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Lewis Ledyard Weld and Old Camp Weld

LEROY R. HAFEN

The first Secretary of Colorado Territory and the man who designed the official Seal of Colorado is a rather shadowy character in the history of the state. The name of this man, Lewis Ledyard Weld, was given to one of our largest counties and was applied to the Civil War post established near Denver in 1861. But Secretary Weld left Colorado in 1863 and died two years later as a Union officer in the war between the states. Today he is hardly known in the state he served. It has taken no little searching to gather the fragments for the brief biographical sketch presented here.

Lewis Ledyard Weld, the third son of Lewis Weld and Mary A. (Cogswell) Weld, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, May 13, 1833¹. On his mother's side he was related to the famous explorer and traveler, John Ledyard,² hence his middle name. Young Lewis attended Yale College and graduated in the class of 1854.³ From October, 1854, to June, 1855, he served as a private tutor in Burlington, New Jersey. He taught school in Cleveland, Ohio, from July to December, 1855, and at the same time began the study of law in the office of Hiram Griswold. This study he continued in New York City in 1856 and 1857, spending part of

¹From "Personal Statistics, Class of 1854" (Yale University Library), copy supplied by Anne S. Pratt, Reference Librarian. Also *Obituary Record of Graduates of Yale College* (New Haven, 1870), 177, data from T. R. Harlow, Librarian of the Connecticut Historical Society.

²The complicated relationship was worked out for us by the reference library of Yale University. Col. Austin Weld, the great-grandfather of Lewis Ledyard Weld, and John Ledyard, father of John Ledyard the explorer, were half-brothers.

John Ledyard (1751-1789) was born in Groton, Connecticut, and was educated at Dartmouth College to be a missionary to the Indians. He spent several months among the Iroquois. Having a resistless desire for travel, he shipped as a sailor, and from England, as corporal of marines, accompanied the famous Captain James Cook on his last voyage around the world. Returning to Europe Ledyard tried to organize a trading expedition to the northwest coast of North America. He conferred in 1786 with our minister to France, Thomas Jefferson, who suggested that Ledyard explore western North America, and reach the region by way of Russia and then by Russian ships to Vancouver Island (Hafen and Rister, *Western America*, 174). Ledyard set out on the daring undertaking. After walking 1400 miles he reached St. Petersburg in 1787, without shoes or money. Thence he went to Siberia, where he was arrested and turned back, through jealousy or from fear of the Russian-American fur trading company. Returning to London he engaged to explore central Africa. But at Cairo he succumbed to disease. (*Harper's Encyclopedia of United States History*, V, 336.)

³His father had graduated from the same college in 1818.

his time as clerk in the New York county surrogate's office. He was admitted to the bar in 1857.⁴

The following year he moved to Kansas and began the practice of law at Leavenworth. His choice of location was doubtless prompted by his ardor for the anti-slavery cause, an attitude already potent in the family. His uncle, Theodore D. Weld (1803-1895), was a well-known abolitionist orator and author, and was editor of pamphlets and books for the American Anti-slavery Society.⁵ The young lawyer was soon involved in the slavery controversy. He was one of the group that rescued Charley Fisher, an alleged slave, from the hands of kidnapers, and for this was indicted.⁶ He took a strong position against the Lecompton Constitution.

Weld joined the gold rush to Colorado in 1860.⁷ He took up the practice of law in Denver. But with no recognized government established in the region, legal matters were so chaotic that Weld and other attorneys finally closed their offices in disgust, as set forth in the following:

NOTICE. We the undersigned, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, convinced from a long experience here, that without organized courts, either of Kansas Territory or some other Government—which certainly do not exist—the practice is worse than useless both for ourselves and the public; announce by this notice, our determination to close our Law Offices after the 31st day of the present month; and thereafter our professional business ceases, until such time as regular and constitutional tribunals of Justice are established in our midst.

All cases already undertaken and in our hands, we will attend to throughout.

Perkins & Weld—Beall & Conklin—N. G. Wyatt—

A. C. Ford—John C. Moore—James E. Dalliba⁸

When it became apparent that the Colorado region was to be organized as a Territory, Weld journeyed to Washington to solicit the appointment of Secretary. His mission was successful, for on March 22 Abraham Lincoln submitted his name to the Senate and the appointment as Secretary was immediately ratified. Weld planned to travel to Denver with the newly-appointed governor, William Gilpin, but, according to a correspondent writing from Boston (May 13, 1861), he was "quite unwell, with an attack of sciatica,"⁹ and did not accompany Gilpin. Weld rode the overland stage and reached Denver on June 5, 1861, nine days after the arrival of Governor Gilpin. The *Rocky Mountain News* (daily) reported his arrival thus: "Hon. L. L. Weld, Secretary of

⁴"Personal Statistics," *op. cit.*

⁵*Harper's Encyclopedia of United States History*, X, 303.

⁶*Leavenworth Conservative*, February 22, 1865.

⁷"Personal Statistics," *op. cit.*

⁸*Rocky Mountain News* (daily), August 31, 1860.

⁹Boston correspondence appearing in the *Rocky Mountain News* (weekly) of June 5, 1861.

Colorado, arrived today. We are glad to chronicle his arrival and know that he will be warmly welcomed by the people."

The office of Secretary of the Territory was relatively more important than that of Secretary of State today. The Organic Act, passed by Congress and which provided for the Territorial government of Colorado, specified that the Secretary of the Territory should act as governor "in case of the death, removal, or resignation, or other necessary absence of the governor from the



LEWIS LEDYARD WELD
Photograph by George D. Wakely, Denver

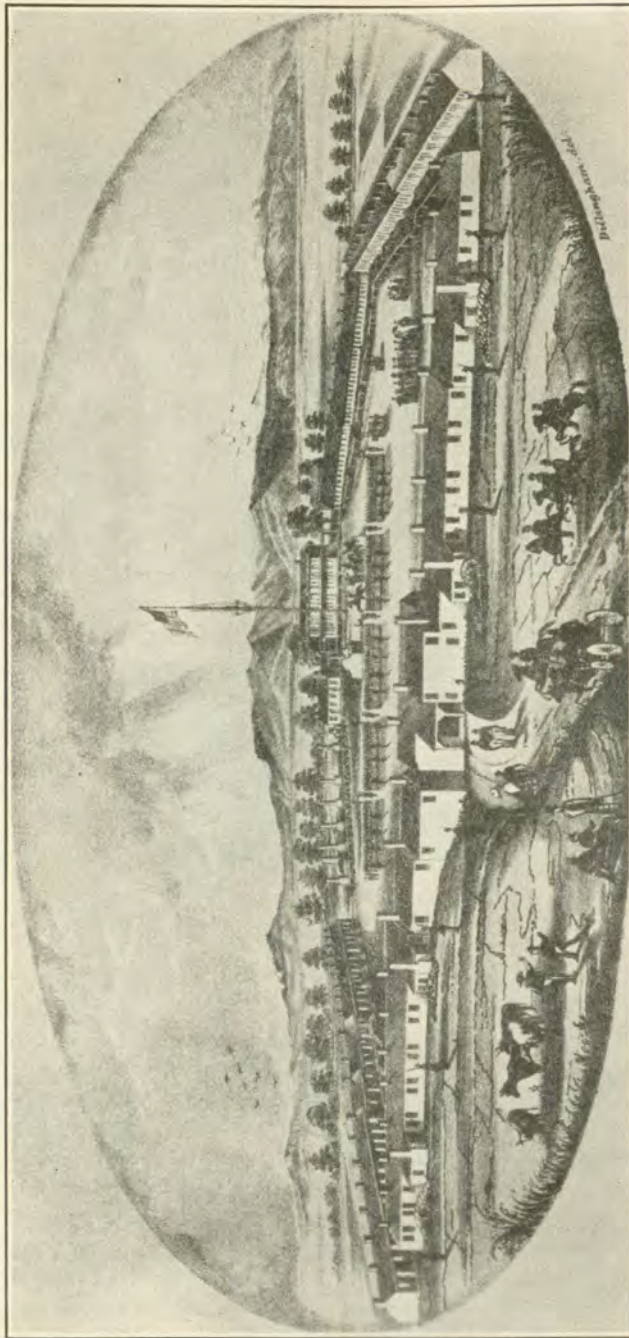
Territory."¹⁰ The salary of the Secretary of the Territory, fixed by the Organic Act, was \$1800 per year, the same as that of Justices of the Territorial Supreme Court.¹¹

Since certain Territorial officials were slow in arriving, it was some time before the machinery of government was in full operation. The Supreme Court of the Territory was organized on July 10, 1861. Among the attorneys admitted to practice at the court's first session, were Governor Gilpin and Secretary Weld.

The executive department established itself in a suite of three rooms over the New York Store, on the corner of Larimer and E

¹⁰"Organic Act," printed with the *General Laws, Joint Resolutions, Memorials and Private Acts, Passed at the First Session of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Colorado*, 24.

¹¹*Ibid.*, 28-29. The Governor received \$1500 as Governor and \$1000 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs of the Territory.



CAMP WELD, COLORADO TERRITORY

(Fourteenth) streets. The governor occupied two rooms and the Secretary, the third.¹²

On August 2, 1861, Secretary Weld sent to the federal Secretary of State, William H. Seward, a report on conditions in the Territory. The officers, he said, had been well received and the people were loyal to the Union.

Colorado's first General Assembly, which convened in Denver on September 9, 1861, divided the Territory into seventeen counties. Six of these were given the names of individuals. Three of the persons so honored were national figures (Thomas Jefferson, John C. Fremont, and Stephen A. Douglas), the other three were local men—Governor Gilpin, Secretary Weld, and William Larimer.

The Secretary of State's office today appears to have no record as to the designer of Colorado's official seal. From Frank Hall, Secretary of Colorado Territory from 1866 to 1874, comes the statement that the seal was designed by Secretary Weld.¹³ In the Weld family the belief has been current that the Colorado seal was copied from the Weld coat of arms. A comparison, however, shows that only the motto on the seal, *Nil sine Numine*, was so copied.¹⁴ The legal description of the Territorial seal of Colorado is embodied in the following measure, signed by the governor on November 6, 1861:

JOINT RESOLUTION Relative to a Territorial Seal.

Resolved, By the Council and House of Representatives of Colorado Territory:

That the Secretary of the Territory be, and he is instructed [to] procure for the use of the Territory of Colorado, a seal, to be two and a-half inches in diameter, with the following device inscribed on the same: An heraldic shield, bearing in chief, or on the upper portion of the same, upon a red ground, three snow-capped mountains, above surrounding clouds; upon the lower part of the shield, upon a golden ground, a miner's badge, being the same badge prescribed by the regular heraldic rules; as a crest, above the shield, the eye of God, being golden rays proceeding from the lines of a triangle; below the crest, and above the shield, as a scroll, the Roman fasces, (the insignia of a Republican form of government,) bearing on a band of red, white and blue, the words "Union and Constitution;" below the whole, the motto "*Nil sine Numine*," (nothing without the Deity;) the whole to be surrounded by the words "*Sigillum Territorii Coloradensis*, (Seal of the Territory of Colorado,) and the figures 1861."¹⁵

During the summer and early fall of 1861 Union troops were enlisted in Colorado. Barracks for these men were built at a

¹²J. E. Wharton, *History of the City of Denver* (Denver, 1866), 89.

¹³The statement was written on the back of a photograph of Weld which the writer obtained some years ago from Mrs. Frank Hall, and which is now in possession of the State Historical Society of Colorado.

¹⁴Letter from W. N. Weld of Sioux City, Iowa, dated June 22, 1942. A copy of the Weld coat of arms accompanied this letter to the State Historical Society of Colorado.

¹⁵*General Laws, etc. op. cit.*, 513-514. The same seal was later adopted by the State of Colorado, but certain minor changes were made in the wording of the act.

site on the east bank of the South Platte River, about two miles south of the center of Denver. The establishment was named "Camp Weld," in honor of the Secretary of the Territory.¹⁶

The story of Camp Weld was told in a previous issue of this magazine, in March, 1934. At that time no picture of the camp could be found. Since then one has come to light. It is reproduced herewith. The drawing was made on the ground by J. E. Dillingham. In the daily *Rocky Mountain News* of March 12, 1862, we read:

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES. Through the kindness of Mr. Dillingham, the well known artist and gentleman, who has been taking numerous sketches, drawings and pictures of objects and matters and things throughout this city and the mines during the past year, and who is an accomplished master of his art, we are in receipt of two beautiful pictures of Central City and Camp Weld, exhibiting the several places as natural looking as life—as much so as anything can be presented in a "bird's eye view." What a prized present such pictures as these would make to forward by mail to one's friends in America.¹⁷

To pay for materials used in building Camp Weld and to purchase equipment and supplies for the Colorado troops, Governor Gilpin issued drafts on the Treasury of the United States. These were without written authorization and were not honored when presented in Washington. To explain his actions, Gilpin set out for the national capital in late December, 1861. Weld thereupon became acting governor. On March 15, 1862, Weld left Denver for Washington to assist in clearing the financial muddle.¹⁸ The drafts, as such, were never honored by the national government, but the accounts they represented were paid. The difficulties occasioned by the drafts resulted in the removal of Gilpin from the governorship.¹⁹ Secretary Weld resigned in April, 1862.

Mr. Weld returned to Colorado and for a time was associated with the *Denver Commonwealth*. The following quotation from the *Rocky Mountain News* of December 31, 1862, throws some light on the character and abilities of Mr. Weld, as well as showing the style of newspaper reporting of that period:

The lecture last evening, by Hon. L. L. Weld, was listened to by an intelligent audience, at the People's Theatre. The speaker's subject was "The Eminent Women of Literature." His lecture thereon was well written, well delivered and well received. The sketches of female character and female characteristics were both interesting

¹⁶A historical monument, placed on the site by the State Historical Society and the City of Denver, was dedicated February 22, 1934. The marker is located at the west end of the Eighth Street viaduct of today.

¹⁷The Central City *Tri-Weekly Miners' Register* of August 29, 1862, lists a number of other drawings by Dillingham. The issues of August 15 and December 29, 1862, and that of February 18, 1863, tell of Dillingham and his work.

¹⁸*Rocky Mountain News* (daily), March 15, 1862. In its issue of March 17, 1862, the *Rocky Mountain News* roundly condemned Weld, saying that he had refused to give half of the public printing to the *News*, even though Secretary of State Seward had ordered him to do so.

¹⁹News of Gilpin's removal reached Denver on March 28, 1862. The appointment of Dr. John Evans of Chicago had been confirmed by the Senate on March 24, according to the dispatches.—*Rocky Mountain News*, March 28 and 29, 1862.

and unique, uniting with a skillful hand the grave and the gay, the "lively and severe."

Many of his passages abounded in playful sallies and sober thoughts, succeeding each other like the shadows of fitting clouds over green meadows in the capricious spring time. Mr. Weld wielded a manly, vigorous pen, showed a sinewy, muscular style, and in expressive, delicate touches, described some characters with graphic skill, in lines of easy, eloquent beauty.

Early in 1863 Mr. Weld left Colorado, going east to enlist in the military service. "Choosing the hardest and most dangerous branch of the service, he at once applied for a position in the organization of the U. S. colored troops, and having passed the examining board of Gen. Casey in Washington, was offered and accepted a captaincy in the 7th Regiment U. S. Colored Troops."²⁰ The fall and winter of 1863 were passed in recruiting in Maryland and in fitting troops for the field.

Captain Weld spent the spring and early summer of 1864 in Florida, taking part in the advances and skirmishes in that quarter. In August he was attached to the Army of the James and participated in the battles of Deep Bottom and Russel's Mills. In October he was appointed Major of the 41st Colored Infantry, and in December was made Lieutenant Colonel. From exposure on the picket line and in the trenches, he contracted a cold that grew steadily worse. At a hospital on the Appomattox he died January 10, 1865. Weld's body was taken to Hartford, Connecticut, where it was buried beside that of his brother Charles, who had died in 1863 of wounds received at the battle of Chancellorsville. An appropriate monument marks the grave of the two brothers.²¹

In reporting the death of Mr. Weld, the *Leavenworth Conservative* of February 22, 1865, commented: "His abilities and principles were worthy of his ancestry, and his name will long be honorably remembered in Kansas." The *Rocky Mountain News*, after reprinting the *Conservative's* sketch of Weld, commented: "Most of our citizens well remember Mr. Weld and will deeply deplore his loss."²²

Frank Hall, Secretary of Colorado Territory from 1866 to 1874, wrote of Weld as "a young lawyer of fine attainments."²³ Samuel H. Elbert, Weld's immediate successor as Secretary of Colorado Territory, later gave this characterization: "Weld was a young man of scholarly attainments but rather dissipated in his habits; of medium size, slight in build, coming from Connecticut. Went east and was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in a colored regiment and died somewhere in the South, of fever."²⁴

²⁰"Personal Statistics," *op. cit.*

²¹*Ibid.*

²²*Rocky Mountain News* (weekly), March 1, 1865.

²³Frank Hall, *History of the State of Colorado*, I, 264.

²⁴From the interview with Judge Elbert, obtained for H. H. Bancroft. The original manuscript is in the Bancroft Library, University of California; a copy is in the library of the State Historical Society of Colorado.

Minor Political Parties in Colorado

LEAH M. BIRD*

In the history of Colorado, as in that of the United States, third parties have played an important part. They may not have been able often to place their candidates in office, but they have been a means of expression for those desiring reform and change. To meet such demands the major parties have often incorporated these new ideas into their own policies and programs, sometimes by a gradual process and sometimes by direct adoption.

The political life of the residents of the Rocky Mountain Region possesses the general characteristics of other sections, but it also exhibits peculiarities, such as independence in voting, loyalty to men regardless of party affiliations, and a feeling that the federal government is indebted to the people of the state.

During the early Territorial days, party affiliations were loosely made. The rise of a local issue might mean the organization of a new local party, assuredly a minor party, which occasionally produced bitter feelings lasting for several years. Later the major parties became thoroughly organized and maintained control of the politics of the Territory until statehood was achieved.

Elections and political parties assumed greater importance after Colorado became a state, and the people elected their own state officers, their United States Senators and Congressmen, and shared in the presidential elections. Generally the major parties were the victors. However, the minor parties participated in the activities of the campaigns and were sometimes rewarded by winning an office or two.

The first third party to appear on the state ballot was the Greenback Party, in 1878. Its program of economic improvement depended on increasing the issue of legal-tender paper money, with a few recommendations for state development. The Greenbackers did not register a large percentage of the votes in any election, but in 1878 one of their candidates for the state legislature was elected. When times became better in the eighties the voters lost interest in the Greenback platform and the party soon disappeared from the political scene.

Another third party began its work in 1882. This was the Prohibition group, which was the culmination of active work for temperance in the state. In 1886 this was the only minor party having a ticket. Its members were a very enthusiastic band and displayed unusual ardor in the early campaigns, although in no elec-

tion did any one candidate receive more than four thousand votes. The Prohibition Party supported other issues, such as woman suffrage, free coinage of silver, the Australian ballot, in addition to its prohibition planks.

Though the Prohibitionists were not successful in placing their candidates in state offices, they occasionally were influential enough to secure on a major party ticket a candidate who favored the Prohibition platform and worked to promote that cause. One such candidate on the Republican ticket and endorsed by the Prohibition party was Benjamin Eaton in the election of 1884. Then in 1908 the Prohibitionists through the Anti-Saloon League endorsed and assisted in securing certain dry candidates on the tickets of both major parties. It was in this election too that the number of votes cast for the Prohibition candidates exceeded that in any other election in which the party participated.

In 1896, when the silver question was a burning issue, there were two factions of the Prohibition Party in the state, just as there were in the major parties. One group favored free coinage of silver, in addition to the prohibition plank, and called themselves the National Party; whereas the other faction retained the name Prohibition and in its platform declared for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, for woman suffrage and the initiative and referendum.

The Prohibition Party continued active in every state election from 1882 to 1914, and placed a state ticket in the running even though the votes were few in number. After 1914 it maintained a precarious existence in Colorado. In some elections only partial tickets were placed on the ballots. The enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment seemed to warrant the apparent lethargy. Then the enforcement of the amendment became an issue to challenge support. Later, the threat of repeal furnished the party a worthy motive for increased interest and activity. Following the repeal, the Prohibitionists renewed their struggle to ban the liquor traffic. The party has maintained its organization, but has not manifested much virility and aggressiveness.

The minor party that gained greatest support was the Populist, which achieved a real victory in one campaign. This party had no definite organization as such until the election of 1892. The drop in the price of silver induced the people of Colorado to support the party that favored free coinage of silver. This was one of the planks of the Populist party. This party was also the choice of the farmers of the state, for it advocated some reforms especially for their benefit. In the 1892 election the Populists won every state office and the Congressional posts by a considerable majority. The candidate for governor, Davis H. Waite, received 44,242 votes.

*Miss Bird's Master's thesis on minor political parties in Colorado was completed at the University of Denver in 1942.—Ed.

The other state officers averaged about a thousand less. The two Congressmen were Lafe Pence of Arapahoe County and John C. Bell of Montrose County. Pence's plurality was 2,395, and Bell's was 12,005. It is interesting to note that the latter served a total of five consecutive terms in Congress. In the state legislature thirteen Populist candidates were elected to the senate and thirty-two to the lower house.¹

Next came the problem of administration—a testing of the ability of third party men. The panic of 1893 made the situation unusually difficult. The Populist governor was determined and rather indiscreet in some of his decisions and procedures. The entire administration was interesting, exciting, filled with turmoil and trouble. The more harassing events included the miners' strike at Cripple Creek, the "City Hall War" in Denver, the general railway strike, and financial conditions growing out of the panic of 1893 and demanding a special session of the state legislature. Professor John D. Hicks comments on the legislative situation:

In all matters that required legislative assistance Waite's administration was hopelessly crippled, for in the House of Representatives the Republicans had a clear majority and in the Senate a plurality that could be overcome only by a precarious alliance of Populists and Democrats.²

Many people in Colorado were dissatisfied with the Populist administration and opposed its continuation in office. To maintain some of its prestige and to assure success of silver supporters the Populists joined the National Silver Party in a fusion ticket. But their plans were frustrated, for their ticket was not the winning one except in the lower house of the legislature. In 1896 dissension in the ranks of the Populists resulted in creation of two separate parties, each having a state ticket. Later there was a gradual disintegration of the party, for many of its members were being absorbed by the Democratic Party. The last election in which Populists participated was in 1904, when they polled less than a thousand votes.

Some revolutionary proposals were presented in 1902 by a new political party, the Socialists. The ideas of collective ownership by the people of all means of production and distribution, establishment of a cooperative commonwealth, and abolition of the competitive wage system were not favorably received at first, but a series of strikes and labor trouble caused the miners to look upon them with increased favor. In 1906 W. D. Haywood, who had been president of the Western Federation of Miners, accepted the candidacy for governor on the Socialist ticket. In this election the Socialists polled a large number of votes, more than 12,000

for each candidate. This was due no doubt, to the support given them by the miners of the state. When the labor troubles subsided, less interest was shown in the Socialist program, but the party continued to place full or partial state tickets on the ballot.

In 1912, when the Progressive Party came forward with a social reform program, the Socialist party made a good showing in the election returns. Each candidate for state office received approximately 16,000 votes. Following the financial collapse of 1929 the Socialists made a greater appeal and received their best response in the election of 1932. New recruits joined the organization, which is a dues-paying, pledge-signing, membership party. The party has continued to devote itself to the prosecution of its educational program. Some of the party principles have become effective, through adoption by other parties.

In 1912 the Progressive Party, the radical element of the Republican Party, supported some of the proposals advocated by the Socialist Party. In a discussion of the Progressive Party, Fred E. Haynes states:

The distinctive feature of the platform was its program of social and industrial justice, in which it was declared that "the supreme duty of the Nation is the conservation of human resources." This program included "legislation regarding industrial health and accidents, child labor, wage standards, women's labor, hours and days of labor, convict labor, industrial education, and industrial research."³

This party did not continue its existence through more than two elections, but both campaigns were actively conducted. As candidate for governor in 1912 and in 1914 Edward P. Costigan was chosen. The party made a good showing in the number of votes it secured. Costigan received 66,132 in 1912 and 33,320 in 1914. Other candidates were a little lower. Though the Progressives did not gain any administrative state offices, they elected four men to the upper house of the state legislature and fourteen to the lower house. When the party gave up its organization some of the leaders joined the ranks of the Democrats; others returned to the Republican fold.

Another minor party which was active for several elections was the Farmer-Labor. It was a composite group favoring public ownership of railroads, mines, and stockyards, and advocating a bill of rights for labor. This Farmer-Labor group submitted its first ticket in 1920. In this election the Non-partisan League, which had its inception in North Dakota, collaborated to some extent with the Farmer-Labor Party. It was responsible for some of the planks in the Farmer-Labor platform of 1922, such as municipal ownership of public utilities, state ownership of warehouses and

¹R. G. Dill, *Political Campaigns in Colorado*, 292.

²John D. Hicks, *The Populist Revolt*, 291-292.

³Fred E. Haynes, *Third Party Movements*, 432-433.

elevators. The Farmer-Labor Party never secured a large following in Colorado.

In addition to these minor parties—Greenback, Prohibition, Populist, Progressive, Socialist, and Farmer-Labor—there were a number of others which participated in elections only once or twice, or three times at the most. Among these were those which grew out of the silver question which was predominant in 1896 and in 1898. Such parties included the National Silver, the Silver Republican, the Silver Democrat, the Nationalist. In these two elections, when so many minor parties were in the running, the silver men realized that if they were to make any gains it would be necessary for them to consolidate their forces. In 1896 there were two distinct fusion tickets. One was made up of the Silver Republicans and the Democrats, and the other of the National Silver party and the Populists. The Silver Republican-Democrat fusion ticket was successful in electing its candidates for state offices that year. Alva Adams, the candidate for governor, received 86,881 votes, and other candidates about the same number. The other fusion ticket candidates averaged 70,000 votes.

With no National Silver party organization in 1898, the remaining three silver parties worked out a fusion ticket. Professor Elmer Ellis describes the situation.

Fusion on the state ticket between two organizations is always difficult, and among three it proved almost impossible. It was carried through only at the expense of a great deal of ill feeling and party bolting. Each of the three parties—Silver Republican, Democrat and Populist—would demand the naming of the candidate for governor as its privilege, and labor under the soreness of defeat if it did not get it. At the same time it was not practicable to fuse completely with the Democratic or Populist organizations. To the local politicians that would mean leaving a machine which they controlled to join one controlled by old enemies. To the voter it would mean repudiating many of the policies he had hitherto supported. Hence the threefold organization of the silver men continued.⁴

As in 1896, the fusion ticket won in the state in 1898. Charles S. Thomas, a Democrat, was elected governor with 93,772 votes. The Congressmen elected were John F. Shafroth, Silver Republican, and John C. Bell, Populist. In 1900 the fusion ticket of the same three parties again carried the election. This time James B. Orman, Democrat, won the governorship with 118,641 votes. The two fusion Congressmen were reelected. This was the last election in which the silver question was of any great import, and also the last in which a fusion ticket was regarded as a necessity.

When labor began to gain strength and numbers it entered the politics of the state. One of the radical groups was the Socialist-Labor. It appeared on the ballot first in 1896, and spasmodically thereafter, but never made much of a showing in the election re-

turns. In the eight elections in which it participated, it secured slightly less than 1,900 votes for some candidates in one election, but usually the average was between 300 and 800.

In 1924 the Progressive, or LaFollette, Party appeared and had on its platform some of the Socialist and Farmer-Labor planks. The number of votes this party obtained in the one and only election in which it took part varied from 10,843 for governor to 28,510 for lieutenant governor. Four years later the Communists filed their first state ticket and set forth their program attacking the capital regime and looking forward to a world-wide soviet. In the elections in which they participated the greatest number of votes they secured for any one candidate was less than 3,000. This party was quite active until the second World War broke out and Communists were regarded as a subversive group. In addition to the transitory minor parties, mention should be made of the pressure groups which sometimes were definitely responsible for issues and results in campaigns. Among these were the Non-partisan League, Ku Klux Klan, and Old-Age Pensioners. These groups worked in and through the major parties and gained some of their proposals thereby.

The third, or minor, parties which have been discussed are not a complete list of all those which have appeared in the various elections throughout the political history of the state. These have been the most outstanding. Their organization, their platforms and their activities give definite proof that minor parties have had an important place and influence in the politics of the state of Colorado.⁵

⁴Elmer Ellis, *Henry Moore Teller*, 302-303.

El Cerrito De Los Kiowas

JAMES ROSE HARVEY

In the San Luis Valley, twelve miles east of Conejos, a small cone-shaped hill rises abruptly from the valley floor, overlooking the Rio Grande. There is nothing unique about the hill except its name, *El Cerrito de los Kiowas* (Little hill of the Kiowas), to suggest that here was enacted one of the bloody battles between the Kiowas and the Utes for supremacy in this region.

No written records of what took place here have been found, but accounts have been handed down among the Spanish-American settlers in the valley. Upon inquiry, the writer discovered one of the oldest residents, Juan M. Salazar, who, as a small child on his grandfather's knee, had often heard the story of the "Battle of the Kiowas." This is the story as he recently recounted it:

⁵For a fuller discussion of minor parties in Colorado and a tabulation of votes in all elections, see my Master's thesis at the University of Denver.

"My grandfather, Salvador Salazar, was one of the first settlers in the San Luis Valley. He was beloved by all and never an Indian passed through Guadalupe but he stopped to spend some time with his 'White brother Salvador.' My grandfather's brother was killed in battle by the Indians at Abiquiu, New Mexico. When the Indians learned that they had killed their good friend's brother, they cried like children.

"Grandfather was an eye witness to the battle between the Kiowas and Utes. A party of thirty Kiowas had come to the mountain region in the hope of surprising their old enemy the Utes, killing as many as possible, and then making a swift retreat—their usual method of fighting.

"Near Pike's Stockade on the Conejos River, about six miles from its junction with the Rio Grande, was a large Ute encampment. The Kiowas first reconnoitered to the south as far as the present town of Ortiz on the Los Pinos and San Antonio river; then back north to the small Mexican settlement of *Cerricero*, now called Labatos. Here they obtained a generous supply of 'Taos Lightning,' and in a drunken frenzy started anew in search of the Utes.

"In the meantime, a war party of about two hundred fighting braves from the Ute encampment had trailed the Kiowas as far as the Rio Grande to learn their purpose in the mountain region. The Utes were returning to the camp, when a drunken Kiowa shot and killed the Ute leader, thus revealing to the rest of the scouting party the position of the Kiowas on a small cone-shaped hill.

"The Utes, greatly outnumbering the Kiowas, immediately surrounded the hill. The Kiowas hastily threw up crude breastworks of the lava stone found on the hill. Behind these fortifications they fought throughout the day. Near evening a Ute brave charged the breastworks, knocking down a portion of it, making it possible for the Utes to kill a number of Kiowas through the opening. For this act of bravery the Ute paid with his life.

"With the Kiowa band was a Mexican captive, who during the stress of battle escaped to a nearby hill where he lay in hiding, and watched the battle. He finally made his way into Guadalupe and later told his story of the battle to my grandfather.

"The day was very hot. By nightfall the majority of the Kiowas had been killed; the small remnant was burning with thirst. Under cover of evening one of the braves stole from behind the breastworks and made a dash for the river. Just as he reached this goal, one mile away, a Ute arrow struck him and he fell dead in the water. The Utes maintained a strict blockade until all the Kiowas were dead either from thirst or from well-aimed arrows. More than sixty Indians lost their lives on this hill.

"Grandfather and I have often picked up bones and flint arrow heads here," remarked Salazar to the writer as we climbed the hill on September 10, 1942. But all that remains today is the lava stone breastworks, mute evidence of the savage struggle between red men long dead. And the hill still bears the Spanish name, *El Cerrito de los Kiowas*.

John D. Milliken

SHIRLEY GANTZ*

Dullness is not a danger when one is writing of a great man. The facts of a good life need no "dressing-up" or "dressing-down." They neither beg nor boast. That is why I am giving you John D. Milliken's story just as he told it to me.

As the Judge talks in his clear, slow voice, I forget that he is 93 years old, that he has difficulty in seeing clearly, and hears very little that is going on around him. I see in him rather a successful lawyer whose creed has always been: "Do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly before God."

He is telling me now of his early life in Pennsylvania and Kansas:

"Yes, I was born in Pennsylvania in 1848. My schooling consisted of common school, high school, and Westminster College in 1865. I attended Westminster College on a scholarship. My father was one of the founders there in 1852. While still in Pennsylvania, I was a delegate to a county convention in my home county. The same year I was unanimously elected president of the board in the public school that I attended as a child.

"After moving to McPherson, Kansas, I was elected to the office of county surveyor, November 8, 1871, 25 days before my twenty-third birthday. I was a lay delegate to the conference of the Methodist church at the age of 25.

"In 1878, the court appointed me guardian of a little orphan boy, Ulysses Grant McAlexander. I directed his education, sent him to West Point and he became one of the most renowned major generals of the first World War.

"In 1871, I began the practice of law, and three years later attended the Republican state convention in Kansas. I am probably the only living survivor of that convention.

"In the '90s my friends urged me to be a candidate for United States senator, but I refused. In 1901 a history of *Eminent Men of Kansas* was published; it contained 279 names. My name was among them, and it is believed that I am the sole survivor of that group.

*Miss Gantz is a graduate of the University of Denver.—Ed.

"I never saw a locomotive until I was 13. But since the United States first laid tracks across Kansas, I've seen every railroad constructed in the West." When I ask about the naming of Milliken, Colorado, the Judge says: "When I went East shortly after 1905, somebody named the town Milliken behind my back." The largest park in Milliken is named "Lola Park" for the Judge's daughter.

Judge Milliken's legal career began with his position as representative for the Union Pacific Railroad, a position that he held for 20 years. Following this, he held a similar office for the Rock Island road for 12 years, and also was general counsel for the Colorado-Wyoming Coal Company. He was largely instrumental in obtaining the \$4,500,000 dollars with which the Denver, Laramie and Northwestern Railroad was established. He moved to Denver in 1905 and as counsel for the railroad named the towns of Welby and Wattenberg.

Judge Milliken has been a Master Mason for 64 years, Knight Templar for 58 years, a Shriner for 44 years, and a former member of the American Bar Association, the Colorado and Kansas bar groups and the Denver Bar Association.

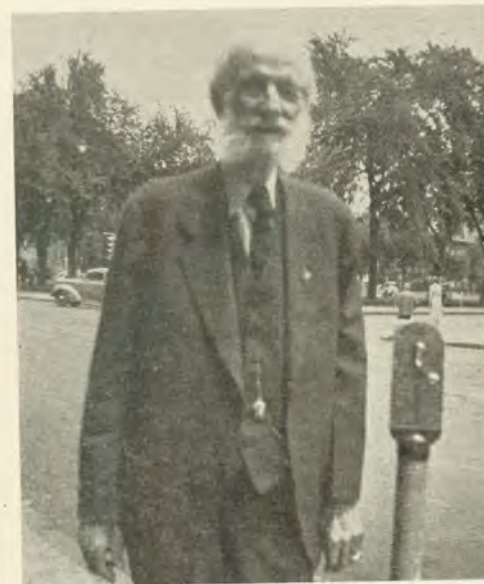
One of the greatest honors bestowed upon Judge Milliken was that of membership in the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurors. The Judge is speaking of this honor now: "So far as I know, I am the only living member in the United States of this world-wide organization. The bar of Kansas elected me a delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurors at the only meeting held in the United States. One of the most thrilling events of my life occurred in September, 1896, when I was the guest speaker at this meeting of the great Congress held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The president of the Congress at that time was a foreigner and couldn't speak English; consequently, the vice-president, Mr. Justice David J. Brewer, presided. Many foreign countries were represented at this meeting. More than 1,000 members attended."

In 1892 Judge Milliken attended the conclave of the American Bar Association at Saratoga Springs, New York. And in 1893 he was elected to the general council of the American Bar Association, serving for eleven years in this office.

Speaking now of his membership in these several noted bodies, Judge Milliken says: "My contacts and affiliations for the last sixty years have been with the great minds of the United States from ocean to ocean, and also historic characters of the past in secular and sacred literature. My practice of law has taken me into the federal courts of five states—Arizona, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, and Wyoming; and also into the state courts of Oklahoma, Texas, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, and Illinois.

Asking now about the more personal side of Judge Milliken's life, I find that he attributes his continuing good health to an even temper and constant activity throughout his life. "I fix no limits to my existence," he says. "I want to live as long as I can enjoy contacts with my fellow men, and that ought to be forever. Twenty-five years from now, I am going to sit down, recall the events of my life and then decide whether to retire."

The prerequisites for long life as practiced by him are total abstinence from liquor, constant activity, and living in harmony



JOHN D. MILLIKEN (1942)

with other people. He has smoked two cigars daily a large part of his life. Each day he goes to his office in the shop of his daughter, Lola Milliken, 232 Fifteenth Street, Denver. Although there is still a shingle out at the antique shop for "John D. Milliken, Attorney-at-Law," he has not practiced law for the last several years. Four large volumes of clippings attest to Judge Milliken's assertion he has enjoyed every moment of his "intensive activity in professional, economic, political, and literary worlds, as well as in the field of general social public experience." Of these scrapbooks he says, "They contain about 4,000 items and articles and cover 70 years of my life."

When asked what are the qualities of a good lawyer, Judge Milliken answers: "Fidelity, integrity, perseverance, courage, and

patience." He adds, "It is a great distinction to be a lawyer," and with a knowing grin, "there are 200 lawyers in the city of Denver and 1100 members of the bar. * * * I attribute my success to integrity, industry and a kindly feeling toward all mankind. I always treat the humblest citizen with the same courtesy and consideration as the most distinguished. * * * My main claim to distinction is in the political world, the economic life, the literary and social worlds. * * * I always wanted to be a lawyer, although some people encouraged me to become a preacher. If I could have sung better, perhaps I might have followed their advice."

Although John Milliken is a modest man and proves it by continually objecting, "I don't want to talk about myself," he is proud of having been honored repeatedly by distinguished men who have asked him to introduce them as speakers to public audiences. Among those whom Judge Milliken has introduced are: "Hon. Frank Doster, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas; Hon. Walter S. Clark, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina; Dr. Henry Wade Rogers, president of Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois; United States Senator John J. Ingalls of Kansas; United States Senator William A. Harris of Kansas; Major General Frederick A. Funston, who would have commanded our forces in the first World War had he not died; Hon. William J. Bryan (a Republican introducing a Democrat to a Democratic audience), three times; Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, Jr., son of the eminent opponent of Abraham Lincoln in 1860; and Hon. David J. Brewer, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States."

Judge Milliken makes one of his most striking statements now as he says, "I have never been cursed with notoriety, but have had great publicity for 70 years." And the type of publicity he has had is typified by the celebration of his ninety-third birthday, December 3, 1941. On this occasion he received telegrams and birthday messages from December 3 until January 19, including birthday wishes sent from nine state departments. A delegation from Milliken, Colorado, honored him with a surprise birthday dinner on December 3.

And now I ask Judge Milliken what his philosophy of life has been through all these ninety-three years. He answers, "I have a theory that we all are more or less crazy; it is merely a question of degree. But more seriously, I also believe that good comes only to those who look for it. I want to see the good and the humor in life. People don't laugh enough today; the bane of the world is intolerance."

Place Names in Colorado (S)*

Sacramento City, Clear Creek County, see *Idaho Springs*.

Saguache (1,219 population*), seat of Saguache County. Its site was a favorite place for Ute Indian encampments. Later it became a resort of fur traders and trappers from New Mexico. The latter could not pronounce the Indian name, Sa-gua-gua-chi-pa ("Blue earth," or "water at the blue earth"), referring to a large spring in which blue clay was found, and they abridged it to Saguache (Si-watch),¹ a name that has been used to designate a lake, a county, a pass, and the San Juan Range,² as well as the town and valley. In 1867 Otto Mears, John Lawrence, and associates started the settlement.³ It was made the temporary county seat in December, 1867.⁴ Ranches followed the mines in the district, and today Saguache is chiefly a cattleman's town.⁵ Saguache was incorporated August 13, 1891.

Saint Elmo (8 population*), Chaffee County, is a relic of the once-rich Chalk Creek mining district. Early in 1880, Griffith Evans opened a store about two and one-half miles from the Mary Murphy Mine (located in 1879), engaged an engineer, and laid off a town—in about six feet of snow. Because it had been necessary to cut down a heavy growth of pine and spruce timber before the town could be built, it was called Forest City. Postal authorities, however, would not accept the name, as there was already a Forest City, California. Mr. Evans, who had recently read the novel *Saint Elmo*, suggested the settlement's new name. With the melting of the snow later in the year, the rush to the new camp began, and by fall it housed at least 500 people. In 1922 the Mary Murphy Mine closed down, and the mill, with its expensive and extensive machinery, equipment, tools, and supplies, was left to the mercy of the elements.⁶

Salida (4,969 population*), Chaffee County seat, is the converging point of the standard and narrow gauge systems of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. The town, originally known as South Arkansas, was founded by the D. & R. G. when it reached

*Prepared by the Colorado Writers' Program, Work Projects Administration.

An (*) asterisk indicates that the population figure is from the 1940 census. Unless otherwise credited, all information or data has been sent to the Colorado Writers' Program.

Incorporation dates are from the *Colorado Year Book, 1939-40*, "Gazetteer of Cities and Towns."

¹Frank Hall, *History of the State of Colorado*, IV, 303-304.

²William H. Brewer, *Rocky Mountain Letters* (1869), 40.

³*Colorado Magazine*, IX, 181.

⁴*Denver Republican*, January 1, 1882.

⁵*Colorado, A Guide to the Highest State* (New York: Hasting House, 1941), 397.

⁶State Historical Society, Pamphlet 346, No. 31.

here in 1880.⁷ In April, 1881, the post office department ordered the name changed to Salida,⁸ a Spanish word, correctly pronounced Sah-lee-dah. The name was suggested by Governor Hunt, an official of the railroad, who had recently returned from a trip to Mexico.⁹ Salida means "departure" or "outlet." In Mexico and other countries where Spanish is spoken, the exit of a public building is labeled "Salida."¹⁰ It was incorporated March 23, 1891.

Salina (38 population), Boulder County, came into existence in April, 1874, when O. P. Hamilton, with a party of six, from Salina, Kansas, pitched their tents on Gold Run in the gorge below the old placer workings, and successfully prospected the mountain slopes.¹¹ The camp owed much of its early prosperity to the Ohio and Colorado Reduction and Mining Company, which erected chlorination works and developed various mines in the vicinity during 1874. By February of next year the camp boasted a telegraph office, post office, and a number of well-built dwellings and stores.¹²

Salisbury, Weld County ghost town, was established two miles from the St. Vrain post office, by a colony from Illinois. A Denver Pacific Railroad station was completed early in 1871, and numerous buildings were erected. The settlement was named for a Mr. Salisbury of Chicago.¹³

Saltiel, Fremont County, later Cotopaxi,¹⁴ was named for Emanuel Saltiel, owner of a silver mine here, and president of the Cotopaxi Town Company. It was he who brought a Jewish agricultural colony to Cotopaxi in 1882¹⁵ (see also *Cotopaxi*).

Salt Works, Park County ghost town, lay twenty-six miles southeast of Fairplay, in South Park, and was also known as Salt Lake.¹⁶ Here the pioneer settlers operated a salt factory, with two evaporating pans 11x28 feet, and several smaller kettles and tanks. As much as two tons of salt could be produced daily.¹⁷ One of the large iron kettles is now on display in the basement of the State Museum, Denver.

San Antonito, Conejos County, see *Antonito*.

San Carlos de los Jupes, Indian ghost village. After the de-

⁷Colorado Magazine, IX, 182.

⁸Denver Weekly Times, April 13, 1881.

⁹Colorado Magazine, IX, 182.

¹⁰Canon City Record, June 20, 1940.

¹¹History of Clear Creek and Boulder Valleys (O. L. Baskin & Company, Publisher, 1880), 431.

¹²Rocky Mountain News (Weekly), February 24, 1875.

¹³Denver Daily Tribune, May 10, 1871, and Daily Central City Register, May 18, 1871.

¹⁴Rocky Mountain News, December 22, 1880.

¹⁵Colorado Magazine, XVIII, 124.

¹⁶Colorado State Business Directory, 1878, 210; The Trail, VIII, No. 11, p. 8.

¹⁷Hand-Book of Colorado, 1876, 83.

feat of the famous Comanche, Chief Cuerno Verde, near present Greenhorn Mountain by Governor Anza and an expedition from Taos, in 1779, the movement toward a permanent peace between the Comanches and the Spaniards took form. In 1787 the Spaniards furnished laborers who aided the Jupes, a branch of the Comanches, in erecting houses on the Arkansas River near the mouth of the San Carlos, or St. Charles. The Indians abruptly abandoned their village in January, 1788, upon the death of an esteemed woman. They considered this death as a sign of the ill will of the Great Spirit.¹⁸

San Isabel, Saguache County ghost camp, lay some fifty miles from Alamosa and was a stock-raising and gold-mining center in the early 1880s.¹⁹ A post office was in operation at San Isabel in 1880.²⁰

San Jose, Conejos County ghost town. About five miles northeast of Conejos,²¹ where the Conejos River divides to form an island, was the settlement of San Jose, named by Don Seledonio Valdez, early resident, for his former home in New Mexico.²²

San Jose, Las Animas County, see *Grinnell*.

San Juan, Conejos County, see *Mogote*.

San Juan, Mineral County ghost camp, lay in the heart of the Silvery San Juan, "where there is more country standing on end than anywhere else under the sun."²³ Established in 1873 or 1874,²⁴ and known as San Juan City, it was made the first seat of Hinsdale County when the county was organized in 1874. In 1875, Lake City became the county seat. When Hinsdale County was divided in 1893, San Juan went into the new county of Mineral.²⁵ The name San Juan was applied to the river by Fray Sylvestre Escalante, when he passed through the territory in 1776.²⁶ As usual, the water course was named first, the mountains and towns taking their names later.²⁷

San Luis (1,500 population), seat of Costilla County, and the oldest town in Colorado, was founded in 1851, the original site being three-fourths of a mile below the present one. It was on

¹⁸Colorado Magazine, VI, 81-85.

¹⁹George A. Crofutt, *Crofutt's Grip-Sack Guide to Colorado*, 139.

²⁰Frank Fossett, *Colorado* (1880), 195.

²¹Nell's Map of Colorado, 1883, and Map of Colorado (Governor Gilpin's), 1869.

²²State Historical Society, Pamphlet 349, No. 18.

²³Fossett, *op. cit.*, 194.

²⁴Rocky Mountain News, January 16, 1874.

²⁵Hall, *op. cit.*, IV, 157, 223.

²⁶Escalante's diary, printed in W. R. Harris, *The Catholic Church in Utah*, 129.

²⁷John L. Jerome Hart, *Fourteen Thousand Feet* (Published by the Colorado Mountain Club, 1925), 17.

the Sangre de Cristo Land Grant, which had been given to Luis Lee and Narciso Beaubien in December, 1843.²⁸ For many years the settlement was known as Culebra or San Luis de Culebra, and as Plaza Del Medio (center village); while San Pedro, three miles above, was called Upper Culebra or Plaza Arriba (upper village); and San Acacio, three miles below was known as Lower Culebra or Plaza Abajo (lower village).²⁹ The town was visited in 1866 by James Rusling, who said: "San Luis de Culebra, a hamlet of five or six hundred people, and I believe, the most considerable 'city' there [San Luis Valley] . . . a genuine Mexican town without an atom of the Yankee in or about it, seems a thousand years old. . . . Its houses, . . . one-story adobes, with chimneys in the corner . . . are all grouped about a central 'plaza' . . ."³⁰ San Luis was made county seat upon the organization of Costilla County in 1861.³¹ The settlement still retains much of the old Mexican atmosphere. San Luis is Spanish for Saint Louis, its patron saint.³²

San Miguel City (15 population), San Miguel County mining camp. The townsite was selected in August, 1876, in a pine and cottonwood grove, and care was taken not to destroy the natural forest when the first buildings were erected.³³ It was surveyed by Charles Sharman, October 10, 1877.³⁴ A post office was in operation in 1880, and at that time the "city" boasted a population of about two hundred men and only five women.³⁵ It was almost wholly absorbed by Columbia, now known as Telluride, which was founded in 1878.³⁶ The town, built in San Miguel Park on the San Miguel River, probably was named for the latter.³⁷ San Miguel is the Spanish form of Saint Michael.³⁸

San Rafael, Conejos County, see *Paisaje*.

Sapinero (70 population), Gunnison County stock-raising center and vacation resort, was founded in 1888, and surveyed by Ira Brown in December of that year.³⁹ It was named in honor of Sapinero, a sub-chief of the Utes, and a brother-in-law of Chief Ouray.⁴⁰

Saratoga West, Grand County, see *Hot Sulphur Springs*.

²⁸Colorado Magazine, IX, 182.

²⁹State Historical Society, MSS. XV-9b and Pamphlet 349, No. 18.

³⁰James T. Rusling, *Across America* (New York, 1874), 90.

³¹Colorado Session Laws, House Bill 59, 1861.

³²Colorado Magazine, IX, 182.

³³Rocky Mountain News, August 21, 1877.

³⁴Hall, *op. cit.*, IV, 315.

³⁵State Historical Society, Pamphlet 362, No. 19.

³⁶Hall, *op. cit.*, IV, 315.

³⁷Croft, *op. cit.*, 140.

³⁸Henry Gannett, *Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States*, 274.

³⁹Hall, *op. cit.*, IV, 153.

⁴⁰Data from J. V. Leighton, Supervisor, Gunnison National Forest, in 1935, to the State Historical Society.

Sargents (110 population), is an important stock shipping point on the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad. Joseph Sargent, who was at one time connected with the Los Pinos Indian Agency,⁴¹ established a ranch here in 1879. In 1880 the ranch was transformed into a town.⁴² During July of that year a post office was established under the name of Marshalltown, with Joseph Sargent as post master.⁴³ The name of the settlement was changed to Sargents in January, 1882.⁴⁴

Sarinda, Logan County, see *Hadfield's Island*.

Satank, Garfield County, originally called Cooperstown, is now known as Carbondale (see also *Carbondale*). Isaac Cooper, a Denver & Rio Grande Railroad official, and F. C. Childs, who had located ranch claims at the junction of Roaring Fork and Crystal rivers, laid out the townsite in 1886. They secured a post office, which Mrs. Cooper named Satank, for a Kiowa Indian chief.⁴⁵

Sawpit, San Miguel County, see *Fall Creek*.

Schramm, Yuma County. Raimond von Harrom Schramm, a wealthy German, came to Colorado from New York in 1888, and soon settled in Yuma. He purchased a tract of land six miles east of Yuma, had the Burlington Railroad put in a siding for a grain elevator, established a cattle and horse ranch nearby, and called the miniature settlement Schramm. A person of noble lineage with ideas savoring of the old burgomaster rule in Germany, Schramm was greatly disappointed at not being chosen mayor of Yuma, even at his own command. He threatened to move all the buildings, both residences and business houses that he had erected in Yuma to Schramm; to prevent this the citizens elected him to the mayorship.⁴⁶

Scotfield, Gunnison County ghost town. In the late 1870s, prospectors drifting into this district from the Leadville excitement found rich surface dirt, and the camps of Scotfield and Gothie came into being⁴⁷ (see also *Gothie*). Scotfield lay on the banks of Rock Creek, at the foot of Galena and Crystal mountains, four miles from Crystal⁴⁸ (see also *Crystal*). Surveyed and platted August 24, 1879,⁴⁹ the camp soon became the center of trade for the Rock

⁴¹Hall, *op. cit.*, IV, 146.

⁴²Denver Tribune, July 19, 1880.

⁴³Ibid., July 25, 1880.

⁴⁴Ibid., February 2, 1882.

⁴⁵Data from the U. S. Forest Service, Information Bureau, Denver, Colorado, in 1935, to the State Historical Society.

⁴⁶State Historical Society, Pamphlet 352, No. 11.

⁴⁷Illustrated Sentinel (Denver), May 17, 1899.

⁴⁸Gunnison Review, August 14, 1880.

⁴⁹Hall, *op. cit.*, IV, 150.

Creek district.⁵⁰ Judge Scofield, chief promoter of enterprises here, brought General U. S. Grant to visit the camp in 1880.⁵¹

Sedalia (200 population), Douglas County, lies in a rich agricultural district. Mr. John H. Craig, who settled in Happy Canon in 1859 and engaged in mining and stock-raising, stated that he founded the present town of Sedalia as the Round Corral in 1865. In 1870, it was sold to Jonathan House, and shortly it became known as Plum Station or the Town of Plum,⁵² because it lay at the confluence of East and West Plum creeks.⁵³ The post office was still known as Plum in 1881, although the town name had been changed to Sedalia⁵⁴ by Mr. Clay, one of the original settlers, a native of Sedalia, Missouri.⁵⁵

Sedgwick (373 population*), Sedgwick County, a shipping center in the heart of a rich sugar beet country,⁵⁶ lies a few miles west of the site of historic old Fort Sedgwick, for which it was named⁵⁷ (see also *Fort Sedgwick*). A post office was established in August, 1880,⁵⁸ and the site was surveyed in April, 1887,⁵⁹ but the town was not incorporated until January 28, 1918.

Segundo (600 population), Las Animas County coal town. When the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company bought large holdings in this region and began production, they named each coal mine and camp by number as it was opened. Segundo was the second camp founded.⁶⁰ Many of the dwellings and store buildings are of crudely-fashioned red clay brick; window frames and doorways are painted bright blue. There is a legend that the Spanish-speaking people favor this color because they believe it keeps the devil away.⁶¹

Seibert (249 population*), Kit Carson County agricultural settlement, was named in honor of Henry Seibert, New York City millionaire and an official of the Rock Island Railroad when the line built through this district in 1888. Mr. Seibert donated a library of five hundred books to the town. Although his name is pronounced "Si-ber-t." the town became known as "Se-ber-t."⁶² It was incorporated June 21, 1917.

⁵⁰*Gunnison Review*, August 21, 1880.

⁵¹*Illustrated Sentinel* (Denver), May 17, 1899.

⁵²*Record Journal of Douglas County* (Castle Rock), December 16, 1921.

⁵³*Rocky Mountain News* (Weekly), June 3, 1874.

⁵⁴Croft, *op. cit.*, 133, 140.

⁵⁵*Record Journal of Douglas County*, December 16, 1921.

⁵⁶*Colorado, A Guide to the Highest State*, 210.

⁵⁷Emma Burke Conklin, *History of Logan County*, 59.

⁵⁸*Denver Tribune*, September 2, 1880.

⁵⁹Hall, *op. cit.*, IV, 324.

⁶⁰Data from W. John Searle, Postmaster, Segundo, January 25, 1935, to the State Historical Society.

⁶¹*Colorado, A Guide to the Highest State*, 347.

⁶²Data from Zella M. Hutchens, Postmaster, Seibert, January 21, 1935, to the State Historical Society.

Servietta (Servilleta), Conejos County ghost town. At about the time of the founding of Guadalupe on the Conejos River in 1854, the fortified enclosure known as Servilleta sprang up. It is located two miles below Guadalupe, where there very probably had been a previous plaza. The village was named for the former home of the first settlers who came from New Mexico.⁶³

Severance (138 population*), Weld County sugar beet village. In August, 1910, Dave Severance sold 160 acres of land to the Denver-Larimer Townsite Company. This land, which includes the present site of Severance, sold at \$325 an acre, the highest price ever paid in the county. The settlement was named for Mr. Severance.⁶⁴ It was incorporated November 20, 1920.

Seymore, San Miguel County, see *Fall Creek*.

Sharpsdale, Huerfano County coal-mining hamlet, was named for Joe Sharps, owner of the mines.⁶⁵

Shavano, Chaffee County gold-mining camp of the early 1880s,⁶⁶ lies on the north fork of the South Arkansas River at the southern base of Mount Shavano (14,239 feet altitude).⁶⁷ Both settlement and peak bear the name of a well-known Ute Indian War Chief.⁶⁸ The post office was established in August, 1880.⁶⁹

Shaw (20 population), Lincoln County post office village, was named for its first settler, Charles Shaw, who established a store here and applied for a post office about 1915.⁷⁰

Shawnee (50 population), Park County. When the Colorado & Southern Railway penetrated this district (in 1880), Mr. James W. Price, postmaster at Slaght's post office, moved a mile west to a point where he had homesteaded 160 acres. Here he erected a residence and a summer hotel in 1886, and later donated a tract of land to the railroad for a hotel site. In 1889 Shawnee Lodge was built. In 1900, W. H. Price, son of James Price, built a store near Shawnee Lodge; the post office was moved here from Slaght's and was called Shawnee. Both lodge and village were named by the Colorado & Southern Railway for Shawnee Peak (12,400 feet altitude), which looms in the distance.⁷¹

⁶³State Historical Society, Pamphlet 349, No. 18.

⁶⁴*Greeley Tribune*, August 25, 1910.

⁶⁵Data from Tom Allen, State Coal Mine Inspector, in 1935, to the State Historical Society.

⁶⁶*Colorado State Business Directory*, 1882, 57.

⁶⁷Croft, *op. cit.*, 140.

⁶⁸Gannett, *op. cit.*, 280.

⁶⁹*Denver Tribune*, August 12, 1880.

⁷⁰Data from Henry R. Adams, Postmaster, Shaw, January 25, 1935, to the State Historical Society.

⁷¹Data from Miss Alice Corbin, Teacher, Shawnee School, January 16, 1936, to the State Historical Society.

Sheephorn (80 population), Eagle County post office village, lies on Sheephorn Creek in a stock-raising district.⁷² It was named for nearby Sheephorn Mountain.⁷³

Sheridan (712 population*), Arapahoe County, south of Denver and adjacent to Fort Logan, was founded in November, 1887, by Isaac E. McBroom.⁷⁴ After a controversy as to whether it should be named Petersburg or Sheridan, it was incorporated as Sheridan, April 1, 1890. The incorporation included the settlements of Sheridan Park, Military Park, and Petersburg.⁷⁵ To the north of Fort Logan is the community called Logantown; this also is a part of the Sheridan incorporation. The Fort Logan post office is in Sheridan, but is designated as Fort Logan by the United States Post Office Department. The name Petersburg, which the settlement still bears unofficially, was adopted in honor of Peter Magnes, "the father of the sugar beet industry,"⁷⁶ who settled here in 1859.⁷⁷

Sheridan Lake (125 population), one-time seat of Kiowa County, was founded in April, 1887, by the Sheridan Town Company. A courthouse and jail costing \$7,000 was erected here.⁷⁸ A ludicrous incident concerning the early settlement has been told: The "town fathers" wrote to Mr. Hamer Norris, pioneer editor of the *Granada Exponent*, whose pen did much to start the Arkansas Valley boom, asking him to boost their new town in his next issue. They neglected to tell him anything about the settlement or the surrounding country, and Mr. Norris drew upon his imagination and pictured a beautiful lake, where in reality there was only a buffalo wallow. He said the town was named because this lake was the favorite stopping place of General Sheridan while in command of this section of the country. An old soldier from Pennsylvania came to Sheridan Lake and returning home, wrote to Mr. Norris saying that he considered him a liar, for he was sure the General never stopped at such a forsaken place.⁷⁹

Sherwood, Eagle County ghost town eight miles northeast of Eagle on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad,⁸⁰ was named for Repp Sherwood, a ranchman living nearby.⁸¹

⁷²Data from G. Ward Ross, *Sheephorn*, in 1939.

⁷³Tom Allen, *op. cit.*

⁷⁴Hall, *op. cit.*, III, 285.

⁷⁵*Denver Republican*, January 19, 1890.

⁷⁶*Littleton Independent*, March 29, 1940.

⁷⁷Alvin T. Steinel, *History of Agriculture in Colorado*, 283.

⁷⁸Hall, *op. cit.*, IV, 163-164.

⁷⁹State Historical Society, Pamphlet, 355, No. 43.

⁸⁰U.S.G.S. Topographic Map of Colorado, 1913.

⁸¹Data from William B. Thom, New London, Ohio, March 29, 1940, to the State Historical Society.

Shields, Yuma County, formerly Arapahoe County. A post office was established here about 1886 or 1887, with Daniel Shields as post master.⁸²

Sibley or *Sybil*, Otero County, see *Fowler*.

Sidneyville, Clear Creek County ghost town, lay in Leavenworth Gulch on the now abandoned, narrow-gauge, Argentine Central Railroad. The camp, five miles above Georgetown, was named for Matthew Sidney, locator of the Sidney Silver Mine.⁸³

Silt (359 population*), Garfield County, cattle and potato shipping point on the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, was originally known as Ferguson. It was founded in 1908 by Henry Halsey, owner of the townsite. The settlement was renamed by the railroad because of the nature of the soil.⁸⁴ It was incorporated in July, 1915.

Silver Cliff (309 population*), Custer County. Since the days of the Pikes Peak gold rush in 1859, a low, black-stained cliff on the prairie, near an old road that crossed the valley from Oak Creek Canon to Grape Creek, had attracted the attention of prospectors. In August, 1877, R. S. Edwards discovered silver deposits here. The next June, Edwards, George Hofford, and Robert Powell camped at the base of the cliff and located the rich Horn Silver, Racine Boy and Silver Cliff mines. About 1880 the "carbonate craze" extended all over the mountains, and a great rush was made to the Wet Mountain Valley.⁸⁵ The town, growing with magical rapidity, took the name of Silver Cliff.⁸⁶ By 1881 it had a population of 3,500,⁸⁷ and aspired to become the capital, but with the demonetization of silver in the 1890s, its population rapidly decreased.⁸⁸ The town was incorporated February 10, 1879.

Silver Dale, Clear Creek County ghost site, was named in January, 1873, for the high-grade silver found in the Colorado Central group of mines. At this time the camp, lying at the junction of Leavenworth and South Clear creeks and two miles south of Georgetown, had a population of seventy-five.⁸⁹

Silver Gate, Gunnison County, see *Haverly*.

Silver Plume (139 population*), Clear Creek County silver camp, bears one of the most picturesque names given the early mining towns of the state. There are two versions of the origin

⁸²*Colorado State Business Directory*, 1888.

⁸³Data from Mrs. Pearl Sidney, Georgetown, Colorado, in 1940, to the State Historical Society.

⁸⁴Data from Frank N. DuCray, Superintendent of Schools, Silt, in 1939.

⁸⁵Hall, *op. cit.*, IV, 110, 111.

⁸⁶Data from Mrs. Georgianna Kettle and Ranger Roy M. Truman, San Isabel National Forest, in 1935, to the State Historical Society.

⁸⁷*Colorado State Business Directory*, 1882, 57.

⁸⁸*Colorado, A Guide to the Highest State*, 297, 298.

⁸⁹Mrs. Pearl Sidney, *op. cit.*

of the name. One is that it was named July 28, 1870, by Commodore Stephen Decatur,⁹⁰ one of Colorado's most esteemed pioneers and journalists, famed as the "Old Sulphurets" of the *Colorado Miner* (Georgetown) (see also *Decatur*). The other is that it was named in honor of the national political figure, James G. Blaine, who was known as the "Plumed Knight."⁹¹ The name was first applied to a mine in the district.⁹² The town was incorporated September 24, 1880.

Silverton (1,127 population*), seat of San Juan County and center of the San Juan mining region. The first settlement on the site of Silverton was known as Bakers Park (see also *Bakers Park*), although no permanent town was begun until 1874. During this year Francis M. Snowden built the first cabin, and, together with Dempsey Reese and N. E. Slaymaker, formed the original town company, their plat being filed September 9.⁹³ At the general election in 1874, the county seat was removed from Howardsville to Silverton.⁹⁴ The settlement was known by various names, such as Reeseville, Quito, Greenville, Silverton, and others, until 1875, when an election was held and Silverton was chosen as the official title.⁹⁵ Neither town nor district made much headway until the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad reached here in 1882. With this connection with the outside world, the mineral region was developed and the town prospered.⁹⁶ It was reincorporated November 15, 1885.

Simla (421 population*), Elbert County farming and stock-raising settlement. For years the railroad siding here had been known as Simla. The source of the name is almost identical with that of Rama (see also *Ramah*); the daughter of a railroad official suggested the name because it occurred in a book she was reading when she and her father noticed the siding from the train. Adolph Fehringer and A. L. Patton, of Colorado Springs, bought the town-site land from Mike Altman, and laid out the town.⁹⁷ Simla was incorporated January 15, 1913.

Singleton (10 population), Park County summer resort, was named for George S. Singleton. The Colorado & Southern Railway, now abandoned, formerly ran through the place.⁹⁸

Sisty's, Clear Creek County, see *Brookvale*.

⁹⁰*Georgetown Courier*, March 14, 1936.

⁹¹Colorado and Southern pamphlet, 917.88, No. 10385, library of the State Historical Society of Colorado.

⁹²*History of Clear Creek and Boulder Valleys*, 284.

⁹³Hall, *op. cit.*, IV, 309.

⁹⁴*La Plata Miner* (Silverton), December 30, 1882.

⁹⁵State Historical Society, Pamphlet 362, No. 26.

⁹⁶*Denver Post*, December 31, 1903.

⁹⁷*Colorado Springs Farm News*, December 6, 1935.

⁹⁸Data from H. L. Moyer, Clerk of Park County, December 17, 1940.

Skull Creek (12 population), Moffat County resort and haven for big game hunters, lies in a cattle- and sheep-raising district. Many years ago a human skull was found floating in a near-by stream, and the village, settled in 1919 by W. T. East, was named for that incident.⁹⁹

Skyway (150 population), Mesa County summer post office and resort, lies in the heart of a great trout-fishing area, on Grand Mesa, advertised as "the world's largest flat topped mountain." It was named in honor of the Skyway Drive over this mountain. At an elevation of 10,100 feet, Skyway is one of the highest post offices in Colorado.¹⁰⁰

Slabtown, Lake County, see *Leadville*.

Slaghts, Park County. This early-day lumbering town on the old South Park Division of the Union Pacific R. R.,¹⁰¹ was also known as Fairville.¹⁰² About 1860, Alex Slaght and wife settled along the Platte River about one mile below the present town of Shawnee. Soon a post office was established, with Mr. Slaght as the first post master.¹⁰³ By 1888 the place had become a popular summer resort, with a large hotel erected by Mr. J. W. Price.¹⁰⁴ In 1900 the post office was moved to Shawnee¹⁰⁵ (see also *Shawnee*).

Slater (30 population), Moffat County, lying on Slater Creek in a stock-raising and ranching district, was settled by William Slater, a trapper, in 1876, and was named in his honor.¹⁰⁶

Sloss (15 population), Eagle County, was founded in 1887 upon completion of the Colorado Midland Railway through this region. Formerly called Slone, it was renamed in November, 1908, by C. H. Speers, general passenger agent of the railroad, for S. P. Sloss,¹⁰⁷ a land owner and cattleman of the district.¹⁰⁸

Snipes, Mesa County, see *Molina*.

Snowmass (4 population), Pitkin County, consists solely of a general store at the junction of Snowmass Creek and the Roaring Fork River.¹⁰⁹ It was named for nearby Snowmass Mountain¹¹⁰ (14,077 feet altitude).

Snyder (300 population), Morgan County, originally a typical

⁹⁹Data from Edna Tawney, Field Staff Writer, Grand Junction, Colorado, in 1939.

¹⁰⁰Data from R. R. Sisac, Postmaster, Grand Junction, Colorado, in 1935, to the State Historical Society.

¹⁰¹Croft, *op. cit.*, 141.

¹⁰²*Colorado State Business Directory*, 1878, 203.

¹⁰³Alice Corbin, *op. cit.*

¹⁰⁴*Colorado Graphic*, March 3, 1888.

¹⁰⁵Corbin, *op. cit.*

¹⁰⁶Data from Homer Kessler, Postmaster, Slater, in 1940.

¹⁰⁷Data from Alfred M. Sloss (son of S. P. Sloss), Basalt, Colorado, January 11, 1941.

¹⁰⁸Data from Regional National Forest Office, Denver, Colorado.

¹⁰⁹*Colorado, A Guide to the Highest State*, 257.

¹¹⁰Data from Bert Bagett, Snowmass, February 12, 1941.

cow town, was founded in 1882, shortly after the Julesburg-La Salle branch of the Union Pacific Railroad was completed. It was platted by H. B. Davis in 1891, on land purchased by him from the Iliff Land Company,¹¹¹ and was named for J. W. Snyder, pioneer cattleman.¹¹² A post office was established in July, 1882.¹¹³ The town now is the center of an irrigated farming district.¹¹⁴

Somerset (600 population), Gunnison County coal-mining town and shipping center, on the North Fork of the Gunnison River, was established in 1902 by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, after the opening of the coal fields of the North Fork Valley.¹¹⁵ The camp was named for a coal-mining town in Pennsylvania.¹¹⁶

Sopris (300 population), Las Animas County coal-mining town, lies on the banks of the Purgatoire River. Mining operations were begun here in 1887. The town, at first called the Sopris Coal Camp, was named for E. B. Sopris, a member of the First Colorado Regiment in the Civil War, and a prominent pioneer of the Trinidad region, who held royalty deeds to the coal land upon which the mine workings were first established. Sopris became the property of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company when that organization absorbed the Colorado Coal Company. The plant was abandoned by the company in 1925, and thereafter the mines were worked privately. During the World War, Sopris housed nearly two thousand people. Before the Colorado Coal Company started operations, a Spanish settlement known as *Carpías* clustered on the river banks.¹¹⁷

South Arkansas, Chaffee County, see *Salida*.

South Park City, Park County, see *Fairplay*.

South Platte, Logan County ghost town, lay on the south side of the Platte River, opposite Buffalo.¹¹⁸ now Merino (see also *Merino*), on the Julesburg branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.¹¹⁹ In 1873 the entire population of the Platte River Valley, including the settlements of Sterling, South Platte, and Green City, did not exceed 250 people.¹²⁰ The post office at South Platte was discon-

¹¹¹Data from Leland C. Strait, Snyder, January 25, 1941.

¹¹²Data from W. H. Linniger, Greeley, Colorado, in 1936.

¹¹³*Denver Republican*, July 21, 1882.

¹¹⁴L. C. Strait, *op. cit.*

¹¹⁵*Rocky Mountain News*, August 20, 1902.

¹¹⁶Data from John Steele, Gunnison, Colorado, in 1935, to the State Historical Society.

¹¹⁷Data from Hugh Baker, Field Staff Writer, Trinidad, Colorado, February 13, 1939.

¹¹⁸State Historical Society, Pamphlet 341, No. 35.

¹¹⁹Croft, *op. cit.*, 144.

¹²⁰State Historical Society, Pamphlet 351, No. 13.

tinued in January, 1883.¹²¹ The village was probably named for the river and the valley.

South Pueblo, Pueblo County, see *Pueblo*.

South Side, Otero County, see *Fowler* and *Oxford*.

Spanish Bar, Clear Creek County ghost camp. During the spring of 1859, prospecting parties came into Clear Creek Valley. "Several Mexicans settled on Spanish Bar—whence the name—and were highly successful, taking out a large amount of gold." Soon the bar swarmed with diggers and sluicers.¹²² The settlement, on South Clear Creek some two miles west of Idaho Springs, boasted a population of about 350 in 1881. It was surrounded by mines and mills, chief of which was the Freeland Mill.¹²³ A post office was in operation here before 1880.¹²⁴

Sparkill, Pitkin County, see *Independence*.

Spencer, Gunnison County ghost camp. The first settlement made in the district of Spencer, in the Goose Creek gold belt, was on November 25, 1893, when the Gunnison mine was located. From this sprang a prosperous camp of about 300 inhabitants.¹²⁵ The town lay some twelve miles southwest of Gunnison,¹²⁶ and first was known as Cameron,¹²⁷ but soon was renamed for Milton Spencer, who moved from White Pine and opened a store here.¹²⁸

Spencerville, Summit County ghost camp. In December, 1860, W. W. Spencer, with several others found rich placer indications in a hitherto unprospected ravine near Georgia Gulch, which they called Day Gulch. The claims were taken up rapidly, and a town site named Spencerville was located.¹²⁹

Spicer, Jackson County ranching community was established in the early 1880s. Nickols Spicer was instrumental in securing the post office that was established in June, 1884, and named in his honor.¹³⁰

Spivak (350 population), Jefferson County. This locality includes the buildings and grounds occupied by the Sanatorium of the Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society.¹³¹ The post office, es-

¹²¹*Denver Tribune*, January 18, 1883.

¹²²Hall, *op. cit.*, I, 226-27.

¹²³Croft, *op. cit.*, 145.

¹²⁴Fossett, *op. cit.*, 193.

¹²⁵*Denver Times*, December 27, 1894.

¹²⁶Flower's Map of Colorado, 1898.

¹²⁷*Ridgway Herald*, May 3, 1894.

¹²⁸Data from H. L. Curtis, Paonia, Colorado, June 2, 1935, to the State Historical Society.

¹²⁹*Rocky Mountain News*, December 5, 1860.

¹³⁰Data from Charles P. Murphy, Member, House of Representatives, 1928, to the State Historical Society.

¹³¹Data from Dr. Philip Hillkowitz, President, Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society, February 1, 1935, to the State Historical Society.

tablished in 1923, was originally called Sanatorium; but was re-named September 1, 1928, after the death of Dr. Charles D. Spivak, one of the founders of the organization.¹³²

Springfield (1,082 population*), seat of Baca County, was organized by a group of townsite promoters from Winfield, Kansas, March 4, 1887, on a tract of land owned or entered by Andrew Harrison, a native of Springfield, Missouri. The new settlement was given the name of his home town.¹³³ It was incorporated January 16, 1889.

Starbuck (Idledale Heights) (60 population), Jefferson County summer resort, was promoted and named by John C. Starbuck, one of the original members of a group of men who developed and brought about improvements in Bear Creek Canyon.¹³⁴

Starkville (945 population), Las Animas County coal-mining town. The first coal mine operated near Trinidad was opened about 1879 by H. G. Stark, and was known as the Starkville Mine. It was from here that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway drew its supplies for many years.¹³⁵ The settlement, originally called San Pedro, was renamed Starkville in May, 1879,¹³⁶ in honor of Mr. Stark.¹³⁷

State Bridge (15 population), Eagle County. This cluster of weathered buildings, named for the span across the Colorado River, lies at the northern foot of Rainbow Mountain, so-called for its many-hued rock formations.¹³⁸

St. Charles, Arapahoe County, see *Denver*.

Steamboat Springs (1,613 population*), seat of Routt County, in a rich agricultural and livestock area, is the commercial center for several nearby coal camps and oil fields. The name is derived from the peculiar puffing sounds formerly emitted by one of the springs, resembling large river steamers in full action.¹³⁹ This spring was destroyed during the construction of the Moffat Railroad (1908).¹⁴⁰ In 1874, James H. Crawford posted his notices and built the stone foundation of a cabin. The next year he moved his family here and they became the pioneers of the settlement.¹⁴¹ Within and adjoining the town are 150 medicinal springs with a combined flow of 2,000 gallons a minute. The majority are public.

¹³²State Historical Society, Pamphlet 354, No. 15.

¹³³Data from Fred L. Harris, Two Buttes, Colorado, August 16, 1932, to the State Historical Society.

¹³⁴*Denver Post*, April 14, 1941.

¹³⁵State Historical Society, Pamphlet 359, No. 8.

¹³⁶*Denver Tribune*, May 30, 1879.

¹³⁷State Historical Society, Pamphlet 359, No. 8.

¹³⁸*Colorado, A Guide to the Highest State*, 287.

¹³⁹Hall, *op. cit.*, IV, 299.

¹⁴⁰*Colorado, A Guide to the Highest State*, 280.

¹⁴¹*Steamboat Springs Pilot*, September 29, 1920.

but some have been privately developed with bathhouses and swimming pools.¹⁴²

St. Johns, Summit County ghost camp, founded in 1867, and originally known as Cooleyville, in honor of the discoverer of the silver mines here, soon became an important mining center.¹⁴³ The name was changed to St. Johns the same year, by a number of Free Masons.¹⁴⁴ About one-half mile from Montezuma (see also *Montezuma*), on a small tributary of the Snake River, St. Johns was the home of the Boston (Silver) Mining Association, and the greater portion of its inhabitants were employees of that organization.¹⁴⁵

St. Louis, Larimer County, see *Loveland*.

Sterling (7,411 population*), seat of Logan County, lies about four miles west of Old Sterling. David Leavitt, a railroad surveyor, while passing through this district in 1871-72, was so well pleased with it that he returned later, started a ranch, and surveyed the Sterling ditch.¹⁴⁶ A post office was established on his ranch in 1872,¹⁴⁷ and called Sterling, for his home town in Illinois.¹⁴⁸ A colony of Southerners settled here in 1873. With the coming of the Julesburg-Denver branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, the present town came into existence. The older settlement was moved to the new townsite, platted by M. C. King in 1881, and incorporated December 13, 1884.¹⁴⁹ Sterling was made the seat of Logan County when the county was created in 1887. Being a railroad division point and located in a rich agricultural area it soon developed into an important business center.¹⁵⁰

Stone City (100 population), Pueblo County, was settled in 1912. The Colorado-Kansas Railway opened its office here in June of that year. In making an application for a post office, the Turkey Creek Stone Company requested the name of Stone for the village. This, however, was refused, as there was a Stoner in Montezuma County, and the similarity in the names would cause considerable confusion. The present name was then adopted.¹⁵¹

Stoner (50 population), Montezuma County fishing resort, was probably named for the creek upon which it lies. The stream has

¹⁴²*Colorado, A Guide to the Highest State*, 280.

¹⁴³*Colorado Transcript* (Golden City), November 6, 1867.

¹⁴⁴*Rocky Mountain News*, October 24, 1877.

¹⁴⁵*Colorado Gazetteer*, 1871, 52.

¹⁴⁶Hall, *op. cit.*, IV, 204-206.

¹⁴⁷*Denver Post*, December 31, 1903.

¹⁴⁸Hall, *op. cit.*, IV, 204-206.

¹⁴⁹*Colorado Magazine*, IX, 182.

¹⁵⁰LeRoy R. Hafen, *Colorado: The Story of a Western Commonwealth*, 231.

¹⁵¹Data from Tracy S. Grant, Postmaster, Stone City, February 19, 1935, to the State Historical Society.

been known as Stoner Creek by the farmers of the vicinity since 1880.¹⁵²

Stonewall (11 population), Las Animas County. The first resident of Stonewall was Juan Gutierrez, who built a cabin here in 1867 and began grazing cattle. For a time the Stonewall Valley was known as *El Valle del Gutierrez*.¹⁵³ Then James Stoner homesteaded a bit farther west. Because of a rock formation resembling a wall near Stoner's place, the region came to be known as Stoner's-wall. When the settlement of ranchers nearby necessitated the establishment of a post office in August, 1878, the name became Stonewall.¹⁵⁴ In the 1880s this was the site of numerous cattle and timber wars, as larger interests fought the homesteaders for the grazing and lumbering privileges of the valley.¹⁵⁵ Many Trinidad people have summer homes here.

Strasburg (216 population), Arapahoe County, lies in a farming and stock-raising district. The Union Pacific Railroad placed a siding here in 1875, giving it the name Strasburg,¹⁵⁶ probably for John Strasburg, who built the section of track.¹⁵⁷ The site of the town was homesteaded by D. H. Weaver, who laid it out in lots in 1890. Mr. Weaver built the first store, and also served as the first postmaster (1909-1915).¹⁵⁸

Sugar City (565 population*), Crowley County, centers a rich sugar beet region and is the site of a large sugar factory. It was founded in 1900 by employees of the National Sugar Company.¹⁵⁹ "The saccharinely suggestive name" was chosen for the new settlement.¹⁶⁰

Summit Park, Teller County, see *Manitou Park*.

Sunbeam (11 population), Moffat County. When a post office was established here in 1912,¹⁶¹ N. C. Bonivee, a farmer, suggested the name Sunbeam, because, he said, the sun seemed to shine more brightly on this particular spot than anywhere else in the valley.¹⁶²

Sunflower, Conejos County, see *Romeo*.

Sunshine (36 population), Boulder County, the original tellurium camp of the county,¹⁶³ was built on the heavily-wooded eastern slope of the range, facing the rising sun. The pioneer family of Peter Turner founded the settlement in March, 1874,

¹⁵²Data from Harvey Pyle, Dolores, Colorado, in 1935, to the State Historical Society.

¹⁵³Dr. Michael Beshoar, *Trinidad and Las Animas County*.

¹⁵⁴*Denver Tribune*, August 16, 1878.

¹⁵⁵Hugh Baker, *op. cit.*, February 9, 1939.

¹⁵⁶Data from Elmer B. Muth, Superintendent of Schools, Strasburg, November 1, 1935, to the State Historical Society.

¹⁵⁷Data from R. A. Ronkel, Strasburg, November 1, 1940.

¹⁵⁸E. B. Muth, *op. cit.*

¹⁵⁹Data from Roy M. Moreland, Sugar City, December 17, 1940.

¹⁶⁰*Denver Weekly Times-Sun*, January 3, 1900.

¹⁶¹Data from B. H. Townsend, Sunbeam, January 4, 1941.

¹⁶²Data from James H. Templeton, Sunbeam, in 1940.

¹⁶³*Denver Times*, May 26, 1896.

after the discovery of the Little Miami and Sunshine lodes. Soon after their arrival a daughter was born, to whom they gave the name Sunshine. Later in the fall of that year George Jackson and Hiram Fullen uncovered a deposit of free gold (the American Mine). The news spread like wildfire, and in the next six months \$85,000 had gone into the development of the camp.¹⁶⁴ At a meeting of the prospectors, held around a camp fire, many names for the new camp were proposed; all others however, were rejected in favor of Sunshine.¹⁶⁵

Swallows (37 population), Pueblo County, was a post office village and a Denver & Rio Grande Railroad station as early as 1881. According to George Crofutt, pioneer historian, the place was named for a peculiar incident. Two old stagers were rivals for the affections of an Indian girl. When one succeeded in winning her, the other made a vile statement concerning her character. The husband strapped on his guns and started in search of the offender. They met at this place and one "swallowed" it.¹⁶⁶ Another version is that the thousands of swallows nesting in the nearby cliffs suggested the name.¹⁶⁷

Swan City, Summit County ghost camp. A meeting was held May 1, 1880, to organize a town company—the town to be located on Swan River at the mouth of Brown's Gulch, in an exceedingly rich mineral region, and called Swan City.¹⁶⁸ A post office was established during August of that year.¹⁶⁹ The camp was probably named for the Swan River.

Swink (374 population*), Otero County, centering one of the richest farming districts in the Arkansas Valley, was organized during the first years of the twentieth century, when it became evident that the Holly Sugar Company would build a factory in the vicinity. Prior to that time, there had been a railroad stopping point here called Fairmont, with a box car serving as a station. The Swink Town Company was organized, lots were sold to the highest bidders, and on the day of the sale John Holly held a barbecue for all comers.¹⁷⁰ The town was named for State Senator George W. Swink¹⁷¹ (1893-97), farmer and legislator. While serving as mayor of Rocky Ford in 1885, Mr. Swink inaugurated the famous "watermelon day."¹⁷² (See also *Rocky Ford*.) The settlement was incorporated June 6, 1900.

¹⁶⁴*Rocky Mountain News*, February 24, 1875, and *History of Clear Creek and Boulder Valleys*, 431.

¹⁶⁵State Historical Society, Pamphlet 622, B-11625 C.

¹⁶⁶Crofutt, *op. cit.*, 147.

¹⁶⁷Data from Jennie E. Church, Postmaster, Swallows, in 1936.

¹⁶⁸*Rocky Mountain News*, May 9, 1880.

¹⁶⁹*Denver Tribune*, August 12, 1880.

¹⁷⁰State Historical Society, Pamphlet 360, No. 18.

¹⁷¹Eugene Parsons, *A Guidebook to Colorado*, 245.

¹⁷²Hall, *op. cit.*, IV, 581.