, he came to Colorado, in 1865, and engaged in the mercantile business in the old town of Conejos. At that time the county included within its limits the present counties of Conejos, Rio Grande, Mineral, Saguache, Hinsdale, Ouray, San Miguel, Dolores, Montezuma, and Archuleta. In partnership with Major Head, he started both a saw mill and a grist mill. As nails were an unknown article there, the timbers were mortised and held together by wooden pins. Lumber then sold at \$80 a thousand feet, and the grist was bringing \$20 an hundred pounds for flour. In 1867, he brought the first mower, reaper and threshing machine into the San Luis Valley. The Mexicans looked upon these inventions with suspicion, and continued to use their sheep for threshing.

Primarily, to reach a market for his wheat and other products, Mr. Mears built a road from Poncha Pass to the Arkansas valley. This highway was the beginning of the Mears system of toll roads in the San Juan. In 1871, with Enos Hotchkiss, he organized a company to build a wagon road from Saguache to Howardsville, in San Juan county, across Cochetopa pass to Cebolla valley, and thence to the Lake Fork of the Gunnison. Mr. Mears established the Saguache Chronicle to advertise the resources of the valley. The year following, he, with others, incorporated the town of Lake City, and founded the weekly Silver World. The first issue of this paper, giving an account of the mineral resources of the San Juan region, was followed by a rush of miners and prospectors to that section of Colorado.

In 1873, Mr. Bruner of Pittsburgh was appointed commissioner to treat with the Ute Indians, for a part of the land of San Juan, Ouray, San Miguel, and Dolores counties. Visiting Mr. Mears at Saguache, Mr. Bruner informed him of his failure to make a treaty for the removal of the Utes. Through the influence of Mr. Mears, who acted as interpreter, a meeting was held with the Indians, the treaty signed, the Utes to receive the interest on \$500,000 of government bonds. After this treaty, Mr. Mears began to construct roads through the mountains, and built about three hundred miles of what became known as the Mears system of toll roads. In 1876, he was a presidential elector from Colorado, and when in Washington induced the postoffice department to establish a mail route over the Uncompahgre agency and Ouray county, and he was given

the contract. He sometimes broke the trails for this mail service himself, braving the fierce weather of the San Juan region. After the Meeker massacre, he assisted in the rescue of Mrs. Meeker, Mrs. Price and Josephine Meeker. He also conveyed eleven Indians to Washington, acting as interpreter, and also Chief Douglas to Fort Leavenworth en route. On arriving in Washington, Mr. Mears was made one of five commissioners, appointed to make a new treaty with the Utes for eleven million acres of land which included Montrose, Delta and Mesa counties. The Indians complained that the government did not keep its promises, and demanded cash. Mr. Mears paid them \$2 each and they signed the treaty. Commissioners Mannypenny of Ohio, and Meachem of Washington, filed charges against Mr. Mears, alleging that he had bribed the Indians. The matter was taken up by Secretary Schurz of the interior department, and later dismissed by Secretary Kirkwood, who succeeded him. Mr. Mears explained to Kirkwood that the Utes would rather have \$2 in cash than the promised interest on \$1,800,000. Under Kirkwood's order, Mr. Mears was refunded the \$2,800 he had paid the Indians.

Mr. Mears is one of the historical men of Colorado, and in honor of his many achievements, his portrait is given a place in one of the glass stained windows of the senate chamber in the state house. He was one of the incorporators of the town of Montrose. He built toll roads in San Juan county, and over Marshall Pass; constructed a railroad from Silverton to Red Mountain and Ironton; also the Silverton Northern from Silverton to Eureka and Animas Forks, with a branch up Cunningham Gulch. Mr. Mears also built the Rio Grande Southern from Ridgway to Durango, connecting at both ends with the Denver and Rio Grande. He has promoted and successfully conducted many great enterprises and his history in the development of the San Juan region has won for him the well known title of the "pathfinder" of that section of the state.

During a long period of twenty-one years, he has been a member of the board of capitol managers, and ably filled that position. He assisted in the selection of the granite quarries in Gunnison county, from which the building stone was obtained for this building, and aided in many ways in making this the handsome and beautiful structure, that has received world-wide praise. During his long service with the board, no unpleasant controversy has ever occurred. Mr. Mears well deserves to be remembered as one of the empire builders of Colorado and the west.



PHILIP ARGALL

PHILIP ARGALL

ARGALL, PHILIP, mining engineering and metallurgy, born near Belfast, Ireland, August 27, 1854, is a son of Philip and Sarah (McCallum) Argall. His father was a mining engineer, descended from an old west of England family. Educated in Ireland, Philip Argall, began mining as a mere

lad, in the dressing works of the Cronebane mines at Avoca. Then becoming an underground miner, also studying surveying, chemistry, mineralogy, and metallurgy, in the meanwhile, until Dec. 1875, when he was appointed agent in charge of the mines. He prepared, in connection with Mr. G. Henry

Kinahan, district surveyor of H. M. Geological Survey, plans and sections of the Avoca mining district, and a descriptive paper, "The Geological and Mineralogical Districts of Avoca," which was awarded the prize at the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society's Exhibition in 1878. In Phillip's "Treatise on Ore Deposits," liberal quotations were made from this paper. His paper on "Ancient and Recent Mining Operations in the Eastern Avoca District," which was read before the Royal Dublin Society, was published in its proceedings for 1879. Severing his connection with the Cronebane mines, in Feb., 1879, he became the manager of the Stannic Company's Works at Swansea, Wales, which had been erected for the application of Mr. Edward A. Parnell's patents for the extraction of tin, from tin plate scrap, etc. This business was conducted at these works, together with tin and lead smelting. In severing his connection with this company in June, 1880, he was warmly commended by Mr. Parnell, for his success as well as the improvements he had made in the process.

Mr. Argall, near the close of 1880, was appointed manager of the Glenariff Iron Ore & Harbor Company, which owned extensive mines of aluminous iron ore, in the county of Antrim, Ireland. He embodied the result of his studies of the geological formation at this place, in a paper on the "Tertiary Iron Ore Measures, Glenariff Valley, county of Antrim," which was read before the Royal Dublin Society in 1881. Resigning his position at Glenariff, early in 1881, Mr. Argall was appointed manager of the mines of the Duchy Peru Mining Company, Cornwall, England, 1881-1883, and continued in the successes already attained, he soon acquired an international reputation in his profession, filling the following positions:

Manager of Antimony Smelting Works in London, 1883.

Manager Kapanga Gold Mine, New Zealand, 1884-85.

Manager Silver Queen United Mine, Sonora, Mexico, 1886.

Consulting Engineer to the Mountcashel Iron Ore Co. and the Societe Anonyme des Plumbs D. Asperieres (France) 1886.

Manager La Plata Mining & Smelting Co. of Leadville, Colo., 1887 and 1902.

Manager of the Metallic Extraction Company's Works, Florence, Colo., 1894-1901.

Consulting engineer to the Dolores Mining Co., Chihuahua, Mexico, 1902-3.

Expert on Royal Commission appointed by the Dominion Government to ex-

amine the zinc resources of British Columbia, 1905-6.

Doing a general business of Consulting Mining and Metallurgical Engineer since Feb., 1905.

He is a member of the following societies: Royal Irish Academy M. R. I. A.

Mining & Metallurgical Club, London.

Gold Medallist of the Institute of Mining Metallurgy, London, England.

American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Fellow of the Geological Society of America Colorado Scientific Society, etc.

Mr. Argall was for some years a special contributor to the Engineering and Mining Journal (New York), and has written many articles and papers for learned societies on Sampling and Dry Crushing in Colorado. He was awarded a gold medal by Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, London. Among his contributions are papers on "Nickel, The occurrence, geological distribution and geology of its ore deposits," for the Colorado Scientific Society. "Notes on the Santa Eulalie District, Sonora, Mexico," Colorado Scientific Society; "Ancient and Recent Mining Operations, Avoca, Ireland," Royal Dublin Society; "Continuous Jigging Machinery," Institute of Cornwall; "Tertiary Iron Ore Measures of Antrim," Royal Dublin Society; "Recovery of Copper from its Solution in Mine Drainage," joint paper Royal Dublin Society; "Steps in Cyanidation," Colorado Scientific Society.

Mr. Argall came to Denver in 1892, and interested himself in cyanidation, both in the Black Hills and in Cripple Creek, and introduced those important methods which brought success out of the chaotic condition, then existing as to the treatment of these ores. He built the metallic Extraction Company Mill for Mr. Moffat at Florence, the first successful Cyanide mill to treat Cripple Creek ores. In 1906 he built the Cyanide mill for the Golden Cycle Company, at Colorado Springs, the largest roasting cyanide mill in the world; and, still later the mill for Stratton's-Independence Mine, for which he is now the Consulting Engineer. Through hard work, patience and study, in a reserved and quiet way, he has attained a position in mining and metallurgy of the highest standing, and with a record and experience that is world wide.

Mr. Argall married Miss Frances Ellen Oates, of County Wicklow, Ireland, in 1876, who died in 1903. They have the following children: Philip Henry; George O.; Frances Laura, wife of Dr. C. C. Reid; William A.; David John, Spokane; Albert Joseph, surgeon, St. Joseph's Hospital, Denver; Hilda E.; Lillian A.; Winifred S.; and Gladys M.



JOHN GOOD

JOHN GOOD.

GOOD, JOHN, capitalist, born John Guth, October 14, 1835, at Uhrweiler, Alsace-Lorraine, then in France, but later annexed to Germany, in 1871. He was the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Kiefer) Guth. The original family name of "Guth" was changed by the subject of this sketch in 1854 to that of "Good," and since then he has been known as John Good. His cousin, John T. Good (Guth) from Uhrweiler, came to the United States in 1837, and settled in Akron, Ohio.

Jacob Guth, father of the subject of this sketch, born in 1800, died in 1886, was a large land owner and farmer, both in France and the United States. Elizabeth, mother of John Good, was the daughter of Philipp and Elizabeth Kiefer. Two of her family, Philipp, age 17, and George, age 18, both uncles of John Good, fought in Napoleon's army, and perished in the memorable retreat from Moscow.

John Good attended the public schools at Uhrweiler until 1854, when he came to the United States and engaged in business with John T. Good at Akron, Ohio. He was one of the pioneers of Denver, coming to this city in 1859 with his ox team and wagon. In that year he started one of the first general merchandise stores in Denver, its location being on Blake Street. To equip this store, Mr. Good was compelled to haul all his own freight, and made sixteen trips across the plains. One of these trips in 1859, from St. Joseph to Denver, required 90 days, when he came alone disregarding the dangers of Indian attack. He conducted the store for only a short time, as during Mr. Good's absence on one of his trips, the man left in charge of his store decamped to the mountains, having first disposed of the entire stock, thus leaving nothing for Mr. Good to continue with. In 1859, Mr. Good having secured another start, established the Rocky Mountain Brewery Company, the first in Denver, and also in this region. It was later purchased by Mr. Philip Zang, who acted in the capacity of Mr. Good's foreman. In 1901, Mr. Good consolidated the Milwaukee and Union Brew-

eries into the Tivoli-Union Brewing Company, of which he became President and Treasurer.

Mr. Good was one of the organizers and promoters of the old German Bank, organized under the laws of Colorado, March 3, 1874. The German National Bank was the outgrowth of the German Bank, securing its charter as a National bank in April, 1877. Mr. Good was made Vice-President, and also acted as a member of the Board of Directors.

He was one of the promoters and original stockholders of various railroad enterprises, including the Denver & South Park R. R., Denver & Gulf R. R., and Denver & Pacific.

During a residence of 52 years in Denver, Mr. Good has been interested in mining, railroads, banking and real estate. He assisted in encouraging and promoting many enterprises that have led to the building up of this city and state, and has lived to see the realization of the hopes and ambitions of the pioneers in the fostering and developing of this commonwealth. He was elected City Treasurer of Denver twice, serving four years, 1875-6-7-8. He was one of the organizers and charter members of the old Lotus club. He has at all times been a potent factor in Denver's commercial upbuilding, and is today one of her most public spirited men.

Mr. Good married in May, 1862, Miss Rosalia M., daughter of J. Christopher and Anna Barbara (Meyer) Wagner, at Mishawaka, Ind. Her uncle, Serephine Meyer, was a Judge of the Supreme Court, and during the Civil War acted as Colonel of the 107th Ohio Regiment. Two sons, Turine and Tullius Meyer, also fought with the 107th Ohio Regiment, both being killed while in action. A third son, General Edward Meyer, was engaged with the 19th Ohio Volunteers.

Mr. and Mrs. Good had six children: Leonora R. (Mrs. J. Everett Hasler) of New York City; Carrie (Mrs. J. J. Reilly) of Salt Lake City; Louis, Nellie, Louis Wagner, and John Edward, Yale 1895.



GODFREY SCHIRMER

GODFREY SCHIRMER.

SCHIRMER, GODFREY, banker and financier, was born in Hoboken, New Jersey, December 5, 1863. He attended the public schools of his native city, until 1876, when he went to Germany, where he became a student in the high school, thus supplementing his earlier American education. He then found employment in a bank at Landau, Pfalz. Returning to the United States in 1883, he worked for Oelrichs & Company, general agents for the North-German Lloyd Steamship Company, continuing with that agency until 1886. Owing to ill health he removed to Denver in the latter year, and for a year was in the employ of Albert Abel, the pioneer cigar dealer. In 1887, he established an agency office for the sale of steamship tickets, at the same time being a notary public. In the latter part of that year, he formed a partnership with O. S. Lehman, under the firm name of Schirmer & Lehman. In 1894, Louis Anfenger & Company, general insurance and loans, consolidated with and joined the partnership. Four years later, Mr. Schirmer retired from the firm and founded the Schirmer Insurance and Investment Company in 1898. From this time on, Mr. Schirmer branched into larger operations as a financier, and his company became one of the representative investment concerns of the city. He is a shrewd business man, upright and fair in all his dealings. His business increased to such a dimension that, when the German American Trust Company was organized, Mr. Schirmer was able to add \$300,000 to the capital of that now well known financial institution. He was elected president of the German American Trust Company, May 1, 1905, and still holds that position.

This trust company has greatly prospered under President Schirmer's adminis-

tration. On September 1, 1909, the firm moved into its own new and beautiful building erected at a cost of \$200,000, on the corner of Seventeenth and Lawrence streets. The interior of the structure is considered equal in modernity and attractiveness to any in Denver. The deposits had now reached \$1,000,000, and on May 1, 1910, the capital stock was increased to \$500,000.

Mr. Schirmer is connected with many business interests and investments, with which he holds the following official positions: president of the German-American Trust Company; vice-president of the Imperial Fire Insurance Company, and director in the following companies: The Denver United Breweries (Limited), the Great Western Sugar Company, the German American Real Estate Company, the Harkness Heights Land Company, the Lakeside Realty and Amusement Company, the Teutonic Investment Company, and the Welton Street Investment Company.

In his social and commercial life, Mr. Schirmer is a member of prominent societies and orders, as follows: East Denver Turnverein, Bayern Verein, Harugari, Schiller lodge of Odd Fellows, Schiller lodge of Masons, Scottish Rite Masons, and Shriners. He is also a member of the Denver Club, Denver Athletic Club, Denver Traffic Club, Denver Chamber of Commerce, Denver Real Estate Exchange, Civil Service Reform League, and the National Geographical Society. The German Kaiser, a few years ago, conferred upon Mr. Schirmer the Order of the Crown, Fourth Class, an honor highly prized by German-Americans.

Mr. Schirmer married, in March, 1905, Miss Anna, daughter of H. P. Nagel, and to them have been born the following children:



SAMUEL DANFORD NICHOLSON

SAMUEL DANFORD NICHOLSON.

NICHOLSON, SAMUEL DANFORD, mining, born February 22, 1859, in Springfield, Prince Edward Island, Canada, was the son of Donald M. and Catharine (McKenzie) Nicholson. The family is of Scotch descent. In 1841, Malcolm Nicholson, his grandfather, came over from Scotland and settled at Springfield, this island, and his son, Donald M., born 1828, died 1901, was a farmer.

Samuel D. Nicholson was educated in the common schools of his native town, on the island, and then started out in the world to make his own fortune. After many and varied vicissitudes that developed in him the self-made man, he went to Leadville, arriving in February, 1881, at the great carbonate mining camp, of which he was to become mayor a few years later.

Mr. Nicholson soon became prominently identified with mining interests, and laid the foundation for the wealth that came, through hard work, far-sightedness and business enterprise. He began as a miner, and was known as a reliable and skilful foreman. He was then advanced to more responsible employment, as mining superintendent and manager. He was connected with the A. Y.

and Minnie mines, and other valuable properties. Familiarizing himself with all the details of this industry and making a close study of the mining situation and conditions in Leadville, he began to make a fortune for himself. Having become one of the leading as well as popular citizens of Leadville, he was elected mayor, and then re-elected to succeed himself, ably filling that position from 1893 to 1897. He later made Denver his residence.

Mr. Nicholson is president, general manager and a large owner of the Western Mining Company, Leadville, and is interested in various mining enterprises. He has also become prominently identified with other lines of business. He is a director in the American National Bank of Leadville, and also in the Capitol Life Insurance Company. The Holly Sugar Company and other enterprises represent some of his investments.

Mr. Nicholson is a member of the Denver Club and the Denver Country Club.

He married at Leadville, in 1887, Miss Anna Neary, of Clifton Springs, New York. They have two children, Edward and Ruth Helen.



CHARLES WESLEY FRANKLIN

CHARLES WESLEY FRANKLIN

FRANKLIN, CHARLES WESLEY, lawyer, born Oct. 20, 1858, near Boonville, Missouri, is the son of Henry and Martha (Jeffries) Franklin. His father, born 1825, died April 13, 1902, was a contractor and carpenter. The subject of this sketch was educated in the High School, Sedalia, Missouri; and attended Central College, Fayette, Missouri, 1877; University of Missouri, 1878-81; University of Michigan, 1882-83, graduating from the law department of the latter in June, 1883.

About 1872, he began serving his apprenticeship as the "devil" on the Sedalia (Mo.) Democrat; was then job printer, and also reporter and traveling correspondent for this same paper for about eight years. A. Y. Hull, father of Congressman Hull of Iowa, was its editor, and later succeeded by Major John N. Edwards, one of the ablest American editorial writers. While thus engaged in journalism, Mr. Franklin earned part of the money used in his collegiate education. He earned some of his expenses at the University of Missouri, printing college papers, with W. S. Cowherd, later congressman from Missouri, being one of the editors.

Mr. Franklin came to Colorado in 1880, and after remaining in Denver a month, went to Leadville, where he set type on the Herald, later known as the Herald-Democrat. He was foreman of the Leadville Chronicle's job office, at the time that Robert Gauss, now of the Denver Republican, was connected with that paper. While a printer in Leadville, he became a member of the typographical union.

Mr. Franklin was one of the pioneers of Aspen, being a member of the second party that went into that country over the Independence Trail. Returning to the University of Missouri, he studied law, then came back to Colorado, engaging in mining at Ashcroft, also being interested in that townsite. He ran for clerk and recorder of Pitkin county on the democratic ticket, in 1881, and though elected was afterwards admittedly counted out. He resumed the practice of the law, and for a time, was in the office of Markham, Patterson & Thomas at Leadville, and also in the office of G. G. White, at the same place. He served as assistant district attorney of Lake county, under William Kellogg. He then attended the University of Michigan, and after graduating from the legal department, returned to Leadville, where he again became assistant to the district attorney, performing a considerable share of the business, at a time when

so much lawlessness prevailed in the mining camps. In 1885, Mr. Franklin formed a partnership at Aspen with James M. Downing, under the firm name of Downing & Franklin, which for several years represented the principal mining interests of that section. They had among their mining clients, H. B. Cowenhoven, D. R. C. Brown, D. H. Moffat, W. S. Cheesman, J. J. Hagerman, Elmer T. Butler, John C. Eames, the Aspen, Emma, Connemara, Deep Mining & Drainage Company, other large mining corporations, together with the water works and electric light companies. They were attorneys for the sideline claimants in the big apex cases. At the same time, Mr. Franklin was the local attorney for the D. & R. G. railroad.

Coming to Denver in 1893, Mr. Franklin formed a partnership with Lafe Pence, which was dissolved when the latter ran for congress a second time. His move to Denver was brought about by the necessity for a more central location for interests represented by him in Denver, Cripple Creek, and Colorado Springs, where his clients had extensive properties, especially in the organization and construction of the Midland Terminal Railway, for which he was general counsel. He also became interested in railways in Texas and Central America. At the present time he has extensive mining interests in Gilpin, Summit, Clear Creek, Teller, Pitkin, and other counties of the state. In 1893, he established a branch office at Cripple Creek, with K. R. Babbitt, as a third member of the firm.

Mr. Franklin has continued to practice law in Denver, the firm now being Franklin & Tedrow, making a specialty of mining, corporation, irrigation and railway litigation. He is one of the democratic leaders of the state and been prominently mentioned for governor on that ticket. He is prominent in the counsels of his party, from both a state and national standpoint, taking an active part in its conventions, and was chairman for Denver and Colorado of the Democratic National Convention at Denver in 1908. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Traffic Club and the K. P., and is also a director in the Denver Convention League and the Festival of Mountain and Plain; the Phi Delta Phi, the legal fraternity, and the Beta Theta Pi of Missouri.

He married at Glenwood Springs, in 1887, Miss Carrie May, daughter of John W. Beman of Cripple Creek, Colorado. They have two children: Charles Beman, and Lucile Martha.



HUGH JOHN ALEXANDER

HUGH JOHN ALEXANDER.

ALEXANDER, HUGH JOHN, banker, born August 20, 1851, was the son of William Knox and Elizabeth Alexander. He spent the first twenty-two years of his life in Iowa, where he received a common school education. He came to Colorado in 1873, and during his first year's residence in this state lived with some friends on a ranch. The following year he went to Colorado Springs, where, for a short time, he was connected with the First National Bank of that city, as bookkeeper and teller. In 1876 he became connected with the Thatcher Brothers banking system in Colorado, which, in addition to their large central bank in Pueblo, also included a number of banking institutions in the southern and southwestern part of the state. In the latter year he removed to Lake City, Colorado, where he became assistant and, later, cashier of the Miners and Merchants Bank, owned by the Thatcher Brothers at that place.

When the Thatcher Brothers organized the First National Bank at Silverton, in 1880, Mr. Alexander was sent to that town as cashier for the new bank, but a year later returned to his former position as cashier of the bank at Lake City. In 1884, Mr. Alexander, together with the Thatcher Brothers, purchased a controlling interest in the First National Bank of Trinidad, and he removed to that city. Thus, after several years of employment in banking circles, in which he had shown aptitude and skill as a financier, and through judicious investments of his own, Mr. Alexander was able to start in business for himself. His several years of experience in the positions that had been held

by him, together with his well known integrity and ability, eminently fitted him for a larger and more extensive field of work. He had so long been connected with the Thatcher Brothers with their banks in the San Juan region, in which his efficiency had been shown, that when they became interested in the Trinidad bank, Mr. Alexander was made one of their partners in that institution, a high compliment to his long and faithful service.

Mr. Alexander remained in Trinidad until 1902, when he contemplated a larger and still more extensive field of operation. In that year he came to Denver, and operating in connection with the Thatcher Brothers and Delos A. Chappell, the Continental National Bank of this city was organized. Later it became the Capitol National Bank. Mr. Alexander was its cashier for three years, and is now its first vice-president.

During a period of thirty-seven years, Mr. Alexander has been connected with Colorado banking institutions, in which he has made an enviable career for honorable and upright dealing, and has established for himself a record as one of the ablest financiers in the state. His long service with the banks in southern and southwestern Colorado, during which he built up a large personal and business acquaintance, has added strength to the Denver bank with which he is now associated, with other and able financiers.

Mr. Alexander married Jennie L. King, daughter of Delos G. King, and to them was born a son, Philip K. Alexander.

Mr. Alexander is a member of the Denver Country Club and the Colorado Traffic Club.



LEONARD EAGER CURTIS

LEONARD EAGER CURTIS.

CURTIS, LEONARD EAGER, lawyer, born July 23, 1858, Norwalk, Ohio, is the son of Alfred Smith (lawyer, born December 9, 1816, died 1886) and Elmina (daughter of Caleb and Anna Adams) Curtis. He is descended from William Curtis of Tenterden, county of Kent, England, who came on the ship Leon to Boston in 1632, and later settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and also from Nehemiah Smith, England, who sailed for Plymouth in 1637. The English branch of the Curtis family settled in Kent and Sussex counties at a very early period. There is a record of Stephen Curtis of Appledore, Kent, about 1450, several of whose descendants were mayors of Tenterden. The arms borne by this branch of the family are: Argent: a chevron sable between three bulls' heads cabossed gules; Crest: a unicorn passant or between four trees ppr.

Alfred Smith Curtis, his father, a lawyer prominent in his profession, married Elmina Wadams of Fleming Hill, Cayuga county, New York, whose progenitor was John Wadams, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, 1655. Abigail Smith, mother of Alfred Smith Curtis, was a descendant in the seventh generation from Nehemiah Smith of Plymouth, 1621-2, later an early settler of the New Haven Colony, removing thence to the vicinity of Norwich, Connecticut.

Leonard Eager Curtis received his early education in the Oneida high school, Oneida, Illinois, and at Knox college, Galesburg, Illinois, and was graduated from Yale (academic) 1872, and the Yale law school, 1874. During the next two years he was in the employ of the legal firm of Stanley, Brown & Clark, New York City. Then, for a short time, he was in partnership with George S. Sedgwick, under the firm name of Sedgwick & Curtis, after which he became the junior partner of Stanley, Brown & Clark, one of the great law firms of New York. Retiring from general practice in 1880, he was appointed secretary and general counsel for the United States Electric Lighting Company, one of the pioneer electric corporations. From that time until 1896, he devoted himself mainly to the great patent litigation which arose between different interests, finally centering in the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company and the General Electric Company. Mr. Curtis was executive counsel on the Westinghouse side of this litigation, which was very extensive and complicated, involving all phases of modern

development in electric light and power. His law firms during most of this time were Duncan, Curtis & Page, and Kerr & Curtis. The litigation terminated in 1896, and his health breaking down, Mr. Curtis came to Colorado, locating at Colorado Springs, which has since been his residence. Having recovered his health, he resumed the general practice of law, and, in 1899, formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Henry Hine, under the firm name of Curtis & Hine, for taking up the construction and operation of electric power plants. They built on the coal fields near Colorado Springs, the plant which is now the principal one of the Colorado Springs Light, Heat & Power Company. Soon after, they began operations in Mexico, organizing the Guanajuato Power & Electric Company, and afterward the Michoacan Power Company, and the Central Mexican Light & Power Company, now operating in the state of Guanajuato, Michoacan, San Luis Potosi and Jalisco, comprising the central part of Mexico. Curtis & Hine are the general managers of these extensive corporations; Mr. Curtis is also the vice-president and treasurer of all the companies.

Afterward they organized the Animas Power & Water Company, constructing a large plant on the Animas river between Silverton and Durango, but later retired from the company. In 1906, they took a prominent part in the organization of the Central Colorado Power Company and in the construction of its plants on the Grand river near Glenwood Springs, but retiring about a year ago from the management of that company, they are now devoting themselves to their Mexican enterprises.

Mr. Curtis is a member of the following organizations: El Paso Club, Cheyenne Mountain Country Club, Colorado Springs Golf Club, Colorado Springs Winter Night Club (president), Automobile Club of Colorado Springs (president), Denver Club, American Bar Association, New York Bar Association, Colorado Bar Association, El Paso County Bar Association, Lawyer's Club, New York, and American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Mr. Curtis married, in New York City, July 9, 1879, Miss Charlotte Stanley, daughter of Henry M. and Phoebe Hine of Connecticut. They have four children: Leonard Eager Jr., Alfred Stanley, Elizabeth Stanley, (married to Eric A. Swenson), and Helen Hope (married to Albin C. Swenson).

CHARLES MEIGS SCHENCK.

SCHENCK, CHARLES MEIGS, general merchandise, son of Washington Lafayette (1825-1910) and Julia (Bliss) Schenck, was born January 3, 1850, in Franklin, Warren county, Ohio. The Schencks are an old Holland family, with a history reaching back to the Barons von Tentenburg, A.D. 880, from which a branch, known as the Schencks van Nydeck, was an offshoot in 1225. The immi-

Niddegem; born at Gosh, 1543; Knight, Lord of Teutenburg, free lance and soldier of fortune, whose adventurous life and tragic death at the night attack upon the city of Nymegen, August 10, 1589, are graphically described by Motley in his history of the United Netherlands.

Roelof Martense, son of the American progenitor of the family, born at Amers-



CHARLES MEIGS SCHENCK

grant ancestor of Charles Meigs Schenck was Martin Pieterse Schenck van Nydeck, born at Doesburg, Holland, August 7, 1584, who, with his sons, Roelof Martense and Jan, and his daughter, Anetje, arrived at Nieu Amsterdam, June 28, 1650, on the ship Valekener, which sailed from Holland in March of that year. This Martin Pieterse was the nephew of General Sir Martin Schenck of

foort, Holland, 1619, died at Flatlands, Long Island, New York, 1704, was a prominent official on Long Island, where he was a magistrate and captain of horse for King's county. He married Neeltje Gerretsen von Couwenhoven, and their son, Gerrit Roelofse, married Neeltje Coerten von Voorhees. Gerrit was an officer in the provincial militia, and a member of the general assembly of

New Jersey, 1721-1726, and died September 5, 1745. His son, Koert Gerretse (1702-1771), a native of New Jersey, married Mary Peterse von Couenhoven.

The Reverend William Schenek (1740-1823), next in line of descent, was graduated from Nassau Hall, College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, in 1767; was chaplain in the army of the American Revolution, and a prominent clergyman in the Presbyterian Church. He married Anna Cumming, grand-daughter of Catherine Van Brugh Noble, who was the grand-daughter of Johannes Pieterse Verbrugge and Catrina Roelofse van Maesterlandt. Catrina's mother was the celebrated Anneke Jans, a name notorious in connection with the Anneke Jans—sometimes called the Bogardus—estate, consisting of sixty acres of land, in the present Trinity Church district of New York City, the heirs to which now number hundreds of thousands.

Garret Alexander (son of the Reverend William Schenek), born at Pittsgrove, New Jersey, April 20, 1783, died at Franklin, Ohio, January 8, 1836, married Mary Plume. He and his brothers were distinguished in the early history of Ohio. His brothers, William C. and Peter T., were both officers in the war of 1812, the latter losing his life in the service. Another brother, William Rogers Schenek, was killed on the Santa Fe Trail with the late General Albert Pike, in 1832. Still another brother, James Findlay Schenek, was distinguished in the navy, from which he retired as rear admiral in 1869. Robert Cumming Schenek, another brother, served several terms in congress; attained the rank of major general in the civil war; was minister to Brazil, 1851-1853, and minister to Great Britain, 1871-1876.

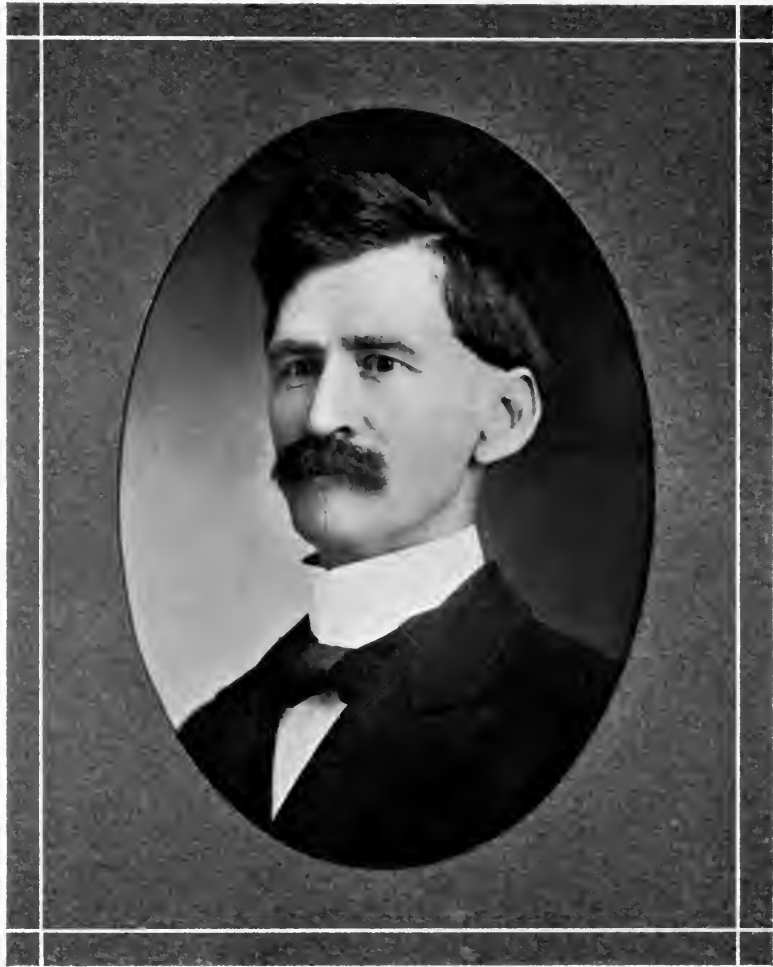
Washington Lafayette Schenek (son of Garret), born Franklin, Ohio, February 14, 1825, died Topeka, Kansas, January 4, 1910, married Julia Bliss, daughter of Joshua and Nancy Waldron Bliss of Calais, Vermont, and they were the parents of Charles M. Schenek, the subject of this sketch. Washington Lafayette Schenek was one of the eminent physicians of his day; was surgeon of the Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; member, American Medical Association, 1852-1908, and its first vice-president in 1888; was president Kansas State Medical Society in 1877, and was prominent in his profession in both public and private life. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and a Knight Templar.

Charles Meigs Schenek attended the pri-

vate schools at Franklin, Ohio, and Antioch College, Ohio, 1868-1871, leaving college at the close of his junior year, going to Burlington, Iowa, where he resided until 1881. In 1865, he was clerk in the provost marshal's office, at Dayton, Ohio, and clerk in the freight office of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, at Burlington, Iowa, 1871-1872. For several years he was book-keeper, general salesman, cashier and vice-president with different firms in the dry goods and coal business. From 1884 to 1894, he was president of the Western Supply Company, conducting general supply stores in Illinois and Iowa. In 1884-1885, he was secretary of the Ottumwa and Kirksville Railway; secretary and general auditor of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Denver, Colorado, 1892-1893; president, the Colorado and Wyoming Railway Company, and vice-president, the Crystal River Railroad Company, 1902. Since 1893, he has been president and treasurer of the Colorado Supply Company, which operates thirty general merchandise stores in Colorado and Wyoming.

Mr. Schenek always took an active part in athletics, and especially in rowing and sculling. His many handsome rowing medals were stolen in 1908. He is a Knight Templar, thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a Shriner; is a member of the Denver Club, Denver Athletic Club; Minnequa Club, Pueblo; Military Order of the Loyal Legion; Colorado Society, Archaeological Institute of America (executive board, and former treasurer); Colorado Traffic Club, and other leading societies and organizations, including the First Unitarian Society of Denver, of which he is a trustee and president of the board. Mr. Schenek first came to Colorado in September, 1885.

He married, September 8, 1875, at Belvidere, Illinois, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Albert and Elizabeth Ellis Stone, who, at an early day, had removed from Sharon, Massachusetts, to Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Schenek are both prominent in the church and social life of the city, and to them have been born the following children: Julia (Mrs. S. B. Foote, Denver Colorado); Martha, graduate of Wellesley College; Charles, deceased; Paul Albert, graduate of Cornell University; Gertrude (Mrs. H. W. Hoekbaum of Greeley), who was a student at the National Park Seminary, Washington, D. C., and is a graduate of the State Normal School, Greeley, Colorado; and Harriet, deceased.



JULIUS CALDEEN GUNTER

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GUNTER, JULIUS CALDEEN, lawyer, born in Fayetteville, Arkansas, October 31, 1858, is the son of Thomas Monticue and Marcella (Jackson) Gunter, of distinguished southern lineage. His father, Thomas M. Gunter, was born in Middle Tennessee, September 18, 1826, received a classical education, and was graduated from Irving College in 1850. He then studied law and entered upon the practice of his profession in Fayetteville, Ark., in 1853, and soon became eminent at the bar, and a political leader in his state. He served in the confederate army, and was colonel of the Thirteenth Arkansas Volunteers, making the record of a brave and gallant officer. At the close of the civil war, Colonel Gunter resumed the practice of the law, in Fayetteville. He was a distinguished orator of that state, having taken a prominent part in the proceedings of the state convention of 1861, of which he was a member. From 1866 to 1868, he was prosecuting attorney, bringing into display that forensic ability which so distinguished him later in the halls of congress.

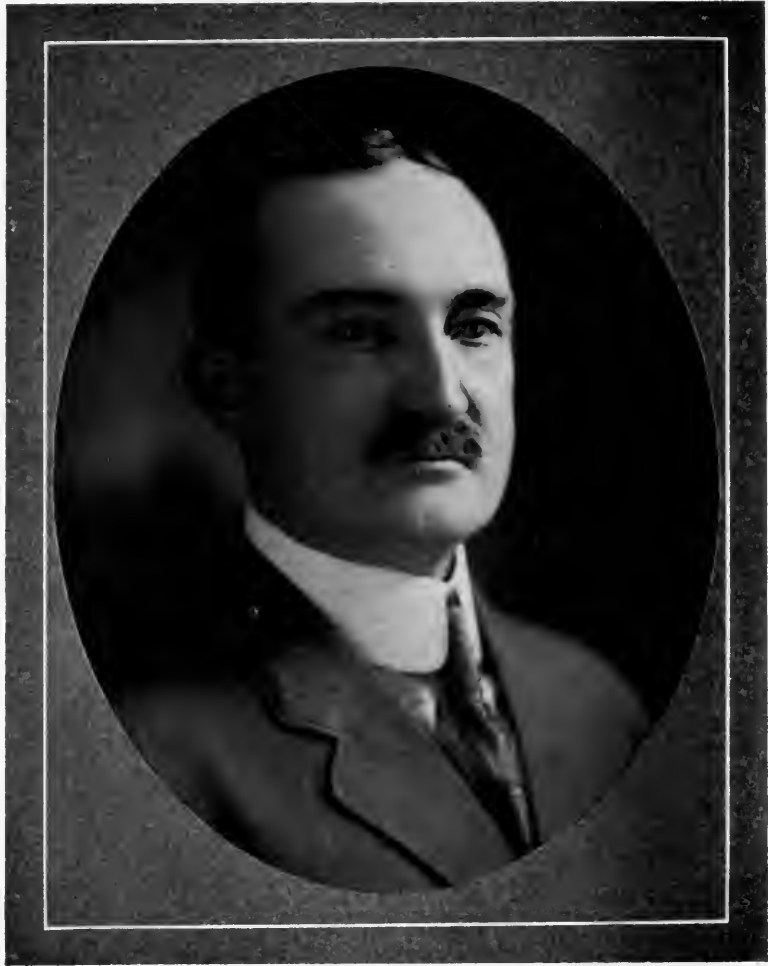
Colonel Gunter was elected to congress, successfully contesting the seat of W. W. Wilshire, in the Forty-third Congress, receiving his seat June 16, 1874. Colonel Gunter was a democrat, and was re-elected to the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh congresses, ably representing his district in northwestern Arkansas, for ten years in the national house of representatives.

Julius C. Gunter, the son, through his mother, Marcella Jackson, is descended from the illustrious McCreary family of Kentucky. She died in Fayetteville, Arkansas, in 1859. He was graduated from the University of Virginia, taking the classical course. He then entered the law department, but before graduating therefrom, he was compelled to discontinue his legal studies, owing to ill health. In 1880, he came to Colorado, and,

with restored health, applied for examination, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1881. He entered upon the practice of the law in Trinidad, which for several years was his Colorado residence. He became judge of the Third Judicial District of Colorado, in January, 1889, for a term of six years. Judge Gunter then resumed and continued his law practice until appointed by Governor J. B. Orman a member of the Colorado State Court of Appeals. Later, upon the union of this court with the supreme bench, Judge Gunter became a member of the Colorado Supreme Court, and after filling this position with honor to himself and the state, he resumed the practice of the law, and also conducting the several successful business enterprises in which he is interested. As a judge, he was fearless, as he was just, and throughout the state and the west he ranks pre-eminent as a lawyer and a jurist and a gentleman of the highest personal integrity.

In the state campaign of 1910, Chief Justice Steele, who had been re-nominated by the democrats for that office, died before election, and a bitter political feud in the party was developed, as to who should be placed on the ticket to fill this vacancy in the nomination. Judge Gunter was unanimously selected and his name placed on the democratic state ticket for the supreme court. This political feud and split in his party caused the defeat of Judge Gunter and most of the democratic state ticket. Under the peculiar conditions that came up which brought defeat, Judge Gunter made a splendid campaign, and came out of the fight with an honorable career untarnished, and he still remains a political leader in the forefront of his party.

Judge Gunter married, in Trinidad, April 30, 1884, Miss Elizabeth, the accomplished daughter of S. T. and Anna (Bryan) Brown of that city, but they now make Denver their home.



FRANK NEWTON BRIGGS

FRANK NEWTON BRIGGS.

BRIGGS FRANK NEWTON, banker and financier, was born at Wilton Junction, Muscatine county, Iowa, September 21, 1859, the son of Elija Clark and Rachael J. (Byers) Briggs. His father was born in Vermont in 1831 and died at Wilton Junction, Iowa, in 1861. His mother was the daughter of Moses and Mary (Brandenburg) Byers. Honorable Wm. N. Byers, a pioneer of Denver and the founder of the Rocky Mountain News, was his uncle.

Mr. Briggs received his only education in the public schools of Iowa, being early compelled to devote nearly all of his time to wage earning in order to help support a widowed mother with her other three children. He worked on the farms around Washington, Iowa, during several summers and in 1879 he was offered a position in the Denver postoffice at \$500 per year. He was then nineteen years of age and having never received more than \$11 or \$12 per month, this seemed a very liberal salary and he immediately accepted the position. He was compelled to borrow \$70 from friends to buy his railroad ticket and equipment for the trip to Denver, and reached here on April 30, 1879.

He early displayed an abundance of energy and determination, traits of character in a young man that always give promise of success and honors, and the way young Briggs grappled with difficulties offers a striking example to the younger generation of what may be achieved by the application of these desirable traits.

In 1883 he resigned his position in the Denver postoffice where, at that time, he was Chief of City Distribution and Superintendent of Letter Carriers, and went over into Grand county, Colorado, where he soon established himself in a general merchandise business in partnership with his cousin, Frank S. Byers.

Mr. Briggs was appointed postmaster at Hot Sulphur Springs and in 1886 he was elected County Judge of Grand county and served for a full term. From 1896 to 1902 he was the editor and proprietor of the Victor Daily Record at Victor, Colorado. This was during the boom days of Cripple Creek District, and he was one of the most prominent factors in the business and political life of the district during those exciting days.

Mr. Briggs served as chairman of the

Silver Republican Party and the Republican Party of Teller County for several years and was prominent in state politics during that time, since when he has taken no distinctively active part in politics.

In 1902 he sold the Victor Record and established himself in the banking business in Grand county, just ahead of the advent of the Moffat Railroad. He acquired all of the right-of-way for the railroad through Grand county and acted as its financial and confidential agent for several years. He established the Bank of Grand County, the Bank of Kremmling, and the Fraser Valley Bank. These were the first banks ever organized in Grand county. He acted as cashier of the Bank of Grand County for several years and was later elected president.

May 1, 1908, Mr. Briggs was elected to the cashiership of the Interstate Savings Bank, and moved to Denver. The growth of the bank was so marked and its prosperity was so satisfactory to the stockholders that he was elected president in January, 1911.

In 1909, Mr. Briggs organized the first bank in Englewood, Colorado, and called it the Arapahoe State Bank. This was converted into the First National Bank of Englewood in December, 1910, and he was elected president, building up a strong financial institution.

Every enterprise in which Mr. Briggs has been actively identified has had wonderful prosperity and financial success. No obstacles were too great for him to overcome in the performance of his duties, no matter under what auspices.

Mr. Briggs is a member of Union Lodge No. 7, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and also of Colorado Chapter No. 29, Royal Arch Masons. He is a member of the Colorado Traffic Club and also the Central Presbyterian Church.

He is well known in social, as well as business circles, being of a genial, sociable nature, and is among the strongest and most loyal "boosters" of Denver and Colorado and has ever been ready with funds and otherwise, to assist in any cause to further the interests of both.

Mr. Briggs was married in 1888 at Washington, Iowa, to Miss Nannie Eyestone. Her father was W. J. Eyestone, now dead. They have no children.



DAVID DUFF SEERIE

DAVID DUFF SEERIE.

SEEBIE, DAVID DUFF, contractor, manufacturer, born in Scotland, March 11, 1862, is the son of Edward (now 72 years of age), and Margaret (Duff) Seerie, who has reached the age of 69 years. He was educated in the common schools of Scotland, and coming to Denver in 1880, worked at his trade as a stone cutter. From a small beginning, Mr. Seerie has worked up a large business, until he has become not only one of the leading business men of Colorado, but also of the entire middle west. Thrift, energy, backed faith in himself and good executive ability, together with a quick insight into the future and possibilities of Colorado, were all utilized by him, in reaching his well deserved success.

After obtaining a start, he became associated in 1885, with William F. Geddis in the contracting business under the firm name of Geddis & Seerie. His partner, also one of the prominent men of the state, and with whom he has been associated for many years, has, with Mr. Seerie, been engaged in some of the largest and most important construction work in the west. The firm soon established a reputation that stands second to none, and obtained many large and responsible contracts. So successful was the firm that later they confined their operations only to large contracts.

They built the Cheesman Dam, for the Denver Water Company. This dam, with the exception of the new Roosevelt dam, is the largest in the world. It contains the large Denver water supply, and in its construction, may well be considered one of the wonders of the west. Engineers from all parts of the world, have favorably commented on its massive structure, solidity and safety of construction, as a gigantic piece of work that has been well and substantially built. This feat alone is sufficient to establish for them a lasting and permanent reputation of the highest character. They also constructed the large Pathfinder Dam in Wyoming.

A lasting monument to the well deserved reputation of Geddis & Seerie is the State

Capitol Building, which they constructed, the most imposing structure in Denver or the Rocky Mountain region. To their list of building achievements, must also be added the Brown Palace Hotel in Denver. Branching out into other fields, they built the Omaha Post Office.

There followed a period of dull times after the financial depression of a few years ago, and large contracts, which they only desired to take, being scarce, contract work in this section was discontinued, and here they have branched into a new line and avenue of employment in building up the Denver Sewer Pipe & Clay Company of which they are the owners. This is one of the largest plants in the west, and the same success has followed them in this newer enterprise. The firm manufactures brick and sewer pipe, and their plant has developed into a vast enterprise that covers twenty-five acres and employs 270 men, one of the largest payrolls in Denver, being as it is, one of the leading manufacturing establishments in the city.

Mr. Seerie now, has no outside interests, is public spirited, and is a booster, which, in fact, he has been since he came to Denver in 1880, for the faith he then had in the future and resources of Colorado, has been a prominent feature of his own success.

Mr. Seerie was the last sheriff of old Arapahoe county, filling the office with ability and carrying into it the good common sense methods he had used in private business. He was a member of the Board of Public Works for two years. He is a 32nd degree Mason; Knight Templar; Past Potentate El Jebel Temple, Mystic Shrine; Elk; Odd Fellow; and a member of the Denver Club, Overland Club, Country Club, and the Denver Athletic Club.

He married in 1887, Margaret Price, born in Iowa City, Iowa, and an early resident of Boulder, the ceremony being performed in the Methodist Church, 14th and Lawrence Sts., Denver, Colorado. She died in 1906. They had no children.

MAXIMILIAN KUNER.

KUNER, MAXIMILIAN, for many years president of the Kuner Pickle Company, has been the grand old man in the business world of Denver and Colorado. At "Max" Kuner has occupied a prominent place. His genius for organization, as evidenced in his own business, is recognized by his fellow citizens and demands upon his



MAXIMILIAN KUNER

the age of eighty-seven he still devotes a good part of each working day to the multifarious duties of the important industry he has developed and now, as always, he is ever ready to take off his coat and go to work for the common good of the city of his adoption.

In every enterprise of a public character

time and energy naturally follow.

The Colorado Manufacturers' Association, organized in 1906, is the growth of "Max" Kuner's brain. The prime object of this organization is to furnish mutual protection and assistance to the shippers of the state. Mr. Kuner had felt the burden of unjust freight rates and with characteristic

vigor and wisdom he set about to secure redress of the evils from which he was suffering.

The plans proposed at the meeting of shippers, who assembled in response to the call signed by Mr. Kuner, C. D. Griffith and others, were immediately adopted and the Manufacturers' Association sprang into being. This organization, though only five years old, is easily the most influential association of business men in the state. Through their agency millions of dollars' worth of merchandise is routed over the different roads of Colorado every year.

The story of "Max" Kuner's life is a romance of struggle, disappointment, adversity and finally successful achievement. It is a page whereon is written the evidence that unconquerable spirit and sturdy determination will win their reward, just as surely as water runs down hill.

Maximilian Kuner was born December 4, 1824, at Lindau, Bavaria, son of Rudolph and Mary (Von Schelhorn) Kuner. His father died at Marshalltown, Iowa. At the age of 23 he came to this country in company with four brothers and landed at New Orleans. After varying vicissitudes he finally settled at Vicksburg and began work at his trade of watchmaking.

In a few years he had acquired a profitable business. He was prosperous and happy in the new country. Then came the civil conflict that divided north and south and in one day Mr. Kuner saw the results of thirty years of untiring industry swept away. The siege of Vicksburg left him practically penniless.

After the war he moved to St. Louis, Missouri, engaging in the pickle business, and was instrumental in his brother, J. C. Kuner, beginning the same kind of business in Denver. He reached the city in 1886 and then at the age of sixty-two, when most men are beginning to settle down to the peace and quiet of an advancing old age, he took in renewed draughts of the fountain of youth, and began the foundations of another fortune and of a more successful career than he had yet enjoyed.

In 1872, J. C. Kuner, a brother, had started the Kuner Pickle Company in Denver. When "Max" Kuner became connected with the business in 1886 it was organized into a corporation with a capitalization of sixty thousand dollars. Two years later, J. C. Kuner retired from business and "Max" Kuner became president and general manager.

Under his capable direction the business increased rapidly. The capital stock was increased in 1893 to one hundred thousand dollars and greater territory was added to the area already covered.

At the present time the Kuner Pickle Company does an annual business of over four hundred thousand dollars, and supplies the trade in all the western states, agents traveling for the house in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico and Texas. The principal factory is located at Denver, with branch factories at Brighton, Plattsville and Greeley.

The business has an annual payroll of eighty thousand dollars and furnishes employment for one hundred persons and there are about one thousand depending upon the industry for support. Thus from a small beginning has been built up under "Max" Kuner's energy and straight business methods one of the leading organizations in the industry in this country.

The principal products of manufacture are pickles, tomato catsups, baked beans and various condiments. Besides providing employment for a goodly number the firm expends large sums of money yearly among the farmers and vegetable raisers of the state, from whom the materials are purchased.

Mr. Kuner is the type of splendid citizenship which constitutes a city's real greatness. Any movement making for the advancement of Denver or Colorado has had his enthusiastic support. He is an active member of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, serving for many years on the board of directors. He was one of the organizers of the Colorado Manufacturers' Association and the Traffic Club. Mr. Kuner has also attained a high degree in Masonic circles.

Mr. Kuner was married at New Orleans, November 11, 1856, to Susan Rectanaus, of New Orleans. His home life has been an ideal one, and without doubt has been an inspiration for the success he has enjoyed. Now, after a lifetime of conscientious effort, not the least of his blessings is the sight of his children and their children's children growing up about him.

Five daughters were born to Mr. Kuner. There are seven grandchildren, all boys, and four great grandchildren, all girls. Mr. Kuner's daughters are Mrs. L. E. Wetherbee of Brighton, Mrs. E. Meyer, Mrs. L. W. Waters, Miss Katherine Kuner and Miss Mary Kuner. His grandson, Karl Kuner Meyer, is associated with him in business.



ADOLPH HERMAN JOSEPH COORS

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COOORS, ADOLPH HERMAN JOSEPH, born at Barmen, Rhein provinz, Prussia, February 4, 1847, is the son of Johann Joseph and Helena (Hein) Coors. His father, a trade miller, was born February 25, 1816, at Brakel, Westphalia, Prussia, and died November 24, 1862, at Dortmund. His mother, Helena Hein, born November 20, 1816, at Barmen, died April 2, 1862, at Dortmund, Westphalia, Prussia.

Mr. Coors was educated in the public schools at Barmen and Dortmund. He was apprenticed in the book and stationery store of Andrea & Company, Ruhrort, Prussia, from November, 1860, until June 4, 1862.

Mr. Coors then became interested in the work of the brewers, in which line he later became a prominent manufacturer. From July 1, 1862, until May, 1867, he was with Heinrich Wenker, brewer, Dortmund, as clerk and apprentice the first three years, and then worked there as a brewer until May, 1867. During the following year he traveled through Germany, working at his trade in Cassel, Berlin and Uelzen. Emigrating from Hamburg, he settled in Chicago the latter part of May, 1868. During that summer he worked at his trade in that city; and the winter following was employed with pick and shovel on the Chicago Canal, and later as fireman. He worked as an apprentice bricklayer and stonecutter during the next spring and summer.

Mr. Coors then returned to the brewery business, and from August 11, 1869, until January 22, 1872, was brewery foreman at Naperville, Illinois. Coming to Denver in

April, 1872, he was employed as a gardener for about a month. In June he started in the bottling business, continuing in the same until October, 1873. Mr. Coors then removed to Golden, Colorado, where he established a brewery, with Jacob Schueler as a partner. After the purchase of a site, a small building was erected. Succeeding in business the plant was gradually enlarged until it became one of the largest and best equipped in the state. In 1880 Mr. Coors purchased his partner's interest, continuing the business and making still further additions and improvements. In July, 1909, he admitted his son, Adolph, Jr., as a partner.

From the successful merchant and business man, he, with increase of wealth, began to invest also in other enterprises, and in time became one of the most prosperous men in the commercial history of Colorado. He is now also especially interested in the United States Portland Cement Company, of which he is the president, the concern owning and operating extensive works at Concrete, Colorado.

Mr. Coors is one of that fine type of Germans who have become prominent in the history of Colorado. He married April 12, 1879, Louise Magdalena Weber, born July 28, 1861, whose parents still reside in Denver. Mr. and Mrs. Coors have six children: Louise Magdalena, born March 2, 1880; Auguste Marie, born December 26, 1881; Adolph Joseph, born January 12, 1884; Bertha Clara, born June 24, 1886. Grover Cleveland, born October 20, 1888; Herman Frederick, born July 20, 1890.



FREDERICK FREDOLIN NEEF

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NEEF, FREDERICK FREDOLIN, brewer, son of Rudolph and Paulina (Ambruster) Neef, was born at Wolfach in the Black Forest, Baden, Germany, March 6, 1847. His grandfather, Louis Neef for many years engaged in the meat business in Baden, was a captain in the army, served with Napoleon in his Moscow campaign, and was severely wounded during his military career. His son, Rudolph (1821-1884) was one of the most prominent business men of his section, being an extensive dealer in real estate, cattle and horses, and for several years was mayor of Wolfach. His wife, Paulina, born in 1826, died in 1880. He married twice, and died at the age of 65. He was the originator of the Kiefernadeln oil (the original St. Jacob's Oil) which he manufactured from certain pine tree needles, from which St. Jacob's oil has been produced, the two being alike, except that the American product has coal for its principal ingredient.

His son, Frederick Neef was educated in the common schools of Wolfach, and the gymnasium, and after coming to the United States, attended the night school of the Mound City Commercial College, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Neef speaks, reads and writes English, German, French, Italian and Spanish. At the age of 17, he became a clerk in the Credit Lyonnaise, at Lyons, France, one of the largest banking firms of that country. Later he was a traveling salesman and then assistant manager for a house in Lyons, carrying on an extensive raw silk business, their

annual trade being from 15,000,000 francs to 25,000,000 francs.

Mr. Neef came to the United States in 1871, settling in St. Louis. His uncle, Fredolin Neef, who immigrated to this country in 1848, a union soldier in the civil war and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, died in Denver in 1903, having made his home with Max Neef for a number of years.

On his arrival in 1871 in St. Louis, he was engaged for a year by a wholesale wall paper firm, and later was bookkeeper and salesman for a large wholesale house in Omaha, and came to Denver in 1873. With his brother, Maximilian, the firm of Fred Neef & Brother was established, and in 1891, purchased the Western Brewery, changing the name to the Neef Brothers Brewery, an extensive establishment, that has built up a large trade throughout the west. He started in Denver with a capital of \$300, and in a few years was conducting a business involving hundreds of thousands of dollars. In addition to the brewery, Mr. Neef has other extensive interests and has become one of the wealthy men of the state, through his energy, pluck, and perseverance. He is a man of fine executive ability.

He is a member of the Turnverein; the Denver Athletic Club, and the Elks. He married in Denver, in 1877, Miss Carrie Weigele a native of Indiana, and sister of William Weigele of this city. Of the five children born to them, one only is living, Emil, who is engaged in business with his father.



JAMES JOSEPH BROWN

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BBROWN, JAMES JOSEPH, mining, born in Wymart, Wayne county, Pa., Sep. 27, 1854, is the son of John and Cecelia (Palmer) Brown. His father came from Ireland to Canada, and removing to Pa. in 1848, there met Miss Palmer, a school teacher, who became his wife.

Both in his education, and in his business, Mr. Brown worked his way up to the front. Resolved upon obtaining an education, but without the opportunity presented in the regular way, he attended night school in his native state. Then, the mining excitements in the Black Hills, Leadville and other points in the Rocky Mountains, lured him to the west, where, in these after years, he became known as one of its most prosperous and successful miners. In 1877, he followed the excitement and rush to the Black Hills, in the Dakotas, in the old time rough days of mining in that region, so often interspersed with Indian raids, and the many dangers of the frontier. Here he was engaged in placer and other mining enterprises.

About this time, the great carbonate excitement, that was attracting world-wide attention, also induced him to try his fortune in Colorado, and, coming to this state in 1880, he engaged in mining in Georgetown, Leadville, and other places. He became especially known, as well as interested, in Leadville, but for a time, followed the rush to the Gunnison, in the mining boom of the western slope. During this period, he spent two years in Aspen and Ashcroft.

Appreciative of his mining ability and skill as well as his good judgment, David H. Moffat and Eben Smith, added his name to their list of practical operators. He was in their employ about fourteen years, enjoying

their trust and confidence, engaged in some of their largest enterprises, and assisting in the development of their most valuable mining properties. His services were especially in demand by his employers in exploiting and directing underground developments. He had a special genius for practical and economic geology, having charge of this phase of the mining where these wealthy owners had interests. But all this time, he was only making fortunes for others, and concluded to use his experience in building up a wealth that would be his own.

Resigning from the Moffat and Smith interests in 1894, and coming to Denver in that year, he started out in business for himself, making this city his home and family residence, while he engaged in mining in Leadville and elsewhere. He gave Creede its first big and healthy boom, when he influenced Moffat and others to invest in that new camp.

Mr. Brown is a director and one of the heavy owners in the Ibex Mining Company, better known as the Little Johnny. Several but unsuccessful efforts had been made to develop this now rich mining property near Leadville. Mr. Brown undertook the task for himself, found the rich ores, enlisted capital, and thus became one of Colorado's wealthy mine owners. He is also developing valuable mining interests in Arizona and the southwest.

He is a life member of both the Leadville Elks, and the Denver Athletic Club in Denver.

Mr. Brown married in Leadville, in 1886, Miss Margaret Tobin. They have two children, a son, Lawrence P., and a daughter, Helen. The son is now mining at Cripple Creek.



LEONARD HENRY EICHOLTZ

HENRY LEONARD EICHOLTZ.

EICHOLTZ, COLONEL LEONARD HENRY, railroad engineer, was born in the city of Lancaster, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1827, being the oldest son of Henry and Elizabeth Eicholtz. The family is of German origin, his great-grandfather, Jacob Eicholtz, leaving the Palatine, Germany, and coming to Pennsylvania, where he settled in Lancaster county, in 1733.

Colonel Eicholtz was educated at the Moravian Academy at Lititz, situated in Lancaster county, graduating from that institution as a civil engineer. After his graduation he moved with his father to Downingtown, Chester county, and in 1852, began his active practical work with a corps of engineers employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad and remained with that company until 1854, when he accepted a position with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company.

In 1857, he joined an engineering party, of which Mr. John C. Trautwine of Philadelphia was chief engineer, and went to Honduras, Central America, and had charge of a party surveying a line from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean for the Inter-oceanic Railway Company. On completion of this work, in the summer of 1858, the party returned to New York and Colonel Eicholtz returned to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

Shortly after the outbreak of the civil war, he entered the government service as assistant engineer of military railroads in the Division of the Mississippi, serving under General Sherman, in the reconstruction of railroads destroyed by the two armies during Sherman's campaign in Tennessee and Georgia and in the memorable march of Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and left the service in 1866 as acting chief engineer of military railroads of the Division of the Mississippi.

In the fall of 1866, Colonel Eicholtz was appointed resident engineer of the Kansas, Pacific Railway Company, with headquarters at Wyandotte, Kansas, and during the next two years conducted the survey of the thirty-second parallel through Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and California, under the direction of General William J. Palmer and Colonel W. W. Wright.

In 1868, returning from California by

way of Panama, he was engaged by the Union Pacific Railway Company as superintendent of bridge building and remained with that road until it made its connection with the Central Pacific Railroad at Promontory, Utah, May 10, 1869.

He was then made chief engineer and superintendent of construction of the Denver Pacific Railroad Company, and built that road from Cheyenne to Denver, and on June 22, 1870, he brought the first railroad train into Denver. At the same time he was building the Kansas, Pacific railroad westward, and a few months later brought that road into Denver.

In 1872, he was one of the incorporators of the Denver and South Park railroad—now part of the Colorado and Southern Railroad Company—and was made chief engineer. During the construction of a branch line to Morrison, work on the main line was suspended until 1876, when the work was pushed forward again as rapidly as the great difficulties would permit, the road having to be constructed for thirty miles through the narrow, rock gorges of the Platte Canon.

Under his direction the South Park road was built to Buena Vista, on the Arkansas river, and then over the Alpine Pass to Gunnison.

By this time Colonel Eicholtz's personal affairs had become so large that he resolved to give up his railroad work and devote his time to the management of his large real estate interests and other business, though for several years longer he acted as consulting engineer for the Colorado and Southern railroad and at times for the Denver and Rio Grande railroad.

In 1878, he was elected a director of the First National Bank, which position he held to the time of his death. At one time he held the position of vice-president of the International Trust Company. He also was a member of the Denver Club and of the Loyal Legion.

Mr. Eicholtz married Nellie Inslee Smith at St. Joseph, Missouri, December 12, 1872.

The latter part of his life was quietly spent in Denver, surrounded by his family and his friends. He died January 3, 1911, in his eighty-fourth year, beloved and respected by all who knew him. He left a widow and five children.



CHARLES ALFRED JOHNSON

CHARLES ALFRED JOHNSON.

JOHNSON, CHARLES ALFRED, real estate broker, member of the firm of Lyons & Johnson, president of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, July 13, 1868. His earliest American ancestor was Lieutenant James Johnson of the famous Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, an honorary organization that survives to the present day. Lieutenant Johnson settled in Boston in 1658.

Charles Alfred Johnson was the son of Doctor Amos Howe Johnson, who was born in Boston, son of Samuel Johnson, of the firm of J. C. Howe & Company. Amos Howe Johnson graduated, Harvard, 1853, and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1856. In the spring of 1862, he entered the Harvard Medical School, receiving degree of M. D. in 1865, and in the following year settled in Salem, Massachusetts, as a practitioner of medicine and so continued up to the time of his death in 1896. He was president of Massachusetts Medical Society for two years from June, 1890. Served in the State Legislature in 1862. Married in 1857, Miss Francis Seymour Benjamin, daughter of Nathan Benjamin of Williamstown, Massachusetts, and Mary A. (Wheeler) Benjamin of New York, missionaries to Athens, Greece, and Constantinople.

The subject of this sketch as a boy had the advantages of ideal home training, being raised in an atmosphere of culture and erudition that have made Massachusetts justly famous.

After finishing his education, which was received in the public and private schools of Salem, Mr. Johnson entered the employ of James Means & Company, shoe manufacturers of Boston and Brockton, staying with them six years.

In February, 1891, when in his twenty-third year, he came to Colorado, settling in Denver, where he has since lived, except for six months in 1892, when he was at Creede, Colorado.

In the years he has been engaged in the

real estate business in Denver, Mr. Johnson has established a reputation for integrity and for close application to the interests of his clients that have become the best assets of his firm. As the city has grown, the firm of Lyons & Johnson has grown with it until they are now, in 1911, in the very front rank of the business organizations of the city.

His genius for organization and his capacity for hard work are recognized by the business interests of the city and state and Mr. Johnson has been called frequently to positions of honor and responsibility. When confronted with adverse criticism from within and without, the directors of the Chamber of Commerce, at the beginning of 1911, unanimously called upon Mr. Johnson to head their organization and bring it to the degree of effectiveness which the community demands of the representative commercial body of the state.

Mr. Johnson entered upon his work with characteristic energy and the results of his administration soon began to appear.

He is also president of the Rocky Mountain Highway Association and president of the Colorado Good Roads Conference Association, and was president of the Denver Real Estate Exchange in 1898 and 1899. Mr. Johnson served in the National Guard of Colorado seven years and for five years was captain and A. D. C. on the brigade staff.

He is a member of the Denver Club, Union Club of Boston, Denver Country Club and Society of Colonial Wars.

Mr. Johnson was married at Boston April 15, 1896, to Lucy C. Braman, a daughter of Jarvis Dwight Braman of that city. She died March 25, 1899, leaving two children, Barbara Braman Johnson, born November 21, 1897, and Jarvis Johnson, born March 5, 1899. He was married a second time at Kansas City, Missouri, on May 26, 1902, to Anne V. Burnett of Fort Worth, Texas, daughter of Samuel B. Burnett and granddaughter of Captain M. B. Loyd, president of the First National Bank of Fort Worth.



ROSWELL EATON GOODELL

ROSWELL EATON GOODELL.

GOODELL, ROSWELL EATON, finance and mining, born in Abington, Windham county, Connecticut, October 21, 1825, died October 19, 1903, was the son of Roswell and Olive Goodell. His father, a farmer, moved

to La Salle county, Illinois, in 1834, where he died on a farm near Ottawa, in 1838. Roswell, the son, was early thrown upon his own resources, working on the farm in summer, and attending school in the winter. At

the age of fifteen, he was deputy postmaster at Ottawa. He then became a clerk in the general merchandise store of J. Y. Sanger & Company in Chicago, but later returning to Ottawa, he was appointed deputy county recorder. In 1846, he enlisted in Judge T. Lyle Dickey's company in the Mexican War, and later was appointed by Colonel John J. Hardin, secretary, First Regiment, Illinois Volunteers. At Buena Vista he was appointed postmaster of the Northern Division of the United States army, commanded by General Wool, a position he held until mustered out of the service. When the bloody battle of Buena Vista was being fought, he closed his office and joined his regiment in the field. Returning to Ottawa, Illinois, after a year's service in the war, he was later, when twenty-five years of age, elected sheriff. He then was secretary of a commission, of which Abraham Lincoln was chairman, to take testimony on canal claims against the state. Although of different political faith, there was then developed between him and Mr. Lincoln a firm and lasting friendship.

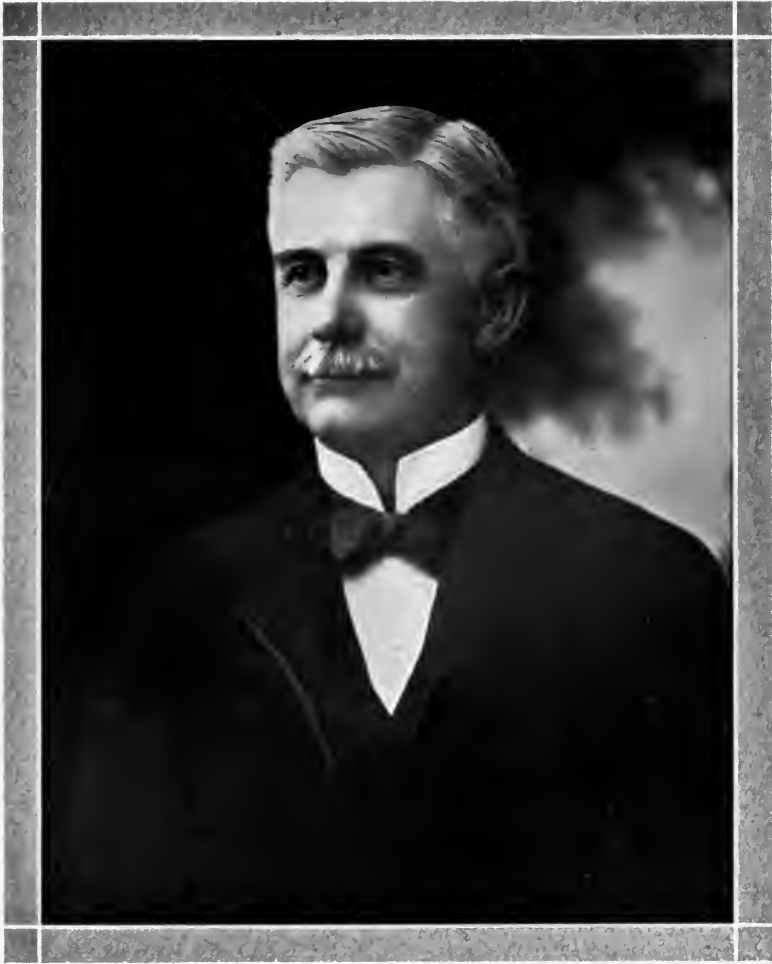
He was secretary of the Illinois State Senate, 1852-1853, the beginning of a prominent public career. The governor appointed him secretary of the canal commission, after which he was cashier of the Merchants and Drovers' Bank of Joliet, and treasurer of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, of which he was director, 1856-1859, and later its superintendent. George M. Pullman gave his first order to him for Pullman coaches on that road. In 1858, he was one of the board of visitors from Illinois to West Point.

In 1861, Mr. Goodell organized the Twentieth Illinois Infantry, which was mustered in at Camp Goodell, in June. After the close of the Civil War, during which he was interested in government contracts for army supplies, he went to Europe to give his daughters a finishing education in France and Germany. In 1874-1875, Mr. Goodell was president, Fourth National Bank, Chicago, and later city marshal of that city. He was acting chairman, Illinois state democratic committee in the Tilden campaign, and, in 1877, chairman of city and county committee, Chicago. He became wealthy in real estate business, but lost heavily in the financial crash which came to Chicago fol-

lowing the Chicago fire, 1871, and thus it was that Colonel Goodell followed, in 1878, the mining rush to Leadville, where his family joined him in 1879. Through him, the United States fish hatchery was established there. He was the Leadville postmaster, 1886-1890. He became interested in mining and other investments; was the moving spirit in needed local improvements, and soon became one of the eminent men of Colorado, as he had always been a leader and man of affairs. He was one of the board of managers from Colorado for the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and also a member of the national commission. After the World's Fair he made Denver his home, was elected president of the Denver Stock Exchange, and became prominently identified with the business interests of the city.

Colonel Goodell married, November 1, 1853, Miss Mary Jane, daughter of Governor Joel A. Matteson, in Springfield, Illinois. They were the parents of six children, Annie Goodell, now Mrs. James Day Whitmore of Denver; Mary Matteson, widow of former Governor James Benton Grant of Colorado, and now of Denver; Jennie Goodell, wife of Albert Allmand Blow, mining, now of London and New York; Clara Goodell, wife of John Clark Mitchell, cashier of the Denver National Bank; Olive Goodell (died in Denver, 1891), wife of Major Zeph. Turner Hill, and Roswell Eaton Goodell, Jr., who married Mabel Atkinson.

In the social, club, philanthropic and political life of Colorado, Colonel and Mrs. Goodell and their family have been pre-eminent and gracious. The exalted type of manhood and womanhood, sterling integrity and charm of manners of the parents are the proud heritage of their children. Of a colonial lineage, their ancestors were among the founders and builders of the republic, and their daughters have been active in patriotic work. As members of the Mayflower Society, Colonial Governors, Colonial Dames, Daughters of the American Revolution, United States Daughters of 1812, they have done much to encourage and foster American patriotism. When in London, during the recent South African war, Mrs. A. A. Blow originated the idea and assisted in putting it into practical execution, the sending of the good hospital ship "Maine" for the relief of the English soldiers in the Boer war.



JOSEPH WILLIAM GILLULY

JOSEPH WILLIAM GILLULY.

GILLULY, JOSEPH WILLIAM, treasurer of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company, born in Shrewsbury, New Jersey, February 13, 1851, was the son of Francis and Eliza (Swannell) Gilluly. Francis Gilluly, born November, 1825, died November, 1889, was a manufacturer. His wife was the daughter of Joseph and Lucy Swannell.

Joseph W. Gilluly was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, New York, and then entered the wholesale mercantile dry-goods house of W. H. and L. C. Thorne, New York City, in 1865, remaining in the employ of that firm until July, 1872. In August that year, he came to Colorado. Locating in Colorado Springs, he was first employed as a clerk in the auditor's office of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, and in 1878, was promoted to chief clerk. Then came the litigation and contest between the Denver and Rio Grande and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroads, in which the former was placed in the hands of H. A. Risley as receiver. Mr. Gilluly was appointed auditor, continuing in that position until the discharge of the receiver, and then afterward, until November, 1880. He was then made the cashier and paymaster of the company, and also of the Rio Grande Extension Company, which was then building lines from Alamosa south and west, and also from Canon City west.

Mr. Gilluly was appointed cashier of the Rio Grande Western Railroad Company in 1881, and also of its construction company, in which position he was continued by Receiver Baneroft, and until the removal of the offices of the company to Salt Lake City in 1889, but Mr. Gilluly still remained and continued with the Colorado lines, in similar duties.

The splendid executive and administrative ability that Mr. Gilluly had shown added new responsibilities, along with those in direct connection with the Denver and Rio Grande. During this time General W. J. Palmer and associates were building the Mexican National Railroad in Old Mexico, and Mr. Gilluly was appointed secretary of the Mexican National Construction Company. From July, 1884, and continuing two years, he was also cashier when W. S. Jackson was the receiver of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway. Mr. Gilluly was one of the

organizers, in 1886, of the Grand River Railroad Company, formed to construct a branch of the Denver and Rio Grande from Red Cliff to Glenwood Springs. In July of that year, when the Denver and Rio Grande was reorganized under foreclosure and sale, he was elected treasurer when Mr. Moffat became president.

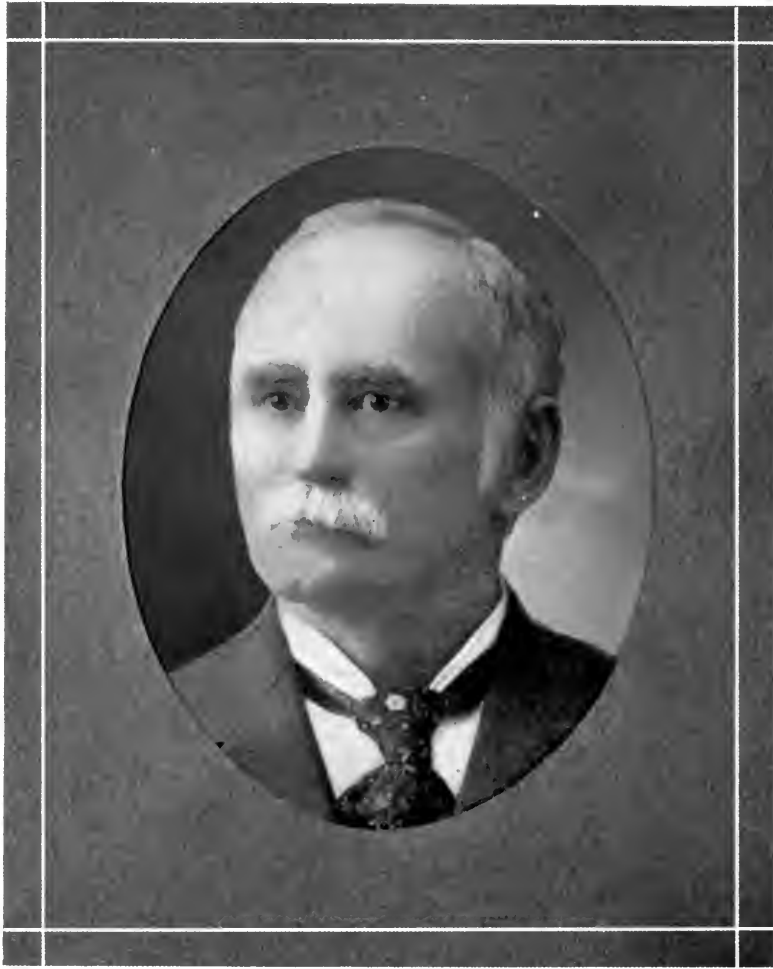
Mr. Gilluly is still the treasurer of this company, having been officially connected with the Denver and Rio Grande for almost forty years, having seen it grow from a small system to one of the great railway lines of the United States. For many years, he has also been the treasurer of the Rio Grande Junction Railway Company, and also of the Rio Grande Southern Railroad Company. He has made Denver his home since 1883.

In addition to his railway duties and connections, Mr. Gilluly is interested in other enterprises and lines of business. He became one of the stockholders and directors of the Western National Bank of Pueblo and the Denver Savings Bank. In addition to being treasurer, he was also a stockholder in the Rio Grande Southern Railroad, and in the construction company.

Mr. Gilluly has also been a prominent leader and factor in educational and church work. He has served as trustee and also vice-president of the University of Denver and Colorado Seminary for a number of years. He has been an active worker, patron and official in Y. M. C. A. circles and in the Methodist Episcopal Church. As a lay delegate, he has represented that church at several of its general conferences. He is a member of the Denver Club.

Mr. Gilluly married, June 24, 1874, in Colorado Springs, Miss Euphemia M., daughter of John Lawson. She was born in Prince Edward Island, 1851, and died in Denver, July, 1908. Her early life was spent in Massachusetts, where she was educated. She was possessed of those accomplishments, cultured tastes and high ideals, that made her home life and her associations with others, a precious memory.

They have one child, Mabel, now the wife of William V. Hodges, attorney-at-law, Denver, Colorado. She was educated in the University of Denver and at Mrs. Hayes' finishing school, in Boston.



DAVID CRICHTON BEAMAN

DAVID CRICHTON BEAMAN.

BEAMAN, DAVID CRICHTON, lawyer, born in Burlington, Lawrence county, Ohio, November 22, 1838, was the son of Gamaliel Carter (born March 20, 1799, died October 26, 1875) and Emelia (Crichton)

Beaman, who was born in Perthshire, Scotland, 1814, and was a descendant of the family of which the so-called "Admirable" Crichton was a member. Mr Beaman's father, a Presbyterian minister, was gradu-

ated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, and Andover Theological Seminary, Massachusetts, and, moving to Burlington, Ohio, 1832, opened an academy and organized a Presbyterian church of thirty-four members, of whom seventeen were slave owners and residents of Kentucky and Virginia, across the Ohio River. Abolitionism was then spreading rapidly, and being one of its ardent advocates, the Reverend Mr. Beaman had the slaveholding members dismissed from the church. A former member of his church, Solomon Beckley, having moved to Iowa, wrote him of the great opportunities for religious and educational work in that region of the then Far West, and April 6, 1846, he, with his family, removed to Iowa, going by steamboat down the Ohio to Cairo, thence up the Mississippi to Montrose, Lee county, directly across that river and opposite Nauvoo, Illinois. The latter was the great city founded by Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, and in which was the magnificent temple of the "Latter Day Saints." The Mormons, owing to the war waged against them by the militia and citizens of Illinois that was being brought to an end, began their immigration to Salt Lake in September, 1846. Their temple was burned in 1848. There being no church building at Montrose, the Reverend Mr. Beaman first preached in the government barracks, but afterward organized a church and erected a house of worship.

In the meantime, the Reverend Mr. Beaman had organized several churches in the country. In 1852, he gave up the Montrose church to another minister, and removed to Croton, on the Des Moines River, in Lee county, Iowa. That region had been settled by a colony of pantheists from Massachusetts, organized under Abner Kneeland, who, after having been imprisoned in Boston, 1838, for blasphemy, had removed to this part of Iowa. He had written to his Boston friends that he had found a country to his liking, in which there was "neither a bible, a priest, a sabbath, a heaven, a hell, a God, nor a devil."

The Rev. Mr. Beaman organized small churches in that region, after which, Kneeland having died in 1844, the society of the latter was disbanded.

David C. Beaman, son of this distinguished Presbyterian minister, attended school at Denmark, Iowa, and was later a student in the academy and preparatory department of Oberlin College, Ohio. Then,

engaging in farming in Iowa until 1859, he became station agent on the Des Moines Valley Railroad (now the Keokuk and Des Moines branch of the Rock Island), at Croton, Iowa, one of the first railroads west of the Mississippi.

He was in the battle of Athens, Missouri, August 5, 1861, his only active part in the Civil War, where he was orderly sergeant of an Iowa company which formed part of the Union forces. Soon after, and before his company was regularly mustered in and assigned a place in a regiment, he entered the federal revenue service, as captain of a company of mounted revenue scouts, in which he remained until near the close of the war. He then returned to railroading, at Selma, Iowa, at the same time conducting a general store at that place. He studied law, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar in Van Buren county, that state, and in 1876 for a short time was the acting judge of the district court of that county.

Judge Beaman visited Gunnison, Colorado, and other points in the state from 1880 to 1887, when he removed, with his family, from Iowa to Glenwood Springs, Colorado, and in 1888 to Denver, where he still resides. Judge Beaman is especially versed in corporation and land law, and it was owing to his ability and acumen in this line of his profession, that he was called to Colorado in 1887, by Mr. John C. Osgood, where he assisted in the organization of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. During almost a quarter of a century, he has been connected with the latter company as vice-president, director, secretary or general counsel, and with its auxiliary industrial and railroad corporations, taking an active part in the development of this vast system in all its branches. He remained with the company until January, 1910, when his connection with its active operations ceased. Since his retirement from active business he has devoted himself largely to recreative sports. In 1906, he added the visible projectile for firearms to the list of inventions. Judge Beaman was one of the organizers of the American Trotting Association, and was its president in 1891 and 1892. He is a member of the Denver Club and the Colorado Electric Club.

Judge Beaman married, at Athens, Missouri, December 31, 1860, Luella A. Smith, daughter of Dalzell Smith, of that place. They have four children, James L., Alice M., George C., and Arthur D. Beaman.



HENRY WHITE WARREN

HENRY WHITE WARREN.

WARREN, HENRY WHITE, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, scientist, author and missionary, was born January 4th, 1831, the son of Mather Warren and Anna Miller (Fairfield) Warren. His earliest paternal forbear in this country was William Warren of England, who came to this country in 1672 and settled at Hatfield, Mass., and who naturally endured the hardship, trials and tribulations of the early settlers. His father, Mather Warren, a farmer, mill owner, building mover, etc., was born in 1800, and died in 1868. In the early colonial days of the Warren family history, Susanna Mather, a relative of the distinguished and renowned Cotton Mather, married into the family and since that time the name of Mather has always been in the family. Surely a name in American history to conjure by.

Ever since the early days down to the present there has been almost continually a member of the Warren family in the military or naval service of our country. This, in itself, speaks of the family's loyalty and patriotism.

The present Bishop attended Wilbraham Academy and late, in 1853, was graduated from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. The degree of Master of Arts was later conferred on him, in 1858—the degree of Doctor of Divinity by Dickinson College in 1872, and that of Doctor of Laws in 1872, by Ohio Wesleyan. He was elected Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in May, 1880. Besides his multitudinous duties as Bishop, he has been active in science and authorship and has traveled in almost every foreign land in the interests of the church. As Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church

he has officially visited missions in South America twice, in China, Japan and Europe twice, Korea, the Philippine Islands and India, and has also visited Mexico and Porto Rico in the same capacity.

With all his arduous duties and travels he has given to the world scientific, astronomical, religious and travelogue books which will endure as monuments to his versatility and intellectual qualities. In 1874, he published "Sights and Insights"—a book of travel. In 1877 came "The Lesser Hymnal." In 1878, his "Studies of the Stars" was given to the world, and in 1879 "Recreations in Astronomy" saw the light of day. In 1892 he published "The Bible in the World's Education," and in 1898, "Among the Forces."

In 1852 he taught the natural sciences in America Seminary, New York, so that his life has been one of religion, science, travel, education and authorship, in all of which he has successfully prevailed.

In 1863 he served as a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and was, later, a member of the Christian Commission during the Civil War in the Army of the Potomac.

The Bishop first came to Colorado in 1879, but did not make it his permanent abode until 1883. He has lived in Worcester, Massachusetts (1855-1856), Boston and vicinity till 1871, in Philadelphia six years; Brooklyn, New York, three years, and Atlanta, Georgia, four years, in all of which time he has been devoted to religion, science and literature.

In 1855 Mr. Warren married Miss Diantha L. Kilgore, in Lowell, Massachusetts. She died in 1868. Their children are Carrie, Henry and Ellen. In 1883 he married Mrs. Elizabeth (Fraser) Iliff.



GEORGE TRITCH

GEORGE TRITCH.

TRITCH, GEORGE, hardware merchant and pioneer, was born in Baden, Germany, April 23, 1829, and died in Denver, October 8, 1899. When he was a little more than one year of age, his parents emigrated with him to the United States. Arriving in New York, they started for their future home in Chillicothe, Ohio,

making the journey by lake and canal. Young Tritch here spent his boyhood, until fifteen years of age, during which time he attended the public schools, obtaining a good and practical education that fitted him for the business career that awaited him in the future. In 1844, having made up his mind to become a tinner and coppersmith, he went

to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he served an apprenticeship at that work. Becoming a master of his trade, Mr. Tritch removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1847, where he established himself in the hardware business. He started for St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1852, making the trip down the Ohio and up the Mississippi, but concluded not to go farther than Muscatine, Iowa, where he landed. Here he resumed his business as a hardware merchant, also engaging in the same business, for a time, at Tipton, that state.

In March, 1860, Mr. Tritch, with his wife and three children, crossed Iowa in a wagon to Council Bluffs, and thence to Omaha, from which point he followed the crowds then en route to the Pike's Peak region. At Shinn's Ferry Island, about sixty-five miles this side of Omaha, the family was robbed during the night by the Indians, who stole an entire load of provisions from the party of immigrants with whom the Tritches were traveling, and with a scanty supply of provisions they resumed their way across the plains, reaching Denver May 27, 1860. Mr. Tritch had no special objective point in view, but his supply of ready cash running low, he decided to remain in Denver. He had brought with him across the plains in a spring wagon, a small stock of hardware and his tools, and with this little margin, he started on the successful career that awaited him in this new country. His first business house was a cabin near Cherry Creek, on Blake street, in which he and his family, for a time, also resided. Hardware is always a staple product and in great demand in a new and especially a mining country. From the beginning he flourished in business, later adding farming implements, the first that mining supplies he sold plows, cradles, scythes, mowers, threshing machines, horse rakes and reapers, as Colorado was then beginning the development of her agricultural resources. From his first and small location, he removed his business to the west side of Fifteenth street, near Wazee, where he occupied a one-story building. A brick building of two stories was erected by him, early in the '70s, at Fifteenth and Wazee, in which he displayed the largest and most pretentious stock of hardware yet seen in the west. But, with the years, his business increased, until in 1884, he erected the large and finely equipped hardware store on Arapahoe, near Seventeenth, and established the George Tritch Hardware Company, one of the leading commercial institutions of the city and state.

Mr. Tritch also made investments in real

estate, and in other enterprises. He was a close student of business matters, and the causes of financial prosperity and depression, which alternated in cycles of eight and ten years, according to his theories, and conducted his affairs according to these views.

Mr. Tritch was active with the early railway building in Colorado. He was interested in the old Denver Pacific, Denver and South Park, and the Denver, Texas and Gulf, and was vice-president of the Denver and South Park Construction Company. His influence was also felt in banking circles, in which he was recognized as one of the leading financiers of the state. In 1876, he was president of the German National Bank of Denver, and, during the same year, was elected treasurer of the Colorado Industrial Association.

Mr. Tritch was a member of the Denver board of aldermen, 1863-1865, but was later unsuccessful in running for mayor. In 1876, he was elected a regent of the University of Colorado, and was a prominent factor in this state in promoting educational interests from the public schools to those institutions of higher learning. He was regent of the state university during the formative period, and was broad, liberal, and progressive in his views and the application of the same. As a member of the board of capitol managers, he assisted in the completion of that beautiful structure. He had a practical turn of mind, and was pleased to see the children visit the state museum. It was nothing unusual to see George Tritch, the silent visitor, in the museum, when the one in charge was lecturing to a class of school children, on historical and scientific subjects. He was especially interested in birds, and fond of talking about them. Mr. Tritch was a man of courage, and during the Indian alarm and scare of 1864, he was commissioned a captain of scouts by Governor Evans. During the many times he crossed the plains he had many narrow escapes from these hostiles that often swarmed over that section of the west.

Mr. Tritch was a prominent member of the Masonic order. He was public spirited, liberal and energetic, and though deceased, his name still occupies a proud position among the founders of this city and state.

Mr. Tritch married; at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1849, Miss Eliza Hammond. Mr. and Mrs. Tritch had the following children: Mary, wife of B. W. Rogers of Denver; Elizabeth, wife of H. H. Good of Denver; J. Frank; Emma T., wife of George Snyder, Jr.; Carrie T., wife of M. W. Gano; George, Jr.; Jean T., wife of H. W. Forbes of Boston, and B. Fred, of Denver.

WILLIAM AUSTIN HAMILTON LOVELAND.

LOVELAND, WILLIAM AUSTIN HAMILTON, capitalist, railway builder and pioneer, born in Chatham, Massachusetts, May 30, 1826, died at Lakewood, his country residence, near Denver, Colorado, December 17, 1894, was the son of the Reverend Leonard and Elizabeth (Eldridge) Loveland. He was a descendant of Thomas Loveland, who came from Norwich, England, and set-

named after him. After four years he returned to Chatham, Massachusetts. He later entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and became one of the eminent divines of that denomination in Illinois. His mother, Elizabeth Eldridge, also a native of Chatham, was a descendant of some of the historic families of New England.

William A. H. Loveland, their son, in



WILLIAM AUSTIN HAMILTON LOVELAND

tled in Boston about 1630, and is prominently connected with leading families of the American colonial era. His father, the Reverend Leonard Loveland, was a sailor in the War of 1812; taken prisoner by the British, and confined in Dartmouth (England) prison about twenty months. About 1818 he moved west and settled in Ohio at a place now called Loveland, which he founded and which was

1827, accompanied his parents to Rhode Island, where he received his primary education. In 1835, he found employment in a cotton factory, and in 1837, removed with the family to Illinois. Here his father, the Reverend Leonard Loveland, located near Brighton, Macoupin county, then a frontier region, and built a cabin. The son worked on the farm, at the same time attending the

common schools, preparing himself for college, against great disadvantages. He entered McKendree College in 1845, which closed at the end of his first term. Mr. Loveland then became a student at Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, but owing to failing health, he was compelled to abandon his college career. He then enlisted in an Illinois regiment for the Mexican war, and was appointed wagon master with the supply trains. He experienced some of the hardest service in that war, and was severely wounded at the battle of Chapultepec. Returning to Illinois in July, 1848, and the year following, he started westward with the wild rush to the California gold fields. In May, 1849, with an ox team, he left the Missouri river, on the long journey across the plains and mountains to the Pacific coast. He erected the first house in Grass Valley, California. During a period of about two years, he engaged in mining, but without success. A new field for adventure was then sought in Central America. Sailing from San Francisco for that country, he intended to take a contract there under the Vanderbilts, to construct a proposed government canal. This enterprise failing to materialize, Mr. Loveland returned home in 1851, and then engaged in mercantile pursuits. The reports of gold discoveries in 1858 in the Pike's Peak region, attracted the attention of Mr. Loveland, and selling his interests in Illinois, he again started for the west. With a wagon train load of mules and oxen he crossed the plains in 1859, with a large supply of goods and merchandise. He located at Golden, which then had only the nucleus of a settlement. Here he built the first house and opened the first store, and was one of the founders of that place. Through his influence, Golden was for several years the capital of the territory, and at one time, a rival to Denver. Golden was then the gateway to the Gregory, Jackson and other diggings in Clear Creek canon, and even then, Mr. Loveland began to plan for a railroad to these new mining towns. But the first practical solution of the question was a wagon road, which he built up this canon. He paid out of his own money the cost of a railway survey over the mountains to Salt Lake City, anticipating the era of railroad construction that came later. Mr. Loveland opened the first coal mine at Golden, and also the first brick and pottery works at that place; and, through his influence, manufactures and smelters were established there.

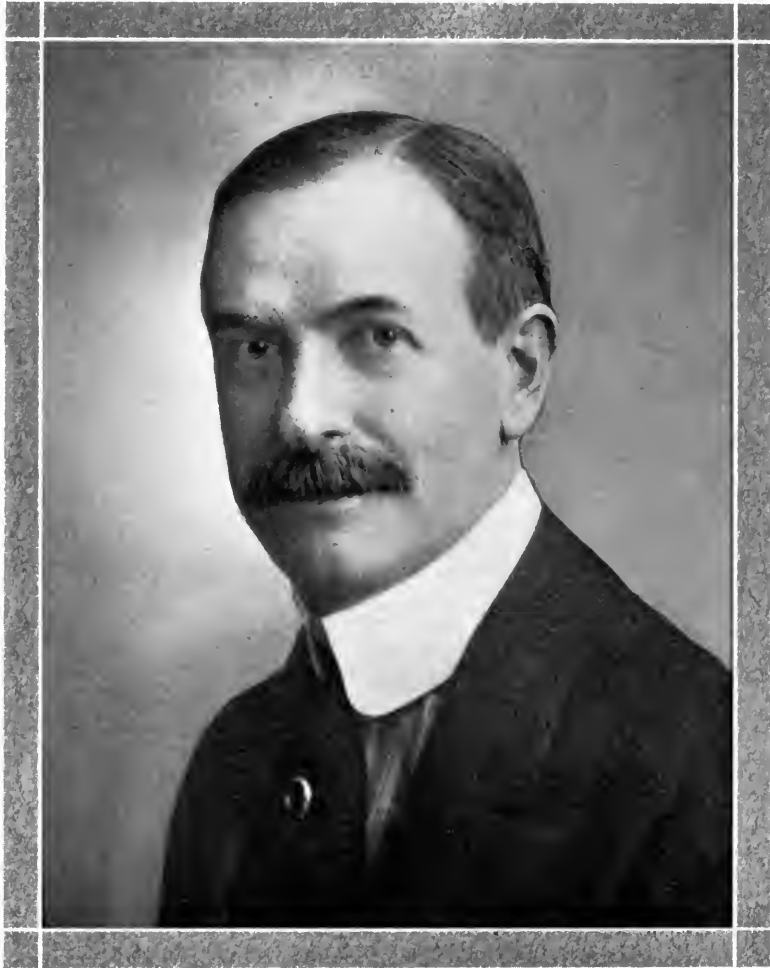
In 1865-1866, Mr. Loveland obtained from the territorial legislature a charter for the construction of the Colorado Central and Pa-

cific Railroad from Denver to Golden, and thence to Black Hawk and Central and other mining centers up Clear Creek canon, then the center of mining activity in the territory. In 1870, he directed the building of the division of this road from Denver to Golden. Later it was completed up the canon, and was known as the Colorado Central; afterward a part of the Union Pacific, and now one of the branches of the Colorado and Southern. In its early history, Mr. Loveland was a director, and also president of this road in 1876. In 1877, the present thriving town of Loveland was laid out, and named in his honor. On July 16, 1878, he purchased the Rocky Mountain News, which had been established by William N. Byers in 1859, and from that time conducted as a republican paper by its founder. Mr. Loveland was an ardent democrat and changed the policy of the paper to that of his own political faith and belief. It was one of the historic events in the territorial period. He assumed editorial and business control of The News, and made its influence felt throughout the Rocky Mountain region.

Mr. Loveland early became one of the political leaders of the territory, and later, during the early days of statehood. He was the presiding officer of a constitutional convention held in 1859, and for several years was a member of the territorial council (senate). In 1878, he was nominated for governor by the democrats, but was defeated, as the state was then strongly republican. Twice his party honored him with a complimentary vote for United States Senator. At the national democratic convention held in Cincinnati, in 1880, he received the vote of the Colorado delegation and one from Michigan, for the presidential nomination.

In 1878, he built the circle railroad around Denver, which property was later sold to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad. Mr. Loveland was one of the promoters and the treasurer of the great mining exposition held in Denver in 1880 to 1886. He was a prominent factor in the mining and industrial history of the state, making heavy investments therein, and also purchasing real estate. He was the owner of the well known Fanny Barret mine.

Mr. Loveland married, first, at Brighton, Illinois, May 13, 1852, Philena Shaw, who died at that place, January 2, 1854. He married, second, August 25, 1856, Miranda Ann Montgomery, of Alton, Illinois, and of the latter marriage were born two sons, Francis W. Loveland (q. v.), attorney-at-law, Denver, Colorado, and William Leonard.



CRAWFORD HILL

CRAWFORD HILL.

HILL, CRAWFORD, born in Providence, Rhode Island, March 29, 1862, was the son of Nathaniel Peter (United States Senator from Colorado, 1879-1885 (q. v.)), born February 18, 1832, died May 22, 1900) and Alice (daughter of Isaac and Harriet (Johnson) Hale) Hill. The first appearance of

this branch of the Hill family in this country, was about 1730, when Nathaniel Hill, born in 1705, and great great grandfather of Crawford Hill, came to the American colonies, from the county of Cavan, Ireland.

Nathaniel Hill, the progenitor of the family in this country, descended from the

landed gentry of England and was the great great-grandfather of Crawford Hill. Soon after his arrival in America, he located in a Scotch-Irish settlement west of the Hudson river, on the then most western frontier, known as Dwaarskill, in Hanover precinct, now the town of Crawford, in Orange county, New York. He was a member of Captain John Bayard's militia of Wallakill in 1738, as shown by the official records. In the first published tax list of Rittenburg, Orange county, in 1768, his name is found, but long prior to that time, he was a freeholder, for in 1746, Nathaniel Hill sold to James Crawford, a large tract of land. His will, dated March 17, 1780, was the third recorded in Ulster county, and from the provisions made therein, he was possessed of considerable property. Soon after his arrival in this country, he erected upon the Dwaarskill, a stone mansion, which is still occupied by his descendants. He had also built, three miles east of Montgomery, now in Orange county, a substantial English appearing homestead of stone and brick, and one of the finest farms in Orange county, and gave this property to his son Peter. Nathaniel Hill was an active member of the Goodwill Presbyterian Church, of which he was also a trustee. In 1745, he married Susanna Armstrong, by whom he had three sons and six daughters, one of the sons, Peter Hill, born at Dwaarskill, Orange county, in 1751, died October 14, 1795, being the great grandfather of Crawford Hill. He was an officer in the American Revolution, being captain, in 1775, of the minute company from Hanover precinct, Ulster county, New York; was in command of his company at Fort Constitution, February 13, 1776; and was one of the heroic defenders at Fort Montgomery in 1777, where he rendered distinguished services. He married Isabella Trimble, about 1774, and resided in the mansion built for him by his father, near Montgomery, within nine miles of the old homestead. Of his children Nathaniel P. Hill (grandfather of Crawford Hill), born in 1781, was educated in Montgomery Academy, of which he later became a patron. He was a lieutenant in Captain Peter Millikin's cavalry company in the War of 1812. Governor De Witt Clinton, in 1819, commissioned him captain of the Orange Huzzars, which he commanded for many years. He was a member of the legislature of New York in 1816, 1819, 1820, and 1825; sheriff of his county in 1820 and 1822; judge of the court of common pleas 1823-1825; member of the board of supervisors in 1833; and, in 1836, presidential

elector, voting for Martin Van Buren. He died May 12, 1842, in the 62nd year of his age. In 1827, he married Matilda Crawford of Scotch-Irish ancestry, whose family was among the earliest to settle in Orange county, and for whom the town of Crawford was named.

Crawford Hill, son of United States Senator Nathaniel P. Hill, received his early education in the grammar school at Black Hawk, Colorado, having come to this state with his parents in December, 1867. He prepared for college in the English and Classical School at Providence, Rhode Island, and then entered Brown University, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1885. In August, that same year, he entered the business office of the Denver Republican, which was owned by his father, Senator Hill, where he remained about four years. He has become interested in many enterprises, representing large invested interests, and identified prominently with public affairs.

Mr. Hill is president of the Denargo Land Company; The Hill Land & Investment Company; The Republican Publishing Company (Denver Republican); president of the board of trustees of the Boston & Colorado Smelting Company—in liquidation; treasurer of the United Oil Company; treasurer of the Inland Oil & Refining Company; secretary of the Dolly Varden Mining Company; director of the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company; director First National Bank of Denver; director Young Woman's Christian Association; and director of the Colorado Museum of Natural History. He was a member of the military staffs of Governors McIntire and Routt (last term) of Colorado, with the rank of colonel; was an alternate delegate from Colorado to the Republican National convention, at Philadelphia, in 1900; and was chairman of the Colorado delegation to the Republican National convention at Chicago, in 1908.

Mr. Hill is a member of the following clubs: Denver Club, Denver Athletic Club (life member), Denver Country Club (life member), University Club (Denver), and the Union Club (New York City).

He married January 15, 1895, in Memphis, Tennessee, Miss Louise Bethell, daughter of William Morgan Sneed, who is connected with prominent southern families. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are leaders in the social life of Denver. They have two children: Nathaniel Peter Hill, born January 1, 1896, and Crawford Hill, Jr., born December 9, 1898.



JOHN WESLEY ILIFF

JOHN WESLEY ILIFF.

ILIFF, JOHN WESLEY. A history of Denver and Colorado, containing biographies of the pioneers and prominent men, would be incomplete without a sketch of the life of John Wesley Iliff. Endowed by nature

with the mind, power and perseverance necessary to success in any great avocation, he selected an honest life of business, in which he met with the most abundant success, and left behind him an example of what can be

accomplished by honest, persevering industry. By his great executive power and force of character he won a position which justly entitled him to the distinction of "Cattle King of the Plains."

John Wesley Iliff was born December 18, 1831, and was a son of Thomas Iliff, a well-to-do farmer and raiser of fine stock, near Zanesville, Ohio. The precepts of honest, Christian parents undoubtedly did much toward fitting their son for future usefulness. He completed his education at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, after which his father, anxious to have him remain near home, offered to invest \$7,500 in a farm for him if he would remain upon it. But the son, filled with ambition and stimulated by the accounts of western enterprise and western fortunes, declined this offer, saying: "No; give me the \$500 and let me go west." Going to Kansas, he remained three years, engaging in such enterprises as his limited means would allow. In 1859, the glowing accounts of the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak were heralded throughout the country, and Mr. Iliff was among the first to cross the plains to try his fortune in the new El Dorado. Realizing the fact that the vast army of gold-seekers must be fed, he invested all his means in a stock of groceries and provisions, for which he found an excellent market upon his arrival in Colorado. He engaged for a short time in business in Denver, but in less than a year and a half he invested all he had in a small herd of cattle. This was the foundation of his fortune and the beginning of the great enterprise of his life. From this time on, his course was one of steady and rapid progress. He made the cattle business a study, giving to it his almost entire attention and best efforts. He mastered its every detail, gaining experience as the business developed, and becoming familiar with all its workings. The influence of his life upon the pastoral interests of Colorado and the west can not be overestimated. He blazed the cattle trails for the great industry from Texas to the ranges of Montana. His operations were bold and daring. He was a man of indomitable will and perseverance. Whether facing the blizzards of the mountains and plains, or sweltering in the heat of the southern

trails, or with courage checking a stampede of startled or storm-driven herds; he was quiet and unassuming, but always the man of nerve and steel. He declined to carry the weapons borne by many a cowboy of a later period, and at all times refused to take intoxicating liquors. He lived on friendly terms with the Indians and they with him. In business tact, integrity and good morals his name was a synonym for all that is best in a business career and that, too, amid the wild life of the then far west. At the time of his death he owned perhaps the best cattle range in the world, containing 20,000 acres of pasturage, and some of the finest springs and grazing valleys of the west. He could travel for a week, yet always eat and sleep at one of his own ranches. Here he collected and prepared his cattle for the markets of Chicago, Philadelphia and New York, and for filling his numerous and extensive government contracts. His vast herds, roaming over the great plains from the grazing slopes of Montana to the prairies of Texas, numbered fully 50,000 head, of which he marketed an average of about 13,000 head per year. With the exception of about a year in the banking business with Hon. Amos Steek, in Wyoming, he engaged in no enterprises outside of the cattle business, but as his means increased he increased his herds. Mr. Iliff was twice married. The first time in January, 1864, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Smith, a refined and cultivated lady of Delaware, Ohio, a lineal descendant of John Smith of Pocahontas fame. She died in December, 1865, leaving a young son, William Seward Iliff. In March, 1870, Mr. Iliff married Miss Elizabeth Sarah Fraser, of Fitzroy, Ontario. Her father, William Henry Fraser, was a grandson of Colonel Simon Fraser, who led the Scottish forces in the siege of Quebec. Mr. Iliff died February 9, 1878, leaving a wife and four children (William Seward, Edna, Louise and John Wesley, Jr.) to mourn his early death. He was temperate, honest and just, and his business career was marked by a conscientiousness of purpose which rendered him a desirable neighbor and a most useful citizen. The Iliff School of Theology at University Park is a memorial of him, his widow and children erecting the building and contributing largely to the endowment.



GEORGE W. KASSLER

GEORGE W. KASSLER.

KASSLER, GEORGE W., merchant, banker, insurance, born in Canajoharie, Montgomery county, New York, September 12, 1836.

George W. Kassler received a limited education in his early boyhood and in his native town, where, at eleven years old, he was employed in a store, working during the summer months and attending school in winter. In this way he acquired knowledge and experience which served as the foundation for a varied and successful business career. At the age of fifteen years he went to Coopertown, New York, where he was clerk in a store for one year. Thereafter he was clerk in the postoffice at Coopertown, until 1857, when he came west and located at Omaha. While there he was employed in the banking house of L. R. Tuttle and A. U. Wyman, each of whom in later years became treasurer of the United States. It was under the training of these eminent financiers that Mr. Kassler acquired the principles and methods of his systematic and successful banking career in after years. Early in 1860, he left Omaha for Denver, the journey, by wagon, requiring twenty-four days. From that time till the advent of the railway, he made no less than a dozen trips by stage across the plains, one trip being made by wagon train. Arriving at Denver in April of that year, he immediately entered the banking house of Turner & Hobbs, as its cashier. Mr. Kassler was not only a pioneer settler, but a pioneer as a financial expert, a promoter of business activity and a practical force among the builders of the new city of the plains. At the beginning of the civil war, the firm of Turner & Hobbs closed its business and the partners returned to the east. Mr. Kassler was then appointed assistant to Major J. S. Fillmore, paymaster of the United States army. About a year later, while on a visit to the east, he was appointed cashier of the United States Mint at Denver. Resigning that position in 1864, he established a book

and stationery store at the corner of Blake and Fifteenth streets, subsequently adding fire and life insurance, and continuing these lines for ten years. He served, also, as president of the Denver Board of Fire Underwriters. In 1873, Mr. Kassler was elected city treasurer, serving two years. In 1874, he closed out his mercantile and insurance business and became actively connected with the First National Bank of Denver as assistant cashier, the late David H. Moffat being then the cashier. In 1880, when Mr. Moffat was chosen as president of the bank, Mr. Kassler was elected cashier. In 1882, Mr. Kassler, through his enterprising activity, having accumulated a comfortable fortune, retired for rest and recuperation. Besides the fruits of his unflagging industry, he was a careful and successful investor, and among his early achievements was the erection of the Moffat & Kassler business building on Lawrence street, now a valuable property in the heart of the city. Mr. Kassler filled various positions of responsibility and public usefulness. He was deputy territorial treasurer in 1876; was, for many years, secretary of the Denver and South Park Railroad Company; was treasurer of the Board of Trade; for six years, ending in 1883, he was a member of the Board of Education from District Number One; from 1883 to 1889, he was a member of the State Board of Capitol Managers; resigned on account of failing health. After a protracted illness, Mr. Kassler died July 20, 1890. He was a man of attractive personality, gentle and kindly in nature, having the esteem and affection of all who knew him in business and social life.

Mr. Kassler married Miss Maria T. Stebins of Clinton, New York, in 1865. He is survived by his wife and two sons, all residents of Denver: E. S. Kassler, president of the Kassler Investment Company, and C. M. Kassler, secretary.



ROBERT WILBUR STEELE

ROBERT WILBUR STEELE.

STEELE, ROBERT WILBUR, lawyer, born at Lebanon, Ohio, November 14, 1857, was the son of Henry K. (a physician) and Mary Frances (Dunlavy) Steele. Robert W. Steele is descended from a line of eminent professional men in the early history of Ohio. Dr. Henry K. Steele (1825-1893) was for many years a physician in Denver, Colorado. Dr. John Steele was grandfather of Robert

W., and on the paternal side, he descended from old Virginia stock, among the early settlers of Kentucky and, later, pioneers of Ohio. Dr. Henry K. Steele was educated at Center College, Danville, Kentucky, taking his degree in medicine and surgery at the University of New York. In the civil war he was surgeon of the Forty-fourth Ohio Infantry and the Eighth Ohio Cavalry, serv-

ing till the close of the conflict. He removed to Denver in 1870, and was one of the organizers of the Colorado Medical Society. He filled various positions of honor and responsibility, serving the public without pay.

Robert Wilbur Steele, deceased, the only son and late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado, came to Denver with his parents in 1870. Having received his early education in the common schools of Dayton, Ohio, he entered the Denver public schools, graduating from the first class of the Denver High School in 1877. In 1878-1879, he attended the law department of the Columbian University, and was admitted to the bar in 1881. From 1880 to 1884, Mr. Steele served as clerk of the Arapahoe county court, resigning that position to engage in the practice of the law. For his beginning he had the esteem of his fellow barristers and the friendship of all classes of the people. His fine intelligence, his noble nature and the sturdy qualities of his young manhood, as manifested in faithful application to whatever calling and, withal, uniting a charming personality with a wide comprehension of the law, his many virtues strongly commended him to public favor and he began his official life at an early period in his professional career. In 1891, Mr. Steele was elected district attorney for the Second Judicial District, resigned and was appointed to fill a vacancy as judge of the Arapahoe county court. By election in 1895, he continued upon that bench until 1898.

In the fall of 1900, he was elected to the highest judicial office in the state, taking his seat as a justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado in January, 1901. He arose to the position of Chief Justice in 1907, and continued as the presiding officer until his death. He was stricken with apoplexy, September 21, and died October 12, 1910. Whether in professional pursuit or public service, Judge Steele's preferment was not due to partisan sentiment or political affiliation so much as to his high degree of intellectual capacity, his exalted sense of right, tempered by a noble and benevolent nature—all combining in the one personality to make him greatly popular among all political parties and all classes of the people. Though nominally a republican at an earlier period, but latterly yielding no avowed allegiance to any partisan organization, he had an equal claim upon all, and was renominated for the supreme bench by acclamation, at the democratic state convention in Denver, September 15, 1910, only a week before his fatal illness. He was a man of the peo-

ple and the people of Colorado claimed him as their own.

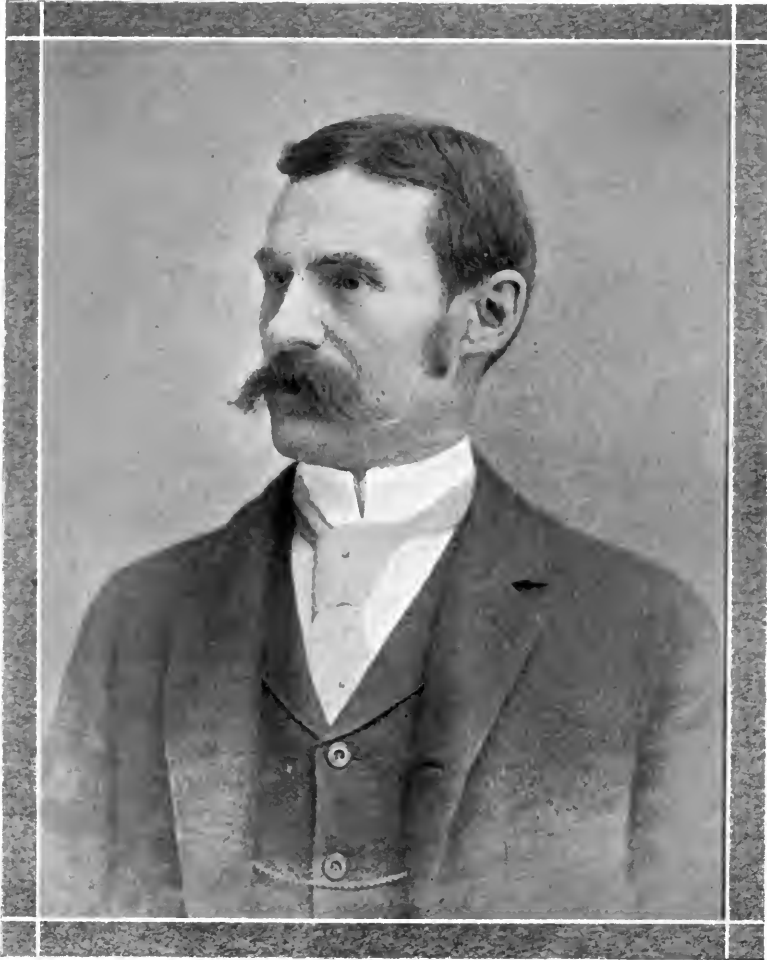
Justice Steele, in the case of *Elder versus Sours*, delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court, sustaining the constitutionality of the Rush Bill, on the consolidation of the City and County of Denver. In a later case, that of the *People ex. rel. Johnson*, the Supreme Court held that there were two sets of officers, Justice Steele and Justice Gunter dissenting. In the recent case of the State of Colorado, *ex. rel.*, the Attorney General, versus George D. Curtice, *et. al.*, respondents, Justice Bailey overruled the opinion of the Johnson case, and held that the City and County of Denver was entitled to but one set of officers. In delivering his opinion, Justice Bailey referred with approval to the dissenting opinion of Justice Steele in the Johnson case, holding it to be the law "because of its convincing, exhaustive, and unanswerable discussion of the subject."

One of his most important and beneficent decisions for the people of Denver, was in the case of "*The City and County of Denver et al. vs. Hallett, Executor.*" The decision provided for the erection of the auditorium by the people of Denver, for the use of the public. An illustration of his humanity and patriotism is the inscription which he gave for the corner stone:

"Let all the nations be gathered together—let the people be assembled." This decision gave him more satisfaction than any other, as he felt that he had accomplished something for the people.

Upon all questions, whether for the adjudication of the courts, in state or municipal affairs, or questions affecting the business and social life of the community, he was courageous and unyielding in his position for equity and right; and thus his benign influence pervaded all circles and reached from the humblest elements of society to the highest dignitaries of the land. His able and equitable opinions and decisions from the bench characterize him as sublime in his rectitude, impressive in his learning and entitle him to honor as "the ideal minister of the constitution and the law." In him was vested the power to inspire the people with reverence for the courts and a revered confidence in justice therefrom. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and affiliated with several fraternal organizations.

Judge Steele was married in Toledo, Ohio, to Miss Anna B., daughter of P. B. Truax, of Toledo, Ohio, February 28, 1884. He is survived by his wife and two children, Jane G. and Robert W. Steele, Junior.



JAMES G. KILPATRICK

JAMES G. KILPATRICK.

KILPATRICK, JAMES G., merchant, born in County Armagh, Ireland, May 2, 1848, son of James and Sarah (Gass) Kilpatrick, died in Denver, Colorado, October 17, 1895, was descended from a long line of Irish ancestors.

James G. Kilpatrick received a good common education in his native country. He came to the United States in 1866, first locating in St. Louis, Missouri, in May of that year, and there engaged as bookkeeper in a notion house. He continued in that position for two and a half years, and in 1869, purchased and located upon a farm near Pleasant Hill, Missouri. After a brief experience at farming, he sold out and went to Baxter Springs, Kansas, where he engaged as clerk and bookkeeper for about one year. He then formed a partnership with Guren & Hunter at Baxter Springs and bought out the interests of his employer, dealing in dry goods and general merchandise. He thus continued for one year, when the firm of Hunter & Kilpatrick succeeded to the business, and, under this organization, Mr. Kilpatrick continued for about one year longer. The latter firm then sold out all interests and Mr. Kilpatrick came to Denver in July, 1872. Here he again entered into the dry goods business as a clerk. He continued in this capacity for a short time and then took charge of the books in the furniture store of Smith & Doll. In that position he remained for about eighteen months. In 1874, he formed a partnership with Robert Brown of Cincinnati and opened the Kilpatrick & Brown furniture store. This partnership terminated in 1884, and the business was conducted thereafter by Mr. Kilpatrick alone. This was the first large retail and wholesale furniture store in the state. The business prospered and under the immediate direction of Mr. Kilpatrick, it was one of the most successful mercantile enterprises in Denver, having a widely extended wholesale

trade. Such continues to be the status of the house. The business was continued by Mr. Kilpatrick under the style of Kilpatrick & Brown until the former's death, and following this event, the James G. Kilpatrick Furniture Company was organized, with Mrs. Annie L., widow of James G. Kilpatrick, president; and Mr. Julian T. Clarke, her brother, vice-president and general manager. Under this organization the business is continued to the present day. It is the oldest furniture house in Denver continuing in the business. The new store of the company at 1633-1639 California street forms an admirable feature of the splendid growth of Denver in the past fifteen years. It is one of the great and luxurious stores of medium and fine furniture, in conformity with the more exacting demand for costly house equipment in the west. At the time of his death, Mr. Kilpatrick was president of the Denver Athletic Club, and likewise a trustee of the Central Presbyterian church. He was on the building committee of both these institutions, and supervised the erection of both buildings. He was a devout Presbyterian and a staunch member of the Central church.

Mr. Kilpatrick is remembered as a merchant of great enterprise, a progressive and public-spirited citizen, contributing in large measure to the advancement and prosperity of the city—an exemplary man in business and in all the relations of life.

He married in Denver, July 28, 1873, Annie Laurie Clarke, of East Haddam, Connecticut, who survives him. Mrs. Kilpatrick is a daughter of Jonathan Tillotson and Emma (Webb) Clarke of East Haddam. On the maternal side her father was descended from the Willards. Colonel Simon Willard of that branch of the family and from whom Mrs. Kilpatrick is eighth in descent, was one of the founders of Concord, Massachusetts.



AARON DENNISON LEWIS

AARON DENNISON LEWIS.

LEWIS, AARON DENNISON, merchant, son of Aaron Thompson and Josephine (Russell) Lewis, was born November 22, 1865, in Roseville, Illinois. His father, A. T. Lewis, born March 19, 1831, died January 20, 1907, farmer, banker, merchant, the late senior member of the dry goods firm of A. T. Lewis & Company, was for many years one of the leading business men of Denver, and prominent citizen, identified with the growth and prosperity of the city and state. Josephine, his mother, was the daughter of Jonathan and Amanda Lyon Russell.

Mr. Lewis is a Son of the Revolution and has an historic and proud lineage, extending back to the Mayflower, upon which vessel came his ancestor, Edward Doty, in 1620, the name of the latter being inscribed on the Plymouth Monument. In the paternal line, his ancestor, Samuel Lewis, came from Wales in 1732, and settled in New Jersey.

Mr. Lewis came to Denver, February 27, 1880, and from 1883 to 1888, he was employed by Daniels & Fisher, of that city. In 1888, he removed to Breckenridge, Colorado, where he owned and conducted a dry goods business. He established a large and successful trade, remaining in Breckenridge until 1890, when he returned to Denver.

In November of the year 1890, he started in business in Denver, under the firm name and style of Lewis Son & Barrow. When he opened this new dry goods house, it was with a small beginning and modest surround-

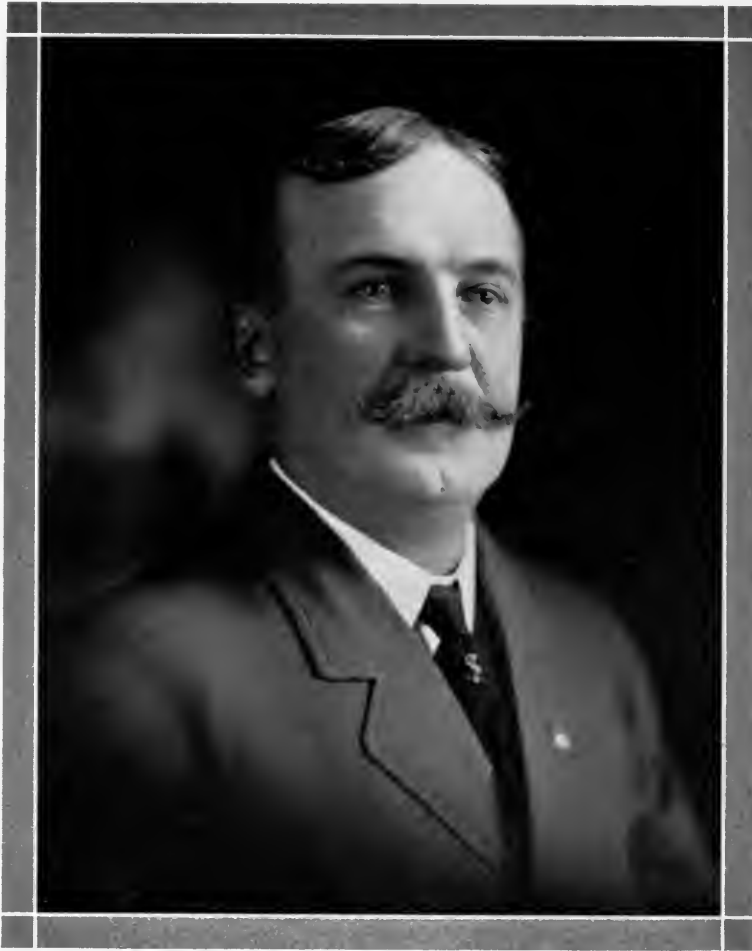
ings, the employees numbering only ten.

This business was afterward incorporated under the name of The A. T. Lewis & Son Dry Goods Company. The company now employs six hundred people in its several and large departments, and maintains buying offices in New York, Paris, Berlin and Chemnitz. At the beginning, its sales were a few thousands of dollars a year; now they aggregate several millions of dollars annually.

The firm is known and recognized as not only one of the great dry goods houses of Denver, but of Colorado and the west. The integrity and stability of this firm is one of its strongest assets. From the establishment of this house, to the present time, only goods of the best quality and highest grade have stocked its counters and shelves. These salient features, together with fair dealing, honest methods and consistent service, have built up this great dry goods establishment.

Mr. Lewis is a member of the Denver Club, Denver Athletic Club, the Colorado Traffic Club, the Denver Chamber of Commerce, the Colorado Manufacturers' Association and the Retail Merchants' Association.

Mr. Lewis married in Denver, Colorado, February 8, 1898, Miss Luella E., daughter of George and Caroline Brand of Denver. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are prominent in the social life of Denver. They have two children, Flora Luella, and George Dennison.



ALBERT EDMUND HUMPHREYS

ALBERT EDMUND HUMPHREYS.

HUMPHREYS, ALBERT EDMUND, mining, born January 11, 1860, in Kanawha county, Virginia (now West Virginia), is the son of Ira A. and Eleanor A. (Dawson) Humphreys. She was the daughter of John R. and Lily Dawson. He is a descendant of the Humphreys of Virginia, whose progenitor was a martyr, one of the seven Humphreys who suffered persecution and martyrdom. The derivation of the Humphreys name is supposed to be from the French, homme, man, and vrai, true, meaning true man. The name is found in the ancient records as Amfreville (with various spellings of the same) in Normandy, which is considered the origin of the family history. Later the "h" appeared, and from Humphreys, now the more general way of spelling it, the name may be traced to Humphreyes, Humphrey, Humphrie, and other derivations. From the days of the crusades, when Le Sire d'Umphrayville was constable of Jerusalem, and from the conquest of England by William the Conqueror in 1066, who was accompanied by Sir Robert d'Umfreville, down through the centuries, they were valiant knights and brave warriors, from whom sprang the colonial Humphreys of Virginia, who were patriots in the American revolution.

Albert E. Humphreys, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Kanawha county, West Virginia, and at Marshall college, Huntington, West Virginia,

and first engaged in business with his father in 1876. He was one of the discoverers of the great Mesaba iron range in Minnesota, and owns gold and silver mines in British Columbia, Colorado and other western states. His interests at the present time include large investments in Creede, Colorado. He has been engaged for more than twenty years in the mining business, and in addition to his western enterprises, he owns and controls large coal properties in West Virginia. Mr. Humphreys came to Colorado in 1896 and spends a part of his time in West Virginia.

Mr. Humphreys is a member of the Denver Club, Denver Country Club, and Denver Athletic Club, Denver; the Edgewood Country Club, Charleston, West Virginia; Oakshore Club, Rockport, Texas.

In Levana, Ohio, November 3, 1887, he married Alice K. Boyd, daughter of Captain C. W. and Margaret Boyd of Levana. They have two children: Ira B, a successful inventor, and Albert E., Jr.

The Boyd family are of Kentucky origin and Mrs. Humphrey's mother was of the McMeeken family of Pennsylvania. Her paternal grandmother was a Gibson of Kentucky and through the Boyd branch of the family Mrs. Humphreys traces her ancestry in a direct line to revolutionary stock, several of her ancestors having held commissions in Washington's army.



WILLIAM B. HARRISON

WILLIAM B. HARRISON.

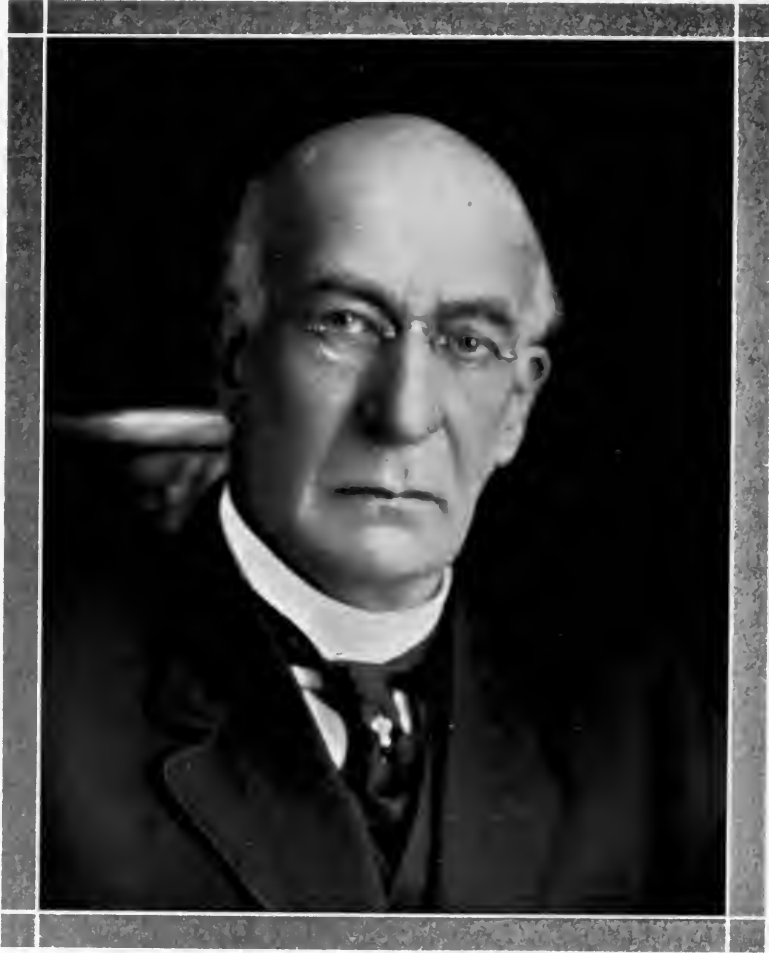
HARRISON, WILLIAM B., attorney, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, on November 18, 1851. Henry Harrison, his father, was born on May 13, 1823, and still resides on his Virginia plantation, known as "West Hill." His mother was Jane St. Clair Cochran, daughter of George M. and Maria B. Cochran. Mr. Harrison comes of an old and distinguished family. Benjamin Harrison settled in Surry county, Virginia, in 1635, and from him were descended Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; William H. Harrison and Benjamin Harrison, presidents of the United States; and Carter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago. Among Mr. Harrison's ancestors were Colonel Archibald Cary, a revolutionary patriot, who presided over the Virginia convention of 1776, and Robert Carter, known, on account of his great wealth, as "King Carter," a colonial governor of Virginia. A brother, George M. Harrison, is one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Virginia, and another brother, Randolph Harrison, is an eminent lawyer of that state.

Mr. Harrison received his first education from tutors in his father's family and at Powers' preparatory school in Staunton, Virginia, after which he matriculated at the

University of Virginia, where he studied law in 1874 and 1875. After leaving the university he began the practice of law in Staunton, Virginia, where he resided from 1875 until 1883. He came to Colorado in the latter year and settled in Denver, where he has since lived and practiced his profession.

Mr. Harrison has had an active and successful professional career. He has successfully conducted a number of important cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and much of the commercial equality now enjoyed by Denver is due to his efforts. Mr. Harrison has, for some years, been a standing master in chancery and referee in bankruptcy in the Federal Court, having contributed valuable service in the formation of the practice of bankruptcy in this jurisdiction.

Mr. Harrison and Miss Janet Colquhoun Withers, daughter of Reverend Edmund Withers, were married in Norwood, Virginia, on September 30, 1879. Two children were born to this union. One daughter, Clara Colquhoun Harrison, is the wife of Lieutenant William W. Edwards, Tenth Cavalry, United States Army, and the other daughter died in childhood.



RODELPHUS HOWARD GILMORE

RODELPHUS HOWARD GILMORE.

GILMORE, RODELPHUS HOWARD, lawyer, born in Leeds, Maine, February 19, 1842, was the son of Colonel John and Eliza (Otis) Gilmore. Through both his paternal and maternal lines, Judge Gilmore is connected with prominent colonial families of New England, in military and civil life. His ancestor, James Gilmore, a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, because of the religious persecution of that period, sailed from London, for Massachusetts, in 1715, and became the ancestor of this branch of the Gilmore family in America.

Judge Gilmore's father, Colonel John Gilmore, commanded a regiment of Massachusetts infantry in the War of 1812. He was born in 1790, and at the age of 23, when at the head of this regiment, the credit was largely due and given him, in repelling the British from the southern coast of Massachusetts in that war. He made his residence at Easton, Massachusetts. His wife was the daughter of Oliver Otis, and a sister of Honorable John Otis, of a distinguished New England family. In the Lothrop lineage, an ancestor was a gallant soldier in the American Revolution. His great-grandfather, Major Daniel Lothrop, was in command of the artillery, overlooking Dorchester Heights, at the time Washington assumed command of the army, and his son, Lieutenant Daniel Lothrop, was with the troops at Valley Forge. General O. O. Howard, one of the great military leaders of the civil war, was a half-brother of Judge Gilmore. Thus from colonial days, and from the revolution to the civil war, his family has been prominently connected with the military history of the country.

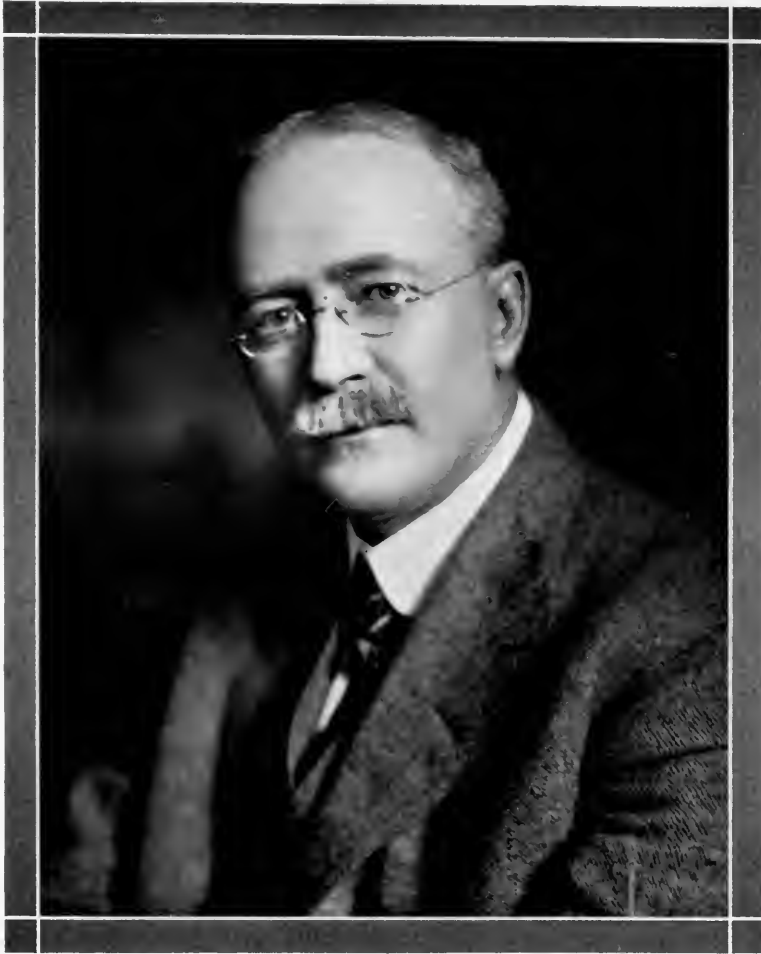
Judge Gilmore attended the Philips-Andover Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and then entered Bowdoin College, where he was graduated in 1863, with the degree of A. B. In 1865, he received his LL. B. from the Albany Law School. In 1872, Bowdoin gave him an honorary A. M.

He began the practice of the law in 1865, at Richmond, Indiana, where he remained four months, and then removed to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he rose rapidly in his

profession, and made his residence until 1880. During a period of eight years, he was judge of the bankruptcy court, at that place, when the proceedings were conducted under the old practice. He also took a leading part in politics, and in 1872, was a presidential elector in Iowa, on the republican ticket, in the Grant campaign.

In 1880, Judge Gilmore removed to Colorado, where he has since remained, in the successful practice of the law. He first located in Golden, but in March, 1882, he removed to Denver, which is still his residence. He formed a partnership with the Honorable Frank Tilford, the latter a democratic leader, who, later, became state senator. Their partnership lasted until the death of Senator Tilford. Judge Gilmore was a member of the house of the Colorado legislature in 1885, elected on the republican ticket, and was an active participant in the proceedings of that body. He has an extensive land law practice, which he has made a specialty, and in this line ranks with the most eminent of his profession, not only in this state, but in the west. He is a member of the state and local bar associations. His investments at Glen Park, adjoining Palmer Lake, made him one of the founders of that delightful "Glen" and a favorite summer resort. In church and Sunday school work, he has exerted a wide influence for the good and the morals of the state. At Glen Park was established a chautauqua, where, since 1887, have been heard many of the best lecturers and platform speakers in the country, and in all this work he has been identified as a patron and founder.

Judge Gilmore married, first, at Leeds, Maine, in 1867, Miss Rosa Deane, who died in 1876. They had three children, of whom one daughter, who was married to William L. Knisell of Denver, survives. He married, second, in 1885, Miss Belle Wightman of Denver, and of this marriage were born three children: Hugh, who was graduated from Colorado College in 1910, with degree of A. B.; Faith, who has been a student at Colorado College and the University of Denver, and Roy Wightman.



GEORGE LAWRENCE McDERMOTT

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McDERMOTT, GEORGE LAWRENCE, M. D., born in Neenah, Wisconsin, March 27, 1871, is of Irish parentage. His father, Daniel (born in Ireland, 1813, died February, 1910), married Ellen White, daughter of a merchant in Tipperary, Ireland. He immigrated to America in 1830, living to the advanced age of ninety-seven, and the lady who became his wife came in 1840.

Dr. McDermott had been an indefatigable worker, being thrown on his own efforts and self-reliance, and there was thus developed that energy and the laying of the foundation of his future success, as a self-made man. He utilized opportunities when they came, and when they did not come, he made them for himself. This has been a chief trait of Dr. McDermott from early school days, in college, and later in the professional and business world.

He was educated in the public schools at Neenah, Wisconsin, and then the Rush Medical College, in Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1897. He then began the practice of his profession in his native city, which he also followed for a time in Chicago. Early in his career, he became prominent as an instructor and teacher, in Chicago, and at the University of Illinois, teaching the senior medicine in the latter, 1902-1908.

He then decided to come west and locate, and to the young physician, Colorado presented a favorable outlook, affording opportunities for investment, as well as the practice of medicine. He first made a brief stay in Colorado Springs, then coming to Denver,

1908, where he has been eminently successful in his profession.

Dr. McDermott is a member of the American Medical Association. He married, in Chicago, in 1899, Miss Eva Considine. They have three children: Evelyn, eleven years of age; George Lawrence, Jr., seven, and Clement E., one year of age.

Dr. McDermott has also been fortunate in business and real estate investments. With a keen, practical insight, he has been both prosperous and successful in his real estate transactions, in buying, building and selling.

He also bought the Consumers Brewing Company, in August, 1910, which he at once placed on a good business footing, and organized the Capitol Brewing Company in September, the same year, with a capital stock of \$400,000, the doctor being made the president of the company, which position he still holds. Since taking over this brewery, the plant has been doubled. He has been treasurer of the Colorado Investment-Securities Company, since its organization, early in 1911, and still continues his activity in real estate. He is the inventor of several electrical devices, and an internal combustion gas engine.

Dr. McDermott is a great lover and admirer of nature, and more especially the wild and rugged scenery of the west. Although known to close and intimate friends, it will be a surprise to the general public to learn that Dr. McDermott is also a poet. He lately published a volume of poems, for private circulation among his friends, in which he described nature in Colorado, its mountains and scenery.



ABRAM EMERSON MINIUM

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MINIUM, ABRAM EMERSON, mining, born in Batavia, Kane county, Ill., Feb. 23, 1862, is the son of Jacob John (1831-1901), and Ruth (Bower) Minium. The family is Pennsylvania Dutch, coming from that state to Ill., his father who had formerly been a shoemaker, opening a general mercantile store in Batavia. Abram E. Minium received his education in the public schools of his native town, and

then entered the employ of the Newton Wagon Company of Batavia, as a blacksmith and later as a painter. For a time he was engaged in the painting contract business, which was followed by that of solicitor for life insurance. Believing that still greater opportunities were afforded in the West, he came to the Rocky Mountains, and for a time led a prospector's life. Although he found gold, yet he came upon what he considered better than a gold mine.

Mr. Minium does not claim to have been the original discoverer of asbestos in Wyoming, yet he more than all others is given the honor and credit of financing and developing the different propositions that were presented. He is sometimes known as "Asbestos" Minium, because of his prominence in promoting and pushing this industry. In 1891 he came to Denver, which he has since made his headquarters, although much of his time has been spent in Wyoming. It was in 1897, that he located a part of the asbestos mining properties, one of which was discovered by his wife, which are now operated by the company.

The International Asbestos Mills & Power Company was incorporated Sep. 17, 1909, under the laws of Wyo., with a capital stock of \$5,000,000. At the present time (1911) the officers of the company are: A. E. Minium, president; Tony P. Michael, vice-president; Henry C. Beeler, E. M., consulting engineer and secretary; and, C. H. Parker, M. E., gen. mgr. of the mines and mills. The company owns outright the lands or controls the product of more than 80 per cent of all the proven and available asbestos lands in the Casper (Wyo.) Mountain district. Mr. Minium has made a special study of asbestos and its history, and prospected practically every foot of these asbestos lands near Casper, in Natrona county, Wyo. His practical experience in mining, together with executive ability, and his aggressive yet judicious and economic policy, eminently fit him for the position. Mr. Beeler, the consulting engineer, is a graduate of the Colorado State School of Mines and for eight years was the State Geologist of Wyoming. S. E. Colyer, secretary of the Northwestern Asbestos Mills Company, an affiliated company, and C. H. Parker, the general manager of the mills and mines, together with Prof. Beeler and others, have proven an able corps of associates with Mr. Minium, in pushing this extensive asbestos enterprise.

The product is at present being manufactured and sold, with orders from the far east. Three Denver firms that formerly bought the Canadian product, are now using only Wyoming asbestos. The International

Asbestos Mills & Power Company has leased the reduction plant of the Colorado Iron Works and is treating the ores as they come from the Wyoming properties. This effects a saving in freight, and the sand and crushed rock are utilized in the manufacture of asbestos cement and plaster.

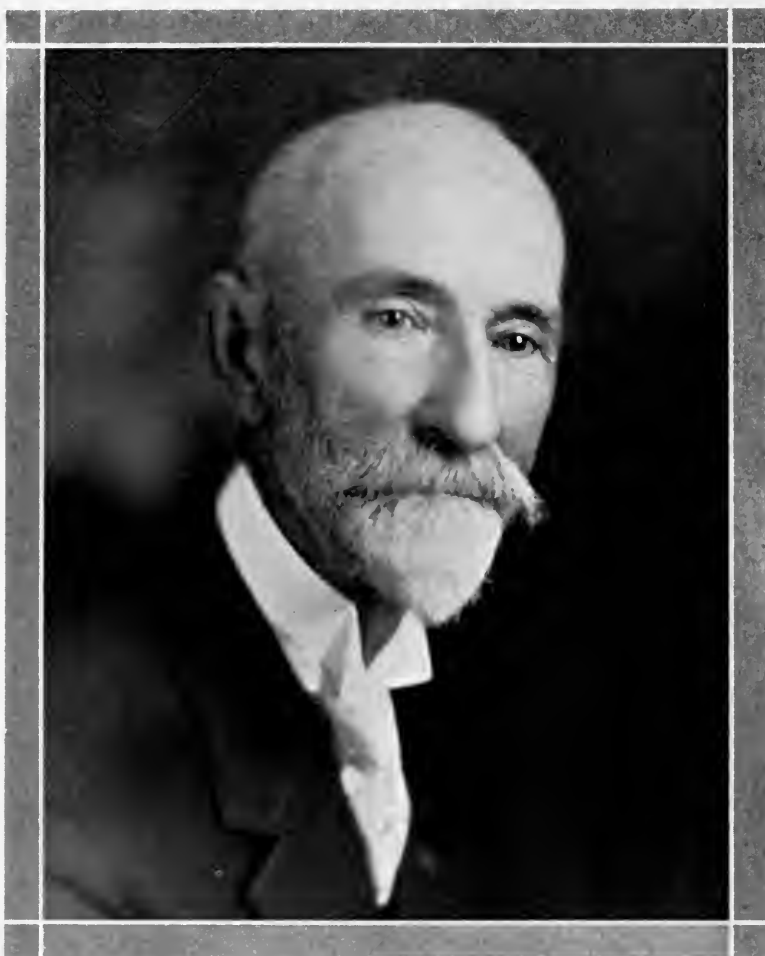
The Northwestern Asbestos Mills Company, an affiliated company with the International, was organized under the laws of Wyoming, October 20, 1910, with a capital stock of \$5,000,000, but each company has its own mines and mills. The plant at Denver, crushes and fiberizes the raw material, and in reality, four asbestos factories are now operated in this city.

The asbestos product has recently developed an increased demand in the commercial world, entering largely into the useful arts, owing to its fibrous nature, its conservation of heat, and protection against fire. A conservative estimate places the fuel saving, resulting from its protection, at 25 per cent. The U. S. has led other countries for years in manufacturing asbestos goods, but until recently, almost all the raw asbestos thus used has been imported from Canada, where there are 19 quarries and mills, having a capacity of 8,500 tons of rock a day, and employing in summer, more than 3,000 persons. Yet, last year it was reported that Canada, the leading producer of all, was \$3,500,000 short in supplying the demands of the U. S. It will thus be seen, that the asbestos industry of this country is in its infancy, and has a splendid future. When that future shall develop with the working of the American mines and mills into a great industry, Abram E. Minium will be known and remembered as one of its founders. Success has already come to him, who was once the humble prospector in the Wyo. asbestos district, and the future is most promising.

Mr. Minium is vice-president of the National Institute of Laws, a business men's association at Kansas City, with branches in Chicago and New York.

He also has a genius for invention. A carding machine has been invented by him for fiberizing asbestos, and one of his machines is now in active use at the Denver plant. It treats asbestos formerly of too low grade to save, and this invention will increase the value of all the raw material from 10 to 20 per cent.

Mr. Minium is a life member of the American Mining Congress, and of the Traffic Club, Denver. He married in Sep., 1895, at Kansas City, Mo., Miss Matilda Miller, of Princeton, Mo., the ceremony being performed by Bishop Quayle.



GEORGE RANSOM SWALLOW

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SWALLOW, GEORGE RANSOM, farmer and retired banker, born August 29, 1839, in Green county, Illinois, was the son of Ransom (1804-1845) and Sophia (Griswold) Swallow. His father was a farmer and merchant. His mother was from Vermont, and her mother was a Twitchell, whose father was one of the American patriots who fought at Bunker Hill. His colonial ancestors came from England and settled in Massachusetts, and his great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution. His name appears on the Bunker Hill monument. Removing from Dunstable, Massachusetts, to Vermont, Naham Swallow was the first man to raise merino sheep in that state. Through his maternal line, the Griswolds, he had ancestors in the Colonial Wars, and at Plattsburg. Some of his family also fought in the War of 1812.

In 1840 his father moved with his family to Manchester, Illinois, where he died, about four years later. At the age of fourteen, George R. Swallow began clerking in a drug store at Winchester, Illinois, his early education having been confined to the district schools. After fourteen months he became a clerk in the postoffice at Alton, where he was employed seven months. Then removing to Jerseyville, he became a bookkeeper in a store, mill and bank, until 1860. Going to Centralia, he started the Centralia Bank. He removed to Vincennes, Indiana, in March, 1861; and, in August following, he enlisted as a private in Captain Harris' Seventh Indiana Battery. Governor Morton, on October 4, that year, commissioned him Junior First Lieutenant in the same battery, and after the battle of Shiloh he was appointed captain of the battery. Captain Swallow remained with the battery, which was attached to Buell's army, marching to Stevenson, Alabama, thence on the retrograde movement to Nashville and Louisville. He served on the advance made to drive General Bragg out of Kentucky, and was with General Rosecranz through southern Kentucky and northern Tennessee to Nashville. Then he went to Chattanooga, Tennessee, after which he was appointed chief of artillery, serving through Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Moun-

tain, and started with General Sherman on his march to the sea. On May 6, 1864, he was commissioned Major of the Tenth Indiana Cavalry. During the summer of 1864 his regiment engaged in guarding the railroads from Pulaski, Tennessee, to Decatur, Alabama. He was at the latter place with four companies, when it was attacked by General Hood on his way to Franklin and Nashville. On the second day of the fight at Nashville, Major Swallow was wounded. His command captured more prisoners than they had men on duty. A lieutenant colonel, two majors and several line officers of the regiment were also wounded in that fight. In 1865, as major in command of the regiment, he took part in the campaign against Mobile. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel and then colonel of this regiment and after performing garrison duty at Vicksburg until August 15, 1865, he returned to private life. His war record of rising from a private in the ranks to that of colonel tells its own story.

Returning to Jerseyville, Illinois, for six years (1866-1872), he was one of the proprietors of the banking house of Cross & Swallow. Selling his interest, in November, 1872, he came to Colorado in July, 1873, locating at Trinidad, where in that same month he, with John W. Terry, organized the Las Animas County Bank, of Swallow & Terry, the first bank in the territory south of the Arkansas river.

In the fall of 1884 he was elected on the Republican ticket, as state treasurer of Colorado, serving the two-year term of 1885-1886. During the two years of 1887-1888, he was operating in Denver real estate, and 1888-1891 was abroad; in 1892-1894, vice-president of the American National Bank of Denver; in 1894, president of the Denver Savings Bank, which position he held for ten years. Among other investments, he is now interested in several farms. He was recently appointed one of the appraisers in the estate of David H. Moffat.

Colonel Swallow married, at Jerseyville, Illinois, in 1866, Miss Hannah Virginia, daughter of Abijah Davis, of colonial ancestry.



FREDERICK GOWIE MOFFAT

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MOFFAT, FREDERICK GOWIE, banker, son of Frederick W. and Mary (Whitney) Moffat, was born in Albany, New York, June 19, 1861. His father, a banker, was born August 27, 1837, and died August 13, 1906. His mother is the daughter of Chauncey and Mary Whitney.

Mr. Moffat is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, that came to this country in the early days. The family is related to the ancient clans of Scotland, and linked with the legends, wars and heroic history of that country. Samuel Moffat, the American progenitor, came to the colonies, from Antrim in the North of Ireland, but the family originally emigrated from the town of Moffat, Scotland. He settled in Washingtonville, Orange county, New York, where his descendants have been prominent in the history of that section of the state, and back in colonial days, participated in the American Revolution. Fred G. Moffat is also descended on the maternal side from the Gregg family, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, one of whom, Captain Gregg, in the maternal line, was a patriot in the army of the American Revolution. In military, civil and private life the family has been distinguished and became leaders in this country, as they had been in Scotland.

One of the most eminent of the American branch was David H. Moffat (q. v), Colorado pioneer, banker, and railroad builder, so well known in the upbuilding and development of the west. Mr. Moffat, the subject of this sketch, is one of the same family tree, being a nephew of the distinguished Colorado financier, who, for many years, was the presi-

dent of the First National Bank of Denver, and the promoter of the "Moffat Road," now building from Denver to Salt Lake City.

Fred. G. Moffat, as he is more commonly known in this state, came to Denver March 10, 1890, and has since made it his residence, having been associated for ten years with his uncle, David H. Moffat, in the First National. Early in life Mr. Moffat had planned a different career for himself. After having attended the public schools in Washington, D. C., he studied for the navy, and then became a medical student in Columbia Medical College. For a short time he engaged in banking in Washington, D. C., and then came west. He became assistant cashier of the First National Bank at Denver, in January, 1901; later he was appointed cashier, and in June, 1911, was made vice-president, which latter position he occupies at the present time. He is known and recognized as one of the leading financiers of the west, and his rise in banking circles has been attained through energy, aptitude and financial ability.

Mr. Moffat is a member of the Denver Club, Denver Athletic Club, Denver Country Club, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He married October 31, 1894, in Cincinnati, Miss Charlotte Graee Selden, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Keefer) Selden. Mrs. Moffat is of colonial ancestry and a grand-daughter of Colonel Samuel Selden, a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary army from Connecticut. They have two children: Elizabeth W. and David H. Moffat.



WILLIAM NASSAU WALKER BLAYNEY

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BLAYNEY, WILLIAM NASSAU WALKER, merchandise broker and financier, born in Dublin, Ireland, December 17, 1859, was the son of Thomas W. and Louisa Jane Blayney, and, at a tender age, came to this country with his parents. He was educated in the public schools of Chicago and Riverside, Illinois. Mr. Blayney began his business career, working as an office boy for Franklin McVeagh & Company, Chicago, at a salary of three dollars a week, and was advanced by that firm to shipping clerk, private secretary and salesman. His experience and rapid promotion in this extensive Chicago business house both fitted him for a higher sphere of commercial life, as well as showing his adaptability and skill in planning and executing the details of extensive organization. The mastery of detail, quick insight, and strong executive ability, combined with upright and square dealing, have been the marked traits of character, that have made Mr. Blayney a successful business man.

This has been exemplified in his long service and connection with prominent business interests in this city. This phase of his commercial life is illustrated in the term of twenty-five years he has been the Denver representative of the Cudahy Packing Company, one of the largest firms in the United States. In business he is shrewd, quick, far-sighted, which combined with the strictest integrity, has resulted in his long continued service with that company, and in holding their extensive trade in the West, and especially in the Rocky Mountain region. He is also prominently identified with many local enterprises and institutions, including that of secretary, treasurer and manager of the Hallack Investment Company, and vice-president of the Hallack Lumber and Supply Company. Both these companies represent large invested interests, and an extensive

trade in the West, in which the sterling integrity of the late Mr. Erastus F. Hallack has been maintained in conducting and managing these affairs. Mr. Blayney is also president of the Coffin Packing and Provision Company, president of the Market Company and vice-president of the Denver Packing and Provision Company. His long service with the Cudahys and these last named firms places Mr. Blayney in an enviable position as an expert and skilled manager in all lines pertaining to the packing and supply business, in which he has won and has sustained his reputation for fair and honest dealing with the customers of these firms.

In all this varied experience, in which he has secured the confidence and trust of the public, there have been opened new avenues, in which his ability as a financier and an executive power have been called into requisition. In the re-organization of the First National Bank, Mr. Blayney was made one of its directors, a high compliment to his ability, which is well worthy the trust imposed. Changes were made in the official list of the Denver Union Water Company, and here again the name of Mr. Blayney, as one of the most influential that could be suggested, was presented, and he was elected a director in that company. In his whole life, Mr. Blayney is a representative of that type of the young business man who, by strict adherence to honesty, fair dealing, and by his own force of character, rises to eminence and high positions of honor and trust.

Mr. Blayney is fond of outdoor sports, hunting and shooting, and has been a member of the leading gun clubs. He is also a member of the Denver Club, Country Club, Denver; Colorado Golf Club and the Denver Athletic Club.

He married in Denver, February 14, 1899, Miss Minnie G., daughter of Erastus F. Hallack (q. v.) and Kate G. Hallack. They have two children; Dorothy and Helen.



JOHN MONTGOMERY KUYKENDALL

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KUYKENDALL, JOHN MONTGOMERY, capitalist and organizer, was born in Platte county, state of Missouri, April 25, 1860, and is the son of William L. and Eliza A. (Montgomery) Kuykendall. His early ancestors came to this country from Holland some generations ago and his father, William L. Kuykendall, was born in Missouri, December 13, 1835, is still living and is a ranchman by occupation. Mr. Kuykendall's great-grandfather was under Colonel Campbell during the Revolutionary war, and was killed at the battle of King's Mountain. His Grandfather Thompson, also fought in the Revolutionary war, and also took prominent part in wars with the Indians in the early Kentucky settlements. He was in St. Clair's defeat by Indians in Ohio, and was with Wayne the following year, when the Indians were badly whipped. Grandfather Kuykendall was county judge in both Clay and Platte counties, Missouri, and was the first sheriff and the first judge of probate elected in that state. He was also county treasurer. He raised a company for the Mexican war, but when ready to be mustered in, it was found that the state had already furnished more than its quota of troops.

Mr. Kuykendall's father was deputy clerk of the circuit court, when only seventeen years of age. He was later county clerk and deputy clerk of the district court of Kansas—also judge of probate and county treasurer. He was city clerk of Cheyenne, and also twice a member of the legislature of Wyoming, and was the democratic member of the national committee of that party for eight years. He served as captain in the Confederate army for the greater part of four years, and has held other minor positions.

Mr. Kuykendall received his education in the Cheyenne public schools, and at Racine College, Wisconsin. At twelve years of age he was in the sheep business with his father. In 1875, he engaged in his first real business enterprise, with J. I. Case of Racine, Wisconsin, in the cattle business. In 1882, he organized the Wisconsin-Wyoming Land and Cattle Company, with capital stock of \$145,000, and Mr. Kuykendall held the po-

sition of general manager. In 1885, he organized a cattle company, which operated on the Medicine Bow, Carbon county, Wyoming, known as the J. M. Kuykendall Company. He was president and general manager. In 1892 was launched the Columbia Coach Company, which operated during the World's Fair at Chicago, of which he was president and general manager.

In 1890, he formed the Denver Omnibus and Carriage Company, with a capital of \$100,000, and in 1893, the Denver Omnibus and Cab Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000. Mr. Kuykendall was president and general manager of both of these companies. In 1910, the Denver Omnibus and Cab Company was reorganized under the laws of Wyoming, and the capital stock increased to \$525,000.

Mr. Kuykendall is interested extensively in the ranching and cattle business in Wyoming, also in large irrigation enterprises in the same state, and is the manager of a vast estate in Omaha, Nebraska. He has invented a fastener for stirrup strap used on cowboys' saddles and patent is now pending.

Mr. Kuykendall first came to Denver when a child, in 1866; went to Cheyenne in 1867; returned to Denver, and went into the transfer business in 1889. He has also lived in Dakota. As a boy of nine years, he was elected and served as page in the first territorial legislature of Wyoming, and filled the position of page and messenger for the three following sessions of the legislature in this territory.

Mr. Kuykendall married in Cheyenne, January 1, 1889, Miss Anna T. Thomason. Her father's name was Zachariah Thomason, and was one of the pioneer cattlemen of Colorado and Wyoming, and was interested in several of the largest cattle companies of the west.

Mr. Kuykendall's life has been spent in the west and most of it on the frontier. He is devotedly attached to, and is most optimistic in the future greatness of Denver. He feels that there is no other place on the globe that would seem like home to him, and trusts that he may be able to spend the rest of his days in that city.



CHARLES BALDWIN LYMAN, M. D.

CHARLES BALDWIN LYMAN, M. D.

LYMAN, CHARLES BALDWIN, M. D., son of Dr. Jabez and Lucy (Depue) Lyman, was born in Rockford, Illinois, September 20, 1863. He is a descendant of Sir Radulphus Lambert, who was with William the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings. Elizabeth Lambert, his descendant, fifteen generations later, married in the time of Henry II, Henry Lyman. The twenty-sixth generation from Sir Radulphus Lambert is represented by Dr. Lyman, the subject of this sketch. Richard Lyman, Sr., who came from Bristol, England, in 1631, was his American progenitor. Landing in Boston, November 4, that year, he settled in Charleston, a suburb of that city, and in 1635, became one of the original proprietors of Hartford, Connecticut, and the possessor of large estates. He left two sons, John and Richard, Jr.; the former, born in England in 1623, settled in Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1654, where he died in 1690. He was a lieutenant of a company in the historic Deerfield fight with the Indians. His wife was Dorcas, daughter of John Plumb, and of their large family, the fourth son was Lieutenant Benjamin Lyman (1674-1723), an extensive farmer, whose family consisted of ten children, of whom was a son, Benjamin (1703-1762), born in Northampton and removed to Easthampton in 1745, where he died. His son, Lemuel, born August 17, 1735, participated in the French and Indian War, joining an expedition in 1755 against Crown Point, being wounded in the fight at Lake George. He was a distinguished citizen, dying in 1810. His son, Ahira Lyman (1770-1836) conducted a large mercantile business at Easthampton, where he was prominent and highly esteemed. He married, first, Sallie Pomeroy, by whom he had four children: Roland, Lemuel, Ahira, and Quartus; married, second, Lydia Baldwin, by whom he had two children, William and Jabez B. Lyman, the latter born April 18, 1819. Jabez became an orphan in infancy, but was given a classical education. After graduating from Amherst, he traveled abroad, continuing his studies for several years in foreign countries. Returning to this

country he followed teaching for a time, first, as instructor of modern languages at Amherst, and then at Oglethorpe University, Georgia, as professor of mathematics. He then studied medicine in Europe, and returning again to the United States in 1850, he opened an office in Chicago, but a little later established himself in his practice at Rockford, Illinois, remaining there until 1879. For a time, he was president of the board of education of that city. Removing to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1879, he died there in May, 1893. He married Miss Lucy Depue, an instructor in Rockford Seminary, a daughter of Ephraim and Elizabeth Depue, he being a railroad contractor, who had formerly been a wagon manufacturer, and a pioneer in that trade in Chicago. They had five children, Charles B., Mary, Maud, George and Edith.

Charles B. Lyman was educated in the Salem (Massachusetts) high school, and at Harvard, receiving his degree of M. D. from the medical school of the latter in 1886, and coming to Denver in September, 1887. Soon after locating in this city he was appointed a surgeon for the Union Pacific Railroad; visiting surgeon for St. Luke's, St. Joseph's and County hospitals; also for the State Home for Dependent Children. He was formerly professor of fractures and dislocations, Denver and Gross Medical College (Medical Department of the University of Denver), 1892-1905. He is professor of surgery, Medical Department of the University of Colorado; member, American Medical Association; Denver and Rocky Mountain medical societies; Denver Clinical and Pathological Society; medical societies of the city and county of Denver; visiting surgeon for St. Joseph's and other hospitals. Dr. Lyman has established himself in a large and lucrative practice, and is recognized as one of the most prominent in his profession in the west.

Dr. Lyman is a member of the Denver Club, University Club, Denver; Denver Athletic Club and Denver Motor Club.

He married, June 23, 1904, Ella Merton Miller.



WILLIAM V. HODGES

WILLIAM V. HODGES.

HODGES, WILLIAM V., was born in Westville, Otsego county, New York, July 6, 1878, son of George L. and Ella J. (Van Derveer) Hodges, whose direct ancestor was William Hodges, who came from England and settled in Massachusetts prior to 1650, he, the said William Hodges, being of the eighth generation precedent to that of the subject of the biography. All of his ancestors in colonial times were of the patriots, and served in official capacities throughout the colonial and Revolutionary wars with honor and distinction, and his grand-father, James L. Hodges, in keeping with the traditions of the family, was an officer of renown in the civil war and a life-long devoted member of the republican party, most active where its interests were concerned, and a staunch member of the "Old Guard." His father, George L. Hodges, is a well known attorney of Denver, and was born in Hamilton, New York, April 1, 1853.

Mr. Hodges attended the Denver High School and was graduated with honors in the class of 1895. Desiring to follow the legal profession, he afterward attended the Columbia University Law School, and obtained his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1899, and has since followed that profession.

The early days of Mr. Hodges were spent on a farm in the old home in New York. He first came to Colorado with his parents in 1880, and settled in Leadville, where the family has since resided, with the exception of a few years spent at the old domicile in New York, so that in almost every sense of the word he is a Colorado man, if not by birth, assuredly by adoption, interest and affiliations.

In 1899, he formed a partnership with George L. Hodges and D. Edgar Wilson,

under the firm name of Hodges, Wilson & Hodges.

In 1905, Mr. Hodges formed a partnership with Clayton C. Dorsey, which became well known in legal and business circles as Dorsey & Hodges, the firm succeeding that of Teller & Dorsey, of which the late Willard Teller was a member. The firm gained an enviable reputation throughout the state for integrity, and carried to a successful issue many cases of interest and importance. It represented legally the Union Pacific railroad, various express companies and many mining companies of vast scope throughout this and adjoining states.

In 1911, Mr. Hodges dissolved partnership with Mr. Dorsey.

In social circles, Mr. Hodges is well known and is a member of the Denver Club, the University Club, the Country Club, the Denver Athletic and Mile High Clubs, in all of which he is most active and a staunch supporter.

Mr. Hodges takes a deep interest in everything tending toward the development and upbuilding of Denver and Colorado, and is among the ardent supporters that have helped to make the Queen city what she is.

He has never taken active part in politics and has never held public office of any kind. He is devoted entirely to the law, his clubs and his family.

Mr. Hodges was married December 3, 1902, to Miss Mabel E. Gilluly, a daughter of Joseph W. Gilluly (q. v.), of Denver, Colorado. They have one living child, Joseph Gilluly Hodges.

Among the younger practitioners of the law, Colorado needs men endowed with courage and the virility of youth such as he possesses, as it is to such men her progress and prosperity is due.



SAMUEL B. MORGAN

SAMUEL B. MORGAN.

MORGAN, SAMUEL B., real estate and capitalist, born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, February 9, 1835, died in Denver, December 11, 1897, was the second son of Stephen (a farmer) and Rowena (Broad-bent) Morgan. Stephen Morgan was a major in the Connecticut militia, prominent in the state, and raised a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters.

Samuel B. Morgan received his early education in the common schools of his native town and graduated from the High School of Hartford, Connecticut. Then, at the age of sixteen, against the will of his family and relatives, but with parental consent, he went to sea as cabin boy on a whaling vessel, sailing from Bedford on the New Bedford whaler, "South Boston." On his third voyage he rose to the position of first mate, and his ship was wonderfully successful. He left the service at San Francisco, in December, 1861, returning thence to his home in Connecticut, via the Isthmus. In his several voyages, Mr. Morgan visited nearly all the principal ports of the world. In 1862, having accepted command of a new whaling vessel, Mr. Morgan prepared to again go to sea. But, there was a providential intervention and the event in question fortunately made him a citizen of Colorado and a wealthy and useful resident of Denver. The vessel was standing ready, with all and everything on board, and it was almost at the hour of sailing, when Mr. Morgan received a telegram from an uncle in Philadelphia, offering him the position of superintendent of valuable mining properties at Black Hawk, Colorado. This was in the period when rich gold discoveries continued in that district, and when vein mining began to be profitable. With this golden prospect in view, Mr. Morgan changed all his seagoing plans. Early in the autumn of 1862, he came to Colorado, where for the remainder of his life he was among the men who were most conspicuously identified with the development of Denver and the material wealth of the state. Mr. Morgan's wife and infant son joined the husband and father at Black Hawk, in 1864. In 1870, Mr. Morgan resigned his mining position and entered into the grain and feed business at Black Hawk. There and at Central City the family resided during the ensuing nine years. In the autumn of 1873, Mr. Morgan removed to Denver. Here he embarked in the real estate business in con-

nection with the old-time firm of Day, Morgan & Company. He was a far-seeing and courageous investor, backing his ventures by his unbounded faith in the growth and ultimate greatness of Denver. He was a true prophet of the present-day development of the western country. Hence, he was abundantly successful and became widely known for his prowess in that branch of business. By his investments he acquired large property interests, which he retained until his death. By the same methods, while enriching himself, Mr. Morgan made fortunes for many others. He went to Leadville in the early days of that famous silver camp, and there acquired properties which added greatly to his wealth. Disposing of these interests in 1883, he returned to Denver to give attention to his large holdings there. From that period he operated under the style of Morgan, French & Company, widely known as the principal real estate firm of Denver. In common with all people of the United States, he suffered reverses and loss through shrinkage of values following the panic of 1893. Notwithstanding this, his equities yielded him a large fortune. Mr. Morgan was interested in other enterprises in the city and state, and in all business affairs he was progressive, public-spirited and successful. He was one of the most active leaders among the men who made Denver famous and a magnetic attraction for home-seekers and investors from all over the world. He was one of the most influential apostles of the belief in Denver's destiny as a great city and he did his full share in its upbuilding and advancement. He was one of the pioneers in acquiring and improving Capitol Hill property, while in the meantime improving in the business center, and was a noted exemplar in promoting the growth of both sections. He was literally one of the men who changed the aspect of Denver from that of a straggling frontier town to a metropolis of handsome proportions and a city of splendor in the details of its construction.

Mr. Morgan married Ellen Theresa Blinn of Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1862, his widow now residing in Denver. They were the parents of three children: Alice (Morgan) Harrison; Jessie (Morgan) de Gogorza of New York City, and Edward B. Morgan (q. v.), the well known Denver attorney and manager of his father's estate.



JOHN SEBASTIAN FLOWER

JOHN SEBASTIAN FLOWER.

FLOWER, JOHN SEBASTIAN, real estate and investments, son of John Bennett and Mary Ellen (Bean) Flower, was born July 29, 1862, at St. Inigoes, St. Mary's county, Maryland. His family history dates back to the early days of the American colonies, when his ancestor, William Flower, came in 1668 from Gloucester, England, to St. Mary's county, Maryland. From generation to generation, the family was prominent in that locality. Gustavus Flower, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, also born there, and in the Flower direct line of ancestry, owned large tracts of land in that vicinity, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. John Bennett Flower, son of the latter and father of John Sebastian, also a native of that county, succeeded to these estates. He engaged in the cultivation of these extensive tracts of land, at the same time conducting a successful mercantile establishment. He died in 1867, after an active and prosperous business career. His wife was Mary Ellen, daughter of William and Mary (Combs) Bean and grandfather of John Bean, of English and Scotch descent, who was a soldier in the American revolution. She died in St. Marys county.

Their son, John S. Flower, spent his early years at St. Marys, and was an orphan at ten years of age. Two years later he went to Baltimore, where he became a student, first in St. Marys, and then in St. Martins academy. After completing his education, he was employed by a publishing house in Baltimore, where he remained three years.

Mr. Flower came to Denver in 1880 and entered the employ of the Tribune Publish-

ing Company (Denver Tribune), and after two years, was connected with the Merchants Publishing Company, continuing with them for eighteen months. In 1886, he started in business for himself, in loans and real estate, which he has since successfully followed. Among his earlier and more important deals was the purchase of the corner of Seventeenth and Glenarm streets in 1894, and there, with his partner, C. J. Parrott, he erected a block in which they established an office. Mr. Flower is now the senior member of the firm of J. S. Flower & Company, one of the most prominent in the city, controlling a large amount of property and investments, and conducting a prosperous business. He is not only a leading factor in the commercial life of the city, but also of the social. He was prominently connected with the erection of the Colorado Pioneer monument recently reared and dedicated in Denver. Mr. Flower is a member of the Denver and the Denver Country Clubs, and a trustee in the Clayton college; also member Maryland Historical Society.

He married, December 10, 1891, at Monroe, Wisconsin, Miss Nellie L., daughter of Arabut and Caroline (Sanderson) Ludlow. Her father, descended from a Vermont family with American colonial lineage, was a pioneer in Monroe, Wisconsin, where he built the Ludlow, then the largest hotel property in the state. He also engaged in banking in that city, was one of its leading merchants, and an extensive farmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Flower have two children: Caroline and Ludlow.



CHARLES CLARK WELCH, JR.

CHARLES CLARK WELCH, JR.

WELCH, CHARLES CLARK, JR., lawyer, was born August 19, 1880, in Golden, Colorado. He is the son of Charles Clark Welch, who was born in Jefferson county, New York, June 14, 1830, and died at Jacksonville, Florida, February 1, 1908, and Rebecca Jeannette Darrow Welch, daughter of H. S. Darrow and Jeannette Van Benchoten Darrow. His ancestry is of early New England stock. He is descended from Elder William Brewster, the pastor of the Mayflower Colony, who landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620; from William Hyde, one of the founders of Norwich, Connecticut, and from Major John Mason, deputy governor of Connecticut in colonial times and major general of the forces of the colony, and of Elder John Strong, one of the founders of Northampton, Massachusetts. Eighteen of his ancestors were among the founders of the Connecticut colony, and four of the Massachusetts colony and several served in the war of the revolution and the war of 1812.

His father was one of Colorado's pioneers

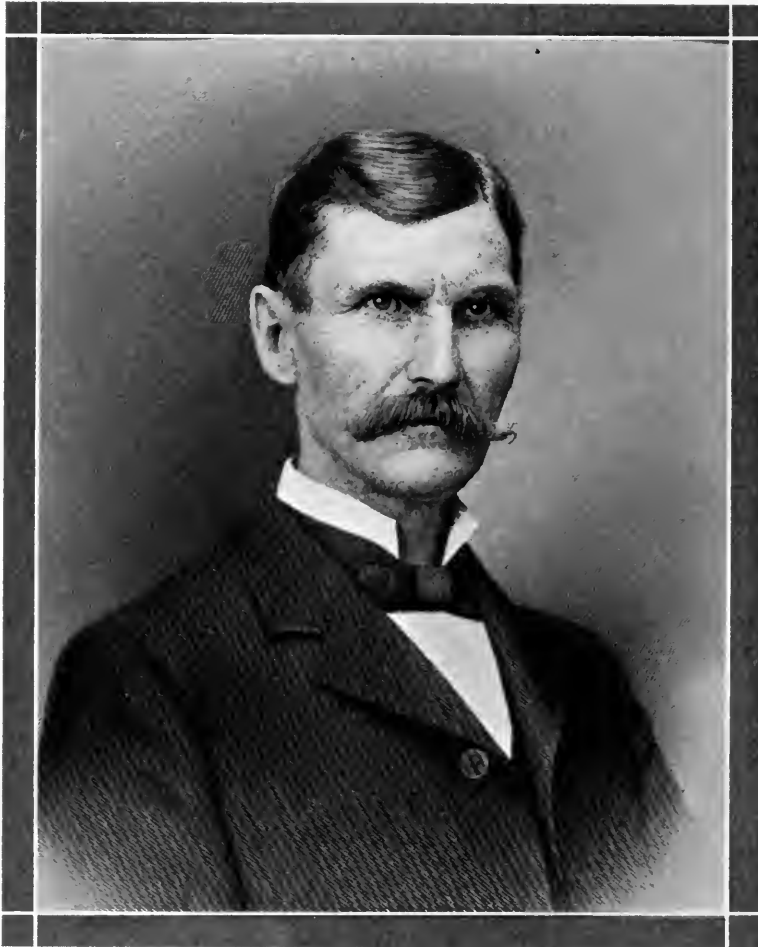
and prominently identified with the early history of this state and the west, and was a public-spirited man of affairs.

Charles Clark Welch, Jr., was educated in the East Denver High School, Columbia University, and the University of Virginia, graduating from the law department of the latter in June, 1907. Prior to attending college, he was employed at the age of seventeen, in the First National Bank of Denver, where he remained for two years.

He is the president of the Jefferson Farm Company and the Louisville Coal Mining Company, the latter being leased to the Northern Coal and Coke Company.

Mr. Welch is a member of the University Club, the Denver Athletic Club, the Real Estate Exchange, the Society of the Mayflower Descendants and the Sons of the Revolution. He is a thirty-second degree Mason.

He was married November 10, 1904, at Denver, Colorado, to Miss Clara Armstrong, daughter of Andrew Armstrong, deceased, of this city. He is now engaged in the successful practice of law in Denver.



ANDREW DUNCAN WILSON

ANDREW DUNCAN WILSON.

WILSON, ANDREW DUNCAN, stockman, real estate, and general business, son of Hugh and Ann (Mitchell) Wilson, was born in Weston, Platte county, Missouri, July 2, 1844. His parents, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, emigrated to this country, when quite young, and settled in Pennsylvania.

In 1842, his father located in what was known as the Platte Purchase, on the American frontier, in western Missouri. In the fall of 1843, he returned to Pennsylvania, where he married Miss Ann Mitchell, who accompanied him to his new home in the then far west. He became a prosperous farmer,

also engaging in stock raising and contracting, and was recognized as one of the leading citizens of the country.

Andrew D. Wilson, the son, attended the common schools in Weston, Missouri, but early in life started out to make his own fortune. When but fifteen years of age, he became a member of a party that followed the rush to the Pike's Peak country, arriving in Denver, May 24, 1860. Thus, when but a boy in his 'teens, he was known as a Colorado pioneer. He at first worked as a clerk in a store, then spent a year on a ranch, and in 1862, went to Fairplay, where again he clerked in a store. Mr. Wilson returned to Denver in the fall of 1862, and again engaged in ranching, locating on a desirable site about ten miles above Denver, on Cherry Creek. In the meantime, his brother William had become a resident of Colorado, and they also engaged in freighting, but still retaining his interest in the ranch. He discontinued the freighting business in 1865, and began farming in Wilson's Gulch.

Mr. Wilson visited his old home in Missouri, in the fall of 1866, returning in the fall of 1867, with an immigrant and freighting outfit. The Sioux Indians attacked their wagon train on Plum Creek. Mr. Wilson, in charge of the night guard, repulsed the attack, but the Indians continued a desultory fight until morning and then disappeared. He reached Denver in safety, and resumed freighting, trading and stock-raising, stocking a ranch which he had taken up on Coal Creek. He resided in a region that was much exposed to the Indians, who were then ravaging the plains, and during this warfare his ranch was raided, and valuable stock taken. When Major Downing was sent to the relief of the settlers on the Bijou basin, Mr. Wilson and several of his neighbors joined the command. The Indians continued their raids during the summer of 1868, and Mr. Wilson sustained serious damages in the loss of stock, and his life was often in danger. One of the tributaries of the Bijou is named Wilson Creek in his honor. In this locality he established a cattle ranch and range in 1869, stocking it with a Texas herd that he had purchased. The following some, raiding his ranch. One man was killed, several wounded, and stock driven off. He now devoted his time to his ranches and stock interests, on both Wilson Creek and Coal Creek. The Wilson ranch became the center of the cattle industry in the eastern part of the plains, about sixty miles east of Denver. It was the first ranch that was established east of the West Bijou. It was a region typical of the frontier. Deer, ante-

lope and other game abounded, and often mingled with the cattle herds.]

After peace was finally restored with the Indians, Mr. Wilson prospered in business, and also became prominent in politics. He was a member of the territorial council (senate), and in 1876, served in the first state legislature. During the legislative session, he was especially interested in the enactment of laws that would protect and develop the stock industry. He was for several years actively identified with the State Fair Association. While acting as superintendent of this fair at Denver, in 1877, news was received of an Indian outbreak in the eastern part of the state, and Mr. Wilson led an expedition against them. The old Kansas Pacific furnished a train for the volunteers, who were also accompanied by William N. Byers of the Rocky Mountain News. Arms and ammunition were supplied by the governor. Procuring horses for his company at River Bend, Mr. Wilson proceeded to Lip Trap's ranch, where John Hitson with thirty other volunteers joined them. Mr. Hitson being an experienced scout, ranger and Indian fighter, was elected captain, with Mr. Wilson as lieutenant, and second in command of the expedition, which now numbered one hundred and ten men. The hostile Indians, numbering three hundred, who had been committing depredations on the ranches, retreated south of the divide, on the appearance of the whites. Some wished to make an attack at once, but at the suggestion of Mr. Byers, the Indians agreed to hold a council, but as the opposing parties were approaching each other, the Indians suddenly turned and fled. They followed the Indians for two days, but the latter finally made their escape before the command could give them battle.

After disposing of his holdings and stock, in 1882, Mr. Wilson went to Europe, where he spent about a year and a half in travel. He has also been an extensive traveler in the west, the Hawaiian Islands and the West Indies. He met defeat with the democratic party in 1884, when he was the nominee of that party for lieutenant governor. Beginning in 1878, he has made large investments in Denver real estate, erected many buildings, and platted a sub-division to the city of Denver. During 1886-1888, Mr. Wilson was chairman of the executive committee of One Hundred, a non-partisan organization, that was fighting "ring politics."

Mr. Wilson is a member of the Colorado Pioneer Society, and is prominent in the Masonic order, being a Shriner and a thirty-second degree Mason.



OSCAR DAVID CASS, JR.

OSCAR DAVID CASS, JR.

CASS, OSCAR DAVID JR., born June 30, 1881, was the son of Oscar David (M. D.) and Emogene M. (Babcock) Cass. The Cass family, of English-Scotch origin, has an authentic history, dating back to the thirteenth century. His ancestors were prominent in the early settlement of this country, in New Hampshire and Vermont, during the colonial period. Moses G. Cass, his grandfather, resided in New Hampshire. One division of the Cass family removed to Michigan, and of this branch was General Lewis Cass, United States senator from that state, who was distinguished in the history and service of his country.

Dr. Oscar D. Cass (q. v.) the father of the subject of this sketch, was one of the pioneers of Colorado, and an eminent physician.

Oscar D. Cass Jr. attended the public schools of Denver, including the east Denver high school and then spent one year in the Lawrenceville school, Lawrenceville, New Jersey. He was for a time a student at Princeton university, but only took part of the course, returning to attend to the business affairs of the family. Mr. Cass organized the Colorado Brick Supply company, which at one time controlled a large portion of the brick business of the city. His father dying in 1894, and as the various properties belonging to the Cass estate incurred work and management too arduous for his widow, the O. D. Cass Investment Company was formed which included valuable business properties, among which is the Cass & Graham block at Sixteenth and Curtis streets. Mr. Cass retired from the brick business in 1907, and became president of the O. D. Cass Investment Company.

In 1909 Edward A. Bishop, another native son of Colorado, formed a partnership with him in the real estate business, more for the purpose of protecting their own properties than engaging generally in that line of operation, in an extensive manner. The Bishop-

Cass Investment Company was incorporated and Mr. Cass made president, which position he holds at the present time. The company controls and manages many business blocks in the commercial center of the city, including the Foster building, Mercantile building, Cass and Graham block, Riche Scholtz corner, Guldman, and many other blocks.

Mr. Cass has been the active head of the playground work of the city, and is at the present time treasurer of the Denver Playground Association. He is also a member of the playground commission appointed by the park board and the school board. Much of his time has been spent in behalf of the public, and he is a member of most of the several organizations devoted to charitable and philanthropic work in this city. He has never held any political office, and, although several times requested to run for office, has always declined to permit the use of his name in that connection. Upon two occasions, he was urged to run for election as a member of the Denver school board, but his many other duties deterred him from considering the proposition.

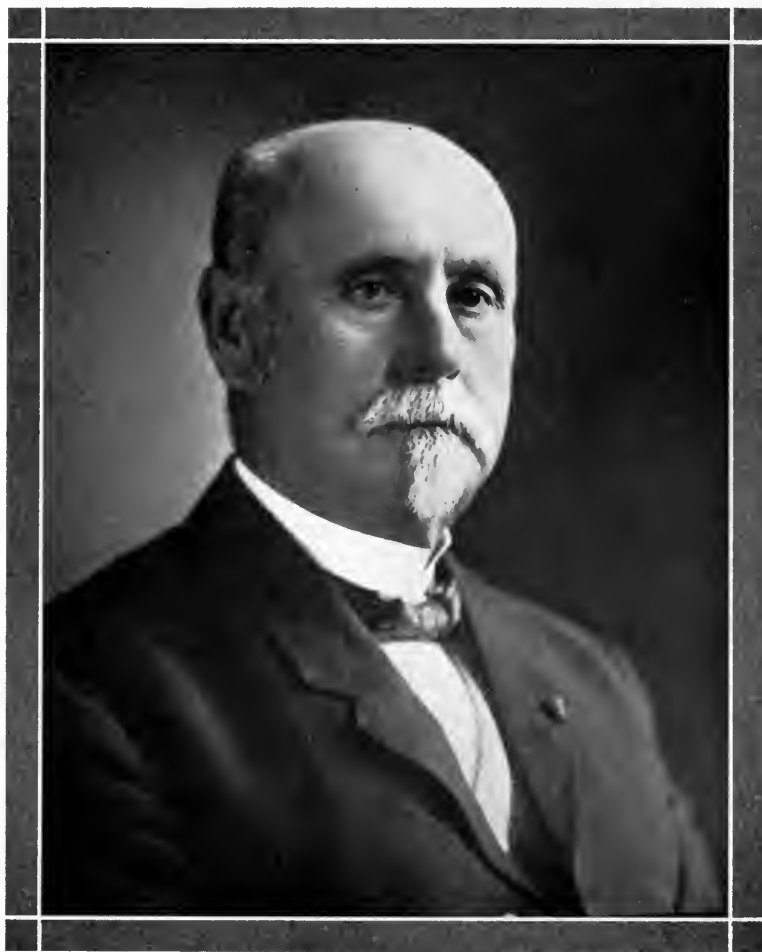
Mr. Cass is a member of the principal clubs, including the Denver Club, Denver Country Club, Denver Athletic Club, and the Gentlemen's Driving and Riding Club. He is also a member of the Real Estate Exchange and others of the leading commercial and business organizations of the city, and is prominent in its social life. His favorite recreation is polo, being one of the most active of the members of the Country Club team.

Mr. Cass married, at Colorado Springs, May 26, 1902, Maude, daughter of Benn Brewer of Colorado Springs. They have two children: Dorothy Marie Cass, eight years of age, and Oscar David Cass III., five years old.

FREDERICK DEARBORN WIGHT.

WIGHT, FREDERICK DEARBORN, banker, stockman, real estate and financier, born in Windsor, Kenebec county, Maine, June 18, 1837, died in Denver, Colorado, May 23, 1911, was the son of Joseph (born in Monmouth, Maine, July 7, 1787) and Mary (Merrill of Lewiston, Maine) Wight. The family name is from the Isle of Wight, from which his ancestors came.

He and his sons were among the first contributors to the founding of Harvard College, and also first in subscribing and levying a tax for the first free school in Dedham. Thomas Wight was accompanied to this country by two sons, of whom Henry, the elder, the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was the first municipal officer of Dedham; also a magistrate under the gen-



FREDERICK DEARBORN WIGHT

The Wights were a colonial family, prominent in the history of that period. The line of Descent of Frederick D. Wight, extends back in the paternal line through Joseph, Timothy, Jonathan, Jr., Jonathan, Sr., Henry, to Thomas Wight, the American progenitor, who came with his wife, Elsie, from the Isle of Wight to this country, about 1630. Thomas was one of twelve authorized to found the town of Dedham, Massachusetts.

eral court, and died February 27, 1680. Joseph, father of Frederick D. Wight, married Mary Merrill, and his father, Timothy Wight, married Sarah Fisher. Timothy was the son of Jonathan, Jr., who married Jemima Whiting. Jonathan, Sr., married Elizabeth Haws. He was the son of Henry, who married Jane Goodenow, and his parents were Thomas and Elsie Wight, the original immigrants. Joseph Wight was a soldier in

the War of 1812; his father, Timothy, a soldier in the American Revolution, and others of the Wight family participated in King Philip's war, and other Indian wars of the colonies.

Frederick D. Wight worked on the farm and attended the public schools until sixteen years of age, and then entered the Maine Liberal Institute at Litchfield, for three terms, afterward teaching school and clerking in stores. He then became a commercial traveler in Canada, for a large Boston firm.

On July 5, 1864, when the news reached him that his brother, William L., had been killed in the battle before Petersburg (Frederick's wife dying twelve days after), he enlisted as a private soldier, although he had at that time a substitute in the union army. Soon afterward, a captain's commission was offered him by the governor, which he refused, but consented to accept a first lieutenant's commission, which was given him October 27, 1864, in Company A, First Battalion, Maine Volunteer Sharpshooters. He commanded the company from December 1, 1864, as a lieutenant, until it was mustered out. He saw service at City Point, Virginia, and in January, 1865, was ordered to Petersburg, and attached to the Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. Lieutenant Wight participated in the siege operations against Petersburg; was at Dabney's Mills and Hatcher's Run, and in the Appomattox campaign; saw service at the junction of Quaker and Boydton Roads, Lewis Farm, White Oak Road, Five Forks, Amelia Court House, High Bridge; witnessed the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, participated in the grand review at Washington, and was honorably discharged from the service, May 29, 1865.

Once, when referring to the surrender of General Lee, Lieutenant Wight spoke of it as follows: "I had the pleasure that day of being in line with my company, and witnessed the tattered remnant of Lee's veterans stack their arms and deposit their worn and ragged, but cherished banners. The ranks of Lee's army were so decimated that their division and brigade colors were nearer together than our regimental flags. One color bearer, who stood directly before me, hugged closely, with his one remaining arm, his bullet-scarred staff upon which still remained a piece of a flag. I can see that man now with his old, patched, ragged, faded butternut suit, his lank but erect body, his long sandy hair, his pinched, famished face,

struggling to restrain his tears. But restrain them he could not; and they were not unmanly tears—they did him honor."

After the war, Mr. Wight resumed his employment with the Boston firm, until 1873, and in that year located and stocked the Travesia ranch, in New Mexico, with sheep. In 1874, he made Trinidad, Colorado, his home, becoming interested in the First National Bank of that place until 1882, and of which he was president. He was also interested in the Trinidad Gas and Electric Company, the Trinidad Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, the city water company, and valuable real estate. He prospered in the cattle and sheep business, and especially in the latter. His ranch in New Mexico covered an area of ten by thirty miles, and his wool clippings in 1885 amounted to 150,000 pounds. Up to the time of his death he owned and controlled 82,000 acres in Texas, also large ranches in Colorado and New Mexico, upon which grazed many thousands of sheep and cattle, and became one of the leading stockmen of the west. During the past twelve years he made Denver his residence, investing heavily in real estate in that city, as well as high class securities, gradually disposing of his ranches and stock. In 1888, his name was prominently mentioned for the gubernatorial nomination at the republican state convention. Mr. Wight was a Mason, a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the Sons of the Revolution. He married, first, at Lewiston, Maine, April 23, 1863, Sarah Ann (born at Windsor, October 18, 1846, died July 17, 1864), daughter of Henry Milliken and Harriet, daughter of Benjamin Hewitt of Windsor. She was educated in the Maine State Seminary, now Bates College. She was a lady of many accomplishments.

Mr. Wight married, second, August 1, 1872, at Low Moor, Clinton county, Iowa, Mary Abby, born at Winthrop, Maine, March 5, 1853, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Robinson) Briggs, of old and prominent Quaker stock. Mrs. Wight attended the High School at Lynn, Massachusetts, the home of her widowed mother, and later was a student at the Friends' boarding school at Providence. Mrs. Wight is a lady of broad and liberal culture.

Mr. Wight is survived by his widow and seven children, the latter being: Mrs. Harry Quine of Denver; Mrs. Joseph S. Davis of Denver; Ernest Wight, Denver; Mark Wight, New Mexico; George Wight, Ocean Park, California; Mrs. Charles McMillan, Spokane, Washington, and Fred L. Wight, New Mexico.



EDWARD BELL FIELD

EDWARD BELL FIELD.

FIELD, EDWARD BELL, telephone business and financier, son of James Barker and Eliza Ann (Bell) Field, was born September 4, 1850, in Chelsea, Massachusetts. His father, born February 3, 1828, who is still living, was formerly manager of the Academy of Music. His mother was the daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Low (French) Bell. In both the paternal and maternal lines, Mr. Field is descended from prominent colonial ancestry. Robert Field, his American progenitor, came from England, and settled at Odeans Point, near Rye Beach, New Hampshire, about 1623. Edward Bell, his mother's ancestor, of English stock, located in Boston about 1709, and donated the ground on which the English high school of Boston is located.

Mr. Field attended the public schools in Chelsea, until fifteen years of age, graduating from the grammar school in 1865. As soon as he was graduated, he went to work with a wholesale woolen firm, and outside regular Boston hours, was employed at the theater business. His odd moments were occupied in learning practical things, in which he became interested, and later especially, in the mechanism of the telephone. At night he studied biology and the problems of physical and social evolution. Thus early in life he developed an aptitude in searching for basic principles, which characterized his business career in after years. He delves into fundamental elements in all matters pertaining to commercial affairs, or matters in which he may be interested. On July 1, 1865, he entered the employ of Eager Bartlett & Company, in the wholesale woolen business, at Boston, continuing with that firm until November 1, 1879. In the latter year, owing to ill health, he came to Colorado, for the benefit of its lung bracing air, arriving in Denver, November 10. He rapidly recuperated in this climate, and resumed work, beginning as a telephone operator, January 10, 1880. His early student life, partly self-taught, enabled him, within a few months, to become proficient in electrical science, as applied to the telephone service. His advancement was rapid, and after a year, he was promoted to the position of manager of the operating department of the telephone company for the state of Colorado. Mr. Field was appointed superintendent of the company in 1882, and general manager in 1884, and later the president of the Colorado Telephone Company, operating the Bell

telephone for all of Colorado and some adjacent territory. He also became the head of the American District Telegraph Company, and engaged prominently in other business activities, but everything else was secondary to him but the telephone company. Mr. Field is a master of details, which he hurriedly grasps, thus enabling him to give more time for the exercise of his wonderful executive ability, his master force that has built up and developed this great telephone system in the west.

Under his administration, the company expanded, new lines were constructed, the work broadening into contiguous states, until it became necessary to enlarge its corporate powers and work. Recently the company has been reorganized, and is now known as the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, of which Mr. Field is president. Mr. Field has a genius for organization and the promoting of large enterprises, in which he has always been eminently successful. He has become one of the leading business men and financiers of the west, yet he is one of those who came to Colorado for his health, and began life in Denver as a telephone operator. He is a member of the Denver Club, of which he was a director, and a member of the executive committee for three years; also a member of the Denver Athletic Club, of which he was a director for several years. He is a member of the Denver Country Club, and clubs in other cities throughout the west. He is also prominent among the commercial organizations, and has been treasurer of the Denver Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Field married, January 22, 1872, at Newton, Massachusetts, Miss Mary Alice, daughter of William A. and Martha Ann Legge. Mrs. Field is also descended from families prominent in the colonial history of New England, in its earlier period, and later in the war of the American Revolution. Her parents were born in New England, and on the maternal side came from an old line of sturdy and self-reliant Puritan and Quaker stock. Elkena Dyer of Maine, one of the patriots of the Revolution, was her ancestor. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and takes a deep interest in patriotic work.

Mr. and Mrs. Field are leaders in the social life of Denver. They have four children: Edward Bell, Jr., May Agnes, Martha L., and Grace W. Field.



THOMAS F. WALSH

THOMAS F. WALSH.

WALSH, THOMAS F., mine owner and mining engineer, born at Clonmel, Tipperary county, Ireland, April 2, 1851, died in Washington, D. C., April 8, 1910, was educated in the common schools of his native county, and then served seven years' apprenticeship to a mill-wright, the time required for that trade in Ireland. When nineteen years of age, he emigrated to this country, first locating in Worcester, Massachu-

setts, where he worked as a mill-wright for a year. In 1871 he removed to Colorado, and at Golden he entered the employ of the Colorado Central Railroad as a bridge builder. In 1873, attracted by the mining outlook of the San Juan region, he went to that section of the state, locating at Del Norte, and followed mining during the winter, returning to Denver in the spring of 1874, and thence that year, to Central City. In the latter city,

he erected the principal buildings, at the same time becoming interested in the mines. During the winter of 1875-1876, he was engaged in mining in the Black Hills, making his headquarters at Custer City, but followed the rush to Deadwood in 1876, where he made about \$100,000. He narrowly missed becoming a half-owner in the rich Homestake mine.

The great Leadville boom caused his return to Colorado in 1878, and in 1879 he became a resident of that new mining camp. He engaged in mining, and also, together with Messrs. Leavick and Daly, purchased the Grand Hotel, which they enlarged and operated. They were also among the first to purchase any large amount of property in that camp. Becoming associated with the Du Bois Brothers, they bought the New York mine in 1879, after which he owned, operated and sold the Shields, Dinero and St. Kevin in Independence district, and engaged in the general mining business, in which he made considerable money. Mr. Walsh, in the meantime, had become a close student of mining as an industry and a science, including a thorough course of reading in geology, metallurgy, ore deposits and mineral veins, and the treatment and reduction of the precious metals. About 1891 he introduced into Colorado the Austin process for the treatment of ores, which proved especially valuable in the reduction of the products of low grade mines. He acquired interests in smelters in Leadville, Kokomo, Silverton, and other parts of the state. Later he became interested in the Dean-Ham group of mines and other properties at Cripple Creek, and also a valuable mining group at Rico. In 1896 he discovered the rich Camp-Bird mine, near Ouray, which, with other properties in the immediate locality, developed into a bonanza group that made Mr. Walsh one of the mining millionaires of the West.

In 1899 he refused to accept a nomination for Congress, but continued to take a special interest in the civic, political and social growth and development of the state. In 1900, Mr. Walsh was appointed one of the national commissioners to the Paris Exposition. During the year he entertained King Leopold, and became interested with him in some extensive enterprises. Mr. Walsh had now taken up his residence in Washington, where he built a costly mansion, and both he and his family became prominent in the social life of the nation's capital. He received so many urgent requests to use his influence in behalf of this state, on many of the measures that come up for consideration, that he was known as

“Colorado’s Unofficial Ambassador at Washington.” No man in private life was ever more influential in promoting the good of this state at Washington than Thomas F. Walsh.

He was especially interested in the erection of all buildings with modern appliances, that would add to the safety and comfort of the employes at the Camp-Bird mining properties. A library was presented to the City of Ouray by him, the dedication of which was held in 1891. He has served as president of the National Irrigation Congress and the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, and was always a prominent figure in promoting the interests not only of Colorado, but the entire West. He was kind-hearted and liberal, and especially had a warm heart for the pioneer and old-time prospector, for he, too, had experienced much of the hard life of the West, before fortune came to him. He was in every sense a self-made man, and was a splendid type of those who, amid the busy and exacting scenes of life, may also become the student, and through his own efforts become the scholar and the polished gentleman. He was a member of the State (Colorado) Humane Society (president), Sons of Colorado (president), American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington Academy of Sciences, National Geographical Society, American Association of Mining Engineers, and member of the executive committee of the Washington (D. C.) Board of Trade; also a member of the following clubs: Denver Club, El Paso (Colorado Springs) Club, Metropolitan and Cosmos (Washington), and Metropolitan (New York).

Mr. Walsh was also especially interested in the State (Colorado) School of Mines, and through apparatus donated, together with a liberal gift of money, he established at that institution the Vinson Walsh Research Fund for the discovery of radium, as a memorial to his son who lost his life in an automobile accident in 1909. Although Mr. Walsh maintained a beautiful home at Washington, he purchased Wolhurst, the country seat of the late Senator Edward O. Wolcott, near Denver, which he made his summer residence, and rechristened Clonmel, in honor of his native place in Ireland.

He married at Leadville, Colorado, in 1879, Miss Carrie B. Reed. They had two children, Vinson, who died in 1905, and Miss Evelyn, who was married in Edward B., son of John R. McLean, of the Cincinnati Enquirer and the Washington Post. Mr. and Mrs. McLean have one child, a son, Vinson Walsh, born December 18, 1909.



JAMES HENRY BROWN

JAMES HENRY BROWN.

BBROWN, JAMES HENRY, lawyer, born September 3, 1859, in St. Joseph, Missouri, the son of Henry Cordes (q. v.) and Jane Cory (Thompson) Brown, was brought across the plains in a prairie schooner to Denver by his parents, when about six months old. He received his early education in the Denver public schools, and from 1873 to 1877, attended the Northwestern University, at Evanston. He was class president and a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma. While at the university, he was active in base ball and athletics. Returning to Denver in June 1877, he entered the law office of Symes & Decker, where he remained two years. September 1, 1879, he was admitted to the bar in Denver and in 1881 practiced before the United States Supreme court. He was the first elective city attorney, 1885-1887. The records show that he found the docket crowded but speedily brought cases to trial, losing but three suits.

In 1890, he was elected on the republican ticket, a member of the house, in the Colorado legislature. This was the Eighth General Assembly, and had the stormiest record of any in the history of the state. Elected upon a reform ticket, and being a born fighter, Mr. Brown immediately became the leader in that branch of the legislature. There was discontent over the committees appointed by the speaker. Mr. Brown contended against all precedents, that the power to remove the speaker lay with the body of the house, and his views were sustained by the Supreme Court of Colorado. The speaker was deposed and Mr. Brown was appointed chairman of the committee on committees, and made up the list for the permanent committees, which were chosen. During this period of legislative strife, with many sensational features, an appeal was made to Governor Routt, who ordered the National Guard to be in readiness to maintain order in the General Assembly. This brought about consultations with the governor by the contending factions. Mr. Brown called upon the Governor to ascertain if he had taken the above action and at the same time notified him that any attempt to order out the Guard to interfere with the House as a Legislative body would be at once met by the filing of articles of impeachment against him as Governor, for unlawful interference with the house as a Sovereign Legislative Body of the state. Nothing further was heard from the troops. Governor Routt

thereafter requested the opinion of the Supreme Court upon the legality of such action by the house. Upon the handing down of their opinion, quiet and order were restored, and the session adjourned with the enviable record of having enacted into laws all the platform pledges. Mr. Brown was instrumental in securing the passage of the Australian ballot and registration laws.

During the following two years, he was counsel for the Denver Tramway Company, after which he began his thirteen years' legal fight to protect the interests of his father's and mother's estates, which involved the handling of an indebtedness of over \$1,500,000. Upon this one matter, he concentrated his time and effort. With limited financial resources, the records show that he stubbornly contested this famous case, against many of the leaders of the Colorado bar. His efforts were rewarded by a settlement and full satisfaction of all indebtedness, that is a splendid tribute to his energy and ability, and a lasting but well deserved testimonial to the honor of his father.

In 1896 he was chairman of the Colorado delegation to the National Silver Convention at St. Louis.

For a number of years, he was active in the National Guard, and was frequently in command of troops during labor troubles. These disturbances he handled with tact and firmness, that brought about settlements without bloodshed. As president of the Denver Athletic Club, he was active in its early organization, and was instrumental in financing the commodious building and quarters, now owned by the club. He is still one of the republican leaders of the state, and is prominent in the councils of his party, but the most of his time is occupied in his legal practice. He has the largest individual law library in the state.

An accidental injury, just previous to the Spanish War, prevented Mr. Brown from serving in that war with the Colorado troops.

He is a Knight Templar, Past Potentate of El Jebel Temple Mystic Shrine, a member of American Bar Association, Colorado State Bar Association, and County Bar Association; Sons of the Revolution, Pioneers Society, Denver Athletic and Country Clubs.

Mr. Brown married Dec. 12, 1884, Mary A., daughter of William Clark, a lawyer and Senator in the N. Y. General Assembly. They have one daughter, Dorothy.



JOSIAH NEWHALL HALL, M. D.

JOSIAH NEWHALL HALL, M. D.

HALL, JOSIAH NEWHALL, M. D., born in North Chelsea, Massachusetts, October 11, 1859, was the son of Stephen A. and Evalina A. (Newhall) Hall. He is descended from the early colonial families, his lineage in the paternal line coming from William Hall, of one of the Puritan counties of England, who came to this country, in 1652, and settled in Medford, Massachusetts. Dr. J. N. Hall's grandfather, William Hall, born in Medford, Massachusetts, served in the war of 1812. His father, Stephen Augustus Hall (1825-1896), born in North Chelsea, Massachusetts, was a farmer, following that occupation until 1849, when, allured by the gold excitement in California, he sailed for that region, via Cape Horn. After engaging in mining and prospecting for three years, he returned via Panama, dying in Massachusetts, at the age of seventy-two. Dr. Hall's mother, Evalina Newhall, born in Lynnfield, Massachusetts, is descended from a family which settled in that colony in 1640. Her father, General Josiah Newhall, commanded a regiment of Massachusetts troops in the war of 1812, after which he was commissioned a brigadier general of Massachusetts militia. While holding that rank, General Newhall commanded the troops at the reception of General Lafayette, and at the dedication of the Bunker Hill monument. There were three children beside Dr. Hall; Mrs. William B. Brooks of Amherst; Alfred S., who remained at the old homestead, and Mrs. S. S. Harriman.

Dr. Hall attended the Chelsea high school, and has received the following degrees: B. S., Massachusetts Agricultural College, 1878; M. D., Harvard University, 1882. He is a member of the Boylston Society of Harvard, the honorary medical society of the university. In 1882-1883, he was house physician of the Boston City Hospital. He came to

Denver in February, 1883, and in June, that year, settled in Sterling, Colorado, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession nine years, and was also mayor of the town in 1889; and was also physician for the Union Pacific and Burlington railroads at that place. Removing to Denver in 1892, he has since made this city his residence, and built up a large and lucrative practice. He was a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, 1889-1895, and secretary and president of that body. He was also a member of the State Board of Health, 1889-1911, of which he was elected secretary and president, but resigned from the latter board in July, 1911.

Dr. Hall's specialty is diagnosis. He is a contributor to many medical journals, especially upon diseases relating to the heart and lungs. Dr. Hall wrote the section on Gun-Shot Wounds, Burns and Scalds, in *Pettersson & Haines'*, a text-book of Legal Medicine and Toxicology, 1903. He was professor of medicine in the Denver-Gross Medical College, and is physician to the Denver City and County, St. Joseph's and St. Anthony's hospitals, and to the Mercy Sanitarium.

Dr. Hall is a member of the following societies: American Medical Association; Medico-Legal Society, New York; American Therapeutical Society; American Cliniological Society; Colorado State Medical Society (president, 1900), and the city and county medical societies of Denver. He has attained a high degree of eminence in the practice of his profession.

In 1885, at Sterling, Colorado, Dr. Hall married Miss Carrie G. Ayres, a native of Mississippi, and descended from an old and prominent southern family. They have two sons, Sigourney and Oliver.



WARWICK MILLER DOWNING

WARWICK MILLER DOWNING.

DOWNING, WARWICK MILLER, lawyer, born January 14, 1875, in Macomb, Illinois, is the son of James M. (born June 5, 1849, died July 12, 1908) and Ella Margaret (Summers) Downing. The first American ancestor of this family was Thomas Downing, who came from Bradnitch, England, about 1700, and settled near Downington, Pennsylvania. Other ancestral lines came about the same time.

His father was engaged in the real estate business. His mother was the daughter of Nathaniel and Margaret (Parsons) Summers. His ancestors, in both the paternal and maternal lines, Richard Downing and Warwick Miller, were patriots and served in the American Revolution.

Warwick M. Downing was graduated from the East Denver High School in 1891,

and from the Law School of the University of Michigan, in 1895, with the degree of LL. B. He has resided in Macomb, Illinois; Washington, District of Columbia, and Downington, Pennsylvania. He first came to Denver in 1889.

He has been assistant city attorney of Denver, and also special counsel for the city. He has also served as attorney for the State Land Board, and is now a member of the Denver Park Board, a position which he has held for seven years, having been appointed in 1904.

Mr. Downing married, October 12, 1897, Emma Aimee, daughter of John E. Leet, who for many years has been connected with the Denver press and engaged in real estate business.

Mr. and Mrs. Downing have two children, Richard and Virginia.



JOHN M'EWEN FOSTER, M. D.

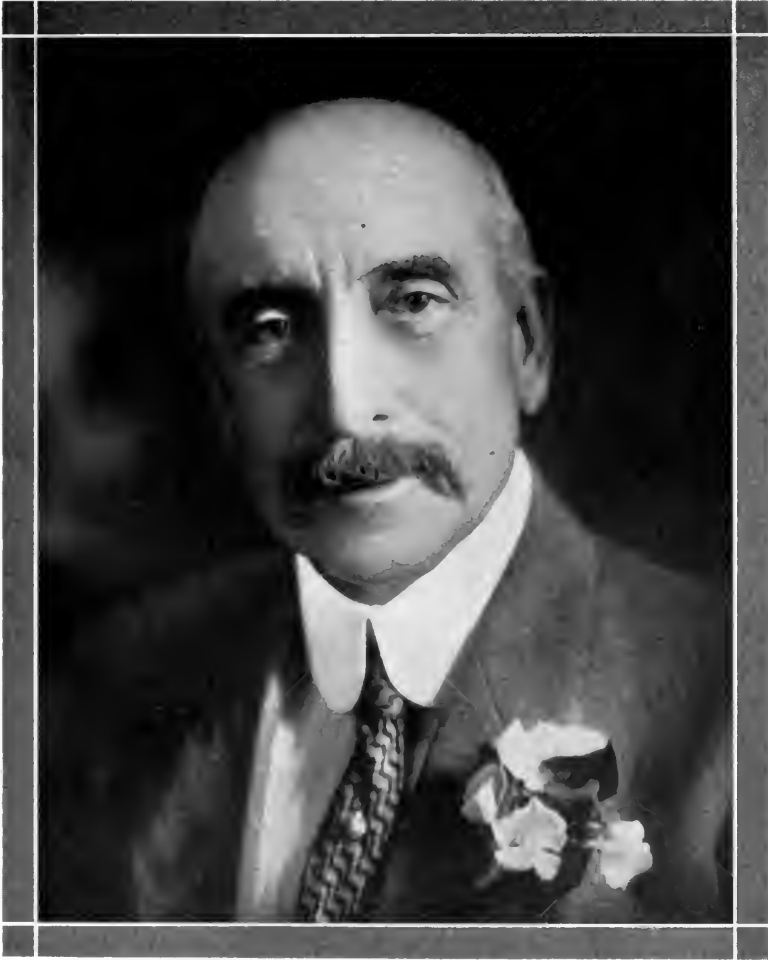
JOHN M'EWEN FOSTER, M. D.

FOSTER, JOHN M'EWEN, M. D., born in Nashville, Tennessee, January 11, 1861, is the son of Turner Saunders (born 1822, died 1898) and Harriett (Erwin) Foster, daughter of James and Margaret (Caldwell) Erwin. The father, Turner S. Foster, was a lawyer, but his son, John McEwen, the subject of this sketch, followed the medical profession.

Dr. Foster attended the Montgomery Bell Academy in Nashville, and the University of Tennessee, Sewanee, Tennessee. He was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Tennessee in 1891. He resided in New Orleans from 1883 to 1885, and first came to Colorado in September, 1889, and, later, after completing his medical course, came to Denver, making this city his permanent residence, where he has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession, also filling the following posi-

tions: Professor of otology, University of Colorado; eye surgeon, St. Luke's Hospital; ear and throat surgeon, St. Joseph's Hospital; consultant eye and ear, Mercy Hospital, Denver; eye and ear surgeon, Colorado Midland, and Colorado and Southern railways; examiner for eye and ear, Board of Examining Surgeons, United States Pensions, Denver. He is a member of the American Academy, Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology; American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Societies; American Medical Association, Colorado State Medical Society, and the Medical Society of the City and County of Denver. He limits his practice to ophthalmology, otology and laryngology. He is a member of the Denver Country Club.

Dr. Foster married, at Memphis, Tennessee, December 29, 1885, Miss Bessie, daughter of Captain W. D. Bethel, of that city. They have three children, William Bethel, Pinckney Bethel and John McEwen.



ALFRED CREBBIN

ALFRED CREBBIN.

CREBBIN, ALFRED, British diplomatic service, born in Bradford, England, February 22, 1853, is the fifth son of David John and Barbara Crebbin. His father, born in June, 1812, died April 23, 1875, was principal of a private school. His mother was the daughter of James and Margaret Long.

Alfred Crebbin attended a private school, and also had private tutors. He first engaged in business, at Bradford, England, with John Priestman & Company. For two years (1882-1884) he was in the Canadian Northwest, and for two years (1889-1891), he resided in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In August, 1892, he came to Colorado, and,

since July, 1907, he has been the British vice-consul in Denver. Mr. Crebbin is also the American manager for the British Investment Companies, which have extensive interests in this country.

He is a member of the Denver Club, Denver Country Club, Denver Athletic Club, Denver Artists' Club, Overseas Club, and the Colorado Scientific Association.

Mr. Crebbin married, in Denver, June 13, 1900, Marie Agnes, daughter of John J. Kenney, Liverpool, England. They have three children, Barbara Marie, born in May, 1901; Alfred K., born in January, 1903, and Harry, born in January, 1905.



MILTON SMITH

MILTON SMITH.

SMITH, MILTON, attorney, was born in New Jersey, January 31, 1866. His father was Samuel D. Smith, a merchant of that place, born in 1840, and died 1902. His mother was Hannah A. Bevans Smith.

Mr. Smith was given the advantage of a splendid education. After leaving the common schools of his native town, he entered the academy at Ellenville, New York, where he prepared for Cornell University. He was graduated from that institution with the degree of Ph. B., in 1887.

Mr. Smith selected the law as his profession and was admitted to practice two years after leaving college. The same year he started west and arrived at Denver in November, 1889.

As a young man, Mr. Smith took a keen interest in the politics of state and nation. He enjoyed the friendship of leaders of the democratic party of New York and New Jersey, and it was but natural that upon his arrival in the Centennial State, he should affiliate himself with the party of Jefferson. For the last twenty years Mr. Smith has occupied a commanding position in the democracy of Colorado, serving for most of that time as chairman of the state central committee.

With him politics was a diversion—a game to be played hard for the several months each two years, when he undertook control of his party's interests. But it could never be said of him that his devotion to politics interfered with his progress in his profession.

The law was always Mr. Smith's first concern and even in the hottest part of the political campaign he was ever the hard student, jealously guarding the interests of his clients, as well as the political fortunes

of his party's candidates. During a political campaign, Mr. Smith used to average eighteen hours' work a day. In those months he would keep a force of half a dozen stenographers busy from early morning until midnight. Rising before six o'clock, he would be at his office before break of dawn and have much of his private business cleared away before he appeared among the first at democratic state headquarters.

In preparation for the arduous labors that filled his long hours, Mr. Smith observed the strictest rules of training. He was able to go through with the heavy self-imposed tasks, because he kept himself physically fit.

After holding the position of state chairman for twelve years, Mr. Smith felt he could not longer afford to divide time with his constantly growing law practice, and in 1908 he relinquished the position of active head of the organization, but his services have been in constant demand and the chairmen succeeding him have sought his counsel on all questions of importance.

In all the years of his active participation in politics, Mr. Smith has never cared to hold office. The only public position he has ever filled is that of county attorney, an office he has held for the last three years.

In his private practice, Mr. Smith is counsel for the Colorado Telephone Company, the Continental Oil Company, the Aetna Life Insurance Company, and many other large corporations. He is also attorney for and one of the organizers of the Denver Reservoir and Irrigation Company, an enterprise which will add millions to the wealth of Denver.

Mr. Smith is a member of the University Club, the Denver Athletic Club, the Colorado Golf Club and the Denver Democratic Club.



SAMUEL BERESFORD CHILDS, M. D.

SAMUEL BERESFORD CHILDS, M. D.

CHILDS, SAMUEL BERESFORD, M. D., born in East Hartford, Connecticut, November 5, 1861, is the son of Seth Lee (born 1811, died January, 1888) and Juliette (Wood) Childs. Of colonial ancestry, his family was represented on the American side in the days of the Revolution. His father, formerly of Canada, came to Vermont, and later removed to Connecticut, where he was a prominent physician, practising his profession about fifty years, and he was also state senator. Dr. S. B. Childs' mother was the daughter of the Reverend Luke Wood of Vermont.

Samuel B. Childs attended the public high school (1875-1879) at Hartford, Connecticut. He has received the following degrees: A. B., Yale, 1883, and M. D., New York University Medical School, 1887. Dr. Childs practiced his profession in Hartford from October, 1888, until July, 1905. He came to Denver, in 1906, and resumed his practice in this city. Dr. Childs has made a specialty of the X-ray in his profession, during the past ten years. He was one of the first to use the X-ray in the treatment of leukaemia. He has written a number of articles for medical societies and journals, on ap-

plication of the X-ray in diagnosis and treatment. Dr. Childs is the Roentgenologist at the St. Luke's, Mercy, City and County and Children's Hospitals, Denver. He was professor of anatomy of the Medical Department of the University of Denver, from 1901 to 1910, and in 1910 was elected to the same position on the faculty of the University of Colorado.

Dr. Childs is also interested in outdoor sports and athletics. While at Yale he played on the 'Varsity ball team. He is a member of the University Club, Denver; American Medical Association; Denver Clinical and Pathological Society, of which he was president in 1910; Colorado Yale Association (president in 1911); Denver County and Colorado State Medical Societies.

Dr. Childs married, first, in September, 1890, at West Hebron, New York, Henrietta, daughter of John Willett. She died, November 5, 1906. They had two children, Samuel Willett, died 1893, and John Wood, born 1896.

He married, second, September 2, 1908 at Henderson, Kentucky, Anne, daughter of Edmund Lyne Starling. They have one child, Samuel Beresford, Jr., born in 1910.



HARRY C. JAMES

HARRY C. JAMES.

JAMES, HARRY C. prominent in the mining and business interests of the state, president of the United Metals Mining and Milling Company, vice-president of the famous Yak Mining, Milling and Tunnel Company of Leadville, director of the Denver National Bank and also of the Denver Gas and Electric Company and the Portland Cement Company, is a native son of Colorado, having been born at Georgetown, this state, August 15, 1868.

He is the son of the Hon. William H. James and Margaret A. (Haddock) James. Mr. James' father was born in 1831 at Monmushire, Wales, and died Jan. 5, 1903, at Denver, Colo.

The James family, father and son, are inseparably connected with the mining history of Colorado, for at the time of Mr. James' birth, his father was actively engaged in operating mines in the famous pioneer mining district of Georgetown, and was later a partner and associate of former governor James B. Grant and Edward Eddy in the promotion and operation of the Omaha and Grant Smelter, of which Mr. James was manager.

Mr. Harry C. James is of Welch and Irish extraction, his earliest ancestors to settle in America, were Henry James who came from

Wales and located in New York in 1813, and on his mother's side, Thomas Haddock, who came to New York from Ireland in 1812.

Mr. James was educated at the Denver High School and the University of Michigan, but did not remain long enough at school to graduate, returning to Colorado to assist his father in business and commercial life.

Mr. James was connected with the Shredded Wheat Company in its early days with Mr. H. D. Perky but soon sold out and returned to his chosen profession, mines and mining; but a man of his capacity for large business enterprises is always sought after to assist in guiding other concerns, as his directorship in some of the largest and most successful corporations of the state demonstrates.

Mr. James is prominent in the club and society life of the capital city, holding membership in the Denver Club, the Country Club, the Colorado Golf Club and the Oasis Club. He is also a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity.

Mr. James married Miss Carrie May Davidson, daughter of Calvin C. Davidson of Denver on June 8, 1892. They have three children, Evalyn, Edna and William H.



THOMAS BEALE STEARNS

THOMAS BEALE STEARNS.

STEARNS, THOMAS BEALE, mining engineer, scientist and machinery manufacturer, was born at Brooklyn, New York, October 3, 1859, son of Joel Wilder Stearns, born 1827, and died 1896, a manufacturing stationer and senior member of the firm of Stearns & Beale, of New York City. His mother was Elizabeth (Beale) Stearns, daughter of John and Maria P. Beale.

Mr. Stearns is a direct descendant of Thomas Stearns, who came to America from England, and settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1640. Most of Mr. Stearns' ancestors were ministers or lawyers, one having been Archbishop of York.

Thomas B. Stearns attended the private schools of Brooklyn, afterwards going through Brooklyn Polytechnical School and the School of Mines at Columbia University, from which he was graduated in 1881 with high honors and the degree of E. M.

In 1882, he came to Colorado, locating in Denver, and engaged in business of mining and thereafter in engineering, contracting and manufacturing in connection therewith.

Mr. Stearns has diverse business interests; he was president of the Colorado National Life Insurance Company; is vice-president of the Mountain Electric Company, and president of the Stearns-Roger Manufacturing Company, engineers and manufacturers of

machinery. This latter business occupies most of his attention, as most of its work is in connection with mining, Mr. Stearns having himself designed and superintended the erection of some of the largest treatment plants for ores in the Rocky Mountain region, notably the Portland mill at Colorado Springs, power stations of Denver Electric Company, chlorination concentrating and cyanide plants at Florence and other places.

Mr. Stearns has never felt that his knowledge of mining was complete, new ideas and processes being continually discovered, and he has always extensively studied and investigated the chlorination treatment of ores, the smelting of ores and the mining of ores.

Aside from his numerous business interests, Mr. Stearns is especially prominent in all social functions and club affairs and is a member of the University Club of New York City, of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He is also a member of the Denver Athletic Club, the Denver Country Club and is especially honored by having been the president of both the Denver Club and the University Club.

Mr. Stearns was married at Brooklyn, New York, in January, 1886, to Lillian, daughter of James M. Burt of Brooklyn, New York. They have four children, Burt, Elizabeth, J. Porter and Lillian Stearns.



LESTER BURBANK BRIDAHAM

LESTER BURBANK BRIDAHAM.

BRIDAHAM, LESTER BURBANK, born in Bedford, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1872, was the son of J. G. (born May, 1831) and Jane (Burbank) Bridaham. Of Dutch origin, his ancestors had resided in Virginia for several generations, his grandfather serving in the Continental army from that state. The Burbanks, his mother's family, are of English descent, and inter-married with Mayflower lines. Thus, through both his Virginia and New England ancestry, he has a lineage reaching to prominent colonial families, in the north and south.

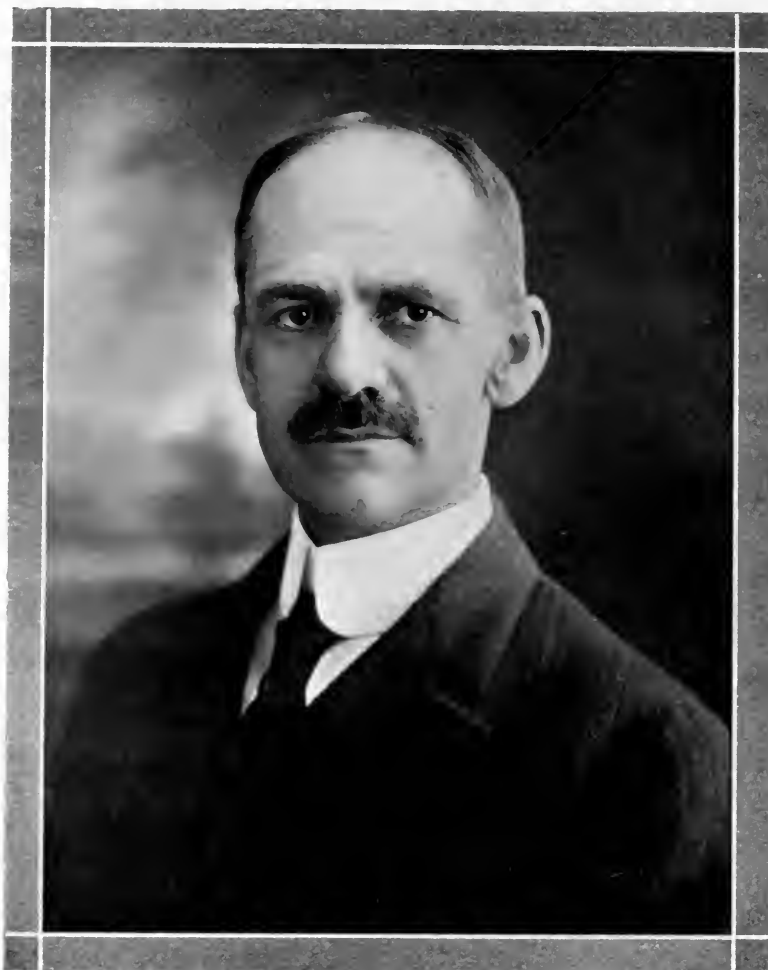
Mr. Bridaham was educated in the public schools, at Cumberland, Maryland, and early in life started out to make his own way in the world.

He came from Maryland to Colorado, in 1887, locating in Denver in 1896, where he formed the Davis-Bridaham Drug Company, which still continues, having grown into a large and prosperous business. Mr. Bridaham became the vice-president and general manager, the position he still holds, and under his guidance it has become the largest wholesale and jobbing drug house between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast. He has also successfully engaged in other enterprises, and is vice-president of the Title Guarantee Company of Denver. In the social and philanthropic life of the city he has been prominently identified, and is a director

of the Associated Charities Society of Denver. He is also a director of the Chamber of Commerce, and was active in bringing about those influences, along with others, that resulted in the erection of the fine, new building for that body, and widened its sphere of usefulness.

Mr. Bridaham was a prime mover in the organization of the Colorado Traffic Club, of which he has been president. As a business man, he had observed the unfortunate differences and misunderstandings that existed between the railroads and shippers, and saw the necessity of blending the commercial interests into more harmonious work and activity. The result of this idea is the Colorado Traffic Club, one of the strongest and most influential in the west. In addition to the organizations mentioned, he is also a member of the Denver Club; the Denver Country Club, of which he has been vice-president; the Denver Athletic Club; the Mile High Club, Denver; The Chemical Club of New York; the Denver Credit Men's Association, of which he has been president, and the Colorado Manufacturers' Association, of which he has been vice-president.

Mr. Bridaham married, September 1, 1898, Miss Alice Gano Beesley, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have one child, Lester Burbank Bridaham, Jr., now twelve years of age.



ELMER ELLSWORTH WHITTED

ELMER ELLSWORTH WHITTED.

WHITTED, ELMER ELLSWORTH, lawyer, born April 11, 1861, in Williamsburg, Johnson county, Indiana, is the son of John D. and Susan (Watson) Whitted. He was graduated from De Pauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, in 1887, with the degree of A. B. and also received that of A. M. from the same university in 1890. He was admitted to the bar in 1890, coming to Denver that year, and since that time has been engaged in the practice of law in that city. Mr. Whitted has risen rapidly in his profession, making a specialty of corporation and railway law, and is now recognized as one of the leading attorneys in Denver and the west. Mr. Whitted has been counsel in some of the most complicated railway litigation, in which leading western railroads have been involved. From 1894 until 1898, he was assistant general counsel for the

Union Pacific and the Denver and Gulf railroad companies. Since 1899, he has been the general solicitor for the Colorado and Southern Railway Company, and general counsel for the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek District Railway Company since 1905. He is now (1911) also attorney for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company, in Colorado and Wyoming. Mr. Whitted was professor of law at the University of Denver four years (1895-1899). He is a member of the American, Colorado, and Denver Bar Associations, and the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and also of the following clubs: Denver Club, University Club, Denver, and the Denver Country Club.

He married in 1904, at Denver, Colorado, Miss Genevieve, daughter of A. M. Ghost of that city.



JOHN CLARK MITCHELL

JOHN CLARK MITCHELL.

MITCHELL, JOHN CLARK, banker, was born at Freeport, Illinois, February 29, 1860, son of James and Catherine (Clark) Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell's father was born in 1810 and died in August, 1874. He was engaged in the banking business and we find his son in 1878, when but eighteen years of age, engaged in clerical work in a bank in Freeport, so that his vocation is a natural one, following as he did in his father's footsteps. Previous to this he had received a common school education in the public schools of his native city. He continued in this position for two years and in 1880 he heeded the call of the west and came to Colorado, settling in Alamosa, and doing work as a bookkeeper for Field & Hill, who were engaged in the general merchandise and freight forwarding business following the construction of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad and were located at Alamosa when Mr. Mitchell joined them. He was employed at this but a short time, as in the same year he again returned to his chosen work and accepted a clerkship with the Bank of San Juan at Alamosa.

Remaining in Alamosa but a year, he went to Durango in 1881 as assistant cashier in the Bank of Durango and continued there

until 1883, when his marked ability won him recognition and he was appointed assistant cashier of the Carbonate Bank at Leadville and served in that capacity until 1890.

In 1890, having been connected with banking institutions in Colorado for ten years, he left Leadville and came to Denver and was cashier of the Peoples' Bank for five months. He then was made treasurer of the firm of E. H. Rollins & Sons and continued with them for six months, when his knowledge of the banking business was recognized by his being offered and accepting the honor of being cashier of the Denver National Bank of Denver, which position he still occupies.

Mr. Mitchell's vocation is undoubtedly his proper sphere, as he has naturally grown into prominence and public confidence and has the reputation of being one of the best bankers in the west. He is very prominent in club and social life and is a past president of the Denver Club and a member of the Denver Country Club.

Mr. Mitchell was married in 1886, at Leadville to Clara Matteson Goodell, eighth in descent from Captain Joseph Sill, 1836-1896, and daughter of R. C. Goodell of Leadville. They have two children: Clark G. and Clara S. Mitchell.



WILLIAM THORNBURG RAVENSCROFT

WILLIAM THORNBURG RAVENSCROFT.

RAVENSCROFT, WILLIAM THORNBURG, banker, born January 9, 1869, in Kingwood, West Virginia, is a son of William H. (M. D.) and Julia (Brown) Ravenscroft. His father, Dr. William H. Ravenscroft, born in 1837, prominent in his profession, died 1911 in Denver, Colorado. His mother, Julia, was the daughter of John Cannon and Martha (Batchelder) Brown. John Ravenscroft, his great-grandfather, came from England and settled in Virginia, Mr. Ravenscroft being connected with some of the old and prominent families of that state.

He was educated in Maryland, and first entered upon his career as a banker with the First National Bank of Fairmont, West Virginia, holding the position of assistant cashier of this bank from 1890 until 1895. His integrity and business qualifications brought him further advancement, and he was made cashier of the Home Savings Bank, Fairmont, West Virginia, which institution he was instrumental in organizing, and creditably occupied that place from 1895 until 1901.

In October, 1901, he came to Colorado, believing that the west afforded opportunities for investment and business. His experience as a banker at once found for him the oppor-

tunity he desired in Denver. He was associated with Colonel William E. Hughes in the organization of the Continental Trust Company in 1902, and for five years was secretary and treasurer of that company.

In 1907, he severed his connection with that institution and organized the Federal State and Savings Bank, becoming its president. In 1911, the Federal State and Savings Bank was converted into the Federal National Bank, of which institution Mr. Ravenscroft is now the head, and under his able management this bank is already one of the leading financial institutions of the city and state. Mr. Ravenscroft has been engaged in banking for about twenty-five years, during which time he has been eminently successful and has won the confidence and esteem of the business and banking world and public in general. From 1908 until 1911, he was prominent as a member of the executive committee of the American Bankers' Association.

He married in 1891, at Rockford, Illinois, Miss Una C., daughter of Calvin L. and Charlotte C. Robinson, of Pasadena, California. They have two children, Lucille S. and Kent Ravenscroft, and the family is prominent in social circles of Denver.



WILLIAM HENRY LEONARD

WILLIAM HENRY LEONARD.

L LEONARD, WILLIAM HENRY, mining and manufacturing, born in New York City, March 29, 1873, is the son of Robert W. and Mary C. (Barnes) Leonard, who still reside in that city. His father is one of the few survivors of the famous Seventh New York Regiment. At the close of the civil war, in which he won distinction and made a gallant record, the father retired from the service, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Later, he was active in the New York state military, serving as colonel of the Twelfth Regiment of the National Guard of that state. As a colonel of volunteers in the Philippines, he again saw active service, adding still further to an already splendid military record.

Mr. Leonard, the son, was educated at Saint Mark's School, Southborough, Massachusetts, and, for a time, was a student at

Columbia College. In 1891, at Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek, during the boom, he was engaged in mining. Coming to Denver in 1906, was connected with the establishing of the Denver Rock Drill Company, and became manager of the same. An extensive business is conducted, with offices in Denver, San Francisco, El Paso, Salt Lake, and, also in South Africa and Australia. The company manufactures the Waugh Drill, at their Denver plant, in which one hundred and twenty-five men are employed. These drills, which are now a standard in the market, are shipped to mining companies all over the world.

Mr. Leonard is not married. He is a member of the Masonic order, and of the following clubs: The Denver and Country Clubs, Denver; El Paso, Cheyenne Mountain Country Clubs, Colorado Springs, and the Union Club, New York City.



JOHN WALLACE SPRINGER

JOHN WALLACE SPRINGER.

SPRINGER, JOHN WALLACE, banker, son of John Thomas and Sarah (Henderson) Springer, was born in Jacksonville, Illinois, July 16, 1859. His father was a prominent attorney and banker. Mr. Springer is a nephew of the late William M. Springer of Illinois, for twenty years a member of the house of representatives in the

national congress, and afterwards judge of the United States Court of Appeals at Washington, District of Columbia. His mother, descended from a prominent Kentucky family, was a lady of rare culture and gracious mien.

The Springer family was prominent in the colonial history of this country, and the

line of descent extends back to Alfred the Great, Henry the Fowler, Otho the Illustrious, the Czar and Grand Grand Duchess of Russia, to Louis Second, the Springer, Germany, 1089, the origin of the name Springer. The family tree also extends back to Charlemagne in 742, and to old Pharamond, in the year 420 A. D. The origin of the name Springer dates from Louis the Second, Germany, A. D. 1089, who was military officer under the emperor, Henry IV. Having caused some slight offense to his superior officer, Louis was imprisoned in the battlements of the old Castle of Giebiekenstein, near Hale, one hundred feet above the river Saale, but owing to his popularity and the fact that he was innocent of any serious crime, no effort was made to bring him to trial. He made his escape after two years of imprisonment, by a leap or spring from the castle, and on being taken before the emperor, was pardoned by the latter, for his courage, and given by him, the name of Springer, which he retained. He was born in 1042, built Wartburg Castle, and died 1128. Further down in the ancestral line are reached Charles Christopher Springer (1658-1738) and his half-brother, Lorentz (Lawrence) (1646-1741). The old Swedes Church, Wilmington, Delaware, erected by Charles Christopher Springer, in 1698, is still standing.

John W. Springer, of this family, and the subject of this sketch, obtained his early education in the public schools of his native town, later attending Asbury College (now De Pauw University), from which he was graduated in 1878, with the degree of A. B. During his college career, he developed those oratorical powers that have since made him distinguished as a public speaker. He was a resourceful debater, and was given the honor of delivering the graduating address of his class, his subject being "Statesmanship," which he handled in a graceful and eloquent manner. After leaving college, he made an extended European tour, and returning home, studied law, a profession in which his father who was a war democrat member of the legislature, later supporting President Lincoln, had been eminent.

John W. Springer, in 1880, was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of the State of Illinois, and opening an office in Jacksonville, that state, was there engaged in the practice of the law about ten years. In the fiftieth congress, he was clerk of the committee on territories in the house, and thus Hence he is known as one of the ablest presiding officers in the country. In 1891, Mr. Springer was a member of the house of rep-

resentatives of the Illinois legislature, and during 1891-1896, he practiced law and engaged in banking at Dallas, Texas. In the latter year, he removed to Denver and took a prominent part in the local and national campaigns. He was opposed to the silver issue, as then raised, and left the democratic party, supporting McKinley for president. He at once became a leader in the business, political and social life of Denver and Colorado. He was one of the owners of the Capitol National Bank of Denver, and its vice-president, in 1902. He was one of the organizers of the Federal State and Savings Bank in Denver.

He is now (1911) president of the Continental Building Company, and the Continental Trust Company (since 1909); secretary and treasurer of the Continental Land and Cattle Company; president of the National Live Stock Association, 1898-1905; and president of the Colorado Cattle and Horse Growers' Association since 1907. He has served as a director and vice-president of the Denver Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Springer has also been a member of the National Wool Growers' Association, and the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas. In an educational line, he has been a trustee of the University of Denver. In 1904, he was the republican nominee for mayor of Denver, and it is claimed that he was counted out through frauds at the polls, although fairly elected to that office. The republican state convention of Colorado, in 1904, heartily endorsed Mr. Springer for the position of vice-president of the United States on the national republican ticket.

Mr. Springer is aggressive, and a man of great force of character and ability, and is a prominent figure in all republican conventions, and all large gatherings of non-political nature. As a presiding officer and as a public speaker, he has no superior in the state.

Mr. Springer owns and operates a 12,000-acre ranch near Denver, where he also maintains a beautiful suburban home. In equipment, furnishings, and general management, it is one of the finest and most ideal spots in Colorado, and in the management of it he finds his chief recreation. He is a member of the University Club, Denver Country Club, Overland Country Club, Stockman's Club, Gentlemen's Driving and Riding Club, Pan-Hellenic Club, Denver Motor Club, Real Estate Exchange and Denver Bar Association. Mr. Springer has one daughter, now living in St. Louis, born of his marriage with Eliza Clifton (died 1904), daughter of Colonel William E. Hughes of Dallas, Texas.



JAMES HERBERT WILKINS

JAMES HERBERT WILKINS.

WILKINS, JAMES HERBERT, son of Charles and Marianne (Buncher) Wilkins, was born October 10, 1864, in Lowell, Massachusetts. His father, descendant of the notable Wilkins family of New England,

was born in 1824, died 1896, and was one of the leading merchants of Omaha, Nebraska. He was the son of Zaddock and Rhoda Wilkins. Zaddock, a captain in the American army, was commandant of Fort

Warren, Boston harbor, in the War of 1812, and lived to an advanced age, dying May 10, 1864, in his eightieth year. His wife Rhoda passed away June 2, 1874, eighty-seven years of age. The family is one of great longevity. His great grand-parents, Timothy and Mary Wilkins, died respectively, February 5, 1820, and January 28, 1820—he eighty-eight years of age and she eighty-three. On the maternal side Mr. Wilkins is also descended from a noted ancestry. His mother, Marianne, was one of thirteen children born to James and Maria Buncher. James Buncher spent the latter days of his life in Durhamville, New York, and enjoyed a well deserved celebrity as a portrait and landscape artist, and was superintendent of engravers. Through the Bunchers, Mr. Wilkins is related to some of the most aristocratic families in England. His great grandfather, General Leche, ranked high, and was distinguished in the military service of Great Britain. He married Marie Latone, whose family was connected with the proud aristocracy of the English gentry, but consented to give their beautiful daughter in marriage to so distinguished a soldier as General Leche. She was hardly seventeen years of age when she became the bride of the English general, and accompanied her husband to Ireland, where he was dispatched in command of troops. Maria, born in Ireland and afterward married to James Buncher, was the daughter of General and Maria (Latone) Leche. She grew up a very beautiful girl, and traveled extensively with her parents, who at one time took her to Portugal, where they resided several months in the "palace." She was the "daughter of the regiment," and for many years preserved the crimson silk velvet riding habit with its silver canteen and chain she wore while filling that honorable position. When sixteen years of age, she met James Buncher, of a fine old English family, and after a brief courtship became his wife. After the death of his wife, General Leche was ordered to Canada with troops, where he died. Marianne, daughter of James and Maria Buncher, and mother of Mr. Wilkins, was born at Micham Surry, and afterward removed to Merton, a suburb, eight miles from London. The Buncher was an ancient family, formerly known as

Bouchier, the motto for the coat of arms being "Semper Cristo."

James H. Wilkins was educated in the public schools at Omaha. In 1883, he came to Denver, and in that year entered the employ of the motive power department of the Union Pacific, remaining in their service until 1889. From that time Mr. Wilkins became interested in real estate and banking, in which he has been successful and prosperous. By judicious investments in real estate the latter greatly increased in value. In 1900, he formed a co-partnership with Edgar C. Cornish, the firm being known as the Wilkins & Cornish Realty Company. In the meantime, he had also become cashier for Charles Hallowell, investment banker, which position he held from 1889 to 1894. From the latter year until 1900 he was cashier for Joralmon & Company, investment bankers. He was vice-president and treasurer of the Wilkins & Cornish Realty Company from 1900 until 1909.

Mr. Wilkins' knowledge and experience in Denver real estate and banking, together with his large acquaintance, led to his connection with the Continental Trust Company, one of the largest financial institutions in the city, and of which he is vice-president and manager of the real estate and loan department. This position he ably fills, fully meeting the requirements of one familiar with the city's growth and development, with an accurate knowledge as to realty values. He has resided in Omaha, Fremont, and Grand Island, Nebraska, first coming to Denver in August, 1883.

Mr. Wilkins is a member of the Colorado Golf Club, Overland Country Club, Denver Athletic Club, Traffic Club, Denver Motor Club, B. P. O. Elks, Knights of Pythias and Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Mr. Wilkins married in Denver, October 3, 1888, Miss Lily Agnes, daughter of Thomas J. White of that city. Mr. White, formerly of Kentucky, and a prosperous merchant in Cincinnati, is of Scotch ancestry. Through her line, Mrs. Wilkins is connected with some of the most historic families of that country, and through the ancient clans to the royal houses of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins and their family are prominent in the social life of the city. They have two children, Helen M. and James H. Wilkins.



ROBERT WALTER SPEER

ROBERT WALTER SPEER.

SPEER, ROBERT WALTER, Mayor of Denver, born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1855, was the son of George W. and Jane Ann (Brewster) Speer. His father was an officer in the Union army and made a gallant record during the Civil War.

Robert W. Speer was educated in the public schools and at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Owing to poor health he came to Colorado when twenty-two years of age. After spending two years in the cattle business on the Colorado stock ranges, he made Denver his permanent residence. He entered the employ of Daniels & Fisher's dry goods store, clerking in the carpet department at \$8 a week, and later engaged in the real estate business. Early in his Denver career he became prominent in city and state politics as one of the leaders of the Democratic party. In 1880 he was elected city clerk on the Democratic ticket, the only nominee of his party who was successful in that campaign. The Republican incumbent, refusing to turn the office over to him, Mr. Speer with two of his friends, bodily ejected him, and breaking open the safe, took charge. The old clerk carried the matter into the courts for re-instatement, but in the meantime Mr. Speer had not been idle. He had been quietly making investigations and discovered what he considered irregularities at the city hall. The contest was dropped and Mr. Speer filled out his term as city clerk. He was postmaster under Mr. Cleveland, serving the term of 1885-1889; was president of the Denver fire and police board, 1891-1893, and also 1897-1899; and was president of the board of public works, Denver, 1901-1904. He has been mayor of Denver since June, 1904, his present term not expiring until 1912.

During the several years that Mr. Speer was city clerk and president of both the fire and police board and the board of public works, he became thoroughly familiar with municipal affairs, from the smallest details to the broader and higher field of executive work in city government. He started out with the idea of building up a "Greater Denver," and making it a beautiful city. In this he has been eminently successful. New parks have been secured and these, with the old ones, have been made attractive for both old and young, including play grounds for the children. During his administration the

auditorium, the new library building, the museum at the City park, the public bathing house and other public buildings, together with the "Welcome" arch, have been erected, and viaducts constructed. He has also made Denver a "City of Lights." Streets have been graded and paved, curbs constructed, boulevards and driveways established. Unightly and undesirable places within the city limits have been utilized and beautified. One of the best illustrations of this phase of the work may be seen in the improvements along Cherry Creek, with its boulevard, parking and lawns. What was once one of the ugliest spots in the city is now being utilized and beautified. The civic center has been planned, and the opening of Broadway, which, with the present and contemplated improvements, will make Denver one of the most beautiful cities on the continent. Mayor Speer has recently returned from Europe, where he spent several months investigating both the details of municipal government in foreign countries and the methods utilized to make cities attractive and artistic. Mayor Speer also believes in a clean city, not only as conducive to health but the aesthetic as well. In all these matters the fame of Denver has gone abroad, and daily inquiries are received from other American cities, as well as from foreign countries, as to methods and plans used in Denver. One of the most popular acts of Mayor Speer's entire administration is the Sunday free concerts at the Auditorium, both afternoon and evening, which are conducted during the winter months and are attended by at least 20,000 people each Sunday.

At the last session of the Colorado Legislature, in which the Democrats had a good working majority, Mayor Speer led in the race for United States Senator. He was willing to go into a caucus and abide the result, which his opponents refused to do. His friends then remained firm to the last, and the Legislature adjourned without electing a United States Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the lamented death of the Honorable Charles J. Hughes, Jr.

Mayor Speer is a member of the following clubs and societies: Chamber of Commerce, Real Estate Exchange, Colorado Traffic Club and Denver Country Club.

He married, in 1882, Miss Kate A. Thrush of Lewiston, Pennsylvania, a lady of culture and esteemed for her many virtues.



GUSTAVE CHARLES BARTELS

GUSTAVE CHARLES BARTELS.

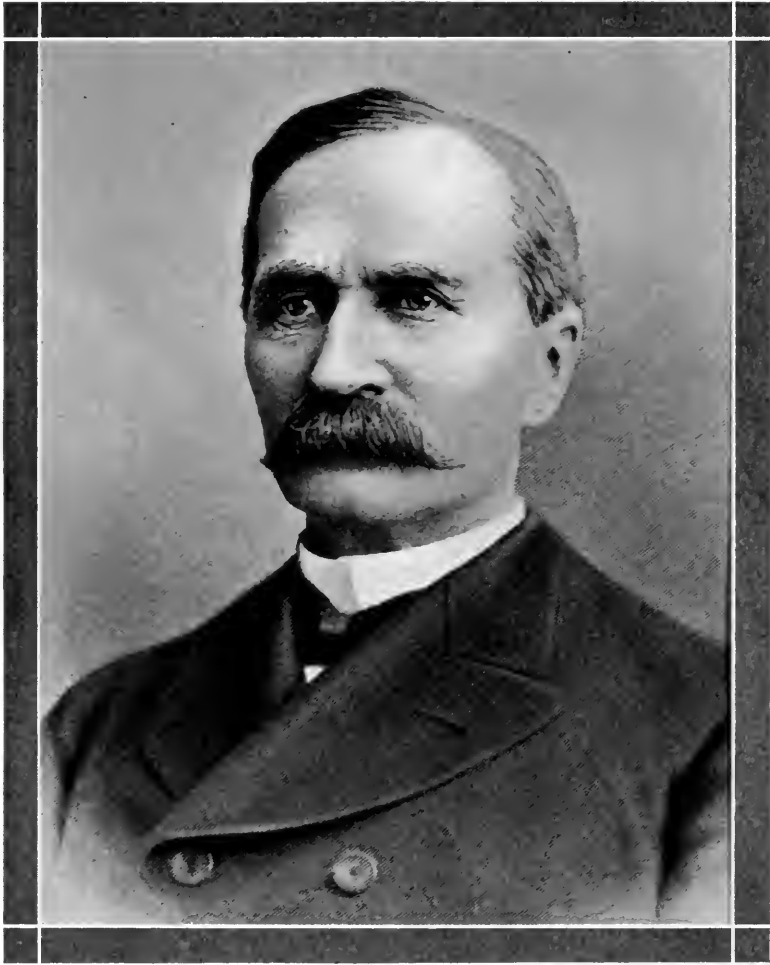
BARTELS, GUSTAVE CHARLES, lawyer, born January 22, 1858, in Bellevue, Nebraska, is the son of Louis F. and Caroline H. (Dieterichs) Bartels. His father, Louis F., born in Germany, 1826, died August 27, 1874, was a Colorado pioneer, a prosperous merchant of Denver in the early days, and was a member of the Colorado territorial legislature, in the Fifth General Assembly.

Gustave C. Bartels, his eldest son, who came to Colorado in 1862, attended the public schools in Denver, and then for four years was a student at Washington University, St. Louis. He was graduated from the University of Michigan with the degree of LL. B., in 1879, beginning the practice of his profession in Denver the same year. In 1880, he formed a partnership with James H. Blood (q. v.) a class-mate at the University of Michigan, the firm being known for many

years as Bartels & Blood, but more recently as Bartels, Blood & Baneroft. The firm under the old as well as the new name, is recognized as one of the ablest in Denver and the west. Mr. Bartels was corporation counsel of the city of Denver during the administration of Mayor William Scott Lee. He has always been a republican in politics, and influential as a leader in his party. In 1900, he was the republican nominee for the Colorado supreme court, when the state went heavily democratic, and his opponent, the late Robert W. Steele, was elected. He was president of the Denver Bar Association in 1895.

Mr. Bartels is a member of the Denver Club and University Club, Denver; and the Denver Country Club.

He married Miss Emma R. Godfrey in Denver, April 30, 1883. They have one son, Earl G., a lawyer.



• HENRY M. PORTER

HENRY M. PORTER.

PORTER, HENRY M., capitalist, born in Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 2, 1840, is the son of John B. and Harriet H. (Kurtz) Porter. His father, born in Philadelphia, was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and his mother, of German descent. Early in life, John B. Porter was a boot and shoe merchant in Philadelphia, and later was engaged for several years in the same business in Pittsburgh. In 1840 he removed with his family to Jefferson City, Mo., where he resided six years; then lived eight years on a farm twelve miles southwest of Jefferson City, and thence to a farm near Kirksville, Adair county, Mo., where he died in 1893.

Henry M. Porter worked on a farm and attended school until eighteen years of age when he entered the employ of the Missouri Telegraph Company, then constructing a line up the Missouri River from St. Louis to Omaha, and thence to Julesburg, Colorado. Owing to his skill and experience in this kind of work, the authorities at Washington offered him a position with important and responsible duties during the civil war. Engaged in the military service in 1861, he constructed the government lines from St. Louis to Fort Smith, Ark., and down the river to Pilot Knob, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid. Gen. Pope was thus enabled to keep in communication with headquarters at St. Louis in his campaign against Gen. Pillow, that resulted in forcing the latter out of the country, causing the evacuation of Island No. 10 in the Mississippi river. During the construction of this line, Mr. Porter was captured by Gen. Jeff Thompson in southwest Mo. and taken into the swamps of that region. Here he remained sometime as a prisoner, was then released and returning to his military work, resumed the construction of the line, which he completed as was originally planned. In 1862, Mr. Porter removed to Denver, and entered upon that successful business career in Colorado, New Mexico, and the Rocky Mountain region, that both by investment and development, has made him the leader in many enterprises, and one of the builders of the west. Through him there was established in Denver the wholesale grocery house of Stebbins & Porter. He was later actively engaged in an extensive forwarding and commission business, establishing banking houses in Atchison, Kan-

sas, and Kirksville, Mo.; mercantile and banking houses in Santa Fe, Elizabethtown, Cimarron, Silver City, and Springer, N. M., and Del Norte, Colorado. From 1871 until 1882, Mr. Porter resided in Cimarron, N. M. during the period he was extending and developing these great enterprises in the southwest. He was president of the United States and Mexico Telegraph Company organized in Denver in 1867, and in 1868, constructed a line from this city to Santa Fe with William N. Byers as superintendent in charge during the building of the same. This company also constructed for the Denver & Pacific Railway Company, of which Mr. Porter was also an original promoter, a telegraph line from Denver to Cheyenne.

In 1882, Mr. Porter returned to Denver, which he has since made his permanent residence, and at once became prominently identified with the leading business of the city, and interested in many of the commercial and other enterprises that built up and made Denver the metropolis of the Rocky Mountain region. He became interested in the Denver National Bank, the American Water Works Company, the Denver Consolidated Gas Company, the Denver Consolidated Electric Company, the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, the Denver Steam Heating Company, the Colorado Packing Company, the Denver Union Stock Yards Company, the Denver Steel Works Company, the James Paving Company, and the Denver Paper Mills. Mr. Porter also made large investments in the cattle and grazing industry, having extensive interests in the Red River, the Pawnee, the Cimarron, the Texas, the Urak, and Gila Cattle Companies. He has always shown keen and business foresight in the development of Denver, Colorado and the west, believing that the great resources of this region warranted heavy real estate investments. He has been especially interested in buying and developing on Fifteenth street, as well as other parts of the city, and his real estate holdings in Denver are extensive.

Mr. Porter married in 1874, Miss Laura W., daughter of John W. and Elizabeth Smith of Denver. They have five children: Dora G., John H., William E., Laurine, and Ruth.

WILLIAM NEWTON BYERS.

BYERS, WILLIAM NEWTON, journalist, son of Moses Watson and Mary Ann (Brandenburg) Byers, was born in Madison county, Ohio, February 22, 1831, and died in Denver, Colorado, on March 25, 1903. His ancestors were influential families in the colonial era. His great grandfather, Andrew Byers, and his grandfather, James Byers, and two of the latter's brothers, were

on the Darby plains. Removing to Muscatine, Iowa, he again engaged in farming, and died there in 1866. His wife, who was Mary Ann Brandenburg, of an old German family, in the Miami valley of Ohio, died in Iowa in 1884.

William N. Byers was educated in the public schools, which he attended during the winter months, working on the farm in sum-



WILLIAM NEWTON BYERS

soldiers in the patriotic army of the American Revolution. He is descended from a Scotch family that, through persecution, was driven to Ireland, there participating in the siege of Londonderry. Later they immigrated to the American colonies and settled in Pennsylvania. His father, Moses Watson Byers, born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, removed to Madison county, Ohio, where he cleared and farmed about 300 acres

mer. In 1848-49 he was a student at the academy, West Jefferson, Ohio. In 1851 he began his work as a surveyor, starting as a chainman and compassman in the employ of the government, then making extensive surveys in Western Iowa. He later ran the section lines of a considerable part of this survey, until 1852, when he went to the Pacific Coast. He was employed as a United States surveyor in Oregon, and what is now

the State of Washington, and in the winter of 1853-54 was engaged in the mining camps of California, returning to the states via the Isthmus of Panama. He followed railroad surveying for a short time, making his home in Omaha in 1854. He there became county surveyor, then the first deputy United States surveyor for Nebraska, running the section and township lines in the eastern part of the territory. In 1854-55 Mr. Byers was elected an alderman in Omaha, and was also a member of the first territorial legislature of Nebraska, and was a prominent figure during political discussion and agitation of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He came to Denver in the spring of 1859, bringing by wagon, the equipment for a newspaper, and printed the first issue of the Rocky Mountain News April 23, 1859. This was Colorado's first newspaper, of which Mr. Byers was editor and manager for nineteen years. Mr. Byers was one of the most historic figures in the upbuilding of Colorado, not only as a journalist, but in the promotion and advancement of many enterprises. In the political, industrial, educational, and, in fact, in every feature of life, that moulded and encouraged western spirit, activity, and development, Mr. Byers stood out pre-eminent. During his life he was a living encyclopaedia of Colorado life and events. While he never claimed to be a specialist, yet for general and all-round information on all topics and questions relating to the west, its history, principal events, noted men, science in the popular form, and the varied industries, Mr. Byers was the peer of them all. He visited the rich "strikes" made in the mines by Jackson and Gregory, and others that followed, and through his newspaper made known the rapid development of the mining industry. With agriculture, the stock industry, railroad building, and every feature of western development, Mr. Byers kept in close touch from its early history to its later achievements. On all that pertained to the west, he was in his day, the best informed man in Colorado. He was a man of courage, and as editor of the News, faced mob threats and violence in his fight for law and order in the pioneer days. He was one of the organizers of the company that built the first telegraph line in this state, extending from Denver to Santa Fe, this branch being constructed under his personal supervision.

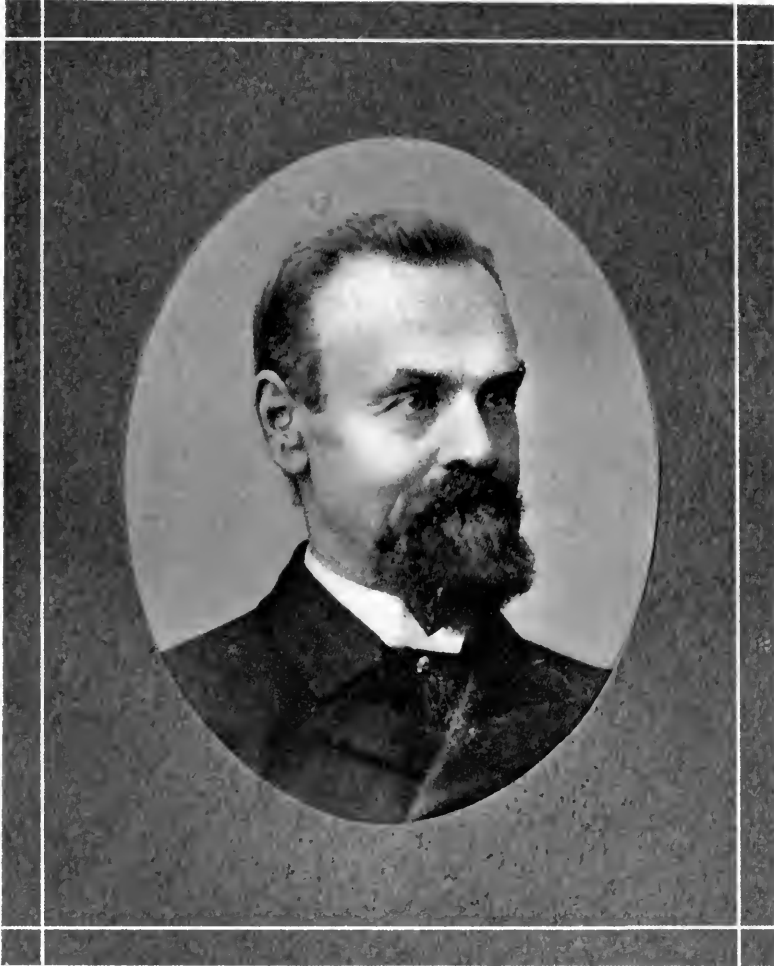
Through the influence of his newspaper, Mr. Byers added many thousands of immigrants to the population of the state. He was interested in the promoting and building of the Denver & South Park, Denver Pa-

cific, Utah & Pacific, Denver & Rio Grande, and all the early railroads of this region. In 1893-94 he was president of the Denver Chamber of Commerce. He was prominently associated with the promoters and builders of the present Denver Tramway system, of which he was vice-president for many years. In politics, Mr. Byers was a Republican, always a leading factor in the councils of his party, and one of the most influential in securing the admission of Colorado as a state. In June, 1859, he was chairman of a convention called to secure a state organization; was a member, in 1864, of the convention that framed the first state constitution, under the enabling act of congress, but vetoed by President Johnson; was appointed Denver postmaster in 1864, resigning in 1867; was again postmaster at Denver during the Hayes administration, 1879-1883; was president of the Festival of Mountain and Plain. In every position held, Mr. Byers filled it with marked ability. He was for several years president of the State Historical and Natural History Society of Colorado, also filling that position with the Colorado Pioneer Society. He stood high in the Masonic fraternity. The name of Mr. Byers was frequently suggested for the gubernatorial nomination, but he never aspired for holding that office.

Mr. Byers married in Muscatine, Iowa, November 16, 1854, Elizabeth Minerva Sumner, granddaughter of Governor Lucas, twice governor of Ohio, and later twice governor of Iowa, appointive and elective. The Sumners came from an old and noted colonial families of Virginia. Mrs. Byers from the pioneer days to the present time has been prominent in the social, church, educational and patriotic life and work of Denver. Sulphur Springs, and Mary Byers, wife of

In 1864, Mr. Byers located mineral springs, known as the Warm or Hot Sulphur Springs, in Grand county, Colorado, under Sioux (Indian) script. He obtained a contract from the government to survey one complete township in that section, and thus was enabled to establish his own lines for the springs, which he accomplished in 1867. It was then the home of the Ute Indians. In 1901 Mr. Byers published his History of Colorado, replete with interesting details.

To Mr. and Mrs. Byers were born two children: Frank S. Byers, who continued to reside on the large stock ranch, near Hot Sulphur Springs, and Mary Byers, wife of William F. Robinson, president of the W. F. Robinson Printing Company of Denver.



JUDGE GEORGE GIFFORD SYMES

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SYMES, JUDGE GEORGE GIFFORD, soldier, statesman and jurist, was born at Bloomfield, Ohio, April 28, 1840, and died November 3, 1893. He was the son of William and Mary (Gifford) Symes, his father coming to this country in 1836. In 1852, the family removed to Wisconsin, and he received his early education in the country district schools. In 1860, he entered the law offices of Senator Angus Cameron and was appointed United States district judge of Montana by President Grant in 1869.

Judge Symes came to Colorado in 1874, and started in the practice of law. From the first he was most successful. At the republican state convention of 1884, Judge Symes was nominated for representative in congress and the unexpected large majority received by him was ample proof of the esteem in which he was held by the voters. He was again renominated for congress in 1886. He believed in all of the doctrines of protection, and on account of his natural qualities as a thinker and student, he was of great practical influence in congress. He was responsible for the passage of a bill providing for a survey of the arid lands of the west and the building of large storage reservoirs for the winter season's accumulated water.

Being a member of the committee on territories, he earnestly seconded the movement resulting in the admission of the two Dakotas, Montana and Washington. He resisted the admission of Utah until the Mormons should renounce polygamy.

Throughout his political career, Judge Symes was a staunch and unswerving supporter of the principles of Abraham Lincoln, Ben Wade, Joshua R. Giddings and John A. Brigham. His career in congress was most consistent, and by a steady devotion to the interests of his constituents, he soon attained the confidence and respect of all classes, both in and out of the legislative halls.

Judge Symes' army record is also most brilliant. He was one of the first to respond to the call of his country upon the breaking out of the rebellion. He enlisted as a private, April 12, 1861, three days before the call to arms had been issued by the president. In the first battle of Bull Run, he was wounded, in consequence of which he was discharged for disability, but upon his recovery he organized a company for the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, was made adjutant and took the field in a two months'

campaign against the Sioux Indians in northern Minnesota. In 1863, his regiment was ordered to Columbus, Kentucky, and accompanied General Grant in the campaign which resulted in the overthrow of Vicksburg. In the battle of Atlanta, under General Sherman, he was severely wounded, and to this wound, from which he never fully recovered, is probably due his death.

For gallantry during this campaign he was commissioned colonel of the Forty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry. In 1865, he was ordered to Paducah, Kentucky, where he commanded the post until his regiment was mustered out in August, 1865. When commissioned colonel he was the youngest colonel in the United States army.

After serving his honorable terms in congress, Judge Symes devoted his time to the law and his private business.

He was attorney for the Citizens Water Company and had other business connections of a wide and varied character.

He established, before his death, the Symes Law Library in the Symes Block, another monument to his memory, and one of the best known business blocks in Denver. The library, which is free to the occupants of the building, mostly composed of law firms, is one of the most complete libraries in the state.

In his life as a citizen, Judge Symes was a model for the younger generation to emulate. The interests of Denver were his interests, and the people's welfare and happiness were also his, in a like degree. In everything of a public or charitable nature he was always ready to support financially and morally, and whatever cause he aided with his voice, it was well known he stood ready and willing to aid with his purse.

Judge Symes was married in Chicago, July 3, 1875, to Miss Sophie F. Foster, daughter of the eminent scientist, John Wells Foster, LL. D. There are three children, Katherine Foster, John Foster, and George Gifford Symes.

His home life was ideal, and no man was a better exemplification of the perfect husband and father than was he.

Large in his ideals and conceptions of his duty to life and mankind; an optimist in every sense of the word, and a lover of his fellow man, his was indeed, though passed, a model life for our youth to be guided by and a blessed memory to his family, his friends and the citizens of Colorado.



EDWARD BROADBENT MORGAN

EDWARD BROADBENT MORGAN.

MORGAN, EDWARD BROADBENT, lawyer, born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, December 18, 1862, the son of Samuel B. (1835-1897) and Ellen T. (Blinn) Morgan. On the paternal side his ancestry is Welsh. The progenitor in America was Richard Rose Morgan; settled in New London, Connecticut, in 1679. The family was prominent in early colonial and later New England history, furnishing soldiers and officers for the American army. On both his parents' sides, Mr. Morgan is descended from Elder William Brewster, pastor of the Mayflower, and of the Pilgrim Fathers who landed at Plymouth Rock. His father, Samuel B. Morgan (q. v.), began life as a cabin boy on a whaler, sailing from New Bedford, and rose to the position of commander. Coming to Colorado in 1862, he was successively a mining superintendent, a merchant, and a successful dealer in real estate and mines, acquiring large wealth.

When Edward Broadbent Morgan was less than two years old, his mother brought him to Colorado, crossing the plains in a stage coach (1864), to join his father, then superintendent of mining properties at Black Hawk. In 1873, the family moved to Denver. Edward attended the public schools of the city, graduating from the Denver High School in 1881. In 1882, he entered Yale College, graduating with the class of '86. His summer vacations were spent in European travel. He entered the Harvard Law School in September, 1888, taking a two-year course, and at its close making a trip through portions of British Columbia and Alaska. September, 1888, Mr. Morgan attached himself to the law office of Teller & Orahoad of Denver, and one year later he was admitted to the bar. In 1890, he became chief clerk in the office of that firm, and was admitted as a partner in 1892. There his experience as attorney and counsellor was principally in connection with important litigation in matters of business, estates, lands, mining and corporation law. In 1898, the firm of Teller, Orahoad & Mor-

gan was dissolved, and Mr. Morgan has ever since pursued the practice alone, though devoting the larger part of the time to the management of his father's estate.

Mr. Morgan is a gentleman of education and culture, with decided literary tendencies, and possessed of wide information on universal affairs. He is particularly ambitious and thorough in his specialty of collecting and preserving the history and literature of Colorado. For many years he has been president of the Colorado Historical and Natural History Society. But this work of bibliography is a personal matter and a self-imposed task—a work for public good at his own expense. The cost is that of time and labor, as well as money. His collection consists of books, pamphlets, special publications and objects connected with the early history and current events of Colorado. The works of Colorado journalists and writers form a conspicuous part. His collection comprises not less than six hundred bound volumes of historical and descriptive works and several thousand pamphlets, papers and other publications, combined, relating to the history and bibliography of Colorado. But comparatively few of these books and papers could be duplicated, while many are quite rare and of no small value. This collection is consigned by Mr. Morgan to the care and keeping of the Colorado Historical and Natural History Society, in their rooms at the State Capitol building. Mr. Morgan is a member of the University Club of New York, the University Club of Denver, the Denver Athletic Club and the Overland Park Club.

Mr. Morgan married Grace Firth Welles of Denver, April 12, 1909. He is in the prime of life at the age of forty-nine, and is well known and much esteemed in Colorado, while he has a large business and professional acquaintance in many parts of the United States. He is a man of good influence among the members of the bar, popular in social circles, and has the confidence and friendship of all classes of the people.



EDWIN STEBBINS KASSLER

EDWIN STEBBINS KASSLER.

KASSLER, EDWIN STEBBINS, real estate, investments and securities, born in Denver, Colorado, October 29, 1866, the son of George W. Kassler (q. v.) (banker) (1836-1890). George W. Kassler was born in Canajoharie, New York, September 12, 1836. Having acquired his business and financial training under such eminent men as L. R. Tuttle and A. U. Wyman, both of whom became the respective treasurers of the United States, George W. Kassler came from Omaha to Denver in 1860, took part as a pioneer in business and public affairs and became one of the leading builders of the early Denver, subsequently one of its most substantial citizens and business men, leaving the legacy of an honorable name and a degree of comfortable wealth to his family. His mother was Maria T. Stebbins, daughter of Edwin J. Stebbins and Julia A. Cory.

Edwin Stebbins Kassler of Denver is a genuine product of Colorado and one of its most enterprising citizens, known among the vigorous young element of the state as a progressive, public-spirited citizen. He graduated from the East Denver High School in 1886. In the same year, he took a position as clerk in the First National Bank of Denver. That position he held with creditable ability for a number of years and, in later times, has been known as one of Denver's most careful, thorough and conscientious business men and financiers. Pursuing his business as an investment agent and dealer in real estate and securities, he has been and continues to be a potent agency in attracting capital and people for the upbuilding of Denver and promotion of the industries of the state. He attends to the business of his personal holdings, is well informed and reliable as an in-

vestment agent and handles the class of securities only which have the substantial backing of well established industries, or those of financial interests which are approved by the banks of the nation. Thus, pursuing his business course in Denver, Mr. Kassler has aligned himself with some of the most important industries and utilities of Colorado. He is a director in the United States National Bank, director of the Denver Union Water Company and the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company. Mr. Kassler has served as a member of the board of trustees of the Charity Organization Society since 1907. This board directs largely the work of the Associated Charities of Denver. He was also a director of the Denver Real Estate Exchange for a number of years, prior to 1906. It can be truly said of him that he is following in the footsteps of his revered father in laying the foundations and promoting the details of development of the still greater and more beautiful Denver. Mr. Kassler is decidedly a business man and, as a relaxation from his arduous pursuit of material interests, he gives natural vent to his sociable disposition as a member of the Denver Country Club, the Denver Athletic Club and the Denver Club, while, as a business matter, he is a member of the Colorado Traffic Club. Personally, Mr. Kassler is a gentleman of admirable characteristics, much beliked in social circles, while he has the confidence and friendship of the entire business community.

Edwin Stebbins Kassler married Olivia Denham Cooper, the estimable daughter of the late Governor Job A. Cooper, in Denver, September 6, 1892. Their children are: Ruth, born July 20, 1893; Edwin S., Jr., September 12, 1895, and Genevieve, March 22, 1905.



WILLIAM MELVILLE SPRINGER

WILLIAM MELVILLE SPRINGER.

SPRINGER, WILLIAM MELVILLE, importer of horses, son of Isaac and Charlotte (Ijams, born in Zanesville, Ohio) Springer, was born in Winona, Marshall county, Illinois, February 26, 1849. Through the maternal line, he is descended from Justice Duval of the United States Supreme Court. The paternal branch of the family extends to the early history of the colonies, and then still further back to some of the royal families of Europe. At the time of the settlement of the colonies, there were two members of the family, Charles Christopher Springer (1658-1738) and his half brother, Lorentz (Lawrence) (1646-1741) of historic interest. Carl Christopher Springer, the American ancestor, erected the old Swedes Church, Wilmington, Delaware, in 1698, which is (1911) still standing. In the royal line the family tree extends to Charlemagne, in 742, and Pharamond, 420 A. D. Other lines run back to the Czar and Grand Duchess of Russia, Otho the Illustrious, Henry the Fowler, and Alfred the Great. The Springers date the family name from Louis Second, The Springer, Germany, in the year 1089 and connected therewith, is an historical story, interesting as romance itself. This Louis was in the service of Emperor Henry IV, as an officer in the military. He was imprisoned in the old Castle of Giebickenstein, near Hale, his place of confinement being 100 feet above the Saale river. No serious crime was charged against him, the arrest having been caused through the popularity of Louis himself. After an imprisonment of two years, and no attempt to bring him to trial, as the offense charged was trivial, he obtained his freedom by leaping from the castle. He was pardoned for his courage when taken before the emperor, who gave him the name "Springer," owing to his wonderful "spring" from the castle. Count Springer, grandson of Louis II, The Springer, was given Waldenburg, in Silesia, and knighted in 1092 when only one year of age. The Springer coat of arms is one of the oldest in Europe.

William M. Springer, the subject of this sketch, was educated at Hedding College, Abingdon, Illinois. In 1874, he was deputy

recorder in Chicago under James Stuart. Returning to his old home in Marshall county, he there introduced the shorthorn breed of cattle. Removing to Oskaloosa, Iowa, in 1881, he continued in the stock business, becoming an importer of Belgian and Oldenburg stock and Percheron stallions from Europe. Mr. Springer was soon known as one of the most prominent stockmen in the United States. He made his first trip to Europe in 1882, and since then he has crossed the Atlantic sixty-two times. Coming to Denver, in 1899, the firm of Springer & Stubbs was formed, and for a number of years continued to deal in blooded stock, but he has since retired from the more active work, though he still retains an interest in the business.

His travels have taken him through all parts of Europe, where he is known as a prominent stockman, as well as in this country. He has visited England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Poland, Russia, including St. Petersburg and Moscow, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and was in Russia during the war of the latter with Japan. For many years he was the president of the National Association of Importers and Breeders of fine draft horses. In 1885, he was appointed by the governor of Iowa commissioner to France when it was reported that the latter country would place an embargo on the exportation of horses, owing to the probability of war with Germany. Mr. Springer was appointed by Germany as custodian of the Oldenburg records at the World's Fair, Chicago, and for the St. Louis Exposition he was special commissioner to Europe to secure a fine exhibit of horses from abroad.

He married first in Chicago, Illinois, February 28, 1879, Miss Mary Reece, who died in 1890; second, Miss Emma Hauck, in Denver, Colorado, December 22, 1910. He has three children living: Fred. R., now ranching in California, and two daughters, Florence M. and Pauline C.

Mr. Springer is a member of the Gentleman's Riding and Driving Club, Denver, and the Stockman's Club.



PAUL B. GAYLORD

PAUL B. GAYLORD.

GAYLORD, PAUL B., insurance, son of Edward H. and Sarah Rich Gaylord, was born in Independence, Iowa, June 14, 1858. His family was identified in the early days both in the east and the west with the history and development of the country. His father was one of the leading stock and horsemen of Colorado. Young Gaylord attended the public schools of his native town. He was afforded plenty of outdoor exercise and recreation in his boyhood, owing to the extensive stock business of his father, for Paul was always fond of a good horse. In the midst of this open air environment, he grew up a strong and sturdy lad. At the age of eighteen, he entered the employ of the railway mail service, and for a time, ably and efficiently was thus engaged in the service of the government. From 1876 until 1880, he made his home in Kansas, but in the latter year, removed to Colorado.

Soon after his arrival in Denver, Mr. Gaylord engaged in the insurance business, and during his long career in this line of activity, has brought to himself a large and influential clientele. He has only represented first-class insurance interests, and thus was given the business of the best commercial and professional men in the Rocky Mountain region.

Upon the organization of the Continental

Trust Company, Mr. Gaylord was elected vice-president, a position which he still holds, and was also made the manager of the insurance department of this large and influential company. His long and successful business career in Denver, characterized by fair and upright dealing, together with his fitness for the position, has made his name one of the strong and potent influences back of the Continental Trust Company. His brother, Hal Gaylord, for several years identified with the Denver newspapers, and especially with the Denver Tribune during the old Gene Field days, has for a number of years been at the head of the Kansas City Journal. The two brothers have, from earliest childhood, been devotedly attached to each other, and both made high marks in the history of the west in two of its most progressive cities.

Mr. Gaylord is a member of the Denver Club, Denver Athletic Club, Denver Country Club, and also the following societies and organizations: Masons, Knights Templar and Shriners; Sons of Colorado and Colorado Pioneers.

He married in Denver, October 30, 1889, Miss Kate Gordon, daughter of Colonel J. F. Seymour. They have two children, Paul Lindley and Ellen Seymour.



JOHN ST. JOHN IRBY

JOHN ST. JOHN IRBY.

IRBY, JOHN ST. JOHN, journalism, Colorado state senator, son of Meade Adams and Amanda Tanner (James) Irby, was born August 9, 1868, at Vernon Hill, Halifax county, Virginia. Mr. Irby is descended from a family, distinguished in the history of his native state, from the colonial period to the present time. Some of his forbears have become prominent in other states, in both public and private life. His American progenitor in the paternal line, was Dr. William Irby of Charles City county, Virginia. His mother, Amanda Tanner, daughter of Colonel Robert and Polly (Tanner) James, is also related to illustrious Virginia families. His father, Meade Adams Irby, was a planter, and a prominent citizen of the state, serving in the civil war, retiring with rank of captain.

John St. John Irby, their son, spent his early life on his father's plantation, and was educated at Lexington (North Carolina) Academy, and Richmond (Virginia) College, later taking a special course in law. In 1887, when but nineteen years of age, he began his first newspaper work, as a reporter on the Richmond (Virginia) Times, and here established an enviable reputation as a news gatherer and as a writer, rising through the various stages to the managing editorship of this paper. On May 1, 1899, he came to Denver on account of ill health and resumed his work in the field of journalism. For a time, he was a reporter on the Denver Post, then became telegraph editor of the Denver Times, his record on both papers being noted for efficiency and alertness. A wider and broader field of work lay before him in a higher position, when he became president of the Cripple Creek Times, in 1903. Mr. Irby successfully filled the several important editorial positions connected with general newspaper work and with the Cripple Creek Times he was also prominently connected with the business department. There is not an important phase of newspaper life, with which he is not familiar.

Mr. Irby is a staunch democrat, and an ardent supporter of its principles. Both in temperament and ability, he is well equipped for the political field. A gifted and graceful speaker, a pleasing and affable manner, and forcible writer, are the attributes with which nature and education have fitted him for public life.

Since 1904, he has been the secretary of Mayor Speer, a position he has filled with marked ability. Method, executive ability,

ready discernment, alertness to perceive and decide, are all elements essential to fill this office in the able and satisfactory manner with which Mr. Irby has occupied this trying position.

During his several years of service as secretary to the mayor, in which he had the friendship and esteem of the leaders of his own party, he has become popular with many of opposite political faith. He was nominated for the state senate in 1908, and elected by a large majority, leading his ticket, for the four years' term.

During the regular sessions of 1909 and 1911, and the special session of 1910, he was one of the democratic leaders of that body. His staunch democracy, honesty of purpose, and forensic ability and eloquence, made Senator Irby a prominent figure in the deliberations of that body, and especially during the discussion of the more important and intricate questions. Senator Irby was a member of the more prominent committees.

During the regular session of 1911, he was a recognized leader of those democrats who favored the election of Mayor Robert W. Speer to the United States Senate, to succeed the late Charles J. Hughes, Jr. Although there was no election, yet that fact did not detract from the honorable and heroic fight he made in the legislature for the election of Mayor Speer. The ability with which he has served as state senator, has already caused his name to be mentioned in the lists of those upon whom greater political honors may be bestowed.

Senator Irby is a member of the Denver Press Club, of which he was president for one year. He is also a member of the Southern Society and the Democratic Club. During his public career, Senator Irby has often been called upon to deliver addresses before large conventions and public gatherings. His eloquent speeches filled with rich humor have made him one of the popular orators of the state.

Senator Irby married in Denver, October 12, 1902, Miss Harriet, daughter of Judge C. T. Ryland of San Jose, California, and grand-daughter of Governor Peter H. Burnett of San Francisco, California, both '49ers in California and leaders in the official life of the state. On her paternal side, Mrs. Irby is the grand-daughter of Judge John Ferguson Ryland, who for seventeen years was a member of the supreme bench of Missouri. Senator and Mrs. Irby are both prominent in the social life of Denver.



JAMES HERBERT BLOOD

JAMES HERBERT BLOOD.

BLOOD, JAMES HERBERT, lawyer, born November 6, 1857, in Great Falls, New Hampshire, is the son of James Monroe (born November 7, 1829, died July 25, 1878) and Eliza K. (Evans) Blood. His father was a cotton miller, but, owing to the depression in that trade during the war, he engaged in the jewelry business, for a time, in Philadelphia. His mother was a daughter of Daniel and Susan Bean Evans of Maine, her father, Daniel, being a cousin of Governor John Evans (q. v.) of Colorado. The colonial ancestor of the family was James Blood of Cheshire, England, who came, about 1638, and settled in Concord, Massachusetts.

James H. Blood attended the public schools of Philadelphia and Denver, and the University of Michigan, graduating from the latter with the degree of LL. B. in 1879. He is a member of the Phi Delta Phi.

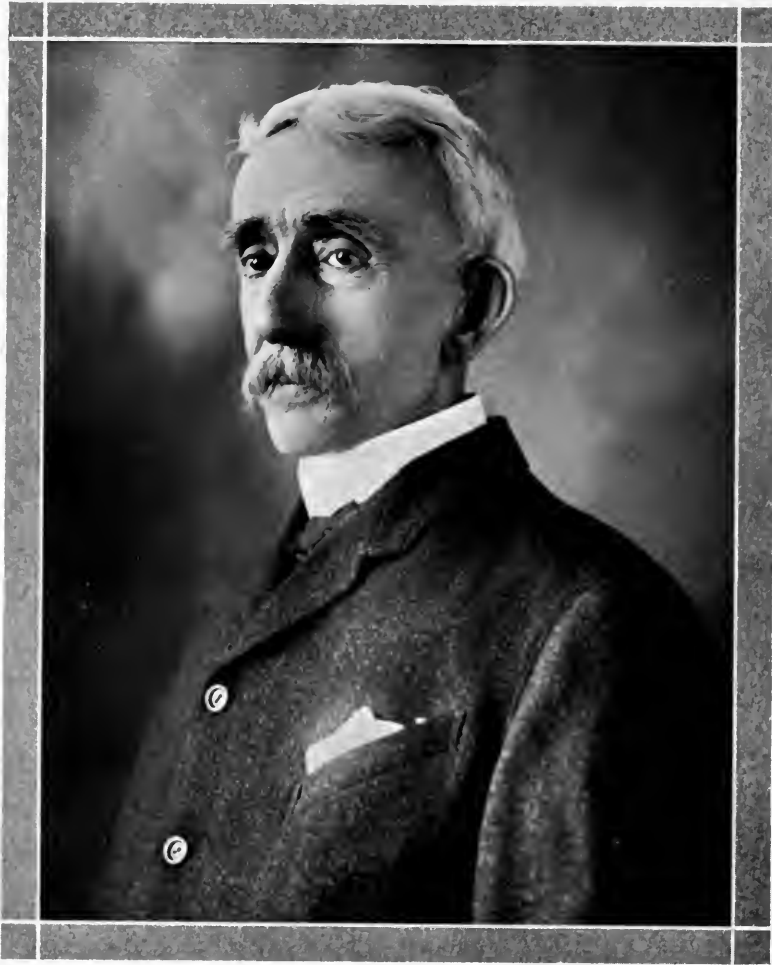
Mr. Blood entered upon the practice of his profession in Denver in 1879, and in 1880, with his school-mate and class-mate, G. C. Bartels (q. v.), under the firm name of Bartels & Blood. Later Frank N. Bancroft was added to the firm, the name now being Bartels, Blood & Bancroft. It is one of the old and well established legal firms of Den-

ver. For twenty-five years they have represented the Colorado National Bank and affiliated interests; and, for fifteen years, the Northern Coal and Coke Company.

Mr. Blood came to Denver in 1873, and his former places of residence were Great Falls, New Hampshire; Boston, Massachusetts, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In the Masonic fraternity, he is a Shriner, Knight Templar, Scottish Rite and Thirty-second Degree. He is a member of the Denver Club, University Club, Denver Country Club, Colorado Traffic Club, of Denver, and the Denver Chamber of Commerce.

He married Miss Lina E. Bartels of Denver, September 20, 1883. She was the daughter of Louis F. Bartels (born January 10, 1826, near Goettingen, Germany, and died, Denver, August 27, 1874), who came to Colorado in 1861.

Mr. and Mrs. Blood have the following children: Herbert T. Blood, A. B., Leland Stanford, Jr., University, and now with the Colorado National Bank; Walter W. Blood, LL. B., also of Stanford; Miss Alma Louise Blood, A. B., Vassar; and Miss Caroline Helen Blood, graduate of the Miss Wolcott School, Denver.



FRANCIS CRISSEY YOUNG

FRANCIS CRISSEY YOUNG.

YOUNG, FRANCIS CRISSEY, bond dealer, born January 28, 1844, in New York City, was the son of James (1813-1895, manufacturer, New York City) and Adaline [daughter of Jesse and Abia (Swift) Crissey] Young. His ancestors were distinguished leaders in the early period of New England history. He is descended from Thomas Mayhew, Colonial Governor and "proprietor" of Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and the Elizabeth Isles, from Southampton, England, to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1631; thence to the Islands, which were afterward consolidated with the Colony of Massachusetts, and for thirty-three years was engaged in missionary work with these Island Indians.

Another ancestor was William Swift, who came with "the great Boston immigration" of 1631, to Watertown, from Boeking, Essex, England, and in 1637 to Cape Cod, where he, with others, founded the town of Sandwich, from which he was Deputy to the General Court for many years.

His great-grandfather, Surgeon Isaae Swift (1753-1802) of Cornwall, Connecticut, was one of the patriots of the American Revolution. He was surgeon's mate on the staff of Colonel Charles Webb, Seventh Connecticut Regiment, raised in 1775; ordered to Boston Camps, September 14, and assigned to General Sullivan's Brigade, on Winter Hill, and remained until December, 1775; regiment organized under Colonel Webb for service in 1776; surgeon in Colonel Heman Swift's Seventh Regiment, Connecticut line. Resigned May 1, 1778. This regiment went into field, 1777, in New York, and in September was ordered to join Washington's army in Pennsylvania, where it fought at Germantown in 1777, and wintered at Valley Forge, 1777-1778.

Francis (more commonly known in Colorado as "Frank") C. Young was educated in the public schools of New York City, and served an apprenticeship of five years in John F. Trow's printing office in that city. Then for more than a year he was in the employ of the Adams Express Company,

until 1865. In the spring of that year he started from New York with a party of six young men, crossing the plains afoot with a wagon train from Atchison, Kansas. He was employed for a time by the Downieville Mining Company, at Mill City, now Dumont, Colorado, and became interested in the original and active gold district, the Gregory Diggings of the Territory. He then became associated with O. J. Hollister and Frank Hall in the "Black Hawk Journal," then the leading paper in Colorado.

In June, 1866, he was appointed teller and general accountant of the bank of Warren Hussey & Company, at Central City. When this bank was succeeded by (J. A.) Thatcher, Standley and Company, Mr. Young was retained as cashier by the new firm, and still later in the same position (1874), when it was merged into the First National Bank of Central City. Resigning as cashier in 1880, he came to Denver, and for many years was associated with Edward W. Rollins, under the firm name of Rollins & Young, dealers in bonds and securities. Mr. Young now holds joint interests with him in the Denver Hotel & Theatre Company, owner of the Metropole Hotel and Broadway Theatre. His regular personal business is that of dealer in bonds and securities, and is interested in a number of investments.

Mr. Young is the author of the following publications: "Echoes from Areadia—the Story of Central City," (1903); "Across the Plains in '65," (1905); "Fifty Years of Gilpin County," etc. The first two are in the various public town libraries in the state.

Mr. Young is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, a member and former governor of the Colorado Society of the Colonial Wars, and of the State Historical Society.

He married, in 1873, at Beloit, Wisconsin, Miss Carrie E., daughter of Chauncey F. and Elizabeth (Stoddard) Sims. They have two daughters, Eleanor Frances and Elizabeth Stoddard.



ROBERT JAMES PITKIN

ROBERT JAMES PITKIN.

PITKIN, ROBERT JAMES, lawyer, born May 30, 1864, is the son of Frederiek W. (q. v.) and Fidelia M. (James) Pitkin. His father was governor of Colorado from 1878 to 1882, and was descended from a New England colonial family, including a governor and prominent statesman, identified with the early history of that period.

Robert J. Pitkin was graduated from the East Denver High School in 1881. He received the degree of A. B. from Yale in 1885; that of LL. B. from the Yale Law School in 1888. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon and the Scroll and Key (Yale).

Mr. Pitkin entered upon the practice of the law in Denver in 1888, forming a partnership with Mr. Earl M. Cranston, and the firm was increased by the addition of Mr. William A. Moore, in 1893. Mr. Pitkin has

made a most worthy record, stands high in his profession, and his firm is recognized as one of the strongest in the west. In addition to his practice, he is also an instructor in the Law School of the University of Denver.

Mr. Pitkin is a member of the University Club, Denver; also a member of the Colorado Bar Association, and the Denver Bar Association.

He married, June 20, 1895, Miss Amy Moore, the daughter of Bishop David H. Moore, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her father was formerly the chancellor of the University of Denver, and chosen a Blaine elector from Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Pitkin have three children, Amy, born July 20, 1897; Julia, born May 12, 1899; and Marion, born September 2, 1906.



PATRICK VINCENT CARLIN, M. D.

PATRICK VINCENT CARLIN, M. D.

CARLIN, PATRICK VINCENT, M. D., born in Ireland, May 8, 1854, is the son of Thomas and Mary (O'Neill) Carlin. When about a year old, he came to this country with his parents, in March, 1855, who settled in Caledonia, Livingston county, New York. His father there engaged in farming, until accidentally killed in 1867. His mother brought up her family on the farm, but later came to Colorado to reside with her son, the subject of this sketch. She had two other sons, John and James, who engaged in farming and mining, the former in California. A younger son, T. H. Carlin, became a physician in Denver, and an only daughter, Mary A., was for several years, a teacher in the public schools of this city.

Dr. P. V. Carlin attended the public schools in Caledonia, New York, and later, by teaching, earned money with which to enter the State Normal School at Geneseo, that state. Beginning the study of medicine in 1878, under Professor E. M. Moore, in Rochester, New York, he entered, a year later, the medical department of the University of the City of New York. After a course of lectures there, he came to Colorado, locating at Denver, in 1881. Entering the medical department of the University of Denver, he was one of five of the first graduating class, and is now the oldest physician in Denver who is a graduate of a medical college located in that city. In 1907, the University of Denver conferred upon him an honorary A. B. After his graduation in

1882, he was appointed resident physician at the county hospital, Denver, but resigning at the end of three months, he formed a partnership with Dr. Charles Denison, continuing for two years. He then opened an office for himself.

For two years he was demonstrator of anatomy in the medical department of the University of Denver, after which, adjunct lecturer of anatomy and lecturer of obstetrics in that institution. He was formerly consulting physician for the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, and Leadville and Gunnison railroads. He is now consulting surgeon of the Colorado and Southern Railroad, and a member of the staff of St. Joseph's Hospital.

Dr. Carlin is a member of the American Medical Association, Colorado State Medical Society, the city and county medical societies and the Denver Athletic Club.

Dr. Carlin has not only attained a most worthy position in the practice of his profession, but has been also especially identified with the educational interests of Denver. Since 1904, he has been a member of the Board of Education, and has recently been elected for a third term, and to him is due much of the credit for efficiency and high standing of the Denver public school system.

Dr. Carlin married at Geneseo, New York, in 1885, Miss B. A., daughter of T. Delehanty, of that city. They have one child, Vincent, eight years of age.



FRANCIS WILLIAM LOVELAND

FRANCIS WILLIAM LOVELAND.

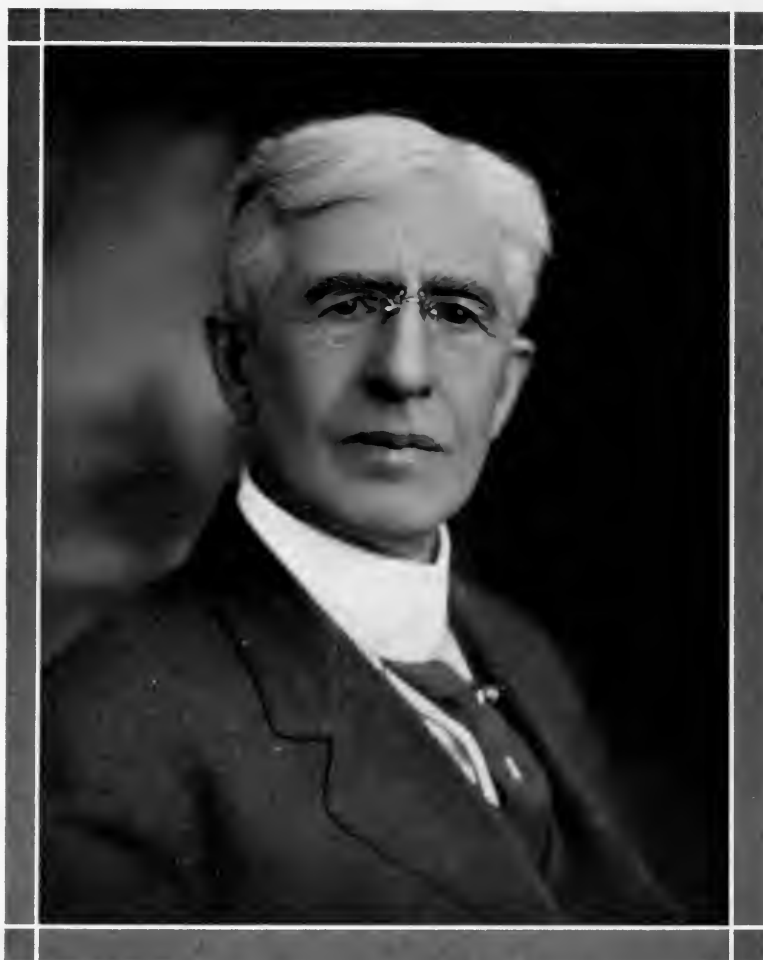
LOVELAND, FRANCIS WILLIAM, lawyer, capitalist, son of William Austin Hamilton (q. v.) and Miranda Ann (Montgomery) Loveland, was born at Brighton, Illinois, July 24, 1859. His ancestors were among the early settlers of New England, and representative of prominent families in the colonies. His American progenitor was Thomas Loveland, who came from Norwich, England, and settled in Boston, about 1630. Through this line, the descent is from Thomas Loveland, the original settler, through Robert, Lot, Joel, Timothy, Leonard, and William Austin Hamilton Loveland, to Francis William Loveland, the subject of this sketch.

Francis W. Loveland came with his parents to Colorado in 1860, and received his primary and early education in the public schools at Golden. Later, he entered the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1880, with the degree of B. A. He then studied law at the University of Denver, graduated from there with the degree of B. L., and was admitted to the bar in 1894. For several years, he was associated with his distinguished father, in some of the large and extensive business enterprises and operations, in which the former was engaged. For several years he was secretary and treasurer of the Rocky Mountain News Printing Company, which published the Rocky Mountain Daily News. Mr. Loveland was also secretary and treasurer of the Denver Circle Railroad for six years; also filled the same positions for the Denver Circle Real

Estate Company for six years. During the financial difficulties of the Grand River Ditch Company at Grand Junction, Colorado, he was the receiver for the company, for about two years. He was secretary of the Handy Ditch Company, Berthoud, Colorado, for ten years, and for fifteen years was a director and treasurer of the Denver, Lakewood and Golden Railway Company, also serving as chairman of the reorganization committee. From 1893 to the present, he has been the general manager, secretary and treasurer of the Louisville Coal Mining Company, which, at an early date, controlled about one-third of the lignite coal of Colorado.

Quiet and unassuming, yet Mr. Loveland is recognized as one of the prominent financiers of the state, and has the management and control of large real estate and business interests. He is a member of the Colorado Bar Association, also the University Club and the Denver Country Club.

Mr. Loveland married, at Denver, December 19, 1883, Miss Adele, daughter of Mortimer W. and Sarah B. Beebe, and the family is prominent in the social life of the city. Mrs. Loveland is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, her ancestor, Captain John Kidney of New Jersey, having been one of the American patriots in that war. To Mr. and Mrs. Loveland were born in Denver the following children: Francis Percy Loveland, born June 11, 1885; Harold Montgomery Loveland, born April 7, 1888, died November 2, 1894.



GEORGE McCULLOUGH

GEORGE McCULLOUGH.

McCULLOUGH, GEORGE, real estate, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 18, 1843, is the son of George (1801-1881) and Hetty (Simpson, died 1880) McCullough. His father, George McCullough, born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, removed to Ohio in 1813, when his father settled in Harrison county, that state, then a wilderness region. When 21 years of age, Mr. McCullough, father of the subject of this sketch, left the farm, and removing to Cadiz, the county seat, entered the employ of the clerk of the court, continuing in that office about five years, holding the position most of the time as deputy clerk, assessing and collecting the taxes. On Jan. 29, 1829, he married Miss Hetty Simpson of Cadiz, and then engaged in the dry goods business about six years. His wife was related to the Tingley family, of Morristown, New York, one of whom was on Washington's staff. After farming four years in Columbiana county, Ohio; seventeen years as a wholesale grocer in Cincinnati; five years in real estate business, Iowa City, Iowa; he then removed to Chicago. Residing there two years, he was given a position in the custom house in Baltimore, remaining there

until the close of the war. He next organized a company to bore for oil at Cambridge, Ohio, which enterprise not proving successful, he removed to Quincy, Ill. and then to Denver in 1872, engaging in real estate business, and laid out McCullough's addition, now one of the most desirable locations of Denver.

George McCullough, his son, attended the University of Iowa, and was graduated from the Columbian Law School, Washington, D. C. in 1869, with the degree of LL. B. He practiced law for a short time, then engaged in the broker and oil business, and real estate. Mr. McCullough came to Denver Oct. 5, 1872, and assisted his father to plat and lay out McCullough's addition. He now has large real estate holdings, and has been the promoter of many enterprises that have materially aided in building up this city and state. Mr. McCullough is a member of the Denver and Lotus clubs, and is a Scottish Rite Mason. His first marriage was in 1871, in Washington, D. C., his wife dying in 1889. In 1895, at Denver, he married Alice R. Jones. They have two daughters, Mary and Alice, now attending Miss Wolcott's School.



EZRA TAYLOR ELLIOTT

EZRA TAYLOR ELLIOTT.

ELLIOTT, Ezra Taylor, attorney and jurist, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on November 15, 1845. His father, Ezra Elliott, a wholesale merchant, was born on November 3, 1802, and died January 28, 1881. His mother was Asenath Varney Elliott. Judge Elliott's ancestors came from Elliott clan, Scotland, and were among the first settlers of Maryland.

He received his first education in the public schools of Cincinnati, after which he attended Hughes High School and then studied under private tutor international law and political economy. He first engaged in business in Cincinnati, and then removed to Shawneetown, Illinois, as a coal operator, where he remained until 1871, when he came to Denver, Colorado. Judge Elliott arrived in Colorado upon the completion of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, with a serious case of tuberculosis. The climate routed the disease and he completely recovered his health. He then decided to make the state his permanent home.

The panic of 1873 left Denver in a precarious condition. It was to all intents and purposes dead and without resources, while Del Norte bade fair to become the principal city of the state, being

the distributing point for the whole San Juan country. There was \$10 in circulation in Del Norte to every dollar in Denver, and its close proximity to the great mines of the state, and its climate and other attractions, caused Judge Elliott to remove to that city, where he has since resided. He engaged in mining and stock raising, and later in the practice of his profession, in all of which he was successful. Judge Elliott has always taken a citizen's interest in the welfare of the state, both financially and politically, and has attended all the conventions of his party, but never sought political office for himself. He has frequently been called upon, however, to serve the people and was chosen county judge of Rio Grande county, and has also represented the people as mayor of Del Norte. He was appointed referee in bankruptcy of the Federal court, which position he held until the Fifth Division of the state was discontinued. Judge Elliott is a Mason and belongs to the Sons of Colorado and the Ohio Society of Colorado and San Juan Pioneers.

Judge Elliott and Victoria Weeden, daughter of Wanton Weeden, of Fairfield, New York, were married in Del Norte on September 15, 1885. They have no children.



WILLIAM STERNE FRIEDMAN

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FRIEDMAN, WILLIAM STERNE, rabbi, orator and lecturer, was born in Chicago, Illinois, October 24, 1869. He is the son of Nathan and Bertha (Sternberg) Fried-

man, and received his education from the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the University of Cincinnati, graduating from the Hebrew College with the degree of

Rabbi, and from the University of Cincinnati with the degree of B. A., in 1889.

The brilliancy of his intellectual attainments and oratorical ability was early recognized, and caused him to be called to act as pastor of Temple Emanuel at Denver, one of the leading Jewish Synagogues in the country. And we might state, in passing, that Rabbi Friedman's ability and efforts were appreciated to the extent, that in 1909 he was elected to this office for life.

He is acknowledged by all to be one of the most eloquent, forceful and enterprising preachers in the Rocky Mountain region, a leader in all enterprises inaugurated for the betterment of the state and humanity.

Rabbi Friedman is one of the most liberal pastors in his views upon religious subjects, never hesitating to join with other pastors of different denominations in any and every movement tending to the upbuilding of the churches and the people. His life work seems to be devoted to the betterment of mankind; he is the founder and a member of the executive council of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives at Denver, the first free tuberculosis hospital ever started in America. The liberality of his views and his great fund of human kindness was demonstrated by his making the institution non-sectarian.

In 1901, he became a member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, serving as president from 1905 to 1909. He became a member of the Denver Public Library Commission in 1906, and was chosen vice-president of this body in 1910. Soon after his arrival in Denver he became vice-president of the Charity Organization Society of Denver, an organization that has done more to relieve the needy and those in distress than any other society in the city. This society maintains offices which are open to hear and relieve all needy cases of distress at all times, and its work in caring for unfortunates who become stranded in Denver, after coming from the east and other points, seeking relief from consumption and other ailments, is only one feature of its beneficent work. Numerous are the widows, orphans, and old, indigent men and women who are daily fed, housed and clothed by this worthy society.

Still engaged in good work, and gaining experience in the necessary work of practical, useful charity, he realized that some organization having for its object the care

of indigent sick people, who could not be taken care of by the county hospitals, was a necessity; so he became one of the founders and the vice-president of the Saturday and Sunday Hospital Association in 1905. This society instituted what has become known as "Tag Day," in which some of the most prominent men and women volunteer their services on stated Saturdays and Sundays to sell tags in public places, the money thus derived going into the fund handled by this association, and being used to pay the expenses of these indigent people in various pay hospitals.

The relief of the persecuted Jews in Russia was another field for his energy, and in 1905 he assisted in organizing and became the president of the Central Committee of the Rocky Mountain Region for the relief of these people.

Just how much Rabbi Friedman is recognized as a leader of his people in this country is shown by the fact that he has received calls from Chicago, Boston, Portland, Oregon, and other cities.

His scholarly attainments won him recognition by the University of Colorado, and in 1902 he accepted the chair of professor of Hebrew in this university, which he still holds, and in 1906, it conferred the degree of LL. D. upon him.

He has, since 1908, been one of the executive committee of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, and chairman of the committee on church and state. The latter committee is to prevent sectarianism in our public schools, and also to prevent the ridicule of the Jew on the stage, in the press and on the forum, and keep unsullied the name of the Jew. It also takes interest, nationally and internationally, in the welfare of the Jew.

As a lecturer on religious, economic, patriotic and philanthropic subjects he has few equals, combining as he does his extensive knowledge upon these subjects with a fluent and pleasing delivery and magnetic personality, he is much sought after to deliver addresses upon all public occasions.

Rabbi Friedman married at New Orleans, Louisiana, April 29, 1903, Juliet Freyhan, the daughter of Julius Freyhan, of that city. They have two children, J. Freyhan Friedman, born January 30, 1904, and Pauline Alma Friedman, born August 2, 1910.



ARTHUR CORNFORTH

ARTHUR CORNFORTH.

CORNFORTH, ARTHUR, lawyer, born February 21, 1861, in Smethport, McKean county, Pennsylvania, is the son of the Rev. Columbus and Clara Eliza (Medbury) Cornforth. His ancestors came to this country in the colonial period, and were patriots in the American Revolution. In the maternal line, he is a grandson of Nelson and Louisa (Taylor) Medbury; great grandson of James Taylor, who married a Miss Niles; great, great grandson of Robert and Sally (Bailey) Taylor; and, great, great, great grandson of Asa Bailey, who was a soldier in Colonel Huntington's Regiment, in the Revolution. At one time when a battle was being fought near Groton, Connecticut, where Asa Bailey then lived, he rushed into the house and said, "Mother, we are almost out of bullets." Without hesitation she went to her pantry, took down her beautiful pewter dinner set, which she moulded into bullets with her own hands.

His father, the Rev. Columbus Cornforth, D. D., was a baptist clergyman, and made a gallant record in the civil war. He was born in 1831 and died February 11, 1883. He enlisted as a private in the Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, commonly known as the "Bucktail" Regiment. Reduced in numbers by hard fighting in some of the fiercest battles of the civil war, the remnant of the Forty-second was combined with the One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania, in which he served as chaplain.

Arthur Cornforth, his son, was educated in the high school, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and was graduated with the degree of LL. B. from the University of Kansas in 1882. He was admitted to the bar and at once began the practice of the law at Clyde, Cloud county, Kansas, where he remained five years. He was city attorney, at Clyde, in 1883, and was also deputy prosecuting attorney; was also postmaster there 1883-1885, having been appointed by President Arthur, but resigned under the Cleveland

administration. Coming to Denver in October, 1887, and after looking over the state, he located at Durango, in February, 1888, where he was express agent for the Denver & Rio Grande Railway until August, 1889, when he went to Salt Lake City, where he was variously employed until 1892. Returning to Durango, he resumed the practice of the law, continuing there four years, and was county attorney of La Plata county in 1895. Removing to Colorado Springs, January 1, 1896, he has since made that city his residence, and has built up a large and successful business in the general practice of the law.

He is a Republican in politics, and has been one of the party leaders in Colorado. He was state senator, Twenty-eighth district, 1902-06, and was re-elected state senator from the same district in 1910 for another term of four years. Senator Cornforth has also served as Lieutenant-Governor of Colorado. He was elected president pro tem. of the state senate in the Fifteenth General Assembly. When Jesse F. McDonald, the Lieutenant-Governor, became Governor, by virtue of his position as president pro tem. of the senate, he became the successor to that honor. Senator Cornforth has also been prominently mentioned for Congress, and other positions of honor and trust. In public and private life, and in the practice of his profession, he has made a worthy and enviable record in Colorado. As a member of the state senate, he has exerted his influence in the enactment of those laws, most beneficial for the general good. He has proved himself to be an expert parliamentarian and a fluent speaker.

Senator Cornforth is a Mason, a member of the Woodmen of the World, Modern Woodmen of America, is a past exalted ruler of the B. P. O. E., and a member also of the Colorado Springs Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution.

In December, 1882, he married Miss Fannie Fulke, in Lawrence, Kansas.



SAMUEL FREDERICK DUTTON

SAMUEL FREDERICK DUTTON.

DUTTON, SAMUAL FREDERICK, hotel proprietor, born February 16, 1870, in Sherman, New York, was the son of Frederick L. (born 1835) and Mary A. (Sixbey) Dutton. His father, now retired from business and residing at Denver, was, for many years, a leader in politics in the western part of that state. Mr. Dutton is descended from patriots of the American Revolution, in Connecticut and Rhode Island. He was educated in Sherman Academy, in his native town. As a boy, he was fascinated with the scenes of the hotel lobby, and, obtaining the consent of his father, became a bell boy in one of the hotels of his home town. The hotel business and life appealed to his youthful ambition, and he then decided to shape his future along that line. He has never attempted any other avocation, profession or business. From the position of bell boy to that of proprietor, he knows all about the work and management of a hotel, and has been most successful in the several enterprises attempted by him.

For several years, he was steward at the Clifton hotel, Chicago, and, then going to Peoria, Illinois, he became manager of the National hotel at that place.

Mr. Dutton, later, was appointed superintendent of railroad eating houses and dining cars of the Santa Fe, before he came to Colorado, and associated with Fred Harvey, co-operated in perfecting the system to a high condition of efficiency. While connected with this railroad service, Mr. Dutton was afforded an excellent opportunity to study the west, and then made up his mind, that he would sometime, make it his permanent home. In 1894, he came to Denver, and was made the store-keeper for the Albany hotel. Later, he became steward, manager, partner, and finally the sole proprietor of the Albany hotel.

Regardless of the cost and expense incurred, many improvements have been made, and few hotels are superior in service and appointments to the Albany, which is widely known as one of the best equipped hotels in the country. The building has been enlarged from time to time, entailing a large outlay of money, and all the modern conveniences are afforded the general public.

Mr. Dutton, with commendable pride, has built up one of the finest hostelrys of the west and now (1911) he is preparing to tear all of this away and replace it with a hotel second to none in America.

Mr. Dutton is not only known as a hotel proprietor, but as one of the prominent citizens of the state. He is always at the front in any enterprise that aids in the building up of Denver, Colorado, and the west. Liberal, generous, public spirited, and affable, he is popular as a man of business and of affairs. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce, he has taken a prominent part in its work, in pushing to the front the interests of this city. As director of the Denver Convention League, and prominently connected with its work, he has given valuable aid and assistance in securing for this city the national meetings and gatherings of the leading associations and societies of this country. Probably but few men in this city have a more extended acquaintance than Mr. Dutton, hence the valuable services he is always able and willing to give, when these public matters come up for consideration.

Mr. Dutton has also been prominently identified with the several associations that have been organized by hotel men. For three years, 1896-1897-1898, he was president of the Rocky Mountain Hotel Men's Association; in 1907-1908, president of the Denver Hotel Association; and, in 1909, president of the Western Hotel Men's Protective Association.

In 1910, Mr. Dutton was one of the organizers of the American Hotel Protective Association, of which he was president, 1910-1911. This Association has offices in Chicago, New York, Denver, San Francisco, and Atlanta, Georgia. The object of this association is to warn hotels against dead-beats and crooks and to apprehend and convict such crooks and it has already accomplished effective work, in protecting the leading hotels of the country against those who would "beat" their bills or otherwise defraud the hostelry.

He married Miss Jessie Breese of Chicago. Their children are: Eva Alice and Winifred Wilson Dutton.



JAMES NEVILLE CALDWELL

JAMES NEVILLE CALDWELL.

CALDWELL, JAMES NEVILLE, mining, born in Laramie, Wyoming, November 18, 1876, was the son of Isaac Philip and Sarah Margaret (Frame) Caldwell. His father was one of the pioneers of Wyoming, settling there in early territorial days, and was one of the founders of that now rapidly growing state. He was a banker and an attorney in Laramie City. He organized and was president of the Albany County National Bank of Laramie. Together with Hon. C. D. Clark, now of the United States Senate, and Mr. William W. Corlett of Cheyenne, he was appointed by the president to draft the original laws that were adopted by the legislature. His father was for several terms a member of the Wyoming legislature, also one of its presiding officers, and has also served as mayor of Laramie. In the financial, political and industrial history of Wyoming, his name was a prominent factor. His wife, who was Miss Sarah Margaret Frame, was of the well known Catlett family. She was born in Catlettsburg, Kentucky, and her father was a large plantation owner.

James N. Caldwell, the son, and subject of this sketch, after receiving his earlier education in the public schools, then attended the University of Wyoming. He did not complete his studies at the university. After

his third year at that institution, the family removed to Denver, and he did not again resume his studies.

Mr. Caldwell now became interested in mining, and began prospecting and looking about for himself. In this way, he obtained a mining property at Central City, in Gilpin county, which he has developed and operated with marked success. With offices and residence in Denver, he organized this property into the Gilpin-Eureka Mining Company, of which he became the treasurer and general manager. This mining interest is a gold, silver and lead proposition, that has netted handsome returns. The company has been operating this mining interest three or four years, with an extensive milling plant and is well equipped with machinery. The mine occupies a unique position, in that one-half of the property is within the townsite of Central City. The company employs about twenty-five men. He has also been engaged in stock raising in Wyoming, and other enterprises.

Mr. Caldwell married in Kansas City, May 27, 1908, Miss Ada Laura McAtee.

Both in Wyoming and Colorado, he and his father have materially aided in the building up of two of the great states of the Rocky Mountain region.



HENRY JOSEPH STEPIENS

HENRY JOSEPH STEPHENS.

STEPHENS, HENRY JOSEPH, financier and real estate, son of Henry J., Sr., and Ann M. (Morrison) Stephens, was born November 10, 1848, in Somerset, Pennsylvania. His father, born January, 1824, died June 16, 1884, was, prior to the civil war in 1861, a member of the banking house of Wall, Stephens & Company, Washington, D. C., and Richmond, Virginia. His mother was the daughter of William H. and Jane Morrison.

His ancestors were distinguished in the colonial era of the south and during the period of the states. William Stephens, his American progenitor, born in the Isle of Wight, 1671, and lieutenant-governor of the island, settled in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1730. The Stephenses were one of the old and established families of the Isle of Wight and distinguished in its history. The branch founded by William Stephens in the southern colonies also became illustrious in American history. William Stephens, the first American ancestor, removed from Charleston to Georgia, of which he was provincial governor from 1743 to 1750. Alexander H. Stephens, of this same family, was a member of congress from Georgia for twenty years and vice-president of the Southern Confederacy from 1861 to 1865.

Henry J. Stephens, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the high school, Dixon, Illinois, and Dixon University, but did not graduate, as he started out early in life to make his own way in the world. He first engaged in business at Dixon, Illinois, in 1870, continuing there until 1880. In March, the latter year, he removed to Colorado, locating at Alma, this state. In 1881 he entered upon his successful business ca-

reer in Denver, in real estate and investments, and became connected with large and affiliated interests. His activities in real estate, loans, investments, commercial and banking interests opened a field adapted to his genius and skill as a promotor and organizer. Within a short time he became one of the prominent business men of the city. Mr. Stephens was president of the Denver Loan & Trust Company from 1888 to 1891. From 1898 to the present time he has been president of the Denver Abstract & Title Company; and from 1892 has also been president of the Stephens Investment & Trust Company, investment bankers, and still holds that position. Mr. Stephens incorporated his present business in 1892, with a capital of \$200,000, and now (1911), with the capital fully paid, the company has \$450,000 in surplus and undivided profits. These figures speak for themselves of the successful administration of the affairs of the Stephens Investment & Trust Company; and the other interests with which Mr. Stephens is affiliated show a similar growth and prosperous condition. This investment and trust company deals in real estate, investments, bonds, general securities and first mortgage loans. Mr. Stephens has also been identified with the mining industry, more especially in Park county, and also at Central City. He has accomplished all that makes the successful business man. He is a Master Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner.

Mr. Stephens married, first, in June, 1881, at Port Bryon, Illinois, Hattie, daughter of Nathaniel P. Darrance. She died in November, 1883. He married, second, September 24, 1888, Alice S. Roberts. He has two children: Clarence E. and Harold H. Stephens.



LUTHER M. GODDARD

LUTHER M. GODDARD.

GODDARD, LUTHER M., lawyer and jurist (late justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado), born in Palmyra, Wayne county, New York, son of Edwin P. (farmer and miller), and Mariah (Filmore) Goddard, a second cousin of the renowned statesman, Millard Filmore. Removing to Abingdon, Illinois, in 1854, Edwin P. Goddard engaged in the lumber business and, later, at Leavenworth, Kansas, where he died in 1866.

Luther M. Goddard received his early education in the common schools of Palmyra. Afterward and for six years he attended the Hedding College at Abingdon. He commenced the study of law at Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1862; entered the Chicago Law School in 1864, graduating with the honor of valedictorian of his class in 1865; admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois in June of the same year; returned to Leavenworth and entered upon the practice of his profession. At an early day he began his unusual career of official preferment, both in politics and within the province of his profession. For two years, at Leavenworth, he was deputy county attorney, under Judge Brewer, late of the United States Supreme Court, and for two successive terms Judge Goddard served as county attorney, by election. In the fall of 1871 he was elected a member of the Kansas legislature, where he introduced the bill and was among the earliest advocates of equal suffrage. In 1878 he came to Colorado, first locating at Leadville, where he engaged in mining, in addition to his legal practice. In 1882 he was elected judge of the district court and re-elected in 1888. In 1892 he received the nomination of the Populist and Democratic parties and was elected Justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado. He remained upon the bench until the expiration of his term in 1901, in the meantime permanently establishing his residence in Denver.

In 1905, when the Supreme Court was reorganized, Judge Goddard was returned to the Supreme Court by appointment from Governor Peabody. During the latter part of his first term on the Supreme bench, Justice Goddard concurred in the decision writ-

ten by Judge Campbell declaring the eight-hour law, enacted at the preceding session of the legislature, to be unconstitutional. A short time after his appointment by Governor Peabody a dynamite bomb was planted at the gate of Judge Goddard's residence. This bomb failed to explode, which fact saved the life of the Justice. It was divulged by the Orchard confession that this bomb was one of two aimed at the life of the two distinguished members of the Supreme Court (Goddard and Gabbert) as a retaliation for their concurrence in the eight-hour decision. Having filled out the unexpired term on the Supreme bench, Judge Goddard again returned to the general practice of the law, and is esteemed as one of the eminent members of the bar in Denver, while he is equally honored all over the state. Judge Goddard served in that high judicial position with the most creditable ability and his opinions and decisions were uniformly acceptable to the profession and the people. In all matters under his consideration, his duties on the bench were discharged with the acumen and decisiveness of an able jurist, inspired by a keen sense of justice and a wide comprehension of the law.

Among his fellow members of bench and bar and in the walks of social life, he is a man of great purity of character and integrity of purpose—of genial, kindly nature and attractive personality—a man of deep sympathies and a friend of the people. He has the good will and friendship of the multitude in return. In 1880, while living in Leadville, Judge Goddard was elected a member of the School Board and served as president of that body three years. He is a member of the order of Elks, a Mason, a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine. On Dec. 4, 1911, Judge Goddard was elected president of the Denver Bar Association.

Judge Goddard married twice, and has four children living: Frank M. Goddard, a lawyer; Irene, the wife of Walter C. Boyington of the Detroit Free Press; Lucile and George, the latter engaged in mining.



PETER J. FRIEDERICH

PETER J. FRIEDERICH.

FRIEDERICH, PETER J., brewer and financier, son of Peter J. and Mary (Kaiser) Friederich, was born July 25, 1863, at Mascoutah, Illinois, and died in Denver, Colorado, May 13, 1911. His parents came from Germany. His father was an officer in the German army and came to America and established a brewery at Mascoutah, Illinois.

Mr. Friederich's birthplace was just across the river from St. Louis, and there he spent the first nineteen years of his life. He received a liberal education, attending school in the winter months, but during the summers worked on a farm. He then came west, locating in Denver in 1881. He obtained employment for a time as clerk with the Cornforth Commission Company. Later he began to work for Zang's brewery as a collector. Industry, honesty, pleasing address, together with a social and frank nature, were elements, all contributing to his rapid rise in the business life of this large brewing company, and his appointment as assistant general manager in 1889. He continued with the company after the purchase by the English syndicate, and at the time of his death was the city manager for the Ph. Zang Brewing Company. Although not a seeker after public office, yet he was prominently identified with city politics, in which he wielded an extensive influence. He was popular in business circles, and his large personal acquaintance made him a potent factor in local politics.

Mr. Friederich was thrifty as well as industrious and enterprising, and, predicting the future growth of Denver and the state, invested in real estate, and engaged in other ventures that proved most profitable. His

holdings and investments represented the accumulation of a comfortable fortune, an example of what a young man of good business capacity may accomplish in the west. Not only in real estate did he acquire valuable property, but he also became interested in banking and high class securities.

At the time of his death, in addition to his connection with the Zang brewery he also held the following positions in companies with which he had large interests: vice-president of the Zang Realty and Investment Company; vice-president of the Welton Street Investment Company; vice-president of the St. James Investment Company; vice-president of the German-American Trust Company, and vice-president of the Lakeside Realty and Amusement Company. He was thus identified with many and varied interests and was one of the leaders in the business and commercial life of Denver.

In the fraternal orders and kindred societies he was prominent and popular, being a member of the following: Shriners, Scottish Rite Masons, Elks, Eagles, East Denver Turnverein and other German societies.

During a long career of thirty years he was connected with the Zang brewery and ably assisted in making that plant one of the largest institutions of the kind in the west. In the many and diversified interests with which his name was associated he was ever found to be a man of sterling integrity, broad business capacity and worthy of the confidence and trust confided to him in many enterprises.

Mr. Friederich married, in Denver, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Zang. She died December 7th, 1894, and left surviving one child, a son, named Philip.



WILLIAM WALLACE ROLLER

WILLIAM WALLACE ROLLER.

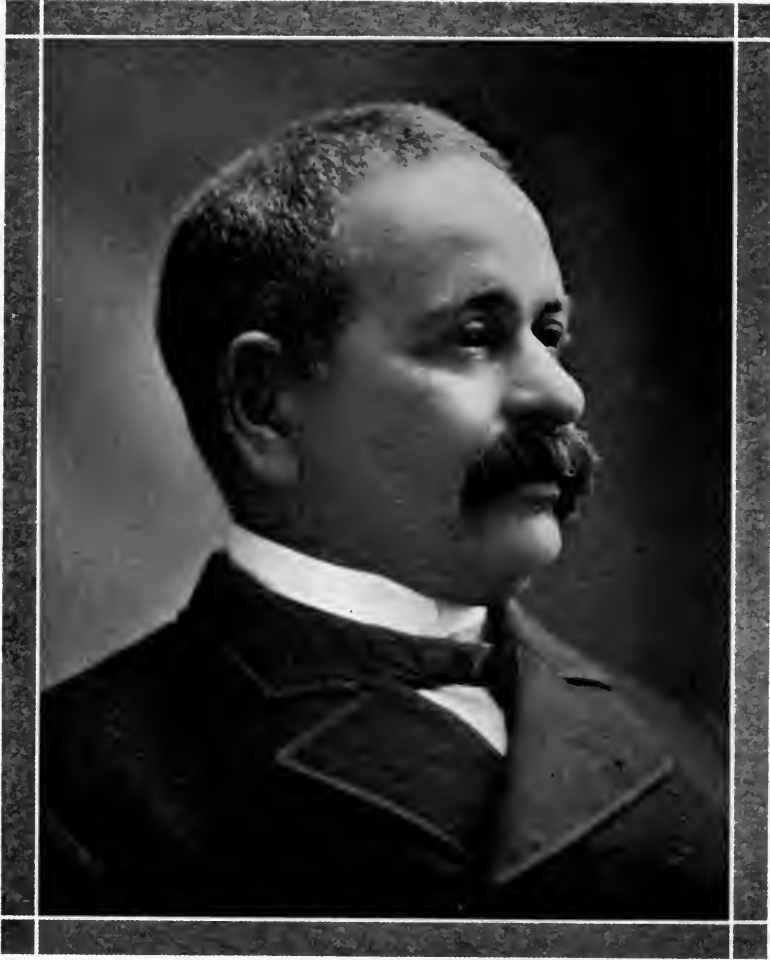
ROLLER, WILLIAM WALLACE, civil war veteran, merchant, real estate man and one of the upbuilders of Salida, Colorado, was born in Lodi, now known as Gowanda, Erie county, New York, November 1, 1841. He comes of sound German stock. His father, John Philip Roller, was a merchant before him and was born June 18, 1819, and died August 26, 1891. His mother, Eliza Matilda (Seafley) Roller, was born November 23, 1821, and died October 29, 1902. The first member of the Roller family to settle in America was John Roller, who came to Erie county, New York, from Grombach, Black Forest, Frunten Stadt, Germany, in 1807. When the war between the states broke out, young Roller, just out of his teens, joined the Army of the Union and fought three years and two months in the Second Corps, Army of the Potomac. He enlisted in the Sixty-fourth Infantry, New York Volunteers, September 7, 1861, and rose from the ranks to a captaincy. He participated in more than fifty engagements, including some of the principal battles of the war, and was twice wounded, once at Fair Oaks and again at Chancellorsville, Va.

At the close of the war, Captain Roller resumed his studies preparatory to entering college and attended Dartmouth College, at Hanover, New Hampshire, for two years. He was a member of the class of '70, but left college at the close of his sophomore year. He then entered business, dealing in furniture, in Ottawa, Kansas, in 1868, remaining there until the spring of 1874, when he came to this state, resuming the furniture business in Colorado Springs. He resided later for a brief period at Canon City, but since 1880 his home has been in Salida, where he engaged for a while in the furniture business and then devoted himself to the real estate business, in which he is engaged at the present time. Captain Roller has been instrumental in the development of Salida and is a representative citizen in every respect,

identifying himself with every movement for the betterment of the bustling Colorado town.

Captain Roller is one of the most prominent and devoted members of the Masonic fraternity in the State of Colorado. He was made a Mason in Phoenix Lodge, No. 262, New York, in 1865. In 1866 he was made a Royal Arch Mason, in Fornsville Chapter, No. 136, Perrysburg, New York; he was created a Knight Templar in Canon City Commandery, No. 9, Canon City, and a Scottish Rite Mason, Thirty-second degree, Colorado Consistory, in Denver, January 29, 1889. On December 10, of the same year, he entered the Shrine, El Jebel Temple, of Denver. Captain Roller has served as master of Salida Lodge, No. 57, for one year and for two years as High Priest of Salida Chapter, No. 17. He has also been honored with the office of Eminent Commander, Salida Commandery, No. 17; Grand High Priest of the Royal Arch Chapter; and Grand Junior Deacon of the Grand Lodge of the State of Colorado. He has also been Grand Representative in the Grand Chapter for the state of Missouri and in the Grand Lodge for the state of Washington. No member of the order in Colorado is better versed in all that appertains to Masonry or has worked harder for its success in all departments of the fraternity than Captain Roller.

Captain Roller has been twice married. His first wife was Claramond M. Hayes, daughter of William Hayes of Ottawa, Kansas. He was married February 27, 1871, at Ottawa, and his wife died at Salida, June 17, 1883. He has one child by this union living, Arthur Hayes Roller of Idaho Springs. His second marriage was to Nellie H. Arnold, September 24, 1884, at Salida. He has three children by this marriage: Douglas A. Roller, a prominent young attorney of Denver; Nellie E. Meyer, wife of Joseph Meyer, Jr., of Idaho Springs, and Winfield I. Roller. Captain Roller resides in Salida.



WOLFE LONDONER

WOLFE LONDONER.

LONDONER, WOLFE, Denver grocer, pioneer of Colorado, was born July 4, 1848, in New York City, the son of Herman and Rachel Londoner, who came to this country from Germany in 1840. He was educated in the public schools and in the old Mechanics' Institute, in New York, then opposite the city hall.

When barely in his 'teens, young Londoner crossed the plains in an immigrant train and landed in Denver in 1859, one of the first of the hardy pioneers who, by their own efforts, were to carve out an empire in the Rocky Mountain region.

In those days mere boys were called upon to do a man's work, and young Londoner was no exception. Responsibilities were thrust upon him and as time progressed his field of operations constantly extended. He had gone into the employ of Hanauer, Dold & Company, government contractors and was stationed first at their Denver store. In 1860, he was sent to Canon City, where he built the first stone warehouse in that section of Colorado. From that place he went to California Gulch, upon the site of which later sprang the magic city of Leadville. Here he remained three years. He was then sixteen years of age. A St. Louis merchant who had watched the mental growth of the youth backed his confidence in the young pioneer's honesty and ability by staking him to a trainload of goods, and in 1864 he accompanied the train across the plains and opened his store in Denver.

From the very first he was successful and the store of Wolfe Londoner became known throughout the state for square dealing and honest values. When Leadville sprang into being he was quick to see the possibilities in the new camp, and established a branch of his Denver house. The Leadville store was maintained during the years of the Cloud City's greatest activities.

In 1884, Mr. Londoner built the block on

Arapahoe street, which bears his name, and moved his business into the new location, where it has been established ever since.

While giving the strictest attention to the details of his private business, Mr. Londoner showed himself at all times to be a public-spirited citizen, keenly alive to the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. He has been honored many times with positions of trust and to these was ever faithful.

While still a boy under the legal age, he was made the first treasurer of Fremont county. When he arrived at California Gulch and the prospectors and miners of that district resolved upon a form of government, they selected him for the position of clerk and recorder. Later, he was made chairman of the board of county commissioners.

He has served the citizens of Denver in several public offices. He was a member of the board of county commissioners when the court house was built, and all the moneys for construction of that edifice passed through his hands. It is his proud and justifiable boast that in an age of graft there was not a dollar stolen or misspent on this work. The citizens of Arapahoe county got value received for every dollar of expenditure.

The reputation he made for himself through these years of public and private life prompted the people of Denver to call him to the mayoralty, and he served as executive head of the city government during 1889, 1890 and 1891. He had been elected alderman in 1868.

Mr. Londoner is prominent in Masonic circles, and was one of the organizers of the Festival of Mountain and Plain.

He married in 1878 Fannie B. Anthony of Denver. One son, Herman, and three daughters, Fannie B., wife of E. R. Corning, engineer of the Boston Subway, Ruth Frances and Dorothy Jane, were born to them.

GEORGE W. BOWEN.

BOWEN, GEORGE W., capitalist, born in Centerville, Iowa, April 8, 1866, was the son of Charles Willard (born March 6, 1838, died July 18, 1902) and Anna W. (Boyles) Bowen. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and then started out to make his own way in the world. He is a self made man, rising to prominence in business through his own energy and enterprise, until now he is at the head of many of the leading industries of the state. He came to Colorado in 1887, and became connected with the Colorado Supply Company at Rouse, in 1889. He remained in its employ, being a subsidiary company of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, until 1895. From 1895, until 1903, he was in the service of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company and some of its subsidiary corporations. Since 1903, he has been connected with the Victor-American Fuel Company and its predecessors.

Step by step from one field of enterprise to another, he has risen in the Colorado busi-

ness world, until now he is president of the following companies:

- The Victor-American Fuel Company.
- The Colorado & Southeastern Railroad Company.
- The Western Stores Company.
- The American Fuel Company.
- The Mountain Telegraph Company.
- The Victor-American Power Company.
- The Redstone Marble Company.
- The Minnequa Town Company.
- The Wallace Mining Company.
- The Victor Fuel Company.

He married, Nov. 24, 1903, in New York City, Helen, daughter of William Hicks, Brooklyn, N. Y. They have one child, Willard Osgood Bowen.

At one time Mr. Bowen resided in Pueblo, Colorado, but now makes Denver his home. He is a member of the Denver Club, Denver Country Club, Traffic Club, and the Rocky Mountain Club, New York City.

WILLIAM JOHN ROTHWELL, M. D.

ROTHWELL, WILLIAM JOHN, M. D., born in Gloucester Township, near Ottawa, Canada, was the son of Thomas, farmer (1808-1896), and Catherine (Tompkins) Rothwell. The Rothwell family is of English origin, but removed to Ireland, where his grandfather, Benjamin Rothwell, engaged in farming, in the county of Wexford, and in 1800 immigrated to Canada. Locating with his family, near Ottawa, Ontario, he resumed his occupation as a farmer. Benjamin Rothwell also held some government position in the building of the Rideau Canal, and both he and his son, Thomas, participated in the suppression of McKenzie's rebellion, in 1837. Catherine, wife of Thomas Rothwell, and daughter of Peter and Nancy (Carter) Tompkins, was born near the Vale of Avoca, Ireland. Her father was a farmer, but removed with his family to Canada in an early day. Six sons and three daughters comprised the family of Thomas and Catherine Rothwell, and of which Dr. William J. was one. Two brothers, E. J. and P. D. (q. v.), both graduates of the medical department of the University of Michigan, became practicing physicians in Denver; Benjamin, an educator in Canada, and two other brothers, Samuel and Thomas, farmers, there.

Dr. William J. Rothwell, at the age of thirteen, accompanied the family to Listowell, County Perth, Ontario, where he attended the common schools, and later prepared for college at Rockwood, Canada. In 1869, he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, but was com-

pelled, for lack of funds, to discontinue his studies there, at the end of the year. In 1870, he went to Idaho, and was appointed principal of the Idaho City school, continuing in same for two years, also studying medicine, as time would permit. He entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1872, from which he was graduated in 1873, with the degree of M. D., and took a post-graduate course at Bellevue Medical College, New York. While in Boise county, Idaho, he was superintendent of education from 1881 to 1887.

He began the practice of medicine with Dr. Pease, at Menominee, Wisconsin. In 1887, he came to Denver, and also became associated with the Gross Medical College, in which he was professor of chemistry and, later, of neurology, then of medicine in the Denver-Gross Medical College, and is now professor of medicine in the medical department of the University of Colorado.

Dr. Rothwell is a contributor to medical journals; is a member of the American Medical Association, and the Denver Medical Society, of which he was president in 1904, and is a prominent Mason.

He married, at Idaho City, Idaho, October 8, 1874, Miss Clara Galbraith, born in Shasta, California, daughter of Stephen Galbraith, a native of Hamilton, Ontario, and a '49er in California. They have four sons, all living: William Herbert, M. D., Salt Lake City; Matthew Thomas, M. D., Telluride; Walter Peter, and Stephen Gainsford. A daughter, Anna, died in infancy.

PETER D. ROTHWELL, M. D.

ROTHWELL, PETER D., M. D., born in Gloucester Township, Ontario, near Ottawa, Canada, March 5, 1849, is the son of Thomas, born March 10, 1809, died January 19, 1896, and Catherine (Tompkins) Rothwell. He is of Anglo-Irish descent. His grandfather, Benjamin Rothwell, came from County Wexford, Ireland, to Ottawa, Canada. Dr. Rothwell's father and grandfather made the first brick in Ottawa. They were prominent in assisting to suppress the McKenzie rebellion.

When Dr. Rothwell was five years of age, his father's family moved to what was then known as "Queen's Bush," a term that was applied to that part of Ontario, comprised in the County of Perth, and those adjoining. There his father established a new home. Having obtained a good English education, he began teaching when but little more than fifteen, in the fall of 1864. After teaching two or three years, he entered the Normal School in Toronto, from which he was graduated in 1867. Then, after resuming the profession of a teacher for nearly five years in Canada, he was engaged by Bishop Tuttle of Salt Lake City, to take charge of the St. Michael Parish school, at Boise, Idaho, which he opened September 4, 1871. He was at the head of this school four years, his vacations being occupied in surveying. Having become thrifty and saving, he loaned his spare earnings to one who became a bankrupt. Thus, at the very time that he was intending to begin the study of medicine, he was compelled to resume his work as a teacher, obtaining a position at Baker City, Oregon. His vacations were spent in mining. Returning from Baker City, and while teaching in Idaho, he studied medicine with his brother, Dr. W. J. Rothwell, now of Denver, but then a resident of Placerville, Idaho. In 1879, he entered the University of Michigan, from

which he received his degree of M. D. in 1881, being the historian of his class, which numbered ninety-nine. During his college course, he spent his vacations in the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. E. J. Rothwell, of Ithaca, New York. While residing in Canada, he had also served as a volunteer and a private in Ontario, in the Twenty-eighth battalion.

Dr. Rothwell came to Denver in 1881. He makes a specialty of diseases of the kidneys. Unsolicited, there came to him the appointment by President Cleveland, as pension examiner. He was one of the organizers of the Gross Medical College. Dr. Rothwell wrote a pamphlet on the Colorado climate, correcting errors prevalent in the east, as to the effect of this climate on certain diseases. He also wrote a pamphlet on "Oxygen as Therapeutic Agent;" also invented a valuable apparatus now employed in its manufacture and use.

In 1871, he joined the Independent Order Odd Fellows, of which he is Past Grand and Veteran. In 1891, he became a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is Past Master Workman. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, American Medical Association, Colorado State Medical Society, and the city and county societies, and is a vestryman of St. Peter's church.

Dr. Rothwell, after passing through the many vicissitudes and hardships from Canada to Nome, Alaska, and the Rocky Mountain region of the United States, has become one of the self-made men of the west, and has attained a high position in the practice of his profession.

Dr. Rothwell married in Denver, Colorado, in October, 1885, Mrs. Bishop, nee Miss Rosalie King, who died in February, 1906. In January, 1907, he married Mrs. Houghton, nee Miss Carie V. Wier.

Acknowledgments

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HISTORY OF COLORADO,
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HISTORY OF DENVER,
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INDEX TO BIOGRAPHIES

	Page		Page
Adams, Alva	76	Eaton, Benjamin Harrison.....	74
Alexander, Hugh John.....	212	Eicholtz, Leonard Henry.....	264
Argall, Philip	234	Elbert, Samuel Hitt.....	66
Ashley, Eli Melville.....	244	Elliott, Ezra Taylor.....	394
Bartels, Gustave Charles.....	364	Evans, John	58
Barth, William	180	Field, Edward Bell.....	326
Beaman, David Crichton.....	272	Fisher, William Garrett.....	124
Bennett, Horace Wilson.....	224	Flower, John Sebastian	316
Berger, William B.	228	Foster, John M'Ewen, M. D.....	336
Best, John David.....	174	Franklin, Charles Wesley.....	242
Blackmer, Henry Myron.....	186	Friederich, Peter J.	408
Blayne, William Nassau Walker.....	306	Friedman, William Sterne (Rabbi).....	396
Blood, James Herbert	382	Gaylord, Paul B.	378
Boettcher, Charles	150	Gilluly, Joseph William.....	270
Bowen, George W.	414	Gilmore, Rodelphus Howard.....	296
Bowen, Thomas M.	106	Gilpin, William	56
Bridaham, Lester Burbank.....	348	Goddard, Luther M.	406
Briggs, Frank Newton.....	252	Goldsborough, Winder Elwell.....	196
Brown, Henry Cordes.....	176	Good, John	236
Brown, James Henry.....	330	Goodell, Roswell Eaton	268
Brown, James Joseph	262	Grant, James Benton	72
Brown, James Sidney	222	Guggenheim, Meyer	172
Brown, Junius Flagge	168	Guggenheim, Simon	112
Brunton, David William	220	Guiterman, Franklin	164
Buchtel, Henry Augustus.....	92	Gunter, Julius Caldeen.....	250
Byers, William Newton.....	368	Hall, Josiah Newhall, M. D.	332
Caldwell, James Neville.....	402	Hallack, Charles	136
Campion, John Francis.....	156	Hallack, Erastus F.	190
Carlin, Patrick Vincent, M.D.....	388	Hallett, Moses	120
Cass, Alfred Curtis	130	Harrison, William B.	294
Cass, Oscar David, M. D.....	218	Hayt, Charles Denison.....	118
Cass, Oscar David, Jr.	322	Helm, Joseph Church.....	116
Chaffee, Jerome B.	98	Hill, Crawford	280
Chappell, Delos Allen	146	Hill, Nathaniel Peter	109
Cheesman, Walter Scott	134	Hodges, William V.	312
Chilcott, George M.	102	Hughes, Charles James, Jr.....	114
Childs, Samuel Beresford, M. D.....	342	Humphreys, Albert Edmund.....	292
Cooper, Job Adams	78	Hunt, Alexander Cameron.....	62
Coors, Adolph Herman Joseph.....	258	Iliff, John Wesley.....	282
Cornforth, Arthur	398	Irby, John St. John.....	380
Crebbin, Alfred	338	James, Harry C.	344
Cummings, Alexander	60	James, William Henry.....	202
Curtis, Leonard Eager	246	Johnson, Charles Alfred.....	266
Curtis, Rodney	188	Johnson, Charles Scott.....	138
Cuthbert, Lucius Montrose.....	194	Joslin, John Jay.....	208
Downing, Warwick Miller.....	334		
Dutton, Samuel Frederick.....	400		

	Page		Page
Kassler, Edward Stebbins.....	374	Ravenscroft, William Thornburg.....	354
Kassler, George W.	284	Roller, William Wallace.....	410
Kilpatrick, James G.	288	Rothwell, Peter D., M. D.	416
Kountze, Charles Brewer.....	152	Rothwell, William John, M. D.	415
Kuner, Maximilian	256	Routt, John Long.....	68
Kuykendall, John Montgomery.....	308		
Leonard, William Henry.....	356	Schenck, Charles Meigs.....	248
Lewis, Aaron Dennison	290	Schirmer, Godfrey	238
Londoner, Wolfe	412	Seerie, David Duff	254
Loveland, Francis William.....	390	Shafroth, John Franklin.....	94
Loveland, William Austin Hamilton.....	278	Sheedy, Dennis	126
Lyman, Charles Baldwin, M. D.....	310	Smith, Milton	340
		Speer, Robert Walter.....	362
Maxwell, John Mills	200	Springer, John Wallace	358
McCook, Edward Moody.....	64	Springer, William Melville.....	376
McCullough, George	392	Stearns, Thomas Beale.....	346
McDermott, George Lawrence, M. D.....	298	Steele, Robert W.	54
McDonald, Jesse Fuller	90	Steele, Robert Wilbur.....	286
McIntire, Albert Washington.....	82	Stephens, Henry Joseph.....	404
McKinnie, James Renwick.....	206	Swallow, George Ransom.....	302
McNeil, John Lloyd.....	184	Symes, George Gifford.....	370
Mears, Otto	232		
Meek, Channing Frank.....	214	Tabor, Horace Austin Warner.....	104
Minium, Abram Emerson.....	300	Teller, Henry Moore.....	96
Mitchell, John Clark.....	352	Thatcher, Joseph Addison.....	122
Moffat, David Halliday.....	128	Thomas, Charles Spalding.....	84
Moffat, Frederick Gowie.....	304	Toll, Charles Hansen.....	182
Morey, Chester Stephen.....	132	Tritch, George	276
Morgan, Edward Broadbent.....	372		
Morgan, Samuel B.	314	Vaile, Joel Frederick	144
Mullen, James Kernan.....	154	Vaille, Frederick Ozni	198
Neef, Frederick Fredolin.....	260	Waite, Davis Hansen.....	80
Newton, Whitney	170	Walsh, Thomas F.	328
Nicholson, Samuel Danforth.....	240	Warren, Henry White (Bishop).....	274
		Waterman, Charles W.	166
Orahood, Harper M.	210	Welborn, Jesse Floyd.....	179
Orman, James Bradley	86	Welch, Charles Clark.....	148
Osgood, John Cleveland.....	227	Welch, Charles Clark, Jr.	318
Owen, William Roland.....	162	Whitted, Elmer Ellsworth.....	350
		Wight, Frederick Dearborn.....	324
Parker, Alexis du Pont.....	140	Wilkins, James Herbert.....	360
Patterson, Thomas MacDonald	110	Williams, Edward Wynne	216
Peabody, James Hamilton.....	88	Wilson, Andrew Duncan	320
Penrose, Spencer	204	Wolcott, Edward Oliver.....	108
Phipps, Lawrence Cowle.....	142	Wolcott, Henry Roger.....	158
Pitkin, Frederick Walter.....	70	Wood, Samuel Newell.....	160
Pitkin, Robert James.....	386		
Porter, Henry M.	366	Yeaman, Caldwell	192
Potter, Thomas Hale.....	230	Young, Francis Crissey.....	384

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F47

1911

