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Historical Research at the State Museum

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For several years past the State Historical Society WPA Project at the State Museum has devoted a large portion of its work toward the development of extensive research files covering all phases of Colorado history and, in certain instances, regional history. These files now include more than 200,000 individual cards, arranged alphabetically under 1,000 topical headings.

The Historical Society project is set up primarily as an educational one to create and develop appreciation and understanding of the historical background of the State and the Rocky Mountain Region. It also has a current defense value in making more accessible to the public the history and traditions from which state and national patriotism develops.

The research files comprise a vast reservoir of important historical facts, drawn from standard histories, newspaper files, pamphlets, archives, books and manuscripts. The material is arranged in topical order. The research historian, engaged in writing authoritative books upon Colorado and the West, the high school and university student, and persons interested in securing data upon any phase of this history, can save days, weeks or months of time by consulting these files and thus learning where original material exists. For illustration, if a request is received by the Historical Society for information about a certain pioneer, the biographical file may be consulted and publications having reference to that person learned in a few moments. Heretofore, a Society staff worker would have had to search through many books and even then would miss much material.

To state the purpose of the research files in a few words, they are intended to stimulate the production of authoritative books, articles, lectures and other informative material upon Colorado and

*The State Historical Society of Colorado has been most fortunate in having Mr. McMechen as Supervisor of its WPA Project. He presents here a general description of a phase of the Project work, which, while not so spectacular as the models and museum exhibits, is equally important.—Ed.

Note.—Since the above article was written, our Historical Society's WPA Project has been discontinued, under the general curtailment applied to WPA activities. We consider this most unfortunate, and trust that the Project will be reinstated so that the important work that has been carried on with such outstanding results may be continued.—Ed.

the West so that people will have a better understanding of their state and regional background.

At the present time, the research files are broken down into a number of classifications. The Colorado General File, comprising some 40,000 cards, covers hundreds of topics. Several subjects, upon which intensive research has been done, are grouped in separate files. Among these specialized subjects are: The Fur Trade Period, preceding the Pike's Peak Gold Rush; the City and Town file, which contains information about every city and town in the state; the Denver File, devoted exclusively to a study of Denver corporate, political, social and economic history; the Indian File, a special study of the movements, population, depredations, character and cultural peculiarities of mountain and plains tribes of the Rocky Mountain region; the Biographical File, which up to the present time, is devoted to Coloradans prior to 1880; the Vital Statistics File, which deals more especially with births, deaths and marriages prior to the establishment of official vital statistics bureaus; the Ghost Town File, a study of all towns in Colorado which once existed but have passed into oblivion at the present time; the Place Name File, a study of the place name origin and meaning of Colorado cities and towns, mountains, streams, lakes, passes, routes, and many other physical features of the state; the Religious File, which deals with the origin and growth of religious sects in Colorado, construction of churches and information about church people; and the Picture File. The latter is an innovation in historical research work, insofar as we know. It consists of a record of pictures printed in various publications; pictures of people, buildings, mines, towns and scenes of historic interest. The purpose of this was to locate as many pictures of historic interest as possible, capable of being reproduced by photographic copy. In this way, thousands of pictures were located, original photographs of which no longer exist.

The Biographical File, which should be continued indefinitely, now comprises some 32,000 cards; the Picture File, 13,500 cards; the Indian File, 4,575 cards; the City and Town File, 9,175 cards; the Denver File, 4,250 cards; Place Name File, 45,000 cards; Ghost Town File, 20,000 cards.

As the research files are built up, special studies are conducted to find needed material to complete the story of particular subjects. For illustration, it is exceedingly difficult to find definite place name origins in many instances. Where this is lacking, a systematic search is started to locate the sources that supply the desired information. This type of information is among the most elusive material for which the research worker seeks.

In addition to the work outlined above, the Historical Society WPA Project undertook to classify, catalogue and index approx-

imately 15,000 pamphlets of all descriptions, filed among the Society archives, an accumulation of some 25 or 30 years. About 20,000 completed cards have been prepared on this work. The classification and cataloguing of thousands of original photographs owned by the Society; the preservation of old photographs by copying them on 35mm film also have been done by project workers. In the latter case, approximately 2,000 individual negatives have been produced. Included in this work is a complete photographic record of Denver's business district from the Union Station to Broadway and from Fourteenth Street to Eighteenth as the city stood in the winter of 1937-38. Seven hundred exposures were made in this work alone. The fading photographs of 600 famous pioneer characters were copied on 35mm film, so that these portraits would not be lost.

Use of these files is open to any person under the usual restrictions of a research institution, which means use under supervision so that the files may not be depleted by irresponsible persons, who might find it easier to carry away cards than to copy the information carried upon them. They have already been used extensively by students writing university theses, and by a number of prominent historical writers and persons engaged in teaching.

The Historical Society has planned to publish explanatory digests of these files from time to time, so that research workers in any part of the country may learn what material is available in the Colorado State Museum without the expense of a special trip to Denver.

The State Historical Society recognizes the value of historical fiction, which does not distort and misrepresent noted historical personages. However, many motion pictures are being produced today, which seek to capitalize for the sake of publicity upon the names of famous people, yet contain nothing but misrepresentation in the story itself. An outstanding example of this type of "historical drama" was the picture, "Kit Carson," in which practically nothing corresponded to actual fact except the spelling of the names "Kit Carson" and "John C. Fremont." Such productions contribute nothing toward the building of great traditions in America.

There is also the hastily prepared and poorly digested type of historical narrative, filled from cover to cover with glaring errors. These books, as is the case with most "historical" works when the author is doubtful of his accuracy, usually contain introductions which claim that the work is the last word in historical accuracy. The result is that paragraphers, newspaper writers, and chamber of commerce publicity writers, usually in too much of a hurry to spend time in research, pick up and republish these inaccuracies

until the error is multiplied by the thousand. Historical Societies throughout the country often spend years trying to correct such popular misinformation. One of the primary reasons for establishment of extensive research files upon Colorado history at the Colorado State Museum is that the existence of these files and their accessibility shall become generally known, so that errors may be minimized.

The Jewish Colony at Cotopaxi

DOROTHY ROBERTS*

The little village of Cotopaxi, Fremont County, situated in a barren and desolate stretch of country, and containing, in 1882, a baker's dozen dwellings, two stores, a small frame hotel, railroad station and water tank, was the scene of one of the most disastrous attempts at colonization ever made in Colorado.

Between the years 1879 to 1882, thousands of Jewish refugees arrived in New York City from Russia and Poland, having been forced to flee their homelands by racial and financial persecutions to which they had been subjected. Many of these people, cared for by the Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society of the United States, were in time established in various trades and occupations. Numerous attempts were also made by the Society to found agricultural colonies throughout the country, to accommodate those families desiring to settle upon the land, and to relieve the congestion in the Jewish quarters of the large eastern cities. That most of these colonies were failures was not due to any inaptitude of the Jewish people for farming, but rather to the fact that almost all of them were planted upon land unfit for cultivation.¹

Through the efforts of Emanuel H. Saltiel, the Portuguese-Jewish owner of a silver mine at Cotopaxi, and president of the Cotopaxi Town Company, a Jewish agricultural colony was brought to Colorado.² Appearing before the Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society in New York, he depicted in glowing terms the advantages of placing a colony upon rich and productive lands in the Wet Mountain Valley, where each family could rapidly become self-supporting. Such were his persuasive powers, that, although the original plan

*Mrs. Roberts, of Denver, contributed an article on "Fort Amity, the Salvation Army Colony in Colorado," to our September, 1940, issue and one on "A Dutch Colony in Colorado," to our issue of November, 1940.—Ed.

¹*Denver Jewish News*, Tenth Anniversary Edition, April, 1925.

²In the Denver City Directory of 1877, Emanuel H. Saltiel is listed as a miner; in 1879 as general superintendent of the Saltiel Mica and Porcelain Company of Colorado; in 1885 as E. H. Saltiel and Company (E. H. Saltiel and J. S. Hazard, contractors); in 1887 as a mining engineer; in 1889 as civil and mining engineer; in 1892 as E. H. Saltiel and A. Rosenstein; and in 1893 as E. H. Saltiel and J. T. Saltiel.

of the Society had been to send a picked group to Oregon, he was entrusted with the sum of \$8,000 to \$10,000 with which to settle a colony at Cotopaxi.³

A curious assemblage of confused and frightened families, thirteen in number, and containing fifty individuals, arrived at Cotopaxi on the eighth of May, 1882, after a five days' journey from New York. Three more families arrived during the summer, so that, by the latter part of August (one child having died soon after its arrival), the colony numbered sixty-three persons.⁴

From an interview of J. M. Morris, Secretary of the Denver Central Jewish Council, and D. C. Spivak, Chairman of the Committee on Statistics, with several of the ex-colonists residing in Denver in 1925, a list of the original members of the Cotopaxi Colony was formulated. The following persons were present at this meeting: Mr. and Mrs. Shradsky, Mr. Ed Grimes, Mr. Shuteran, Mr. and Mrs. Prezant and Mrs. Jacob Millstein. The information concerning the given names, occupations and nativity of some of the colonists is probably erroneous, however, this is the only record which has ever been made.

1. Motel Shuteran, age 18, grain merchant, and his wife, Hanna, from Talne, Russia.
2. Shloime Shuteran, brother of Motel, age 21, also a grain merchant, and his wife, Rachel, Talne, Russia.
3. Isaac Leib Shames, age 50, farmer; his daughter, Hanna, who later married Mr. Quiatkowsky, residing in Denver, and his daughter, Rachel, who later married Mr. Singer, All came from Wohlinia, Russia.
4. Jose Washer, age 22, and his wife, Yente, daughter of Isaac Leib Shames.
5. Michel Shames, age 25, son of Isaac Leib Shames, his wife, Frieda Reizel, and their daughters, Esther Mirel and Sara Bessie, who married Adolph Kliesler, now residing in Denver.
6. Bezald Prezant, age 25, tavern keeper, his wife, Keile, and their son, Isaac. This family came from Kovel, Poland.
7. David Korpitzky, age 36, Hebrew teacher, three daughters and one son one year old, from Kaidanow, Russia.
8. Idel "Ed" Grimes, age 17, single, now residing in Denver.
9. Schneider, a tailor, his wife, Alta, and his two daughters, Nechama, age 20, and Sarah, age 30. The latter was a widow and had a daughter, Helen, who is the wife of K. S. Barnett, residing in Denver.

³Dawson Scrap Book (State Historical Society), XXXIII, 464.

⁴The *Denver Tribune*, Feb. 7, 1883.

10. Boruch Zalman Millstein, his wife, Hannah; his son, Jacob, age 18, his daughter-in-law, Yente, and Jacob Millstein, age 17, a brother of Yente Millstein. This family came from Brest Litowski, Russia.
11. Shmuel Shradsky, age 70, his son, Sholemm Shradsky, contractor, age about 30; his wife, Mindel (both dead); their grandsons, Motel (Max) Berl (died in 1923) and Cheyem (now in California), and his granddaughters, Assna, and Sarah. All from Kieff, Russia. Sarah later married Mr. Plessner.
12. Moshkowitz and wife and four children, all girls, from Ekaterinoslaw, Russia.
13. Zedek, carpenter, wife and four boys, from Kieff, Russia.
14. Newman, son-in-law to Schneider, and his wife.
15. A brother-in-law of Newman and his wife.
16. Morris, a son-in-law to Schneider.
17. Tobias, the overseer of the colony, who was sent by the Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society.
18. Hirsch Teplitzsky (now dead) and his wife, Riva, a daughter of Sholem Shradsky.⁵

Mr. Julius Schwartz, a young Hungarian lawyer, was sent to Cotopaxi soon after the arrival of the refugees, by the New York Committee to look after the affairs of the colony.⁶

Happy to have escaped from the hardships and persecutions of their homelands and from the monotony and hopelessness of life in the tenement district of New York City, where they had been quartered for several months,⁷ these refugees eagerly anticipated the establishment of new homes for themselves and their families, and the independence to be secured from the ownership and cultivation of fertile farming lands. Their hope and enthusiasm were shortlived, however, for it soon became evident that they had been grievously deceived by Saltiel. Possessing none of the rich Wet Mountain Valley ranch land, as he had represented to the Emigrant Aid Society, he located the helpless refugees upon barren lands in the vicinity of Cotopaxi. His only object in bringing the colony here seems to have been to boom the mining district and the town in which he was largely interested,⁸ and which was at one time known as Saltiels.⁹

It is apparent that it had been the intention of the Hebrew Emigrant Aid Association to furnish each family with a house, and

⁵*Denver Jewish News*, April, 1925.

⁶*The Jewish Messenger*, 1882.

⁷Ed Grimes, Denver, Colorado.

⁸State Historical Society, Dawson Scrap Book, Vol. 33, p. 464.

⁹*Rocky Mountain News*, Dec. 22, 1880.

furniture and cooking utensils necessary for their comfort, the people having brought with them only a small amount of clothing and meager personal possessions. Farming implements, seed, and 160 acres of land each were also to have been supplied and it was the duty of Mr. Saltiel and his partner Mr. Julius Schwartz, to so provide for them. This, however, was not done. Twelve poorly constructed huts were built some eight miles from Cotopaxi at a reported cost of \$280 each, but which could well have cost no more than \$100, and little or no furniture was provided the colonists. These houses were erected upon land claimed by the Cotopaxi Placer Mining company as a townsite, and it was represented by Saltiel, a director of the company, that the colonists had forty-nine year leases, whereas no lease had ever been executed by the company to them.

A few miles up Oak Grove creek three of the farms were located upon a narrow strip of stony land extending several yards on either side of the stream which was dry, except for the short season of spring floods which rushed down from the hills, depositing huge piles of sand, boulders and driftwood across the valley. Nine more so-called farms, situated in the Wet Mountain Valley, were separated from the farms on Oak Creek by a mountain range 2,000 feet high. None of these latter farms could be irrigated, the water having been appropriated by earlier settlers.¹⁰

Ed Grimes, who came to Cotopaxi with the first group of colonists and who is now living in Denver, states: "It was the poorest place in the world for farming, poor land, lots of rocks and no water, and the few crops we were able to raise were mostly eaten by cattle belonging to neighboring settlers." The total amount of land embraced by the farms of the colony was nearly 1,780 acres, of which only a few hundred were fit for cultivation, and this good land was soon claimed by the nearby farmers.

Two plows were the only agricultural implements possessed by the colonists, who, in spite of the most valiant efforts, were soon forced to admit the impossibility of ever producing crops upon this land. Zedek alone succeeded in growing some potatoes. He sowed fourteen bags and reaped in return fifteen bags, of a poorer quality than he had planted.

How then were these strangers, disheartened by circumstances beyond their control, to provide adequately for their families? Few could speak English well enough to make themselves understood, and their peculiar old-world clothes, their curious customs and religion, caused them to be resented and mistrusted by the "Christian" settlers of the community.¹¹ A few of the men were

¹⁰The *Denver Tribune*, Feb. 7, 1883.

¹¹The *Denver Tribune*, Feb. 7, 1883.

able to obtain temporary employment in the Saltiel mine, walking a distance of four miles to and from their work, and receiving \$1.50 for day work and \$2.50 for night shifts, and every dollar thus earned was immediately shared with some less fortunate neighbor. Later, however, Saltiel stopped paying them, and they were obliged to find work in Salida and at Monarch Pass, where they dug trenches and sawed logs for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. The railroad officials, at the request of the laborers, gladly consented to allow them to observe Saturday as their day of rest.¹²

Soon after their arrival at Cotopaxi, these Jewish people began to cast about for means of erecting a synagogue in which to hold the services so necessary to their well-being. No funds being available for this purpose, they secured an abandoned house in the village and remodeled it as best they could.¹³ Leopold Gershal, a director of the Emigrant Aid Society in New York, secured a Thora for the colonists through the aid of the Jewish community at Gotham. The holy law arrived in Cotopaxi the 20th of June, and the 23rd of June the Sefer Torah was solemnly dedicated. Reporting the ceremony, a correspondent of the Jewish Messenger stated. "At 5:30, the procession was formed as follows: First marched the elders of the colonists, each with a candle in his hands, then came a Chuppa [Chuppah], the four poles carried by four single men, and after that the women and children of the colonists. The procession then entered the synagogue and several psalms were sung, the Russians chanting those peculiar melodies, which so deeply move the Jewish heart. The young Secretary (Julius Schwartz), opened the Ark, and after having chanted several hymns, placed the Thora [Torah] in its place—the first Thora in the Rocky Mountains, the first synagogue under the snow-tipped summits of Fremont county, Colorado. Mr. Schwartz delivered a prayer, in which he implored God to help the poor refugees and all Israel. En Kelohenu was sung, and the colonists convened in Mr. Hart's dining-room, where they partook of a beautiful luncheon. Mrs. Hart and her daughter, Miss Hart, waited on the poor refugees, whose happy features showed that they will never forget this beautiful day."¹⁴

With the coming of winter, the situation of the Jewish colonists became increasingly difficult. Their crops having failed, food was extremely scarce, and their poorly constructed dwellings afforded scant protection against the severe mountain blizzards. Unable to augment the meager supply of clothing and blankets brought with them in the spring, they suffered greatly from the cold. Many of the men, working out-of-doors in thin and worn

clothing, during the coldest weather, had their hands and feet badly frozen. These conditions, together with the entire absence of medicine and medical aid caused extreme and pitiful suffering.

Their appeals to Mr. Saltiel were numerous and unavailing. Mr. Prezant, when he could no longer endure the suffering of the people, went to Mr. Saltiel, took him by the hand, and, with tears running down his cheeks, begged him to aid the cold and hungry women and children, and give the colonists their rightful share of the money entrusted to him for their needs. Saltiel only shrugged and walked away and absolutely nothing was done by him or by Mr. Schwartz to aid the refugees. It was finally decided to send Millstein and Kropetzky to acquaint the Jewish people of Denver of their destitute circumstances, and to seek aid and advice.

Denver Jewry was greatly incensed upon learning of the treatment the colonists had received at the hands of Saltiel, and immediately dispatched Mr. L. Witkowsky, proprietor of a boot and shoe store on Lawrence street, and George H. Kohn, a prominent attorney, to investigate affairs at Cotopaxi, and to prepare a report for the Hebrew Aid Association in New York. Mr. Davidson of Denver declared that Saltiel had an unsavory record among the Jewish people, and that when he first came here seven or eight years previous, he had failed to provide for his family.

Five hundred dollars in cash and a large amount of clothing was secured in Denver, and distributed by Mr. Strauss and Mr. Witkowski at Cotopaxi, alleviating the sufferings of the refugees as much as possible.¹⁵

Two Passover holidays were celebrated by the colonists while at Cotopaxi. Unable to obtain registered Passover flour for the first Passover, a few of the men went to Salida, the nearest town, and in accordance with the law of the Shulchan Aruch,¹⁶ picked every tenth sack of flour in the store for use in making their matzoth. For their second Passover they received matzoth from their friends in Denver. Kosher meat was also received regularly. Mr. Arayer, the schochet; Mr. Gradovsky and Mr. Schayer were especially kind in their efforts to help the unfortunate refugees.

Most of these people bore their hardships and disappointments cheerfully and courageously. During the long winter evenings, Moshkowitz, nicknamed "Katerinschik," played for them on the music box which he had brought with him from Russia. He also performed tricks and sleight of hand. David Korpitzky, who was learned in ancient lore, acted as rabbi and chazen. He performed

¹²The *Denver Tribune*, Feb. 7, 1883.

¹³Code of Jewish law compiled by R. Joseph Caro and published in 1555, which, after being thoroughly revised, has remained the standard authority for orthodox Jewish practice. Vallentine's Jewish Encyclopaedia.

¹⁴*Denver Jewish News*, April, 1925.

¹⁵Data from Mr. B. Prezant, Denver, Colorado.

¹⁶The *Jewish Messenger*, 1882.

the marriage ceremonies uniting Motel Shuteran and Hanna, and Jacob Millstein and Yente.¹⁷

Only one death occurred while the colonists were in Cotopaxi. A child, one year old, the son of David Korpitzky, died from injuries received in falling from a window.

The report prepared by Mr. Witkowski and Mr. Kohn, set forth in detail the destitute and pitiful condition of the colonists and stated: "We are at a loss to account for the sum of the \$8,750 said to have been expended up to October 23, 1882. We can assure you that the New York Society, and therefore the refugees have paid more than twice as much for what they received as an honest administration of the fund would warrant. In conclusion we would earnestly recommend that immediate relief in the shape of clothing and provisions be at once and without delay sent to the colony, and that some means be immediately devised for the care and treatment of the sick and those about to be confined. And we recommend to the Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society of the United States the immediate removal of the colony to some other place." Upon receipt of this report an investigation was immediately made by the Society, and the Hebrews were ordered to leave Cotopaxi. Transportation to any desired locality and one hundred dollars in money were furnished each family.

The refugees, who had become so closely associated in their hardships, were at last separated. Several families went to Salt Lake City, Utah, some to California and a few to South Dakota. Samuel Shradsky and his son Sholem returned to Russia. Messrs. Prezant, Millstein, Shuteran and Korpitzky with their families moved to Denver.

Ed Grimes, the youngest member of the colony, being ambitious and anxious to obtain money to bring other members of his family to this country, remained at Cotopaxi only a few months. He walked one hundred and fifty long and weary miles to Denver, and secured work for one dollar per day. During the next few years he brought eight members of his family from the old country. Mr. Grimes, now seventy-four years of age is a most successful and well-known business man.

The families coming to Denver secured quarters in a large building in the vicinity of Fourteenth and Larimer streets. Times were hard and the men were unable to find steady employment. Some of them, furnished with pushcarts by a Mr. Miller, went industriously about the city collecting discarded clothing and furniture, anything, in fact, which could be turned into cash.¹⁸ Gradually they prospered, and in an amazingly short time became the

proprietors of flourishing businesses and the owners of much real estate. Today the remaining members of the Cotopaxi colony, their children and grandchildren are numbered among Denver's successful and respected citizens.

¹⁷*Denver Jewish News*, April, 1925.

¹⁸M. B. Prezant, Denver, Colo.

Denver in the 1880s*

ROBERT H. LATTA

I was born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 24, 1851, and was named for Robert Fulton of steamboat fame, who was a relative. In Boston I learned the printing trade, and worked for the White-Smith Music Company. I enjoyed singing, and belonged to the Handel and Haydn Society. I also studied for the stage, along with Georgia Cayvan, who became famous under the direction of Daniel Frohman, Edwin and Fred Maynard, Daniel Gilfeather, and others who continued in that profession.

I came to Colorado at the age of 30, following my elder brother William, who had arrived in Denver a year or two earlier. On arrival I went to Idaho Springs and secured work on the railroad. It was early in the year, and very cold. Some of my fellow workmen and I bunked in a shack made of boards lined with building-paper and heated by a small sheet-iron stove. It would often grow so hot that we would have to throw open the door to cool off, but after the fire died away for the night, the cold was bitter. I recall going to bed partly dressed, and donning one article of clothing after another as the cold grew stronger, until when it was time to get up I was fully dressed, even to my shoes and hat.

I came to Denver in June, 1881. Larimer was then the principal street. The firm of Browne and Putnam, lawyers, had an office here, and I began the study of law with them, later studying with Miller, Clough and Long (Mr. Miller afterward became County Judge) in a building on Larimer between 15th and 16th streets, opposite Charpiot's Hotel, then a popular house. I boarded at a Mrs. Rust's on Curtis, between 21st and 22nd streets. Her house was near one that was owned by Admiral George Dewey, later the hero of Manila Bay.

The law office of Stalleup, Luthe and Shafroth was between Charpiot's Hotel and 15th Street. Mr. John F. Shafroth was afterward United States senator. He had in his employ a young lawyer. One day a summons and complaint was brought in against a client.

*This story by Mr. Latta was supplied by his only daughter, Editha L. Watson, of Denver. Mr. Latta bought the *Colorado Graphic* in 1900 and was its active head until 1927. He died in Denver April 27, 1940.—Ed.

Mr. Shafroth gave it to the young lawyer, who asked him what to do with it. Mr. Shafroth told him to deny everything. When the denial was given to Mr. Shafroth, he found he had been obeyed literally. The young lawyer denied the existence of the State of Colorado, of Arapahoe County, of the district court, and of the plaintiff and defendant. One day walking down the street with Senator Shafroth, I spoke of it. He laughed, and said, "Do you remember that?"

The Court House was on the corner of Larimer and 15th streets, and the post-office was under it. The State Capitol was on the corner of Larimer and 18th streets. The *Rocky Mountain News* office was in a grout building next to the Good Block.

The present location of the capitol was then only a rough hill, where people sometimes shot jackrabbits. It was owned by Henry C. Brown, builder of the Brown Palace Hotel, who gave the land to Colorado for the capitol site. Mr. Brown lived in a house on Lincoln Street between 17th and 18th avenues, which was afterward occupied by Mrs. Augusta Tabor.

How Denver became the capital of Colorado is a secret known to but few persons. The story was told to me by Judge George W. Miller, who was a party to it, and who went to the southern part of the state as one of the committee.

Before statehood was granted Colorado, the legislature met in different cities, among them Golden and Colorado City. It was decided to have a permanent capital, to be voted on at a general election. Nearly all the cities and towns wanted it, but there was great opposition to Denver.

A number of Denver citizens of both political parties held a secret meeting. A campaign was marked out, and the state divided into sections. A committee of each party was to go to each section and work for Denver. Each committee promised the leaders of their party in each section that if they would get the votes for Denver for the capital, the committee would pay a part of the general election expenses. Denver wanted only the capital; the other state institutions would go to other cities, and Denver would help them. Denver won. A great cry was made all over the state about it; no one knew how it was brought about.

The corner of Colfax and Broadway was a pasture ground for cattle, which was later known as the "Million Dollar Pasture," because the owner still kept his cows there after the land had become very valuable.

Broadway was one of the "speedways" of Denver; it was the rule to go out Broadway slowly, but to race back. The racetrack was out in Hyde Park addition. One day a funeral was passing

the track when a great hailstorm arose. The hurt and frightened horses, drawing the hearse and carriage, dashed onto the racetrack and went around a number of times before they could be controlled.

The mention of funerals reminds me of an incident that happened a few years later. I was in Cripple Creek on business. One evening I saw a crowd of miners, led by a brass band, playing "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," making the rounds of the saloons. They were "celebrating" the funeral of one of their friends, and were carrying his coffin with them. Laughing and shouting, they followed the band from one saloon to the next all the way down the street, stopping each time for a drink in honor of the deceased. It was the noisiest funeral party I ever saw.



MR. AND MRS. ROBERT H. LATTA (About 1890)

In the early '80s the sidewalks downtown as well as elsewhere were made of planks. Water was running in the gutters, and trees grew on the sides. A hail and rain storm came and washed the sidewalks into the streets, and I saw boys using them for rafts at 16th and Curtis streets.

A man was found guilty of murder and was hung from a tree in Cherry Creek near 10th Street. A large crowd gathered, and a woman with a small child was pushed by the crowd to the front, close to the hanging man. I delayed going to the court house, which was then a part of the old county jail, as I did not want to see the hanging. This was the last public execution in Colorado.

One evening I heard shouts near the Opera House, and found that a mob had a murderer and was going to hang him. They did so, but I did not want to see it.

Emma Abbott opened the Tabor Opera House in September, 1881. She received an enthusiastic reception from a crowded house. I attended the opening night.

General Samuel Browne, of the firm of Browne and Putnam, one day was passing in front of the Tabor Opera House when it was being built. He stepped on a loose plank and was thrown into the basement, landing on a pile of sand. He told me he must have been there at least half an hour before he came to his senses. The scar on his forehead showed plainly all the rest of his life.

The Circle Railroad had a station the other side of Cherry Creek on Larimer Street. They had a small engine and a few cars. The road ran through South Denver. One day the train killed a man, and soon after the train broke into the station without the engineer or fireman on it. It was said that both of them saw the ghost of the dead man on the track, got scared and jumped from the engine, letting it go wild. It was as a result of the man being killed that an order was made that before any tramway car crossed the tracks, the conductor had to stop his car and get off to see if any train was in sight.

Cheesman Park was then a burial ground, and many a grave-mark said, "Killed by Indians." The Federal Government afterwards gave the ground to the city, and most of the bodies were removed. The west end of it was made into a park and called Congress Park. After the death of Walter Cheesman his widow offered to build a pavilion there if the city would change the name to Cheesman Park. At the time when the land was given to the city, a man filed on it as a homestead, claiming that as it was not used as a burial ground it was open to entry.

Chain and Hardy had a book and stationery store on Arapahoe Street. Mr. Chain was caught in a typhoon on the coast of China, and he and the vessel were lost.

The First National Bank was on the corner of 16th and Larimer streets. One day when Mr. David Moffat, the president of the bank, was there, a man went up to him and showed him a bottle, and said it contained nitro-glycerine and that if Mr. Moffat did not give him some money, he would blow up both of them, the bank and all who were in it. Mr. Moffat got the money from the paying teller, and gave it to the man, who escaped. The papers said that the bottle was afterwards found in a business building on Larimer Street, and that it contained sweet oil.

Saloons, gambling houses and houses of ill-fame were flourishing and wide open. Ed Chase was then one of the leading gamblers, and owned the Palace Theater, gambling house and saloon on Blake Street. He allowed no cheating in his house. It was reported that

it was a common event for someone to be shot there, but he told me that the only time a gun was discharged there was one time a drunken man dropped a gun, and it was discharged. No hungry man applied to him in vain. One day he was told that a widow and her children were cold and hungry, with nothing but rags to keep them warm. He immediately gave a friend some money and told him to go buy everything necessary, and then to inquire into the circumstances.

Soapy Smith, a noted confidence man, who was afterwards killed at Nome, Alaska, often stood on Larimer Street near 16th Street, with a raised stand. He would take a small piece of soap, wrap a large bill of money around it, enclose it in a piece of paper, and throw it on the stand in front of the crowd, and for one dollar anyone could take a piece of soap from the pile. It looked like a sure thing, but when a man picked a piece out of the pile, except when a confederate did it, it never contained money. This was due to sleight of hand.

United States Judge Moses Hallett held his court in the old Symes building, which at that time had an entrance on Champa Street. One day the elevator made so much noise as to disturb his court. He was an excellent judge, but severe, and the attorneys stood in awe of him. He ordered the elevator boy into the court, and told him the elevator must be stopped. The boy, not realizing who the judge was, said he took orders only from Mr. Hart, the custodian of the building, and that he would not stop the elevator. The lawyers present expected the boy would be punished, but the judge ordered him to go back to work.

Frank T. Johnson, afterwards district judge, Robert W. Bonyng, afterwards member of congress, and others, including myself, met in my office in the Symes building in 1891 and organized the Denver Bar Association. I was its secretary from 1893 to 1894.

Judge Charles, for whom the Charles Block, on 15th and Curtis streets, was named, asked me to become his partner. I perhaps would have done so, except that he made the condition that I buy a half interest in his law library. I did not want to do this, so did not become his partner. The library was later burned in the Symes building fire.

Reverend Myron W. Reed of the First Congregational Church, then located on Glenarm Street back of the Kittredge building, was one of the most popular preachers in America. He was president of the Glenarm Reading Club, of which I was a member. Denver had no public library, and he notified the city that if they would not make a public library, the Glenarm Reading Club would do so. The city then made a library. The first city library was situated in the

basement of the building on the corner of Lawrence and 15th streets. It was afterward removed to the East Denver High School building, then situated where the Federal building now stands, and later to where the civic Center is, in a low, one-story building.

I was a member of the First Congregational Church and taught Sunday School there. I arranged for the largest picnic ever to go by train out of Denver at that time, a church picnic to Lyons, Colorado. And, by the way, I was among those who got up the first free fireworks exhibition in Denver.

At the time when Myron Reed was president of the Children's Hospital, I was its first secretary. The hospital was in a building across Cherry Creek, later taken over by the Gross Medical School. Dr. Horace Hawkins was the physician.

In the early '80s I went with the Colorado Editorial Association to Texas. I was a member. General George W. West, Adjutant General of Colorado, was also a member. He had been appointed by our Governor to represent Colorado at the dedication of the state capitol at Austin, Texas. I went with him as his military aide. The first day there, Mrs. West became ill, and it was necessary for him to take her to Corpus Christi, on the coast. Governor Ross of Texas requested of General West that I remain in Austin as the representative of Colorado and as his guest. I so admired Texas and the Texans that afterwards (1891) I went to the city of Mexia and married one of the belles of Texas—Miss Sadie Olive Myers.

One day Lieutenant Adair of the regular army was visiting Denver. I introduced him to my friend, General West. While we were in General West's office, Colonel Chivington came in, and I introduced Lieutenant Adair, who asked him about the Sand Creek fight, erroneously called a massacre. Colonel Chivington in my presence told Lieutenant Adair the whole story, and said that his action was entirely justified. Lieutenant Adair agreed.

When the Indians broke out in the western part of Colorado, the Governor called out all the companies of both the first and second regiments of the Colorado National Guard, except my company, B. Captain Folsom of Leadville, said to be a brother of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, was killed in action. General West telegraphed Brigadier General Reardon, then in command, to give them hell, and ever after was nicknamed "Give-them-hell West."

I was acquainted with Harry H. Tammen and Fred Bonfils. One day I asked Mr. Tammen how to succeed, since he had been so successful. He said, "Get in the line of success."

Judge James B. Belford, former member of Congress, and William Gilpin often visited me at my office in the Symes building and told me many interesting stories of Colorado and Washington. Unfortunately, I do not now recall them.

Minerals Named for Colorado Places

RICHARD M. PEARL*

In keeping with the importance of mining and the mineral industries in the history of Colorado, thirty-eight minerals have been named in honor of Colorado persons or places. Those of the former group were recently discussed in this magazine.¹ The present article deals with the minerals that bear names of Colorado places, giving a brief account of the story of their discovery and naming. Several of them have already been mentioned in a sentence given to each in the "Do You Know?" paragraph of *Mineral Minutes*, monthly bulletin of the Colorado Mineral Society. Miss Mignon Wardell of Denver helped with the research. Additional names will be received with appreciation.

Coloradoite is a mineral whose name needs no explanation. It is a very rare mercury telluride, ranging in color from pinkish gray to iron black. First discovered in the Keystone mine, Magnolia mining district, Boulder County, it was mentioned by F. A. Genth at a meeting of the American Philosophical Society on October 20, 1876, and named at that time. A description was published² the next year. Coloradoite has also been found in the Mountain Lion mine in the same district and in the Smuggler mine at Ballarat in the Central district, both in Boulder County. It occurs with gold, sylvanite, native tellurium, and quartz.

As a result of the decomposition of coloradoite in the upper part of the Keystone mine, a silky white mineral was found to have been deposited in radiating tufts of minute needle-like crystals. F. A. Genth³ in 1877 named this "highly interesting" mercury and tellurium mineral *magnolite* after the Magnolia district. Some of the crystals surround a globule of native mercury, which falls out upon breaking, leaving a round empty space in the center.

A mineral that has resulted in some controversy among scientists was found in 1909 or 1910 in the Empress Josephine mine in the Bonanza (Kerber Creek) district, Saguache County. The discoverer was Dr. Russell D. George of Boulder, formerly head of the geology department at the University of Colorado, and at that time Colorado State Geologist. He named it *empressite* after the mine from which it was taken. Dr. George found it to contain silver and tellurium, and a complete analysis by W. M. Bradley⁴ of Yale University confirmed the belief that it was a new mineral, a silver-telluride. Study of samples in the United States Bureau of Mines

*Mr. Pearl is secretary-treasurer of the Colorado Mineral Society.—Ed.

¹*Colorado Magazine*, XVIII, 48-53.

²*Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, XVII, 115-117 (1877).

³*Ibid.*, XVII, 118-119 (1877).

⁴*The American Journal of Science*, Ser. 4, XXXVIII, 163-165 (1914).

caused Waldemar T. Schaller⁵ to decide that the material was merely a gold-free variety of muthmannite, and recent books have repeated this opinion. An examination of both minerals seems to show, however, that they are not alike. Empressite is harder, contains no gold, and occurs in shapeless masses, whereas muthmannite shows a crystal form, possesses good cleavage, and contains both silver and gold.

In 1912, William H. Emmons and Esper S. Larsen⁶ examined the fluorite-barite vein that passes through the hot springs near Wagon Wheel Gap in Mineral County. Larsen⁷ revisited the deposit, which had begun to produce fluorite, in the summer of 1915 and collected two minerals not before recognized there. One of them, embedded in a clay substance, was a new colorless mineral. To it he gave the name *creedite* because it occurred near the center of the Creede quadrangle. Creedite is a hydrous sulphate and fluoride of calcium and aluminum. Purple specimens have since been found in Nevada.

Juanite is a white mineral occurring in fibrous bundles of crystals in the Beaver Creek drainage area a few miles southeast of the Powderhorn post-office and about 20 miles southwest of Gunnison, in Gunnison County. It was named in 1932 for the San Juan Mountains by Esper S. Larsen and E. A. Goranson.⁸ Juanite is a hydrous silicate of calcium, magnesium, and aluminum, and alters from melilite, a rather important rock-making mineral.

Another alteration mineral of melilite is *cebollite*, pronounced ce-voi'-ite and named after Cebolla Creek. It was discovered on the east bank of the creek opposite the Cebolla Hot Springs and near Iron Hill, in the same part of Gunnison County where juanite was found. The mineral was collected by Esper S. Larsen and J. Fred Hunter of the United States Geological Survey while mapping the Uncompahgre quadrangle in the summers of 1912 and 1913, and it was described by Larsen and Waldemar T. Schaller⁹ in 1914. Cebollite occurs in compact fibrous masses of white to greenish gray color. It is a hydrous calcium-aluminum silicate, not closely related to any other known minerals.

"The Zuñi mine on Anvil Mountain, near Silverton, San Juan County, Colorado, has furnished to science two new minerals, one of them being of a remarkably interesting nature." This sentence by W. F. Hillebrand in the 1884 Proceedings of the Colorado Scientific Society¹⁰ announced the discovery of *zunyite* and *guitermanite*.

⁵Journal of the Washington Academy of Science, IV, 497 (1914).

⁶Economic Geology, VIII, 235 (1913).

⁷Proceedings of the National Academy of Science, II, 360-365 (1916).

⁸The American Mineralogist, XVII, 343-356 (1932).

⁹Journal of the Washington Academy of Science, IV, 480-482 (1914).

¹⁰Proceedings of the Colorado Scientific Society, I, 124-129 (1884).

The former is the "remarkably interesting" mineral mentioned, and was named for the mine in which it was found. It was first brought to Hillebrand's notice by Franklin Guiterman, after whom the other mineral was named. Zunyite occurs in small hard crystals of pyramid shape; some are colorless and transparent, but most are cloudy as a result of inclusions or weathering. A highly basic orthosilicate of aluminum, zunyite has a complex chemical composition.

The mineral *alaskaite* was so named in 1881 by Professor George A. Koenig,¹¹ of the University of Pennsylvania, because of its occurrence in a vein of the Alaska mine in Poughkeepsie Gulch, which is one of the tributaries of the Uncompahgre River and is directly under the pass that leads from the Uncompahgre Valley to Cement Creek, one of the feeders of the Las Animas River. The mine is in San Juan County. Alaskaite is a silver variety of galenobismutite and contains silver, copper, zinc, lead, bismuth, and sulphur.¹²

Four Colorado counties have had minerals named for them—El Paso, Fremont, Gilpin, and Hinsdale. Discovered in the Pikes Peak region, most of which lies in El Paso County, the mineral *elpasolite* was named in 1885 by Whitman Cross and W. F. Hillebrand.¹³ It had been described two years earlier by the same geologists,¹⁴ who found it near the close of their investigations on the cryolite minerals of St. Peter's Dome. Elpasolite is related to cryolite, the important flux used in reducing aluminum from its ores, but part of the sodium is here replaced by potassium. It is colorless or white, occurring sparingly in small cavities in pachnolite. A few crystals have been noted.

Hinsdalite was first collected in the summer of 1910 by Esper S. Larsen¹⁵ while mapping the geology of the San Cristobal quadrangle. He found it on one of the dumps at the mouth of a tunnel of the Golden Fleece mine, 3 miles south of Lake City, Hinsdale County, at an altitude of 9,950 feet. Hinsdalite was abundant there in bands an inch or so thick and as rough crystals embedded in quartz. It is greenish when clear and has a glassy or greasy luster. Hinsdalite is related to several other minerals, and contains lead, aluminum, phosphorus, sulphur, strontium, and water.¹⁶

In looking for certain uranium minerals for study purposes, Esper S. Larsen found in a number of museums a soft yellow substance variously labeled "johannite," "uranopilite," and "uranocher." He determined all to be the same, and yet different from

¹¹Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, XIX, 472 (1881).

¹²Dana's System of Mineralogy, 6th ed., 114 (1892).

¹³United States Geological Survey Bulletin 20, 57 (1885).

¹⁴The American Journal of Science, Ser. 3, XXVI, 283-284 (1883).

¹⁵Journal of the Washington Academy of Science, I, 25-26 (1911).

¹⁶The American Journal of Science, Ser. 4, XXXII, 251-255 (1911).

any other known mineral, and so in 1917 he proposed¹⁷ the name *gilpinite* from the occurrence in Gilpin County. Some years later, however, he ran across a specimen of the mineral in the collections at Harvard University and saw that it was called johannite, but had the chemical and physical characteristics of gilpinite. Because the properties were accurately recorded for this material, the name gilpinite was dropped in favor of johannite, which had priority.¹⁸

A quite different story is behind the name *fremontite*, which was substituted for something else when the earlier name proved unsatisfactory. In 1908, J. D. Endicott of Canon City began operating several mines near the Royal Gorge.¹⁹ One of them, the Royal Gorge No. 2, is on a low hill 4 miles northwest of the city and 2 miles from the Arkansas River. Visiting it several years later, Waldemar T. Schaller²⁰ collected a single piece of a grayish white mineral which he named natramblygonite, because he thought it to be the sodium equivalent of amblygonite, a well known lithium mineral. By 1912 it was found in large crystals, associated with quartz, tourmaline, lepidolite, muscovite, and albite. Discovering that it was more closely related to another mineral (montebrasite) instead, and realizing that the word natramblygonite was objectionable because it was half Greek and half Latin and became wrongly translated into German, Schaller²¹ changed the name in 1914 to fremontite, after the county in which it occurs.

A mineral that had first been discovered in the San Juan Mountains during the summer of 1916 and named²² leverrierite, subsequently appeared in geologic literature under half a dozen different terms. To end the confusion the original finders, Esper S. Larsen and Edgar T. Wherry,²³ in 1925 gave it the name *beidellite* after Beidell in Saguache County, the place of the first occurrence that was described in detail. There beidellite consists of small colored mica-like plates in a soft mass that becomes plastic when wet and is called clay-gouge by prospectors.

Named *iron-beidellite* in reference to its composition, a mineral similar to beidellite but containing over 18 per cent ferric oxide, was described from Spokane, Washington, by Clarence S. Ross and Earl V. Shannon²⁴ in 1925.

Another variety, containing over 5 per cent oxide of chromium, was discovered in North Caucasus and named *chrome-beidellite* by D. P. Serdyuchenko²⁵ in 1933. It occurs in emerald green pebbles

¹⁷*The American Mineralogist*, II, 75-79 (1917).

¹⁸*Ibid.*, XI, 1-5 (1926).

¹⁹*Mineral Resources of the United States*, 1908, pt. 2, 844 (1909).

²⁰*The American Journal of Science*, Ser. 4, XXXI, 48-50 (1911).

²¹*United States Geological Survey Bulletin* 610, 141-142 (1916).

²²*Economic Geology*, XVI, 1-35 (1921).

²³*Journal of the Washington Academy of Science*, XV, 465-466 (1925).

²⁴*Ibid.*, XV, 467 (1925).

²⁵*The American Mineralogist*, XX, 541 (1935).

and spots in red conglomerate along the Great Laba River. Thus the name of a Colorado town is preserved in the name of a mineral found on the opposite side of the world.

The name *wolftonite* has gone through a series of vicissitudes only to end in discard. In November, 1911, a small specimen of a zinc-manganese oxide from the Wolftone mine at Leadville was sent East by W. C. Wetherill, consulting engineer for the Empire Zinc Company, who believed it to be a new mineral and suggested that it be named after the mine. In May, 1912, Dr. William S. Ward, mineral curator at the Colorado Museum of Natural History in Denver, inquired further about the mineral, suggesting that it be named for Wetherill, who had first found it and who had died in the meantime. Upon examination, however, the mineral proved to be identical with hetaerolite from New Jersey, so both previous names were recommended to be dropped.²⁶ But before this was suggested, G. Montague Butler²⁷ had published an article in which he presented the name wolftonite, promising a complete description of the mineral later, which, of course, was then unnecessary. Wolftonite contained water, however, and so was more properly the equivalent of hydrohetaerolite.

Obtained about 20 miles southwest of Gunnison, a "peculiar mineral" was brought to an assayer in that city for examination. He in turn sent it to the University of Cincinnati, where in 1882 F. W. Clarke and N. W. Perry²⁸ believed it to be an altered or impure fluorspar, though they recognized the possibility that it was a new mineral, in which case they proposed the name *gunnisonite*. Although it was said to exist in considerable quantity, nothing has been heard about it since, so it was likely a mixture of several common minerals.

In 1889, Harry F. Keller²⁹ suggested the name *lillianite* for a lead-bismuth-silver mineral from the Lillian (one *l* here) mine on Printerboy Hill near Leadville, Lake County. Lillianite was later found in Sweden and Tasmania. In 1927, however, the original lillianite was shown³⁰ to be an intergrowth of galena, argentite, and bismuthinite. Still, the foreign occurrences were believed to be authentic until 1940, when they too were proved³¹ to be mixtures, so that lillianite now "has no standing as a mineral species."

Warrenite has already been mentioned.³² Known locally as "mineral wool" because of its matted appearance, it was taken from

²⁶*The American Journal of Science*, Ser. 4, XXXV, 600-604 (1913).

²⁷*Economic Geology*, VIII, 1-18 (1913).

²⁸*American Chemical Journal*, IV, 140-142 (1882).

²⁹*Zeitschrift für Kristallographie und Mineralogie*, XVII, 67 (1889).

³⁰*United States Geological Survey Professional Paper* 148, 170 (1927).

³¹*The American Mineralogist*, XXV, 726-734 (1940).

³²*Colorado Magazine*, XVIII, 50.

³³*The Mineralogical Magazine*, XXV, 597 (1940).

the Domingo mine on the ridge between Dark Canyon and Baxter Basin in Gunnison County. P. H. Groth³³ in a German article in 1889, named it *domingite* after the mine. Domingite, or warrenite, has since been shown to be a probable mixture of jamesonite and zinkenite, two lead minerals.

Place Names in Colorado (H)*

Hadfield's Island, Logan County, located where Pawnee Creek empties into the South Platte River, was a settlement of a dozen families; nothing remains of it today. It was probably named for William Shaw Hadfield, an early settler of Logan County, who came from England in 1863 and acquired the first homestead in the county. In 1875, a post office named Sarinda was established;¹ Hadfield was appointed postmaster by President Grant, December 11, 1876, and served until March 14, 1879.² The post office was operated for years under the name of Sarinda.³

Hadley, Delta County, is a fruit and stock-loading switch on the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad. It was named by the railroad for A. J. Hadley, a fruit grower in the neighborhood.⁴

Hahns Peak, Routt County, now a group of decaying buildings, was once a booming gold town and for more than thirty years seat of Routt County. In 1862, hearing of the discovery of placer gold at the base of the peak, Joseph Henne—or Henn—a Bavarian German, led a party of men to prospect the region. Two camps arose, one called Bug Town, because all the wealthy people or "big bugs" lived there, and the other Poverty Bar; it is the latter camp that became the town of Hahns Peak. Hahn was a corruption of the name Henne.⁵ In the spring of 1867, while attempting to cross Gore Range to obtain supplies, Joseph Henne—or Hahn—lost his life in a blizzard.⁶

Hall Valley, Park County, is now a deserted silver-mining camp. Originally it was called Handcart Gulch, because early prospectors took their outfits into the gulch on handcarts.⁷ Hall Valley was named for Colonel J. W. Hall, manager of the Hall Valley Min-

ing Company, who enlisted English capital and spent large sums on development. From 1876 to 1877, considerable silver and some gold were taken from the mines; extravagant management, however, ruined the company and the camp was soon deserted.⁸

Hamilton (40 population), Moffat County, is a post office village at the confluence of Mariposa Creek and Williams Fork River. Founded in 1885, it was named for Tom and Riley Hamilton, early settlers.⁹ It is one of three Hamiltons in Colorado, one being in Park and another in Arapahoe County.

Hamilton, Park County, once a long, narrow town with a single street, flourished on Tarryall Creek in the 1860s. Piles of sluice tailings are all that remain of this once lusty camp. It was probably named for Earl Hamilton, one of the original discoverers of the diggings.¹⁰ A considerable town existed in 1860; but when the Denver & South Park Railway was built into South Park in 1879, the little that remained of Hamilton was moved to the railroad terminal of Como.¹¹

Hanover (12 population), El Paso County, a hamlet 26 miles southeast of Colorado Springs, was settled in 1912 by a Mr. Fankell, who named it for his home town of Hanover, Iowa.¹²

Hardin (25 population), Weld County. In 1862, a Mr. Boyd and two associates traveled down the Platte River and built some cabins for settlers at a place known as Eagle's Nest.¹³ Later, when a post office was established, it was named Platte Valley. In 1880, the Union Pacific Railroad built a station and named it Hardin, for Lieutenant George H. Hardin, a rancher.¹⁴ The townsite was laid out and the plat filed in 1906 by Louise von Richtofen of Denver.¹⁵

Hardscramble, Fremont County, was established about 1843.¹⁶ The story of the origin of this unusual name is, that in the Ute Trail Battle, about 1845, the Utes surprised and massacred settlers along the Huerfano River. In their efforts to escape, the fleeing settlers followed up the creek and are said to have described the trip as a "hard scramble" or "hard scabble," from which description the creek was thereafter known.¹⁷

Hargisville, Elbert County. In 1915 the settlement had a population of 150. Reverend Z. J. B. Hargis was pastor of the Baptist

*Prepared by the Colorado Writers' Program and the State Historical Society's WPA Project.—Ed.

An * indicates population figure is from the 1940 census.

¹*The Greeley Tribune*, September 15, 1875.

²State Historical Society of Colorado, Pamphlet 341, No. 13, p. 2.

³Frank Fossett, *Colorado* (1880), 195.

⁴Information to Colorado Writers' Program, January 14, 1941, from Myrtle Hufty, school teacher, Paonia, Colorado.

⁵"Dawson's Scrapbook" (State Historical Society Library), XXXIV, 299 (*The Steamboat Pilot*, June, 1922).

⁶*Municipal Facts*, X, 10 (May, 1927).

⁷"Dawson's Scrapbook" (State Historical Society Library), XXII, 241.

⁸Frank Hall, *History of the State of Colorado*, IV, 267.

⁹Information to Colorado Writers' Program in 1936 from Mrs. Minnie Ruth Hertzog, Hamilton, Colorado; and in 1940 from postmaster, Hamilton, Colorado.

¹⁰Frank Hall, *History of the State of Colorado* (1895), IV, 259.

¹¹*Colorado Magazine*, X, 139.

¹²Data to Colorado Writers' Program, February, 1941, from W. C. Holmes, Hanover, Colorado.

¹³*Denver Republican*, November 22, 1903.

¹⁴*Denver Tribune*, November 10, 1881.

¹⁵Weld County Court Records, Greeley, Colorado.

¹⁶Frank Hall, *History of the State of Colorado*, I, 167, 168.

¹⁷O. L. Baskin (publisher), *History of the Arkansas Valley* (1881), 547.

Church, Fred Hargis managed the stage line, Paris Hargis was postmaster, and the Hargis brothers operated a general store.¹⁸

Harman, Denver County (formerly Arapahoe County), was founded March 2, 1882¹⁹ by Judge E. P. Harman, for whom it was named.²⁰ The town was incorporated November 19, 1886,²¹ an action necessary to secure water for needed irrigation.²² On February 6, 1894, the voters negatived a proposal of annexation to Denver,²³ but in February, 1895, the town became a part of Denver.²⁴ The name has also been spelled Harmon, but incorporation papers show Harman.

Harrisburg (2 population), Washington County, a rural post office settled in the 1880s by Danish, German, and Scandinavian farmers, was surveyed and platted in 1887 by M. F. Vance of Akron, Colorado.²⁵ A year later the post office was moved three miles southeast and the name changed to Linden.²⁶ The community was named for Willis H. Harris, who homesteaded the land.²⁷ Harrisburg grew rapidly until the droughts of 1892-93, when it was almost completely abandoned.

Hartman (148 population*), Prowers County, an agricultural, alfalfa, and milling town on the Santa Fe Railway, was settled in 1906 by J. P. Pinkham,²⁸ and incorporated May 14, 1910.²⁹ The settlement was originally named Lancaster. Because of a clerical error in the Chicago offices of the Santa Fe Railway, the town was named for George Hartman, a former superintendent for the railway in Kansas. The intention had been to name it for C. H. Bristol, an assistant general manager of the road, who owned land near Hartman; at the same time, the town of Bristol, near which Hartman owned property, was named for Bristol. The intended Hartman became Bristol, and Bristol became Hartman; the mistake was never corrected.³⁰

Hartsel (50 population), Park County, was founded in 1866, and named for Samuel Hartsel, pioneer cattleman, who came to the region from Pennsylvania about 1860.³¹ Unable to find gold at the

¹⁸*Colorado Business Directory, 1915*, 697.

¹⁹Frank Hall, *History of the State of Colorado*, III, 285.

²⁰Data to Colorado State Historical Society from Mr. D. W. Working, Denver, Colorado.

²¹Information from office of Secretary of State of Colorado.

²²*Denver Evening Times*, February 3, 1887.

²³*Denver Times*, February 7, 1894.

²⁴Data from Tax Assessor's Office, Denver, Colorado.

²⁵Data from Stanley M. Porter thesis, "History of Washington County." College of Education, Greeley, Colorado, by H. L. White, field worker, Colorado Writers' Program, 1939.

²⁶*Denver Evening Times*, September 21, 1888.

²⁷Letter to State Historical Society of Colorado, January 28, 1935, from Sena Tobin, postmistress, Harrisburg, Colorado.

²⁸Data to Colorado Writers' Program, November 5, 1940, from Onard Upton, Superintendent, Hartman Consolidated School, Hartman, Colorado.

²⁹*Colorado Year Book, 1938-39*, "Gazetteer of Cities and Towns."

³⁰*Lamar Daily News*, October 16, 1935.

³¹Information to Colorado Writers' Program from Sam T. Hartsel, Denver, Colorado; and from letter to State Historical Society of Colorado from Aaron Hartsel, by Mrs. Tom Hartsel, 1936.

Tarryall diggings, Hartsel began purchasing foot-sore and travel-worn oxen from the wagon trains coming in from the East; these he fattened, rested, and resold to the immigrants who poured over the mountains from the prairies. Later, he acquired pure-bred shorthorns and founded the stock-raising industry of the South Park district.³²

Hartsville, Chaffee County, is a ghost town one and a half miles below Chaffee City—the present town of Monarch—and near the junction of the Middle and South Forks of the South Arkansas River. Laid out in May, 1879, by J. K. Hart of Denver and Walter Jenniss of Silver Cliff, it was probably named for the former. The land was originally taken up as a placer claim, and for a time Hartsville was a considerable settlement with saloon, blacksmith shops, restaurant, hotel and store, and several dwellings.³³

Hartwig, Hinsdale County, was founded in 1896 by Major H. R. W. Hartwig of St. Joseph, Missouri, and named for him. Hartwig selected the location as a favorable place for investment and development; with a Captain McCorkle, he operated the Hartwig Mining and Milling Company and, in early days, was a large mine owner and operator.³⁴

Harvard City (Chaffee County), a deserted mining camp, was settled in 1874 with the discovery of gold, silver, and lead. It may have been named for its location near the eastern base of Mount Harvard.³⁵

Hastings (307 population), Las Animas County, a coal-mining village, was established in 1893 by the Victor-American Fuel Company. It was named for Alonzo Hastings, father-in-law of Delos A. Chappell of Denver, who was then president of the company. In 1923, a disastrous explosion closed the Hastings coal mine.³⁶

Hasty (90 population), Bent County, is today the headquarters of the Caddoa Dam Project. A Mr. Frank Edbrooke homesteaded here in 1886, and in 1907 the place was settled by W. A. Hasty and George Hill; a townsite was laid out and the Santa Fe Railway named the place in honor of Hasty. The post office was established in 1911.³⁷

Haverly, Gunnison County. The townsite of Haverly, in Ruby Camp, originated as three placer claims taken up by three companies of eight members each.³⁸ Considerable confusion exists in

³²Hafen and Baker, *History of Colorado* (1927), II, 648.

³³*Georgetown Courier*, August 14, 1879.

³⁴*Denver Times*, May 7, 1896.

³⁵State Historical Society of Colorado, Pamphlet 346, No. 17, p. 6.

³⁶Information from interview with Mr. C. C. Dieter, Secretary-Treasurer, Victor-American Fuel Company, Denver, Colorado, by Charles B. Parsons, field worker, 1938, Colorado Writers' Program.

³⁷Letter to Colorado Writers' Program from Mrs. Amelia V. Christeson, Las Animas, Colorado, October 11, 1940.

³⁸*Denver Tribune*, January 13, 1881.

regard to Haverly, Silver Gate, Ruby Camp and Irwin. Colorado Business Directories describe Irwin as also known as Ruby Camp. All maps of the period except one show distinct locations.³⁹ One source identifies Haverly, Ruby Camp and Silver Gate as the same town and states that Irwin was one-fourth mile distant.⁴⁰ The weight of evidence seems to indicate that Irwin was a separate town organization, and that Silver Gate, Haverly and Ruby were on the same town site and were name changes. The place was probably named for J. H. (Jack) Haverly, a noted manager and promoter of theatrical and minstrel enterprises. As one of the organizers of the town, he had purchased a group of claims and advertised them extravagantly. The town was essentially a promotional scheme; after much dissatisfaction over rights to claims, the forty inhabitants "jumped" the town and left Mr. Haverly "out in the cold."

Haverly, Gunnison County. The second Haverly in Gunnison County is a station on the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, three miles east of the town of Gunnison.

Haverly City, El Paso County, like Haverly in Gunnison County, was another townsite owned and boomed by J. H. (Jack) Haverly. It was located just outside the Cripple Creek District. Although nothing remains today, in 1896 considerable building had been done and thousands of dollars worth of town lots were sold.⁴¹

Hawley (35 population), Otero County, a general store community, was originally a beet dump for the American Beet Sugar Company of Rocky Ford, Colorado. It was named about 1908 for Floyd Hawley, who for years was cashier of the American Beet Sugar Company.⁴²

Haworth, Jackson County, near the Michigan River, is a school community with some 50 or 60 residents. It was named for Sam Haworth, who settled here in the late 1880s.⁴³

Haxtun (985 population*), Phillips County, is a trading and shipping center. The Burlington Railroad built a line here in 1888; the town was surveyed by A. B. Smith for the Lincoln Land Company on June 2, 1888, and the plat filed November 8 of the same year. It was named for one of the railroad contractors, and incorporated July, 1909.⁴⁴ Apparently by mistake, the name was originally spelled Haxtum; some early maps give it as Haxton, but the correct orthography is Haxtun.⁴⁵

³⁹Adams map of 1884 and Cram's map of 1889.

⁴⁰Croft's *Grip-Sack Guide of Colorado* (1881), 110.

⁴¹*Denver Times*, November 3, 1896.

⁴²Information to Colorado Writers' Program, January 11, 1941, by C. M. Wilson, La Junta, Colorado.

⁴³Letter to Colorado Writers' Program, November 5, 1940, from Stella C. Fox, teacher, Haworth School, Haworth, Colorado.

⁴⁴*Colorado Magazine*, IX, 177.

⁴⁵Frank Hall, *History of the State of Colorado* (1895), IV, 271.

Haybro, Routt County, on the Denver and Salt Lake Railway, originated in 1912 with the opening of Hayden Coal Mines No. 1 and No. 2. The Hayden brothers, Lewis and William, developed this section,⁴⁶ and the name is a combination of "Hay" from Hayden and "bro" from brothers. In 1931, the two mines were acquired by George W. Harris of the Harris Coal Company.⁴⁷

Hayden (640 population*), Routt County, is an important lamb-shipping point. In 1875, Major J. B. Thompson, Colonel P. M. Smart and his two sons built the first houses here. They named the settlement in honor of F. V. Hayden, then head of the United States Geological and Geographic Survey.⁴⁸ The place served as a trading post for several years. A post office was twice discontinued, and then reestablished December, 1881, with Mary E. Reid as postmistress.⁴⁹ Hayden was incorporated May 5, 1906.⁵⁰

Haywood, Summit County. In 1880, Haywood consisted of a single log ranch cabin that housed a post office, hotel, and wayside eating house. It was situated on the "High Line" stage road between Georgetown and Kokomo at the junction of the North and South Forks of the Snake River.⁵¹ It was probably named for Mrs. Kate Haywood, who was appointed postmistress in 1882.⁵²

Hebron (20 population), Jackson County, a North Park store community near Grizzly Creek on the old Laramie, North Park & Western Railroad, was settled by the Peterson brothers in the 1880s⁵³ and was named by Barbara Peterson, postmistress at the time.⁵⁴

Helena, Chaffee County, was located a few miles south of Buena Vista. In 1865 or 1866, John McPherson established the first post office in this section of the country and named it for his wife, Helen.⁵⁵

Henderson (150 population), Adams County, at one time known as Island Station,⁵⁶ is the center of a truck gardening and sugar beet farming community; it is also the post office of the Denver Farm, an institution for unemployables and indigent persons. The town derived its name from an early freighter, Captain—sometimes called Colonel—Jack Henderson. He reached Auraria (now

⁴⁶Information to State Historical Society of Colorado from interview with George W. Harris, President of Potash Company of America, and Hayden Coal Company.

⁴⁷Information from Edna Tawney, Grand Junction, Colorado, field writer, 1937, Colorado Writers' Program.

⁴⁸*The Trail*, June, 1908, pp. 16-17.

⁴⁹*Denver Tribune*, December 8, 1881.

⁵⁰*Colorado Year Book, 1937-38*, "Gazetteer of Cities and Towns."

⁵¹Croft, *Grip-Sack Guide to Colorado* (1881), I, 107.

⁵²*Denver Tribune*, January 12, 1882.

⁵³*Denver Times*, November 19, 1888.

⁵⁴Information to the Colorado Writers' Program, 1940, from L. F. Mitchell, County Clerk of Jackson County, Walden, Colorado.

⁵⁵*Colorado Magazine*, IX, 185.

⁵⁶*Colorado State Business Directory, 1898*, 492.

Denver) in 1858 with a wagon train of supplies that he had brought from Lawrence, Kansas. On a parcel of land in the Platte River, he set up the first feed yard and public corral in the region. The island became known as Henderson's Island, and the nearby community that grew up on the river bank also took Henderson's name.⁵⁷

Henderson's Island, Adams County, the name applied to site of Island Station (later Henderson) and also to an island in the South Platte River three miles north of Fort Lupton.^{57a}

Henry, El Paso County, was a station on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad about three miles southeast of Divide Lake—today Palmer Lake⁵⁸—and was named for "Dutch Henry," an eccentric postmaster and proprietor of a grocery store.⁵⁹

Henry, Rio Grande County. In 1884, three years after the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad extended its tracks from Alamosa to Del Norte, a townsite was staked out on the present site of Monte Vista and called Lariat.⁶⁰ April 30, 1884, the name of the settlement was changed to Henry,⁶¹ honoring T. C. Henry, one of the greatest promoters of the San Luis Valley. In 1886, the town was renamed Monte Vista⁶² and was incorporated September 27, 1886.⁶³

Henson, Hinsdale County, was a town that grew up on Henson Creek at the site of the Ute and Ulé (generally spelled Ulay) mines;⁶⁴ it was named about 1880 for Judge Henry Henson, one of the discoverers of the mine. Henson's companions named the Creek for him also.⁶⁵

Hereford (100 population), Weld County, a cattle town in the valley of Crow Creek, began in Wyoming in the late 1880s as the Hereford Ranch, owned by the Hereford Land and Cattle Company. When the Burlington Railroad built its line in 1886, a Hereford station was established just north of the Colorado line.⁶⁶ In 1888, a post office of that name was created in Weld County.⁶⁷ In 1902, Frank Benton named his ranch and small settlement in Colorado "New" Hereford; the "New" was later dropped, and in June, 1909, a plat of the town was filed.⁶⁸ Hereford takes its name from

⁵⁷Information from interview with George Hodgson, curator, Meeker Museum, by H. L. White, field worker for Colorado Writers' Program, 1938.

^{57a}Silverspaire's Map of Colorado, 1882.

⁵⁸Thayer's Map of Colorado, 1873, Denver Public Library.

⁵⁹*Rocky Mountain News*, May 22, 1872.

⁶⁰*The Denver Republican*, October 12, 1884.

⁶¹*San Juan Prospector*, May 3, 1884.

⁶²*Ibid.*, January 23, 1886.

⁶³*Colorado Year Book, 1937-38*, "Gazetteer of Cities and Towns."

⁶⁴J. G. Pangborn, *Rocky Mountain Tourist* (1878), 52.

⁶⁵Lake City, *The Silver World*, September 9, 1927.

⁶⁶Information to Colorado Writers' Program from Gene Batterman, Principal, Hereford High School, 1940.

⁶⁷*Denver Times*, December 21, 1888.

⁶⁸*DeBeque New Era and Bugle*, August 28, 1909.

the famous breed of white-faced cattle popular in the region since early days.⁶⁹

Hermosa, La Plata County, was a station on the Denver & Rio Grande Western line to Silverton. Hermosa is a Spanish word meaning "pretty"; the founders of the village are said to have selected the name as descriptive of its location.⁷⁰ A post office was established in 1874, but no mail was delivered until the following year, when the first mail was brought over the range by way of Howardsville by carrier on snow shoes.⁷¹

Hermosilla (sometimes spelled *Hermosillo*), Pueblo County, was situated on the Huerfano River southeast of Pueblo.⁷² When J. B. Doyle—an early trader of the old Santa Fe Trail days—became prosperous, he built a house here; the beauty of the place caused Doyle to give it the Spanish name of *Hermosilla*, freely translated as "something beautiful."⁷³

Hesperus (125 population), La Plata County, is a coal-mining village. It was settled in 1882 with the opening of the Hesperus Coal Mine by John A. Porter,⁷⁴ and named by the Rio Grande Southern Railroad for Mount Hesperus,⁷⁵ twelve miles northwest of the town.

Higbee, Otero County, a very small hamlet, was named for Uriah—also spelled Uriel and Riley—Higbee.⁷⁶ In the spring of 1860, Higbee with three others settled on Purgatoire River near where Trinidad is today. He raised cattle and ranched until 1866, then moving to Nine Mile Bottom; the post office and precinct were named for him.⁷⁷

Highland City, Pitkin County, was a mining camp situated on a hill overlooking Castle Creek on the west and Roaring Fork on the east. It was surveyed September 21, 1879, and the town company filed letters of incorporation.⁷⁸ An early newspaper states that a Thomas E. Ashcroft and others located the townsite in 1879 or 1880.⁷⁹ The entire district was first known as Highland, later changed to Roaring Fork.⁸⁰ The district apparently took its name from the settlement,⁸¹ and the settlement undoubtedly took its

⁶⁹Information to Colorado Writers' Program, 1936, from C. L. Ritzma, Hereford, Colorado.

⁷⁰"Place Names in Colorado," M.A. Thesis by Olga Koehler, University of Denver, 1930.

⁷¹Frank Hall, *History of the State of Colorado*, IV, 173.

⁷²*The Trail*, July, 1914, VII, No. 2, p. 5.

⁷³Frank Fossett, *Colorado* (1879), 192.

⁷⁴Information to the Colorado Writers' Program, November 12, 1940, from R. A. Gifford, postmaster, Hesperus, Colorado.

⁷⁵Letter to the State Historical Society of Colorado from J. E. Tiffany, Tiffany, Colorado, May 12, 1935.

⁷⁶The State Historical Society of Colorado, Pamphlet 360, p. 30.

⁷⁷O. L. Baskin (publisher), *History of Arkansas Valley* (1881), 865.

⁷⁸*Rocky Mountain News*, October 5, 1879.

⁷⁹*Ibid.*, May 9, 1880.

⁸⁰Frank Hall, *History of the State of Colorado*, IV, 275.

⁸¹*Rocky Mountain News*, July 6, 1880.

name from its location. The community was short lived because of mineral activity in Aspen and Ashcroft; by the winter of 1881, it was deserted and abandoned.⁸²

Highland Lake, Weld County, was situated between Greeley and Longmont. Settled in 1874 by L. C. Mead, F. P. Waite, and C. L. Pound, it was named for the lake near it; this lake, although a natural depression, is artificially filled and forms a supply reservoir for irrigating purposes.⁸³ It was once a post office town, but the office was discontinued.⁸⁴

Highland, Denver County. On December 14, 1858, D. C. Collier and William Larimer waded the Platte River and staked off a townsite that they called Highland.⁸⁵ During the fall of the next year, a town company was organized⁸⁶ and an act to charter and consolidate the towns of Denver, Auraria, and Highland was approved December 3, 1859.⁸⁷ By June of 1860, the settlement contained a dozen buildings, with a brewery in the process of construction.⁸⁸

Highlands, Denver County (formerly Arapahoe). The town plat of Highlands, now a part of Denver, was surveyed by the government before 1880 and given the name of Highlands.^{88a} The settlement was incorporated November 15, 1885,^{88b} and became a part of Denver in August, 1896.^{88c}

Hill City, Grand County, was a settlement on Williams Fork headwaters southwest of Berthoud Pass and under Ute Peak, on the old Hayden wagon road. It began in 1881 as a placer claim and at one time had a hundred prospectors; a year later it seems to have disappeared.⁸⁹ Hill City was named for Nathaniel P. Hill, once Senator from Colorado.⁹⁰ Hill, a professor of chemistry from Brown University, was active in the construction at Blackhawk of the first (1866) smelting furnace in Colorado.⁹¹

Hill City, Jefferson County, was the first sizeable, defined settlement in Deer Creek region. Built by the incoming gold prospectors in 1896, it was a fair village with hotel, livery, saloons, and log houses. A stage line connected it with Littleton, and it was located some two miles south of the present Phillipsburg. It was

⁸²*Denver Tribune*, November 2, 1881.

⁸³Frank Hall, *History of the State of Colorado*, IV, 384.

⁸⁴*DeBeque New Era and Bugle*, August 13, 1910.

⁸⁵William H. H. Larimer, *Reminiscences* (1918), 147.

⁸⁶J. E. Wharton, *History of the City of Denver* (1866), 33.

⁸⁷Jefferson Territorial Laws (1860), State Supreme Court Library.

⁸⁸*Western Mountaineer*, June 28, 1860.

^{88a}*Denver Republican*, November 20, 1883.

^{88b}Data from Secretary of State.

^{88c}Data from Tax Assessor, City and County of Denver.

⁸⁹*Colorado State Business Directory*, 1882, 20.

⁹⁰*Georgetown Courier*, June 30, 1881.

⁹¹*Colorado Magazine*, XIII, 161-65.

named for W. R. Hill, a mining promoter from Kansas.⁹² Not a trace of Hill City remains today.

Hillerton, Gunnison County, today only a site, was named for Edwin H. Hiller, pioneer and banker, who in 1879 started the "Gunnison Excitement,"⁹³ a gold rush. Edwin H. Hiller was appointed postmaster in May, 1879. With the construction in 1880 of a smelter in Abbeyville, a half-mile away, Hillerton was abandoned,⁹⁴ and the post office was changed to Abbeyville on November 25, 1882.⁹⁵

Hillrose (177 population*), Morgan County, a farming community on the Burlington Railroad, was settled in 1900 by the Lincoln Land Company, the Burlington's townsite corporation. It was surveyed by A. B. Smith, May 17, 1900, and the plat filed October 8 of the same year.⁹⁶ Mrs. Kate Emerson of Denver, who had deeded land for the townsite, was permitted by the railroad to name the town. She named it Hillrose, a reversed combination of her sister's name, Rose Hill Emerson.⁹⁷

Hillsboro, Weld County, was a very small community that has been absorbed by the present Milliken. First settled in the 1860s by George Sanderson Hill and Bruce F. Johnson, their ranch later became a stage-stop between Greeley and Loveland.⁹⁸ It was named for Mr. Hill.⁹⁹ The post office was discontinued in 1894.¹⁰⁰

Hillside (8 population), Fremont County, was named by Mrs. Seth Brown, who was appointed postmistress in 1884. Prior to this time, the post office was called Texas Creek, with Thad Duckett as postmaster. The Brown ranch was called Hillside, and Mrs. Brown named the post office for the farm.¹⁰¹

Hobson (12 population), Pueblo County, a Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad siding and loading point, was settled in 1872 by John, George, and C. J. Hobson, William Carr, and Sam McBride. It was first named Carlile Springs, later shortened to Carlile, and finally named by the railroad for William Alex Hobson.¹⁰²

Hodgson, Weld County, a beet station northwest of Platteville, was built in 1909 when the Laramie, North Park & Western Rail-

⁹²Information to Colorado Writers' Program from John A. Feeley, field worker, Colorado Writers' Program, Critchell, Colorado, August 25, 1939.

⁹³O. L. Baskin (publisher), *History of Arkansas Valley* (1881), 517.

⁹⁴United States Forest Service, *The Bulletin*, Vol. 18, No. 3 (March, 1935), 9.

⁹⁵*Denver Weekly Times*, December 6, 1882.

⁹⁶Letter to the State Historical Society of Colorado from Lincoln Land Company, Burlington, Iowa, January 15, 1936.

⁹⁷Letter to State Historical Society of Colorado from C. W. Emerson, President, First National Bank, Brush, Colorado, November 22, 1935.

⁹⁸Pam. 343—No. 29, State Historical Society of Colorado.

⁹⁹The State Historical Society of Colorado, Pamphlet 343, 15a, pp. 29, 343.

¹⁰⁰*Denver Evening Times*, July 2, 1894.

¹⁰¹*Canon City Record*, June 20, 1940.

¹⁰²Information to Colorado Writers' Program from William A. Hobson, Pueblo, Colorado, January 4, 1941.

road was constructed. It is located on the old Hodgson ranch and was named for George Hodgson, Weld County pioneer and present curator of the Meeker Museum at Greeley.¹⁰³

Hoehne (320 population), Las Animas County, a farming village on the Santa Fe Railway, was named for William Hoehne, who was known by the nickname "Dutch Bill." This German pioneer settler came to the region in the 1860s¹⁰⁴ and built the first mill and the first irrigation ditch, the beginning of extensive irrigation in the district.¹⁰⁵

Holly (864 population*), Prowers County, in the Arkansas Valley, takes its name from Hiram S. Holly, pioneer rancher, who established the SS Ranch, which originally extended from Granada to the Kansas State Line.¹⁰⁶ Holly, a relatively new town, was incorporated September 4, 1903.¹⁰⁷ A post office was established in December, 1880.¹⁰⁸

Holy Cross City, Eagle County, is a phantom mining camp that has not been occupied for more than a generation. Located a few miles south of the Mount of the Holy Cross, it was probably named for the mountain. During the Leadville boom days, there were some 500 miners in the camp.¹⁰⁹ A post office was established in February, 1882.¹¹⁰

Holyoke (1,150 population*), Phillips County, is a prosperous agricultural city and county seat. The town was platted in 1887 by the Lincoln Land Company¹¹¹ and incorporated May 31, 1888. Phillips County was established in 1889 from the southern part of Logan County, Holyoke becoming the county seat. The town was named for Holyoke, Massachusetts,¹¹² which had been named for Reverend Edward Holyoke, an early president of Harvard College.¹¹³

Homelake (225 population), Rio Grande County, is the site of the Colorado State Soldiers and Sailors Home, maintained for aged and disabled resident veterans of military service. It is suggested that the name refers to the "Home" and the near-by lake, known as Sherman Lake.¹¹⁴

¹⁰³Interview with George Hodgson, Curator, Meeker Museum, Greeley, Colorado, by H. L. White, field worker, Colorado Writers' Program, 1939.

¹⁰⁴Frank Hall, *History of the State of Colorado*, IV, 194.

¹⁰⁵Letter to the State Historical Society of Colorado from postmaster of Hoehne, Colorado, January 21, 1935.

¹⁰⁶*Holly Chieftain*, February 19, 1904.

¹⁰⁷*Colorado Year Book, 1937-38*, "Gazetteer of Cities and Towns."

¹⁰⁸*Denver Tribune*, December 24, 1880.

¹⁰⁹*Municipal Facts*, July, 1922, p. 3.

¹¹⁰*Denver Tribune*, February 28, 1882.

¹¹¹*Denver Times*, December 31, 1896.

¹¹²*Origin of Certain Place Names in the U. S.*, Henry Gannett (1905), 159.

¹¹³*Colorado Magazine*, IX, 177.

¹¹⁴Letter to the State Historical Society of Colorado from postmaster, Homelake, Colorado, January, 1935, and from William J. Conlin, Adjutant, Colorado State Soldiers Home, Homelake, Colorado, February 26, 1935.

Hooper (170 population*), Alamosa County, was first called Garrison, for William Garrison of the mercantile firm of Garrison and Howard. So much confusion resulted between the names of Gunnison and Garrison that the latter was changed to Hooper for Major S. Hooper, passenger agent for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.¹¹⁵ At that time the town was in Costilla County; it was surveyed early in 1891,¹¹⁶ and was incorporated May 20, 1898.

Horseshoe, Park County, was a mining camp in Horseshoe Gulch,¹¹⁷ about ten miles west of Fairplay and five miles south of Musquito. Because an affluent of the main stream escaped from a vast horseshoe as from the mouth of a jug, the district was called Horseshoe and the stream Horseshoe Creek.¹¹⁸ The place was a station on the Colorado & Southern Railway; nothing remains of it today.

Hortense, Chaffee County, formerly known as Chalk Creek Hot Springs, was once a station on the Denver & South Park Railroad. In July, 1872, J. A. Merriam and E. W. Keyes located the Hortense mining claim on Mt. Princeton; in 1877 a post office was established, with Major George D. Merriam as postmaster. The district was probably called Hortense for the Hortense Mining Company.¹¹⁹

Hotchkiss (653 population*), Delta County, heart of the fruit district, was named for Enos Hotchkiss, who located here before the Indians left their native home.¹²⁰ It was incorporated March 14, 1901;¹²¹ the first post office was established November 18, 1882, with George H. Duke as postmaster.¹²²

Hot Sulphur Springs (235 population*), Grand County seat. At a meeting held in Montana City on May 5, 1860, at the house of J. E. Leaper, plans for the Saratoga West Town Company were completed, and the town was platted that year. The previous summer a group of prospectors had "located" the townsite, called Saratoga West for the noted watering place in New York State.¹²³ The town was incorporated in 1860, by Joseph Casto, Richard Sopris, John Shoup, Wm. M. Slaughter, and Silas O. Hemenway,¹²⁴ but the enterprise was soon abandoned. However, in 1863 on the same site there was a small settlement called Grand City. The first transaction in the records of Grand County was the sale to William N. Byers of the Hot Sulphur Springs townsite and the hot springs,

¹¹⁵Letter to the State Historical Society of Colorado from postmaster, Hooper, Colorado.

¹¹⁶A. R. Pelton, *San Luis Valley*, 66.

¹¹⁷United States Geological Survey Quadrangle (Leadville Sheet).

¹¹⁸O. J. Hollister, *The Mines of Colorado* (1867), 282.

¹¹⁹O. L. Baskin (publisher), *History of Arkansas Valley* (1881), 494.

¹²⁰*Denver Times*, February 4, 1900.

¹²¹*Colorado Year Book, 1937-38*, "Gazetteer of Cities and Towns."

¹²²*Denver Weekly Republican*, November 23, 1882.

¹²³Jerome C. Smiley, *Semi-Centennial History of the State of Colorado*, I, 290, 291.

¹²⁴*Private Laws of the Territory of Kansas* (1860), 210.

which he bought with Indian script from Susan Boshman, a Ute squaw.¹²⁵ In 1881, the county seat was moved from Hot Sulphur Springs to Grand Lake, but was returned to Hot Sulphur Springs December 16, 1888.¹²⁶ The latter town was named for the springs,¹²⁷ and was incorporated April 1, 1903.¹²⁸

Howard (200 population), Fremont County, a mountain village on the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, was once known as Pleasant Valley.¹²⁹ In the summer of 1876, John Howard and his family settled on a creek that came to bear his name. In 1880, the Rio Grande built its right-of-way and established a station on the Arkansas River almost opposite the mouth of Howard Creek, naming the station Howard.¹³⁰

Howardsville (20 population), San Juan County, had a population of 150 in 1881;¹³¹ today it is a bedraggled mining village on the Animas River in a region of abandoned mines. It was the first settlement in the district.¹³² In 1860 a detachment of the Baker Expedition, under the leadership of Lieutenant Howard, made the first known explorations of that mountainous country and the Lieutenant's name was applied to Howardsville.¹³³

Howville, Gunnison County ghost town, was a popular starting place for hunting and fishing trips during the 1880s. It was named for Jack Howe, keeper of a hotel there. Later it was known as Jack's Cabin. In 1881, it consisted of two hotels, two groceries, two saloons, and a post office—all contained in two buildings.^{133a}

Hoyt (53 population), Morgan County, is a hamlet on the original homestead of Mrs. Sidney Davis Hoyt, who settled in 1882 with her sons, Edwin G. Hoyt and Dr. James A. Hoyt.¹³⁴ The latter, in addition to being a doctor, was also a surveyor and did considerable railroad surveying. The town was named for him.¹³⁵

Huerfano, Huerfano County, an almost-forgotten hamlet a short distance from the famous Huerfano Butte, is said to have been named for this butte. Huerfano is Spanish, meaning "orphan," and was applied to the butte because of its isolated nature.¹³⁶

Huerfano, Pueblo County, is a time-shrouded settlement on the Huerfano River some 13 miles south of where the famous stream

¹²⁵*Middle Park Times*, June 20, 1940.

¹²⁶*Denver Times*, December 31, 1896.

¹²⁷Data to State Historical Society of Colorado by F. A. Field, Parshall, Colorado, May 13, 1935.

¹²⁸*Colorado Year Book, 1937-38*, "Gazetteer of Cities and Towns."

¹²⁹*Denver Tribune*, August 3, 1882.

¹³⁰Letter to the State Historical Society of Colorado from Elsie E. Freeman, postmaster, Howard, Colorado, January 17, 1935.

¹³¹George A. Crofutt, *Grip-Sack Guide of Colorado* (1881), 109.

¹³²*Rocky Mountain Daily News*, November 18, 1874.

¹³³Frank Hall, *History of the State of Colorado*, IV, 317.

^{133a}George A. Crofutt, *Grip-Sack Guide of Colorado* (1881), 109.

¹³⁴Information to Colorado Writers' Program from Edwin G. Hoyt, Jr., Greeley, Colorado, 1936.

¹³⁵The State Historical Society of Colorado, Pamphlet 350, No. 6.

¹³⁶*Colorado Magazine*, VIII, 57.

empties into the Arkansas River. Nothing is known of the origin of the settlement; that such existed is shown by the name on early maps. The place probably took its name from the river.¹³⁷

Hughesville, Gilpin County, was the seat of the silver belt on the ranch claim of Patrick Hughes, for whom the place probably was named. Here, in September, 1878, the Locke brothers and a Mr. Hundeman discovered the famous "Hard Money Mine" on the ranch property of Hughes.¹³⁸

Huntsville, Douglas County, was a hamlet on Plum Creek near the present location of Sedalia. Founded about 1871, it was named for former Governor Hunt, an early promoter of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad.¹³⁹

Husted (6 population), El Paso County, is a station on both the Rio Grande and the Santa Fe railroads. At one time it was a sufficient community to justify changing the post office from Southwater and establishing it at Husted.¹⁴⁰ It was named for Calvin R. Husted, who built early sawmills in the region.¹⁴¹

Hutchinson, Jefferson County, is merely a junction on the road to South Park. A post office was established in May, 1865, and the place was probably named for George Hutchinson, the postmaster.¹⁴² A post office was reestablished in July, 1881.¹⁴³

Hugo (852 population*), Lincoln County seat, was settled about 1874 in what was then Arapahoe County.¹⁴⁴ The town was named for Hugo Richards, a Colorado pioneer,¹⁴⁵ and was incorporated June 21, 1909.¹⁴⁶

Hygiene (250 population), Boulder County, is on the Burlington Railroad near St. Vrain Creek. About 1861, a group of emigrants from Pella, Iowa, settled a short distance south of the present town and named the place Pella.¹⁴⁷ There was a post office here for ten or twelve years, when it was moved two miles northeast; this settlement was called North Pella. In 1879 or 1880, Jacob S. Flory, a Dunkard preacher, settled on the Perry White farm between the two Pellas. He built a church, which bears a plaque dated 1880; a sanitarium, which he called Hygiene Home; edited a newspaper,

¹³⁷Nell's Topographical Map of 1883.

¹³⁸Frank Hall, *History of the State of Colorado*, III, 419.

¹³⁹*Crofutt's New Overland Tourist* (1878-79), 80.

¹⁴⁰*Denver Daily Tribune*, October 10, 1878.

¹⁴¹Information to Colorado Writers' Program from clerk of El Paso County, Colorado Springs, Colorado, January 20, 1941.

¹⁴²*Weekly Rocky Mountain News*, May 24, 1865.

¹⁴³*Denver Tribune*, July 21, 1881.

¹⁴⁴Data to the State Historical Society of Colorado from Representative John P. Dickinson, January 17, 1936.

¹⁴⁵George A. Crofutt, *Grip-Sack Guide of Colorado* (1881), 46.

¹⁴⁶*Colorado Year Book, 1937-38*, "Gazetteer of Cities and Towns."

¹⁴⁷Information to State Historical Society from John Moody, Hygiene, Colorado, January 22, 1935.

The Home Miner,¹⁴⁸ and in 1883 was the first postmaster of the town, which absorbed the two Pellas and became Hygiene.¹⁴⁹ The sanitarium for which the village was named was eventually destroyed by fire.¹⁵⁰

ADDITIONAL TOWNS ON WHICH MATERIAL IS LACKING

Hadley Siding, Bent Co.; Hagen or Hagens, Ouray Co.; Hagerman, Pitkin Co.; Haig, Pueblo Co.; Haig, Saguache Co.; Haines, Mesa Co.; Hale, Yuma Co.; Halfway, Costilla Co.; Halfway, Park Co.; Hall, Archuleta Co.; Hall, El Paso Co.; Hall, Logan Co.; Haller Junction, Las Animas Co.; Halls, Gunnison Co.; Hamburg, Costilla Co.; Hamburg, Weld Co.; Hamilton, Arapahoe Co.; Hamlet, Pueblo Co.; Hamlet, San Juan Co.; Hanbury, Weld Co.; Hancock, Chaffee Co.; Hancock Ranch, El Paso Co.; Hanmann, Saguache Co.; Hanna, Rio Grande Co.; Hanover, El Paso Co.; Harbourdale, Bent Co.; Harding, Routt Co.; Hardman, Weld Co.; Harlow, Mesa Co.; Harmony, Larimer Co.; Harney, Weld Co.; Harrell, Costilla Co.; Harris, Adams Co.; Harris, Routt Co.; Haskill, San Miguel Co.; Haswell, Kiowa Co.; Hatcher, Archuleta Co.; Hathaway, Douglas Co.; Hatton, Fremont Co.; Hauman, Saguache Co.; Hauser, Archuleta Co.; Haver, Park Co.; Haviland, Jefferson Co.; Hawkins, Kiowa Co.; Hawkinsville, Chaffee Co.; Hawxhurst, Mesa Co.; Hayes, Alamosa Co.; Hayes, Jefferson Co.; Hayford, Logan Co.; Haymakers or Haymaker, Gunnison Co.; Haymon, or Hayman, Park Co.; Hay Siding or Hayes, Costilla Co.; Haywood, Chaffee Co.; Haywood, Rio Grande Co.; Hazeltine, Adams Co.

Head Gate, Jefferson Co.; Heartstrong, Yuma Co.; Heath, Kiowa Co.; Hebron, Grand Co.; Hecla Junction, Chaffee Co.; Heiberger, Mesa Co.; Heights, Jefferson Co.; Hell Gate, Pitkin Co.; Hematite Camp, Boulder Co.; Hendricks, Fremont Co.; Henkel, Pueblo Co.; Henrietta, Lake Co.; Henry, Alamosa Co.; Henry, Washington Co.; Henrys, El Paso Co.; Herard, Saguache Co.; Hercules, San Juan Co.; Hermit, Hinsdale Co.; Hermitage, Dolores Co.; Hermitage, Grand Co.; Herrick, Pueblo Co.; Hessie, Boulder Co.; Heston, Larimer Co.; Hewit, also Hewitt, La Plata Co.; Heywood Springs, also Heywood Hot Springs, Chaffee Co.; Hezron, Huerfano Co.; Hickory Canon, Huerfano Co.; Hicks, Las Animas Co.; Higby, Garfield Co.; Higgins, Las Animas Co.; Highland Station or Siding, Boulder Co.; Highlandton, Arapahoe Co.; Highmore, Garfield Co.; Higho, Larimer Co.; High Park, Teller Co.; Hilden, Saguache Co.; Hills, El Paso Co.; Hillsdale, Fremont Co.; Hillside, Ouray Co.; Hill Top, Park, Chaffee Co.; Hilltop Junction, Park Co.; Hilton, Bent Co.; Hip Roof Camp, Garfield Co.; Hirst, Alamosa Co.; Hirt Colony, Summit Co.; Hitt, Sedgwick Co.

Hogan, Jefferson Co.; Hog Back, Las Animas Co.; Hogg, Montezuma Co.; Holbert Cabin, Fremont Co.; Holden, Lake Co.; Holland, Park Co.; Hollands, Gunnison Co.; Holloway, Las Animas Co.; Hollywood, Teller Co.; Holmes, or Holmes City, Baca Co.; Holmes Siding, El Paso Co.; Holstein's Ranch, Lincoln Co.; Holtwold, Elbert Co.; Home Ranch, La Plata Co.; Homer, Larimer Co.; Homewood, Douglas Co.; Hook, La Plata Co.; Hooks, Eagle Co.; Hoosier, Park Co.; Hopkins, Eagle Co.; Hornville, Baca Co.; Horsefly, Montrose Co.; Horsehoe Park, Rio Grande Co.; Hot Springs, Mineral Co.; Hot Springs, Ouray Co.; Houck, Huerfano Co.; Howland, Lake Co.; Huggins, Routt Co.; Hughes, Huerfano Co.; Hukill, Clear Creek Co.; Hulbert, El Paso Co.; Hummel, Chaffee Co.; Humphery, Pitkin Co.; Hungerford Station or Purcell, Weld Co.; Hunter, Mesa Co.; Hurley, Morgan Co.; Hurrich, Weld Co.; Hyde, Washington Co.; Hydraulic, Montrose Co.

¹⁴⁸Letter to the State Historical Society of Colorado from Mrs. Sarah Flory Tallet, Longmont, Colorado, September 16, 1935.

¹⁴⁹*Denver Tribune*, July 20, 1883.

¹⁵⁰Data to Colorado Writers' Program from Lola E. Neil, Librarian, Boulder Public Library, Boulder, Colorado.