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Early Pueblo and the Men Who Made It¹

Address of Judge Wilbur F. Stone at Pueblo, July 4, 1876²

The object of the proclamation of the President of the United States in requesting the preparation of a historical sketch of each town and village in the United States, to be read on this Centennial Fourth of July and a copy to be filed in the public archives as data for the future historian, is in every way wise and commendable. But in an outdoor, promiscuous assemblage, surrounded with all the existing circumstances attending the celebration, it is impossible to carry out the scope of the proclamation without making tedious what under other circumstances would only be interesting, and I shall, therefore, content myself with presenting a very brief outline of a few of the more interesting incidents of the earliest history of our city.

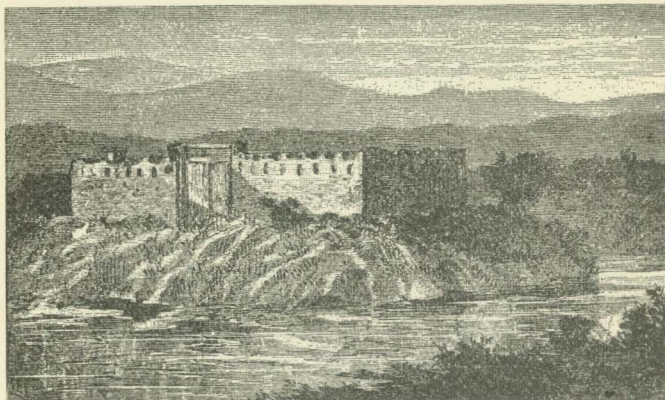
The word Pueblo (Spanish) means originally people; thence it came to be applied to various tribes or peoples of the conquered Indians of New Spain who lived chiefly in villages; afterwards the word became a generic term for a village in which people resided, and lastly made the name of a few particular towns, as is the case with ours. It is, however, pertinent to remark here that this city of ours never was a Spanish or Mexican town in any sense, nor at any time in all its history. The Spanish conquerors of New Mexico never established a settlement north of the waters of the Rio Grande

¹This is an important and interesting sketch of early Pueblo history prepared by one who played a prominent part in the making of the city. It is a practically contemporary account of pioneer days. Data for the annotations were largely contributed by Mr. Lawrence Lewis, attorney, of Denver. He not only lived many years in Pueblo, but has been a student of the history of the city and of the region. The text of the address was furnished by Mr. Lewis, who procured it in 1904 when he was editing *Camp and Plant* at Pueblo. Mr. Lewis also provided the illustrations and the accompanying legends.—Ed.

²Judge Stone was a well-known and outstanding pioneer and jurist of Colorado who lived for years in Pueblo and later in Denver. He was one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Colorado, and of the United States Court of Private Land Claims. This address was prepared in response to a proclamation of the President of the United States calling for historical sketches of the cities and towns of the country to be presented on the centennial of American Independence. The Fourth was fittingly celebrated at Pueblo in 1876. There was an elaborate parade through the principal streets, one of the chief features of which was a float bearing a group of girls representing the thirty-eight states of the Union, with Miss Colorado as the central figure. The people proceeded to a grove of cottonwoods which lay along the banks of the Arkansas River between Fifth and Sixth Streets. Before this outdoor assemblage Judge Stone delivered his address. At a later day (1904) Judge Stone remarked that he "never could have held that crowd of all the population of the village of Pueblo together outdoors on that sweltering day without injecting the sandwiched bits of pleasantries for the purpose."

del Norte, and it was not until after the province had been acquired by the United States that settlements were permanently established in the Arkansas valley. . . .

Here at Pueblo at a very remote period there were wont to gather the trappers of the Rocky Mountains to winter, on account of the mild climate, and in Washington Irving's *Adventures of Captain Bonneville* reference is made to the warm, sunny rendezvous on the Arkansas at the mouth of La Fontaine qui Bouille, where used to gather from the Green River, from the Snake and even from the Columbia those adventurous bands of the American Fur Company, as well as the free trappers like Kit Carson, Bill Williams and Dick Wootton, and bring their stores, which were taken by the traders and conveyed down to the "Great Muddy" to build up the village of St. Louis with the spoils of a fur country. Afterwards, a regular trading post was established here and a fort



OLD ADOBE FORT AT PUEBLO

Reproduced from an old woodcut in Lippincott's Magazine of December, 1880.

built, as was the custom, for protection from Indians.³ A small Mexican settlement was established by old Charley Autobees at the mouth of the Huerfano, another at the mouth of the St. Charles, which Mr. Blunt's farm now covers, and a few acres were cultivated below the Fountain, near the Goldsmith ranch, and from which Fremont secured a supply of corn on that ill-fated expedition when he tried to cross the Saguache Mountains in the dead of winter. In 1854 a band of Ute warriors made a sudden attack on the fort, massacred the inmates and pillaged and dismantled the buildings. You may still trace the quadrangular foundation of the

³This was "the Pueblo" or "Fort Pueblo" built by independent trappers who here carried on a desultory trade with the Indians of the region. Prominent among these frontier founders or occupants were George Simpson and Jim Beckwourth.

adobe walls, near where two small adobe houses now stand on the west side of Union Avenue.⁴

In the year 1858 the Cherry Creek gold diggings were discovered by the Georgia explorers and Cherokee Indians, although, more than ten years before, gold nuggets had been gathered in the Cherry Creek sands by the children of Colonel William Bent, while camped there on the way from Fort Bridger to Bent's fort. This was related to me a year or two ago by Mrs. Judge Moore, of Bent County, a daughter of Colonel Bent's and one of the children referred to. In the fall of 1858 a little party of Americans in St. Louis, hearing of the gold discoveries from some of the returned plainsmen, started across the Great American Desert for the Rocky Mountains. They came up the Arkansas River, leaving the Santa Fe Trail at the old Aubrey crossing, and in November reached the mouth of the Fountain and camped where now is the north line of Shaw's addition.

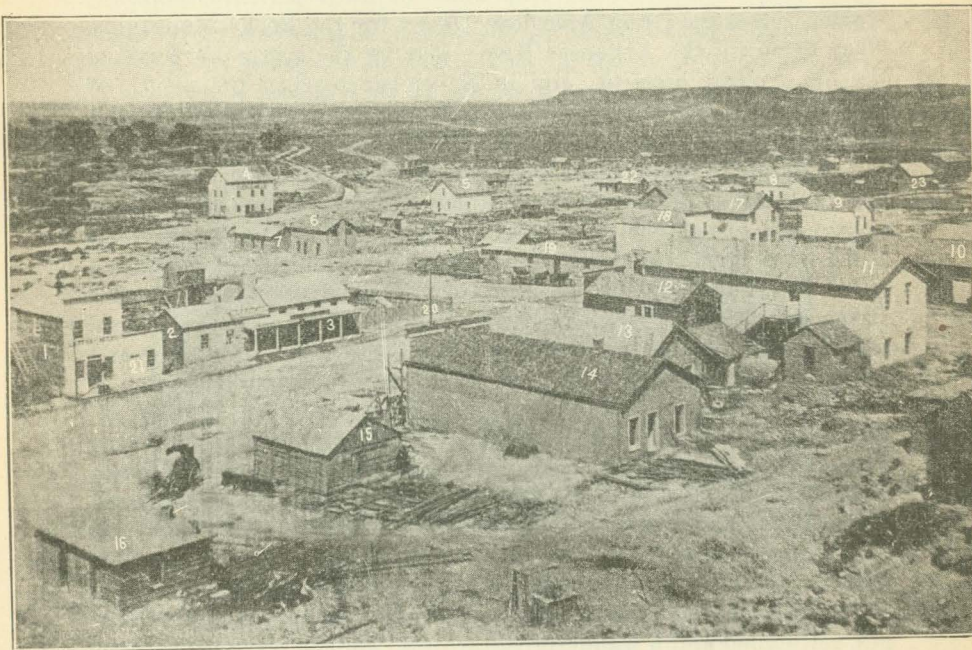
This party was composed of Josiah F. Smith (who is still one of our citizens and whom we all know as "Si" Smith), Otto Winneka (who is yet one of our reliable citizens, also), Frank Doris and George Lebaum. This spot is where the Santa Fe Trail going north to the Black Hills (west of Cheyenne) crossed the Arkansas River and the great Arkansas valley route to the Rocky Mountains, and so our adventurers concluded they could more profitably and easily mine gold by starting a town and engaging in a good game of "swap" with the natives. They were soon joined by William H. Green, of Green Bay, Wis.; George Peck, brother of our townsman, Charley Peck; Robert Middleton; Anthony Thomas; William Kroenig from La Junta, N. M. (near Fort Union); and George McDougal. This last was a brother of the late Senator McDougal of California, was a talented but eccentric and dissipated genius, who had left California and the world in disgust and spent several years with Charley Autobees and other old trappers in the wilderness, self-exiled and a wanderer.

These parties joined together and laid out a town, just east of the Fountain where the present road runs, and named it Fountain City. Two men named Cooper and Wing about this time came from Missouri with a little stock of goods and with them were two men named Shaffer and Browne, who made a survey and plat of the town site. Cooper and Wing built a large cattle corral and opened

⁴Mr. Henry A. Dubbs, who has made a study of the location of this trading center, has reached the following conclusion: "The Pueblo" was built on the north bank of the Arkansas River about 150 feet west of what is now Union Avenue and about 200 feet south of the Santa Fe Railroad Company's depot. The site can best be described, for permanent record, as on the north half of Block 43 and the adjacent portion of Front (now First) Street, according to the plan of Pueblo, and the Fosdick map of 1869. It did not adjoin the west line of what is now Union Avenue, as the Arkansas River in 1869, and theretofore, flowed at that place. The monument erected adjacent to the City Hall at Pueblo, commemorating the Pueblo, is not on the site itself.

a store, and the settlers named, with some additions made during the winter, put up about thirty cabins—log, jacal and adobe. Most of the adobes were got from the old walls of the fort here at Pueblo, portions of which remained standing. Bob Middleton had with him his wife, who was the first white woman of the settlement. About eighty lodges of Arapaho Indians camped alongside of the settlers for nearly three months during the winter, trading in furs, dressed skins and other commodities.

The most lively event of the winter was a raid which was made one day by the wily Utes, who got away with a hundred head of



PUEBLO IN 1867, LOOKING NORTHWEST FROM TENDERFOOT HILL

The first street was Santa Fe Avenue, the cross street Fourth Street. The following are indicated by figures on the picture: 1. In this building Kastor and Berry had started a store, but at the time this picture was taken they had moved to the building marked 14. Several persons kept stores here, among whom were Cal. P. Peabody and Jake Wildeboor. 2. James Rice's store. 3. Hiney House or "Planters Hotel." 4. Pueblo Flour Mills, completed in 1866 by O. H. P. Baxter and Thatcher brothers on the ground now occupied by the Federal Building, southwest corner of Fifth and Main Streets. The mill ditch can be seen to the right. 5. O. H. P. Baxter's house, southeast corner Fifth and Main Streets. 6. House of "Governor" G. A. Hinsdale. 7. J. E. Smith's house. 8. J. D. Miller's house. 9. Law office of H. C. Thatcher and A. A. Bradford. 10. Thatcher Brothers' warehouse, northeast corner Fourth and Santa Fe. 11. Thatcher Brothers' store, on the southeast corner of Fourth Street and Santa Fe Avenue. 12. W. D. Burt's restaurant. 13. Dr. P. R. Thombs' drug store. 14. Kastor and Berry's store. 15. Thomas Waggoner's store. 16. Log house of a gambler, F. Y. Howe. 17. Dr. J. W. O. Snyder's book and shoe store. 18. National House. 19. Lampkin's livery stable. 20. This lot at the southwest corner of Fourth Street and Santa Fe Avenue was covered in 1870 by a two-story brick building, which included two storerooms, that in the corner being occupied by the First National Bank, established in 1870 by Thatcher Brothers; the adjoining room by James Rice's store. The U. S. Land Office was on the second floor over this store. 21. Joseph Hart's harness shop. 22. House of Henry R. Price. 23. "Bill" Carille's livery stable.

Arapaho ponies. An Arapaho chief with a few braves, including Si Smith, followed a few miles up the river to try to recover the stock, but when the chief was ambushed and shot near the Rock Canon, Si and the other Arapahoes got suddenly discouraged and retreated. Game was plenty and the settlers frequently indulged in it during the winter, both for food and pastime. It consisted chiefly of deer, antelope, jackass rabbits, monte and seven up.

In January a man coming down from the Cherry Creek diggings got caught in a snow on the divide and perished from cold and exhaustion, dying just as he reached Fountain City afoot; and thus the settlers were providentially enabled to start a graveyard, and so plant civilization in these western wilds.

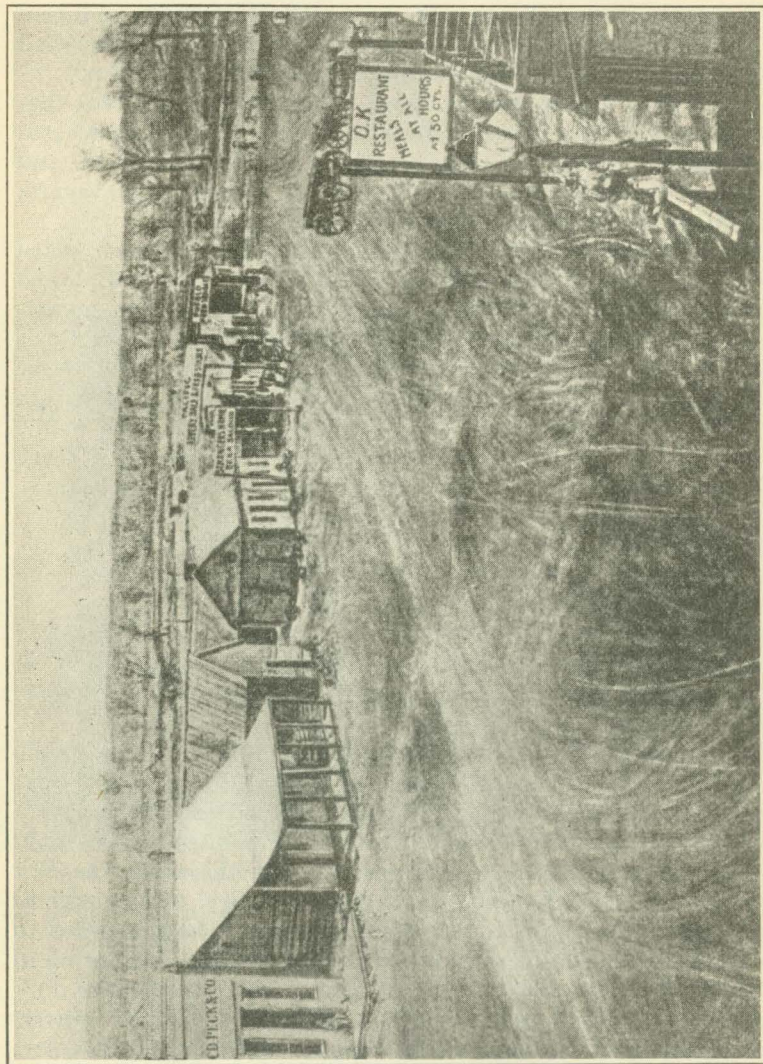
The next spring—1859—an acequia was dug and water taken out of the Fountain for irrigation by Si Smith; land was plowed and put in cultivation and a crop raised. Kroenig brought up cattle from New Mexico and traded, Otto Winneka and Frank Doris being in his employ. Immigration poured in, mostly going to the gold diggings, and Pikes Peak, which never had any gold within fifty miles of it,⁵ became immortal. In April there came a Mr. Matthew Steele with his family, but who settled first on Cherry Creek. Steve Smith, a brother of Si, came out from the states, and there also came and settled at Fountain City William H. Young and Loren Jenks, whose wives were, next after Mrs. Middleton, the first American mothers of the country. Charley Peck came from Salt Lake in the summer and became a permanent settler.

In the fall of 1859 a provisional government was organized by the settlers at Denver, Golden and Gregory Diggings, and an election held for governor and members of a legislature of the provisional government of "Jefferson territory."

As Fountain City was the only settlement south of the divide it must needs be looked after, and so Hickory Rogers was sent down from Denver to see that the right of suffrage was properly exercised. Si Smith had been previously appointed by the governor of Kansas a justice of the peace, being, therefore, the first jurist that sat on the bench in the Arkansas valley, and he administered some of his oaths to the election judges, who proceeded to open the polls and receive the votes of the settlement, amounting to almost 75, all for the Jefferson government. The returns were duly certified and sworn to and delivered to Hickory to take to Denver, which at that early day assumed to "hog in" the capital. The first night out, up at Jimmy's Camp,⁶ old Hickory sat down by the fire

⁵This was, of course, spoken before the gold discoveries at Cripple Creek.

⁶In his notes upon the address, written to Lawrence Lewis on August 5, 1904, Judge Stone adds: "Jimmy's Camp" was the habitat of a sort of hermit-hunter, trapper and trader, situate on the shortest trail from Pueblo to the head of Cherry Creek, a dozen miles or so from what is now the town of Fountain, El Paso County, and at the head of the long dry arroyo or sand creek [known as Jimmy's Camp Creek] emptying into the Fontaine qui Bouille at the present town of Fountain."



SANTA FE AVENUE, PUEBLO, IN 1868

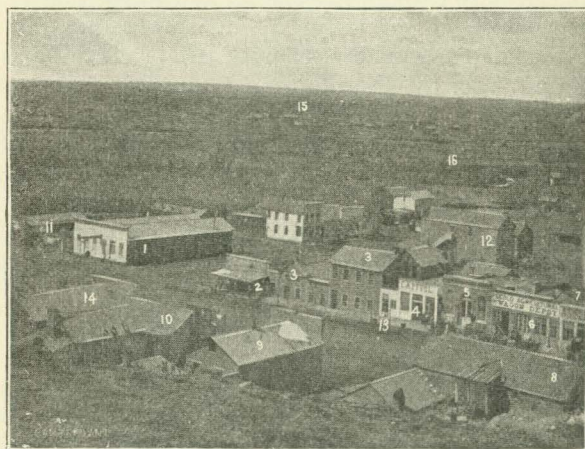
light of his camp and deliberately added 1,150 names to the poll book. As the returns were properly sworn to there was no going back by the canvassing board on the population of Fountain City, and thus early in the history of the now proud Centennial State did the honest American voter of the Arkansas valley vindicate the glorious boon of the ballot box.

In the winter of '59-'60, Dr. Belt, Dr. Catterson, his brother, Wesley Catterson, Cy Warren, Ed Cozzens, Jack Wright and Albert Bercaw came here from Denver, and others from Missouri, and laid out the town of Pueblo as a rival of Fountain City. It was surveyed by Buell and Boyd, two surveyors brought from Denver, and platted on a scale that shows the characteristic ambition of the average American to expand in general, and in the matter of town-sites to spread himself particularly. Pueblo, as then laid out and staked off, extended from the river back two or three miles towards the divide, and from the Fountain on the east to Buzzard's ranch on the west. Near the mouth of Dry Creek was an extensive city park, filled with serpentine drives and walks, rare shrubbery and exotic flowers, amid which the alkali dust was gently subdued by the spray of a dozen refreshing fountains. Railroads, however, were modestly omitted and, therefore, the harmony of the town company was not marred by any conflict as to the location of the depot.

Jack Wright, a brother-in-law of Ed Cozzens, built the first house, just back of where Joel Roe's stable now stands. Aaron Sims, another brother-in-law of Ed Cozzens, built another cabin adjoining, and Dr. Catterson built one in the rear of where now stands Jenner's store. Everything being now ready for starting the town, Jack Allen came up from Fort Wise and gave the city a proper "send off" by establishing an institution which at the high moral town of Colorado Springs would be called a "drug store." Jack, however, called it a "Taos lightning factory." The town was now fairly established. Luxuries, however, soon came in, and Colonel Boone built a small frame tenement, which is now a part of the Morris stable, at the lower end of Santa Fe Avenue, and in this was opened the first store, consisting of Taos flour, Missouri beans, condensed government coffee, plug tobacco, Mexican beans, pinon nuts, hickory shirts, chili colorado and other costly luxuries. This stock was sent over the Sangre de Cristo Mountains from Fort Garland by Colonel Francisco, then sutler at that post. Dr. Catterson was engaged by the colonel to keep the store, and tradition has it that he kept it well, for he not only kept the store but the money also, and on the first news of the outbreak of the war Colonel Francisco's riches took to themselves wings and flew away with Dr. Catterson to the happy land of Dixie. (I have not

time here to relate the story of the first war which was fought between the settlers of Fountain City and a party of returning tenderfoot miners, but it is sufficient to say that our side whipped.)

The first family in Pueblo was that of Mr. Aaron Sims. Si Smith went to the states in '59 and married, and on his return with his wife moved over into Pueblo and constituted the second family of that place. Emory Young, the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Young, was the first white child born south of the divide in Colorado,⁷ and Hattie Smith was the second, now a beautiful miss of sweet sixteen. She sits before me in the circle of white-robed girls representing the states of the Union, is the second child born and consequently the first girl baby in southern Colorado.



PUEBLO IN 1873, LOOKING SOUTHWEST FROM TENDERFOOT HILL

The following are indicated by figures: 1. Kemp and Dunlap's dance hall, southwest corner Second Street and Santa Fe Avenue. 2. One-story adobe store room, built by Hayden and Shaw and occupied by Thatcher Brothers in 1867, and later by M. J. Jenner's bakery. 3. Drovers' Hotel, kept by Harry A. E. Packard. 4. Capitol saloon. 5. Magnet Hall saloon. 6. Pueblo Agricultural and Wagon Depot, run by Capt. J. J. Lambert and Mr. Wetmore. 7. Assembly saloon. 8. City hotel. 9. C. D. Peck's meat market. 10. "Strangers' Home," hotel and beer saloon run by Thomas Suttles. 11. Log cabin used in 1862-3 as County Clerk's office, later as a saloon. 12. American House, run by Kemp and Dunlap. 13. John Pyle's jewelry shop and drug store. 14. M. McLaughlin's grocery store. 15. South Pueblo in distance. 16. Bridge across Arkansas river.

I cannot take time here to go into the causes which led Fountain City, like the ancient republics of Greece and Rome, to decay and fall; but so it did, and became finally merged in the town of Pueblo.

Colorado was created a territory by act of Congress in 1861, and in the fall of that year was held the first election for delegate

⁷Judge Stone, no doubt, had in mind children born of Anglo-Saxon parents after the gold rush. Other white children had been born in southern Colorado previously.

to Congress, H. P. Bennet, Republican, being elected over Beverly D. Williams, Democrat. Most of the voters of Pueblo did their level best for Bennet, who had promised to send them all garden seeds; and hence came to be called "Garden Seed Bennet." Governor Hunt improved upon this afterwards when he distributed codfish in the Greeley campaign.

Pueblo County, when organized, included what is now Bent County, and Huerfano included the present county of Las Animas. Pueblo was in a council district, first represented by Bob Willis, and in a representative district with Fremont County, represented by one Powell. John B. Rice was the first sheriff, Steve Smith the first county clerk and Will Chapman the first probate judge. The first district judge was Hon. A. A. Bradford, who held the first term in the old Boone house in December, 1862. The incidents of this court furnished both interest and amusement, more particularly to the legal profession, but for the benefit of the ladies we may remark that a divorce suit was one of the first on the docket, and in justice to the fair sex in such matters it may be added that the suit was brought by the lady on the ground of desertion and that she promptly got a decree.

During this term of court John A. Thatcher, now one of the leading merchant princes of southern Colorado, arrived at the lower end of Santa Fe Avenue with his pants in his boots and driving two yoke of oxen on their last legs, hauling a dilapidated wagon with about a dray load of goods from Denver, which he had bought on tick, and with these he opened the second store. There had been none since Catterson's exodus a year before. John set up his palatial fall stock in a cottonwood log cabin about ten feet square with a dirt roof and floor, which stood near where the city brewery now stands on Second Street. He sold out his load, went back to Denver and returned with a more pretentious stock, and opened out in the old Boone house, where he laid the foundation of that business which he now does by a corps of stylish clerks behind French plate windows. Previous to this a number of prominent persons had been added to the place, such as George M. Chilcott,⁸ who came out in advance of his family in 1859; O. H. P. Baxter, Colonel Francisco, Judge John Howard and the following gentlemen with their families: Governor Hinsdale, Captain Wetmore, John W. Shaw, whose daughter, now Mrs. Dr. Thombs, was the first young lady in society of the town; Mark G. Bradford, and some others not now remembered by the writer.

Society was rather crude up to this period. The cheerful hum of the bullet and the soothing slash of the bowie knife had occasionally enlivened the community. Bercaw had committed three

⁸Mr. Chilcott served several terms in the Colorado legislature and represented Colorado in both houses of Congress.

cold-blooded murders; Charley Dodge, the very prince of the chivalry of desperado gamblers, had assassinated his partner in crime; and several lynchings had ornamented the limbs of cottonwood trees in the vicinity.

Baxter and Thatcher's grist mill⁹ in 1864 was the first noted enterprise in the industry of the town. The first hotel was kept by Aaron Sims, next by John B. Rice; then the noted old log tavern, just below where the James Rice hose house now stands, was opened by Moody & Alexander, then it was kept by Pete Dotson and afterwards by Alderman Keeling and J. J. Thomas, and in that hospitable old caravansary, with its great, comfortable fireplace and its sufficient force of sleek, well-fed bedbugs, we used to have our first dances. Ah! In those halcyon days we didn't fool around and fall down over two yards of dragging silk trail, but we came down to genuine flat-footed dancing. And such fiddling! Perched on a candle box in the corner, the fiddler made no pretensions to a knowledge of Strauss or Ole Bull or any of those foreign chaps, but he just straightened back, shut his eyes, called so he could be heard to the St. Charles, and made the catgut howl. And the names of the tunes were such as you could understand if you wanted to call out your favorite, such as "The Arkansaw Traveler," "Five Miles from Town," "The Devil's Dream," and "Soapsuds Over the Fence."

The first postoffice was kept by Sims, and then by D. T. Hayden in a store he opened in 1863 in the old adobe building now used by Mr. Jenner. Postmasters didn't put on the style in those days that Billy Ingersoll now assumes back of the pigeon holes, where one can't get at him to hit him. The mail bag was emptied on the middle of the floor and the crowd told to pitch in, "them that could read," and pick out what belonged to them. What was left after this promiscuous sorting was put in an empty candle box and when people came to the postoffice they were told to go and look for themselves and not be bothering the postmaster.

The first business house of any pretension was built by Jim Haas and used by him, and afterwards by Jack Betts and George Hall, for a grocery store, liquor and billiard saloon. This was the old "El Progreso," which stood on the corner next to the present O. K. restaurant. For several years the El Progreso was the sort of town hall and common resort of the people of the town and country, to trade, talk business and politics and settle quarrels. It will be remembered by the old ones that Jim Haas was the original possessor of a beautiful Roman nose, but in a quarrel one day Hugh Melrose, with one blow of his fist, converted it into a contemptible pug nose. So that the nose which Jim once knew he nose no more

⁹This mill stood on the site of the present Post Office building, Fifth and Main Streets.

forever. This event was only equalled in interest at a later day when a carnivorous Scotchman amputated with his teeth the major portion of the ebony underlip of the Honorable Guilford Courthouse Budd. (An old Virginia darkey and the first "nigger" in Pueblo).¹⁰

The first school was taught by a Miss Weston, a sister of Eugene Weston, now of Canon City, but a school district was not organized until 1866 or 1867. A comfortable frame schoolhouse was built as early as 1863, just back of where Wilson Bros. & Shepard's store now stands, and in this schoolhouse the district court was held for several years, and in it was held, during a term of court in the summer of 1864, the first religious services ever held in Pueblo. At that time the Rev. Mr. Hitchings, the rector of St. John's Episcopal Church in Denver, and now of Trinity Church, New York, came down and one Sunday held services, the responses being made by members of the bar.

In 1864 the Arapaho and Cheyenne Indian war broke out and every settlement in the territory outside of the mountains was put upon the defense. Si Smith then lived in a log house near where Hyde and Kretschmer's buildings now are, and here was built a blockhouse, and also there was built of adobes on the bluff south of the present brewery a sort of runic round tower, pierced with loopholes for rifles and with an entrance which could only be reached by a ladder. This stood for several years and was a noted landmark all over the country and should have been preserved to this day as sacredly as the old South Church or the Great Elm of Boston. Its demolition in 1867 by the Kezer brothers, to finish a private building, was an act of inexcusable vandalism.

The first church built in Pueblo was St. Peter's Episcopal Church, in 1868-1869, by the people of the town, aided by Bishop Randall and the energetic efforts of Mr. Winslow, a young missionary sent here in 1868. Its bell was the first church bell south of Denver and when its tones first sounded over the village it brought to many a heart the tender memories of a childhood's home, long covered by years of life on the Sabbathless border. The Methodist Church was the next one erected, and after that the Presbyterian, and later the Roman Catholic.

On the first day of June, 1868, occurred an event which marks an epoch in the progress of the place of more than ordinary interest to all southern Colorado. This was the issue on that day of the *Pueblo Weekly Chieftain*. It was printed by Dr. Beshoar and Sam McBride and edited by the late Governor George A. Hinsdale and

¹⁰Judge Stone wrote this additional note in 1904: "Guilford Courthouse Budd was one of the noted characters of Pueblo in the seventies. He had been a slave born at Guilford Courthouse, Virginia, and was given his name from that place. In the fight referred to Budd's opponent actually bit off the entire under lip of the old Negro, and it was not a small lip either!"

the writer of this sketch. In this first issue will be found a notice of the death of Kit Carson at Boggs' ranch, then in Pueblo County, and the resolutions thereon of a club of his friends in Pueblo. From this time on the progress of Pueblo was rapid until now the size of the *Daily Chieftain* exceeds that of the weekly in 1868.

The later history of our town is fresh and familiar to us all. In 1870 it became a corporate town, Lewis Conley being the first president of the board of trustees, and in 1873 it assumed a city organization. In 1872 the Denver & Rio Grande railroad was finished to Pueblo and thus marked the next important epoch in our progress. From this time on Pueblo was borne on the high tide of prosperity until the financial jar a year or two later, when there came a halt in our building and large influx of population. Since then, however, we have materially added to our wealth, business and importance. In 1874 we built our Holly waterworks. In 1875 we got our eastern railroad, the Pueblo & Arkansas Valley, connecting with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, we had been seven years in trying to get, and which opens all southern Colorado and New Mexico by a new and shorter route to the east, and by the extension this present year of over 100 miles of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad to Trinidad and the Southwest, we have become the railway center for all the western trade tributary to this great Arkansas Valley highway to the Rocky Mountains; and Pueblo is the gateway through which the vast tide of wealth is to pour in and out over the "Banana line."¹¹ And in 1876—the close of this sketch—we are having our beautiful new Centennial schoolhouse, which sits upon the city like a crown, whose jewels are our precious children, some of whom, now before us, represent the sisterhood of states, and among them is one typical of Colorado, which is in this Centennial year celebrating its first Independence Day. The Centennial State, the child of silver voice and golden hair—the pet among Columbia's daughters!

I may, perhaps, jocosely but fitly close this imperfect sketch of Pueblo in the touching and beautiful language of one of the web-footed poets of Oregon, who in moralizing upon the change that had come over the history of his native town, exclaims:

Here the wild Indian once roamed,
Fished, fit and bled;
Now the inhabitants are white
With nary red.

¹¹The Santa Fe Railroad was then called the "Banana Line" because its cars were painted yellow.

The Battle of Summit Springs

Clarence Reckmeyer*

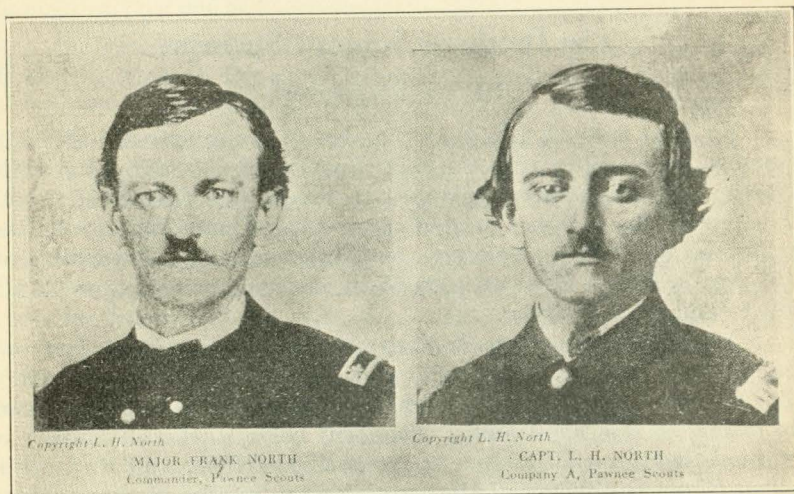
On June 6, 1929, I had the pleasure of going over the Summit Springs battlefield with Captain Luther H. North, who, with North's Pawnee Scouts, took part in the battle of July 11, 1869. The site of the battle is located about twelve miles south and five miles east of Sterling, Colorado, on Section one (1), Township five (5) North, Range fifty-two (52) West, on lands belonging to R. H. Bruce and W. C. Harris.

Among the Cheyenne Indians one of the most important organizations was the Dog Soldiers, of which Tall Bull was chief. The members were brave warriors. It was considered a great honor to belong to this band and a successful horse thief and murderer was entitled to membership. In the spring of 1869, Tall Bull, with about eighty-five lodges of Cheyennes and a number of Sioux, commenced raiding and murdering down in Kansas. There were perhaps a thousand Indians in the band. On May 30th they attacked a Swedish settlement in what is now Lincoln County, Kansas. Here a number of settlers were killed and Mrs. G. Weichel and Mrs. Suzannah Alderdice were taken prisoners. Eli Ziegler, brother to Mrs. Alderdice, and Thomas Alderdice, her husband, had taken part in the Beecher Island fight the year before. Mrs. Alderdice was allowed to keep her baby for a few days, but its crying so annoyed the Indians that they finally killed it.

In June, 1869, General Eugene A. Carr, with eight companies of the Fifth Cavalry under Majors Royall and Crittenden and one hundred Pawnee Indian Scouts under Captain Luther H. North, left Fort McPherson, Nebraska, for the Republican River Valley in southwestern Nebraska. William F. Cody accompanied the expedition as scout for the Fifth Cavalry. Cody never had any connection with the Pawnee Scouts and they were never subject to his orders.

When they arrived at a point near the mouth of Prairie Dog Creek in what is now Harlan County, Nebraska, they were met by Major Frank North and a company of fifty more Pawnee Scouts, who had come by way of Fort Kearny. Scouting westerly up the Republican Valley they struck the trail of the Cheyennes and after a number of interesting skirmishes they reached the Beecher Island Battlefield, Colorado, on July 9th. About this time they observed

*Mr. Reckmeyer, of Fremont, Nebraska, an enthusiast for western history, has for some years been gathering material on the Battle of Summit Springs. Fortunately, he visited the site of the battle with one of the important survivors and much of his story is therefore practically a first-hand account. The Battle of Summit Springs was the last important battle fought by Plains Indians on Colorado soil. It has heretofore received scant mention in Colorado history.—Ed.



THE NORTH BROTHERS, LEADERS OF THE PAWNEE SCOUTS

the imprint of a woman's shoe on the trail, which was their first intimation that Tall Bull had white women captives. Major Frank North's diary for this day reads as follows:

"In camp on Beecher Battleground—arrived here at 4 P. M. Marched 33 miles without water and oh how hot and dry. The wounded man is doing fine. We have very poor water. Nothing but standing rain water. One antelope today." Major North's diary is the best record of the march:

"Saturday, July 10, 1869. This morning moved at 6 A. M. and marched 35 miles, passed three of the Indian camps. Water poor. In the morn we move early and take three days' rations on pack mules and light out for the Indians. We will have a fight tomorrow sure."

On the next day, July 11th, the Indian trail divided into three. General Carr with part of his men and about a half dozen Pawnees took the left hand trail to the northwest. Major Royall with all the rest of the white soldiers, except those who were coming along in the rear with the wagon train, William F. Cody, and a number of the Pawnees, took the right hand trail to the northeast. The North brothers, Captain Cushing and about forty Pawnees, took the middle trail straight north. Again I quote Major North's diary:

"Sunday, July 11, 1869. Marched this morn at 6 A. M. with fifty of my men and two hundred whites, with three days' rations. Follow trail until three P. M. and came up to the village. Made a grand charge and it was a complete victory. Took the whole village of about 85 lodges. Killed about sixty Indians. Took seven-

teen prisoners and about three hundred ponies and robes, etc., innumerable. Rained pretty hard tonight."

When the Norths with their Pawnees had gone about fifteen miles north of the point where the command had been divided into three sections, a Pawnee arrived from General Carr's command with a message ordering the Norths to join Carr at once. The Norths raced away to Carr and learned that the Pawnees who were with Carr had located Tall Bull's camp. Carr was concealed in the sand hills about three miles northerly from the Cheyenne village. After resting for a few moments preparations were made for a charge on the hostiles. As Royall and Cody could not be located it was decided to attack without them. The Pawnees removed the saddles from their ponies to enable them to ride faster and when the order to charge was given North's Pawnees were the first to reach the Cheyenne camp.

When Captain Luther North went over the battlefield in company with Mr. R. H. Bruce, present owner of the site, Mr. Emil Kopac, historian, of Oshkosh, Nebraska, and the present writer on June 6, 1929, his recollections and descriptions of the victorious day of sixty years before were as clear as the morning dew.

Racing down a long ravine from the north they came to a fifteen-year-old Cheyenne boy herding a band of horses about a half mile from the village. In place of riding away to save his life the boy successfully herded the horses to the village in order that his people might escape on the animals. Then turning to fight off the invaders, while the women and children fled across the little creek, he died with others of his comrades in defense of his people.

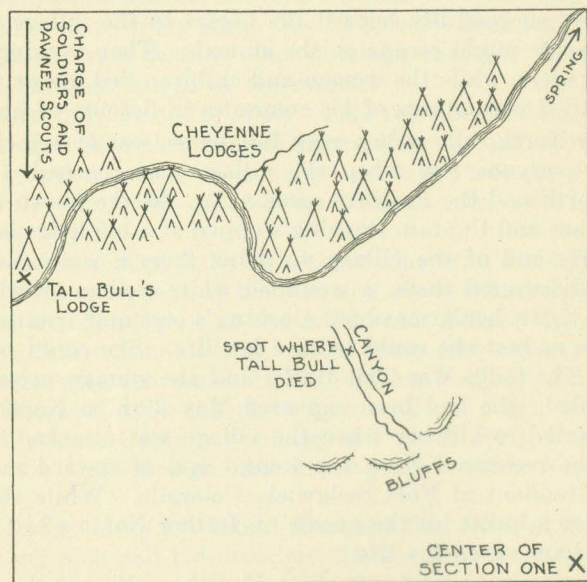
Major North, who rode a very fast horse, was over a city block ahead of everyone else when the village was reached. Captain Luther North and the Pawnees came next. As the North brothers, Sam Wallace and Captain Cushing stopped at a big lodge located at the westerly end of the village, to drink from a water keg which they had discovered there, a wounded white woman crawled from the lodge, threw her arms about Cushing's legs and frantically implored him as best she could to save her life. She could not speak English. The lodge was Tall Bull's and the woman proved to be Mrs. Weichel, who had been captured May 30th in Kansas. Tall Bull had tried to kill her when the village was attacked, but had failed. She recovered from her wound and afterward married a hospital attendant at Fort Sedgwick, Colorado. While they were at this lodge a bullet hit the buckle on Luther North's belt and the buckle perhaps saved his life.

As they were about to charge across the valley of the creek in pursuit of the Cheyennes, Luther observed a saddle horse not many paces up the creek. He started to get it and had gone about forty

paces when he came to the dead body of Mrs. Alderdice, who had been tomahawked. She was big with child. After capturing and mounting the saddle horse Luther overtook Frank half way across the valley and with the Pawnees they charged the Cheyennes into a canyon on the southeast margin of the creek valley. Meanwhile, Carr had wheeled his men to the left in a northeasterly direction, intending to surround the village. During all this time the Cheyennes were escaping to the southeast.

About twenty Cheyenne warriors and Tall Bull, with his wife and child, had run into the canyon on the southeast. This canyon is nearly twenty feet deep with sides almost perpendicular and is about a hundred yards long. Tall Bull took his beautiful cream-colored horse into the canyon with him and, perceiving that it might be captured by the enemy, he held his gun close to its breast and fired. It ran out of the mouth of the canyon and dropped dead. Luther noticed the smoke from the gunpowder issuing from the wound as the horse lay dying.

As Frank and Luther approached the canyon Tall Bull raised his rifle above the bank and shot at them. Luther at first thought Frank was shot, as he slid off his horse, but Tall Bull missed his mark. Frank handed his bridle rein to Luther, telling him to gallop up the bank with the horses. As soon as Tall Bull heard the



DRAWING OF SUMMIT SPRINGS BATTLEGROUND
(Northwest quarter of Section 1, Township 5 North,
Range 52 West.)

sound of horses' hoofs he cautiously poked his rifle barrel above the bank. Frank, who had taken a knee rest, took careful aim and when Tall Bull's head appeared Frank shot him dead. Tall Bull dropped his loaded rifle on top of the bank and fell back into the canyon. Tall Bull's wife, with her six-year-old daughter, then motioned to Frank from the point in the canyon where Tall Bull fell, that she desired to surrender. Unlike long-haired heroes who have often delighted in killing women and children, Frank sent her to Tall Bull's lodge across the creek with other prisoners. Never did Frank North kill an Indian except in the performance of his duty or in self-defense.

The Pawnees, in the meantime, had been shooting into the canyon killing the Cheyennes. And now the scene is prepared for one of the bravest acts during western Indian warfare. Ku-ruks-a-ka-wa-di, or Traveling Bear, who was also known as "Big George," now dismounts his horse. He is a mighty warrior, over six feet tall and weighing over two hundred pounds. He is a Skee-dee, the most interesting clan or band of the Pawnee tribe. Unaided and alone he strides into the mouth of the canyon, a veritable mouth of hell seething with death. He is there but a few moments. When he emerges he has four Cheyenne scalps and four revolvers and all the Cheyennes in the canyon are dead. For this brave deed, Traveling Bear was granted a medal by Congress, which was presented to him by Major Frank North. But what is bravery but to die in order that others may live, to die in defense of principles in which one believes. Traveling Bear met his fate at the hands of the Sioux at Massacre Canyon, near Trenton, present Hitchcock County, Nebraska, on August 6, 1873. He died for his people. He had fought for the white man who drove the buffalo from his native land, and his tribe, which once numbered ten thousand souls, has now dwindled to a few hundred on their reservation in Oklahoma, where the warm climate has worked havoc among them.

Mr. T. K. Propst, who today resides across the Platte River from Merino, Colorado, settled in the Summit Springs vicinity in 1876. At a very early day he found three Indian skulls in the canyon where Tall Bull died and in which Traveling Bear won his medal for bravery. Dr. J. N. Hall, of Denver, procured another Indian skull from the battlefield. It is in the collections of the State Historical Society of Colorado in the State Museum at Denver.

After cleaning out the canyon the Pawnees chased the Cheyennes over the hills. Captain Luther North says: "I should think the fight in the village and around the ravine lasted from one to two hours. Then the Indians broke and ran away in small groups

and we followed them in the same way. Frank, Captain Cushing and myself, with about twenty-five of our men, followed a band of perhaps a hundred and fifty men, women and children for ten miles or more, but we only killed two of them. Our horses were very tired. We then turned back towards the village. We had one woman and eight or ten children prisoners. It was about six o'clock, I suppose, when we got back to the village. On the way back the rest of our men joined us and also some few of the soldiers and altogether we had four or five hundred horses and mules.

"I will never forget that little creek. When we came to the village after the fight was over I sat down on the east bank and dipped up a cup of water and drank it. There was a storm coming up. This must have been about five or six o'clock, and just as I was drinking the sun shone through the clouds straight in my face. I dipped another cup full, when one of my Pawnee boys said 'Don't drink that,' and pointed up the stream to my left and there about ten feet above me lay a dead Indian. His head was crushed in and the water was running right through the wound and down to where I was dipping it up. If you ever saw a sick man I was one.

"A rain and hail storm came up and we got under the edge of a lodge that had been torn down. It must have been seven o'clock and the storm was about over when Buffalo Bill rode into the village and got off his horse at our lodge. One of our boys built a fire and made coffee and we had supper—hard tack and coffee and dried buffalo meat. About that time the wagon train came in. Buffalo Bill had been with Royall off to the northeast. I don't know where Crittenden was, but probably he was with the wagon train. One hundred of our scouts were with the wagon train and of the seven officers, Frank, Cushing and myself were in the fight. The others, Captain Mathews, Lieutenants Gus Becher, George Lehman and Kissingberry were with the wagon train. The two hundred white soldiers Frank speaks of were the ones under Carr's direct command, though there may not have been exactly two hundred of them. Carr had six of our scouts and a white sergeant named Sam Wallace with him and it was these scouts that found the village and Sam was with us in the charge on the village. If he could be located he could tell more of what happened between the time they found the village and the time we joined Carr than anyone else.

"After supper on the night of the battle, while it was still daylight, one of the men noticed an object moving over the hill above the head of the canyon where Tall Bull died. At first the man thought it was a dog or coyote, but it proved to be a small Indian child, three or four years old, who had known enough to

hide in the breaks above the canyon during the battle. It was placed with the prisoners."

As we walked about the battlefield on that peaceful June day in 1929 with Captain Luther North, who is in his eighty-third year, and who is one of the very few living survivors of this battle, we placed temporary markers at the points where Tall Bull's lodge stood, where Tall Bull was killed, and where Frank North was when he shot Tall Bull. Permanent markers have now been placed at these points. General Samuel S. Sumner, of Brookline, Massachusetts, now in his eighty-seventh year, took part in this battle. George Bird Grinnel, author of *The Fighting Cheyennes*, and an authority on western Indian warfare, relates that Tall Bull's nephew, whose name is also Tall Bull, now resides on the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation at Lame Deer, Montana.

About fifteen hundred dollars in gold, which had been stolen in the Kansas raid, was found in the village. Six hundred and forty dollars was found by the Pawnees and they gave every dollar of it to Mrs. Weichel. Of about nine hundred dollars found by the white soldiers only about three hundred dollars of it was given to Mrs. Weichel, the soldiers keeping the remainder. Mrs. Weichel stated that the Cheyennes stole this money from her people. A great amount of fancy beadwork, buckskin shirts and Navajo blankets was found in the village.¹ The day after the battle Mrs. Alderdice was buried near the spot where she was found. An officer of the Fifth Cavalry read the burial service at the grave. The lodges and all the contents of the village, except such articles as the soldiers desired to keep were burned.

The diary of Major Frank North for Monday, July 12th, the day after the battle, reads as follows: "Started on the move at

¹On a plate opposite page 128 of *Our Wild Indians*, by R. I. Dodge, is shown a tobacco pipe the description of which reads: "Tall Bull's tobacco pipe, ornamented with feathers and scalp locks. Tall Bull was chief of a band of outlaw Cheyenne and Sioux. He was killed at the Battle of Summit Springs, Colorado. His wife, who was captured at the time, said the scalps attached to the pipe were those of white settlers on the Salina River, Kansas, taken only two weeks previously." The single scalp shown in the illustration is apparently that of a woman. Mr. Andrew Roenigk, who lives at Lincoln, Kansas, which is in the vicinity where Mrs. Weichel and Mrs. Alderdice were captured, states that if the scalp in the illustration was taken in the Salina River massacre, it was that of Mrs. Stine Lauritzen, as she was the only woman killed at that time. Mr. Roenigk took part in a skirmish with the Indians two days before the massacre. He is perhaps the best local authority on the early history of Lincoln County, where he has lived since 1884, having settled in Kansas in 1868. Although past eighty years of age Mr. Roenigk's interest in the Summit Springs fight is so keen that when I wrote him that I was going to the site of the battle he immediately took the train and met me there. We erected three markers designating the location of Tall Bull's lodge, the spot where Mrs. Alderdice was found and the spot where Tall Bull was killed.

Colonel Dodge makes no explanation in his book as to where the illustration of Tall Bull's pipe was secured, but as nearly a wagon load of Indian trophies were hauled from the battlefield to Fort Sedgwick the representation in Colonel Dodge's book may be correct. Mr. M. N. Tomblin, of Pawnee, Oklahoma, where the Pawnees reside at present, states that High Eagle, a venerable Pawnee who recently died, told practically the same story of the killing of Tall Bull by Major Frank North as does Luther North. High Eagle claimed that he scalped Tall Bull and he sold what he said was the scalp of Tall Bull to Pawnee Bill for his Pawnee, Oklahoma, museum some years ago.

12 M. for the Platte River. Arrived in camp at 4 P. M. Find good grass and plenty of wood, such as telegraph poles. We are sixty-five miles from Julesburg. George and ten men went to Julesburg with dispatches." They apparently reached the Platte River about opposite the present site of Merino. The next day, Tuesday, July 13th, Major North's diary reads as follows:

"Marched at 6:30 A. M. this morning. Came down the Platte twenty-one miles. Camp at Riverside. Fred's old stage station. Good feed, plenty wood. The officers of the 5th Cav. selected all the best ponies and kept them. I have in charge 180 ponies. Don't know what will be done with them." This camp was on the old stage road to Denver, perhaps about opposite the present town of Iliff on the south side of the Platte. Captain Fred Mathews, with the Pawnee Scouts, had formerly been a stage driver from this station.

Captain North says that it was at this point that General Carr allowed each officer to select two horses for his own use from the band which had been captured. W. F. Cody showed his good judgment of horses by selecting two which afterward proved to be the best pair in the herd, although Cody did not have first choice. One of these horses, which was a fine big gray, Cody named Tall Bull. In *The Great Salt Lake Trail* by Inman and Cody it is related (on page 416) how Cody killed Tall Bull at a distance of four hundred yards, and he then says: "By general consent the horse of the victim was given to me."

Captain Luther North says: "Fifty years ago, in 1878, Colonel 'Buffalo Bill' Cody, my brother, Major Frank North, and myself were on a roundup on the North Platte River. One evening while sitting around the campfire Bill told the story of the killing of Yellow Hand. George Bassler, manager of Bassler Bros. Cattle Co., asked Bill to tell of the killing of Tall Bull. I immediately spoke up and said, 'I'll tell you of the killing of Tall Bull because I was there and Bill was fifteen or twenty miles from there with Colonel Royall.' Then I told how Frank killed him. Joe Powers said, 'Major, why didn't you tell us.' Frank laughed and said, 'I'm not in the show business.' Bill acknowledged that Ned Buntline started the story for advertising purposes. He didn't pretend to deny what I said. We were partners in the cattle business at that time and for four years after. In 1882 we sold our ranch."²

The Battle of Summit Springs was reproduced as a feature spectacle of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show at Madison Square Garden, New York, as late as 1906.

²The Cody and North Ranch was located on a lake at the head of the south branch of the Dismal River, in Township 21 North, Range 34 West, in the southwestern part of what is now Hooker County, Nebraska. It is about sixty-five miles northwest of North Platte, Nebraska.

Major North's diary continues: "Wednesday, July 14. Marched at 6:30 A. M. Came down to Antelope Station on the Platte, distance 20 miles. Nothing of importance transpired today. Roads good. Thursday, July 15. Marched this morn at 6 A. M. and arrived at Sedgwick at 12 M. Friday, July 16. This morn went up to the fort and came to camp just in time to see Gen. Augur. We had a council today with the prisoners. The general will take them to Omaha. Divided the ponies tonight."

In General Order No. 48, dated Omaha, Nebraska, August 3, 1869, General Augur, commanding the Department of the Platte, "commends the cheerful readiness and good conduct of all the officers and men of the 5th Cavalry and also of the Pawnee Scouts under Major Frank North." He mentions especially the bravery and gallant conduct of Corporal John Kyle and Sergeant Traveling Bear.

A joint resolution of the Nebraska legislature approved February 23, 1870, reads in part as follows: "The thanks of the people of Nebraska are hereby tendered to Brevet Maj. Gen. Carr and the officers and soldiers under his command of the 5th United States Cavalry, for their heroic courage and perseverance in their campaign against hostile Indians, driving the enemy from our borders and achieving a victory at Summit Springs, Colorado Territory. . . . The thanks of this body and the people of the State of Nebraska are hereby also tendered to Maj. Frank J. North and the officers and soldiers under his command of the 'Pawnee Scouts' for the heroic manner in which they have assisted in driving hostile Indians from our frontier settlements."³

A resolution adopted by the Colorado legislature on January 25, 1870, reads as follows:

"Whereas, The prosperity of this territory has been greatly retarded during several years past by Indian warfare, preventing immigration, and greatly paralyzing industry; and whereas, defenseless women and children of our pioneer settlements have been murdered by savages, or subjected to captivity worse than death; and whereas, a detachment of United States troops under General Carr, on the twelfth [11th] of July last, at Summit Springs, in this territory, after a long and tedious pursuit, achieved a signal victory over a band of Dog Indians, retaking considerable property that had been stolen, and recapturing a white woman held captive. *Resolved*, That the thanks of the people of Colorado, through the council and house of representatives of the legislative assembly of

³The copy of these resolutions sent to Major North is now in possession of Captain Luther North.

the territory of Colorado, be extended to Brevet Major General Eugene A. Carr, of the United States Army, and the brave officers and soldiers of his command for their victory thus achieved. *Resolved*, That the secretary of the territory be required to have a copy of these resolutions prepared upon parchment, and transmitted to General Carr.'''⁴

⁴The story of the Battle of Summit Springs as told by the Cheyenne Indians will be found in George Bird Grinnell's *The Fighting Cheyennes*. Mr. Grinnell has been a lifelong friend of Frank and Luther North and of the Cheyenne Indians.

Old Fort Lupton and Its Founder

LeRoy R. Hafen

Beside the paved highway about a mile north of Fort Lupton, Colorado, a newly erected cobblestone monument attracts the attention of the passing motorist. On the handsome bronze tablet this brief record is inscribed: "Due west $\frac{1}{4}$ mile is the site of FORT LUPTON, established in 1836 by Lieut. Lancaster P. Lupton. A rendezvous of the early fur trade. Visited by Fremont and Kit Carson in 1843. Farming begun here in the early forties. Overland stage station and refuge from Indians in the sixties."¹

At the site of the old fort, or fur trading post, of nearly a century ago may still be seen a portion of the original adobe wall and some of the hewn timbers that have been incorporated in one of the farm buildings on the Ewing ranch.

The site of old Fort Lupton is one of the historic spots of Colorado. The fort dates back more than two decades before the Pike's Peak gold rush, to a period when beaver skins and buffalo robes were the chief resources of the Colorado region. It is a reminder of the picturesque fur trade days when buckskin-clad trappers and traders were invading the domain of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes and dangling before the eyes of prairie warriors and their wives new and inviting luxuries. Bright-colored glass beads, gaudy blankets, looking glasses, bells and bracelets, powder and lead, tobacco and whiskey were among the tempting assortment of goods that drew from the natives their peltries and robes.

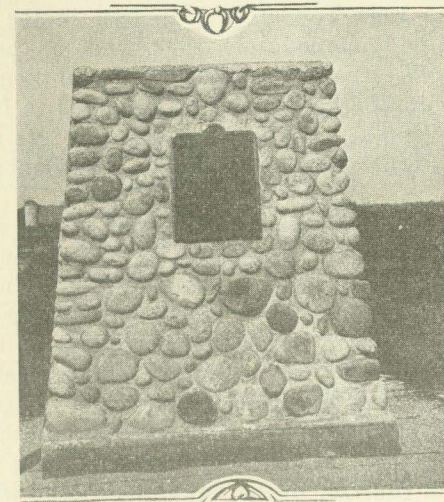
The fur trade in Colorado thrived but a brief day and soon was almost forgotten. The traders and Indians departed. Their trails and the travois traces were blotted out. There remain on the ground as reminders only the crumbling ruins of a few adobe

¹This monument has been erected by the State Historical Society of Colorado (from the Mrs. J. N. Hall Foundation) and by the Thursday Afternoon Club, citizens and pioneers of Fort Lupton. Mr. H. H. Ewing, owner of the fort site, generously deeded to the State Historical Society the ground (10 feet square) on which the monument now stands.

trading posts that have resisted the leveling elements for near a century. Among the most prominent of these in Colorado is Fort Lupton.

More lasting than adobe walls and deeply worn trails are a few contemporary records of the activities of this fascinating period. Traders' accounts and travelers' narratives filed in government archives or happily preserved in family attics have persisted to the present. From these yellow and time-stained documents may be gathered some of the story of the fur trade days in Colorado.

It is evidence of man's abiding interest in events of the past that where no accurate records are at hand he constructs accounts and invents explanations to answer his desire to know. Authentic records of the fur trade period in Colorado have been so scarce that though a century has not yet passed there has already arisen



MONUMENT TO OLD FORT LUPTON

Erected by the State Historical Society (from the Mrs. J. N. Hall Foundation) and by the Thursday Afternoon Club, citizens and pioneers of Fort Lupton, Colorado. With an appropriate program the monument was dedicated on October 20, 1929.

romance and fiction about the characters of this period difficult sometimes to distinguish from the facts. This is especially true in reference to Fort Lupton. A fictitious character has by some been credited with the founding of the fort, and a captive white girl, a duel, and other enlivening incidents for a romantic thriller have augmented the growth of the story. The enlarging romance has been traced to a newspaper story of 1890. But we need not

invent fiction in regard to Fort Lupton. The facts alone are interesting enough without embellishment of romance. The recent finding of papers and letters of the founder of the fort enables us to present a general outline of his career.²

Lancaster P. Lupton was a son of William and Julia Lupton and was born in New York state in 1807. Of his parents we know little except as they reveal themselves in a few surviving letters written to their son in the forties. These exhibit the parents as loving and lovable souls, living in moderate circumstances. Of Lancaster's childhood days we know little. He had a brother and two sisters. On July 1, 1825, he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point and was graduated four years thereafter. Entering the army, he was made Brevet Second Lieutenant in the 3d Infantry, stationed at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis.³ In the fall of 1830 he embarked with his company and went to Natchitoches, Louisiana. The following spring he ascended the Red River in a keel boat to Fort Towson and assisted in the rebuilding of this post.⁴ Here he remained until 1833, when at the recommendation of Col. S. W. Kearny he was appointed lieutenant in the newly created First Dragoons⁵ and was ordered to Nashville, Tennessee, on recruiting service for his regiment.⁶ He saw service at Fort Gibson, present Oklahoma, and on the Santa Fe Trail in 1834.

In the spring of 1835 when Col. Henry Dodge was ordered to lead a detachment of the Dragoons on an expedition to the Rocky Mountains Lieutenant Lupton accompanied him in command of Company A.⁷ This was Lupton's first journey up the Platte River trail and his first visit to the Rocky Mountains of Colorado. His impression of the country was no doubt very favorable. Trapping and the fur trade were at this time being actively pursued in the far West and he noted that the region of the South Platte, while frequented by fur men, was without any permanent trading establishment, quite in contrast to the Arkansas Valley where the great adobe trading post of Bent's Fort dominated the region. John

²The army record of Lieutenant Lupton, founder of the fort, states that he died near Arcata, California, on August 2, 1885. On my recent trip to California I visited Arcata, hoping to find some trace of Lupton. Fortunately, I found his granddaughter, Mrs. Margaret Richert, and was most happy to find that she had some of her grandfather's papers, a portion of his diary, and some letters written to him in the forties. From these sources has come much of the data presented in this article.

³G. W. Cullum, *Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy* (2d ed., 1868) I, 348.

⁴Affidavit of Lieut. Henry Bainbridge, dated November 7, 1835 (in the library of the State Historical Society of Colorado).

⁵Letter of Kearny to Lupton, dated at Fort Des Moines, October 26, 1835.

⁶In June, 1833, he left Fort Towson and journeyed on horseback to Little Rock, and thence floated down the Arkansas in a pirogue. The trip to this point is described in a portion of Lupton's diary that has survived.

⁷See *Colonel Dodge's Journal* in House Document 181, 24 Cong., 1 Sess. The journals of Captain Ford and of Hugh Evans were published in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, XII, 550, and XIV, 192. See also Louis Pelzer's *Marches of the Dragoons in the Mississippi Valley*.

Gant, an old-time Indian trader who had been in the region some years before, opening up a trade with the Arapahoes, accompanied the Dragoons as guide. From him Lieut. Lupton gathered information regarding the Indian trade and its possibilities.

As a general result Lieut. Lupton resigned from the army in March, 1836, and came west to try his hand in the fur trade field. After coming to Fort Laramie he followed the trappers' trail southward to the South Platte and decided upon a location for his trading establishment. No details have yet come to light regarding his employment of men or the time consumed in building the post. Large adobes, of the type used in the construction of Bent's Fort on the Arkansas, were made and a large rectangular enclosure was erected in the approved style of the period, with a bastion, or watch tower, at the corner provided with loopholes for defense. Within the enclosure and facing the interior court, living rooms, storage rooms, etc., were backed against the enclosing fort wall.

Lupton was not to enjoy uncontested the fur trade with the Indians of the South Platte region. Within three years three competing posts were established below him along the river. These were Fort Vasquez, Fort St. Vrain, and Fort Jackson,⁸ the farthest of which was less than fifteen miles from his own establishment. When the German traveler, Dr. Wislizenus, visited this region in the summer of 1839 he writes of the forts: "The construction is the customary one; the outer walls are of half-baked brick. There is much rivalry and enmity between the three forts."⁹

For nearly a decade Lancaster P. Lupton maintained his trading post on the South Platte. Indian trade goods were contracted for in the East and were brought out in wagons or by pack-horse trains to his establishment. Indians brought in their buffalo robes and peltries to trade for the varieties of merchandise that appealed to their primitive tastes. The fort also became a rendezvous for independent white trappers who here bartered their furs for equipment and supplies. The post was at first called Fort Lancaster, but finally the surname of its founder rather than his given name was more frequently applied to the fort.

As Lupton saw the decline of the fur trade he endeavored to supplement it by farming and grazing. The development in these directions is indicated by what Fremont saw at the post in 1843. On July 6th that intrepid explorer moved up the Platte from Fort St. Vrain. He writes: "Passing on the way the remains of two abandoned forts [Fort Vasquez and Fort Jackson] (one of which, however, was still in good condition) we reached, in 10 miles, Fort

⁸See my "Fort Jackson and the Early Fur Trade on the South Platte" in the *Colorado Magazine*, V, 9. Also, "The Early Fur Trade Posts on the South Platte," in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, XII, 334.

⁹F. A. Wislizenus, *A Journey to the Rocky Mountains in the Year 1839*, 137.

Lancaster, the trading establishment of Mr. Lupton. His post was beginning to assume the appearance of a comfortable farm: stock, hogs, and cattle, were ranging about on the prairie; there were different kinds of poultry; and there was the wreck of a promising garden, in which a considerable variety of vegetables had been in a flourishing condition, but it had been almost entirely ruined by the recent high waters."¹⁰

Some indication of prices at Fort Lupton in 1844 is given by the following bill:

"Fort Lancaster Jany. 28th 1844

Rich O. Wilson Bot of S. Turley pr C. Ortubiz	
147 lbs flour @ \$12 a faneaga	\$14.70
One Sack corn pr Stiles	14.00
16 Galls. whiskey @ 4.00 pr Gall.	64.00
	<hr/>
	\$92.70
Received of L. P. Lupton 5 cows @ 12.00	\$60.00
2 steers @ \$10.00	20.00
3 calves @ \$4.00	12.00

"In all amounting to ninety two dollars in payment of the above.

his
"CHARLES X ORTUBIZ"¹¹
mark

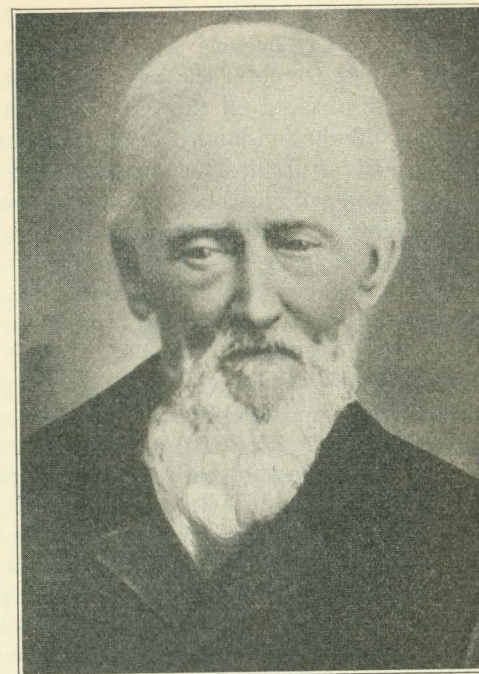
By the middle forties the palmy days of the western fur trade had passed. Beaver skins, once the principal resource of the region, had dropped surprisingly in price, due in some measure to the introduction in the East of the silk hat and the resulting change in styles. In addition, the unrestrained competition among the fur gatherers and the unregulated exploitation of furs which was reducing so greatly the number of fur-bearing animals, aided in making the fur trade unprofitable. As the business declined trappers and fur men deserted their old pursuits and forsook their old-time haunts. Lupton was faced by this discouraging turn of events.

In the summer of 1844 he paid a short visit to his parents, then living in Milton, Wisconsin, but returned west again in the fall. The next year he forsook his fort and turned his face to the East.¹² His trading venture in the West had not been successful and he returned home without the fortune he had hoped to acquire in the Rocky Mountain region. With the decline of the fur trade

¹⁰J. C. Fremont, *Report of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, etc.*, 111.

¹¹This document is in the library of the State Historical Society of Colorado.

¹²This data is gleaned from letters written to him by his sisters in 1845.



LANCASTER P. LUPTON
(From a photograph taken shortly before his death.)

his post had become practically valueless and it was apparently deserted rather than sold.

He now sought re-establishment in the army, but Col. Kearny could give him no assurance of immediate success.¹³ He journeyed to Washington to seek a commission but failed of his goal. Finally he decided to return to the far West. At Westport he joined a Bent and St. Vrain caravan and journeyed up the Arkansas to Bent's Fort.¹⁴ From this point, on November 8, 1846, he addressed a letter to the President of the United States requesting the appointment as "Indian Agent at some of the agencies that will probably be formed in Oregon or California."¹⁵ But the appointment never came.

A letter written by Lupton's parents on April 5, 1847, and addressed to him at Bent's Fort gives an indication of their attitude

¹³Kearny's letter to Lupton of October 5, 1845. (State Historical Society of Colorado.)

¹⁴This was the train that young Lewis Garrard accompanied. Garrard mentions Lupton in his *Wah-To-Yah, or the Taos Trail*, 16, 21.

¹⁵This letter and accompanying letters of recommendation by A. C. Dodge, W. B. Ogden, and John Pettit were found by the present writer in the archives of the Indian Department at Washington, D. C.

towards their son. The father writes: "I have received two letters from you since you left us. The first dated from Westport, Sept. 11, arrived on the 2nd of October, the next from Bent's Fort of the 4th November came to hand on the 6th of January. . . You have indeed been a wanderer too long, I fear, for your benefit. . . My prayer for you, dearest Lancaster, will ever be that God in His mercy may bless you with plenty and success, attract you to His service by His loving kindness and grace and prepare you for happiness in His presence forever." On the margin of the letter the mother pleads: "I do hope you *will* come home again soon. I feel as if I could not be so long separated from those I love, and you are very dear to me, Sonny."

Early in the spring of 1847 Lupton moved to the Hardscrabble above Pueblo, and there began farming. It is here that we get our first references to his family. He had married Thomass, daughter of a Cheyenne chief. Ultimately there were born to them eight children, only one of whom (Julia Lupton Skinner) is living today.¹⁶ Although Lupton had for some years intended to move to California it was not until news of the gold discoveries spurred him on that the journey was finally undertaken. Packing his belongings, he took his family and joined the gold rush of 1849, going by the northern, or California Trail, by way of Salt Lake City. The next year his brother Isaac followed him to the gold fields. Lupton's life in California does not concern us here. He worked first in the gold fields and subsequently settled in northern California. He died near Arcata on August 2, 1885.

The fort that Lupton founded and later abandoned remained unoccupied from 1845 to 1859, save as it was used for a camping place by occasional travelers or wandering Indian bands. When the Pike's Peak gold rush occurred the old adobe structure again took on importance. It first became a camp corral for emigrant trains but soon was converted into a stage station for mail and express coaches. During the Indian uprising of 1864 it became a refuge for the pioneer settlers who had taken up farms along the Platte valley in the vicinity of the post. Ever since the sixties the old fort and the fertile land surrounding it have belonged to the Ewing family.

¹⁶This information was obtained from Mrs. Margaret Richert of Bayside, California, during my visit to her home in August, 1929. From Mrs. Richert's mother, Mrs. Skinner, has come the names and the dates of birth and of death of Lupton's children: John (1842-1927), Lancaster (1844-6), Elizabeth (1846-50), Platt (1848-1912), George (1850-1912), Julia (1852-), Eliza (1854-1928), and William (1856-1920).

Colorado Mountain Passes

Ralph H. Brown*

The term "mountain pass" never having been precisely defined as a geographic term despite its wide use throughout the world, it is here assumed that any feature in Colorado which has been through general usage called a pass answers the requirements of the term as used in this part of the country. This article deals only with such features, the total of which is probably considerably smaller than would be the case if a more liberal interpretation were placed on the limitations of the term.

As so conceived, there are one hundred thirty-five passes in Colorado, for the most part confined to that portion of the state technically known as the Southern Rocky Mountain Province.¹ This province corresponds roughly with, but is probably smaller than, that part of the state usually referred to as being mountainous. This physiographic province includes the major mountain systems, ranges or elements of the state. Those comprising the continental divide—the Park and Rabbit Ears, the Front Range, the Sawatch Mountains, the Cochetopa Hills and the San Juan group of mountains—will immediately be recognized as appropriately belonging to this province. Other ranges such as the Medicine Bows, the southern Park Range and the Mosquito, the Sangre de Cristo and the elements of the San Juan group not forming the continental divide, hardly less significant as mountain ranges, are also included. The Southern Rocky Mountain Province further comprises a number of associated ranges such as the Elk Mountain group, Williams River Mountains, Vasquez Mountains and the Gore Range, to mention but a few, in addition to the intermontane basins of greater or less magnitude, notably the North, Middle and South Parks and the San Luis Valley. It is in this great mountain empire, the Southern Rockies, that 126 of the state's passes occur, of which only 51 are continental divide passes (See Figure 2).

One pass, Skull Creek, occurs in the Middle Rocky Mountain Province, which is confined in this state to Moffat County, a rugged region referred to popularly as the Yampa Plateau and the Owi-yukuts Mountains. One pass only, Yellowjacket in Routt County, occurs in the Wyoming Basin, comprising in this state portions of Moffat and Routt Counties but extending into Wyoming also.

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¹Consult N. M. Fenneman, "Physiographic Divisions of the United States" (Revised), *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* (Vol. 18, No. 4, 1928).

The Wyoming basin is a region of elevated plains in various stages of erosion with isolated low mountains, and although rugged is quite in contrast with the Rocky Mountains. The larger portion of the state west of the Southern Rocky Mountain Province is included in the Colorado Plateau Province which extends into Utah, Arizona and New Mexico. By many, this part of the state is referred to as mountainous because as a whole the region is characterized by strong to high relief. At the same time, the essential character of the topography of this region is plateau-like: considerable areas of flat summit levels being separated by steep-sided and deep canyons tributary to the Colorado River. Four passes only occur within this region.

It would hardly seem at first thought that passes would be found in the Great Plains Province of eastern Colorado. However, in the southern part of the state the high, seemingly limitless plains give way to a plateau-like phase known as the Raton Section, a deeply trenched peneplain surmounted by lava-capped plateaus and buttes. Three passes occur here.

To summarize the facts of location: There are 51 continental divide passes, of which number, 10 are in the Park-Rabbit Ears Range, 18 in the Front Range, 9 in the Sawatch, 2 in the Cochetopa, and 12 in the San Juans. There are 36 passes on the eastern slope of the state and 48 on the western slope. There are 126 passes in the Southern Rockies, 4 in the Colorado Plateaus, 1 in the Wyoming Basin, 1 in the Middle Rockies, and 3 in the Raton Section of the Great Plains. The following counties have passes within them or on their boundary lines (chiefly the latter): Boulder, Chaffee, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Delta, Eagle, Fremont, Garfield, Gilpin, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Jackson, Lake, La Plata, Larimer, Las Animas, Mineral, Moffat, Montrose, Ouray, Park, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Rio Grande, Routt, San Juan, San Miguel, Saguache, Summit, and Teller. Grand and Gunnison counties have within their boundaries or share with surrounding counties the greatest number of passes, Grand having 26 and Gunnison 25.

The accompanying map shows the locations of all but three of the state's passes. In the construction of this map all possible sources of information have been utilized, the more important being: *The Colorado Yearbook* of 1928 which names 68 passes, the *Gazetteer of Colorado* by Henry Gannett² which names 52 passes, a vast number of old maps found chiefly in the library of the State Historical Society of Colorado, all the quadrangles of the United States Geological Survey, the progressive Military Maps covering the entire state, and all the maps of the United States Forest Serv-

²Henry Gannett, *A Gazetteer of Colorado* (U. S. G. S. Bull. 291, 1906).

ice. Coincident with the locating and cataloging of the passes, data were collected regarding the uses of each pass at various times, as revealed by map symbols. This information forms the chief basis of the historical list which appears at the end of this article.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A PASS IN COLORADO

1. *A Mountain Depression.* Study of the features generally called "passes" in this state indicates that certain features of physiography and use exist wherever the term is employed.

Perhaps the most elemental of these various concepts is that the pass represents a low place in the mountains. Profiles of mountain crests have been drawn wherever detailed contour maps are available and it is found that in every case the pass represents a lower elevation than the surrounding mountain features. Interesting, however, is the fact that these same profiles often show lower depressions in the immediate vicinity of many passes, but such depressions are not passes. That is to say, passes do not always occur at the places in a range where, thinking of a pass merely as a low place in a range, one would inevitably suppose they ought to occur. The profiles shown in Fig. 1 illustrate the point.

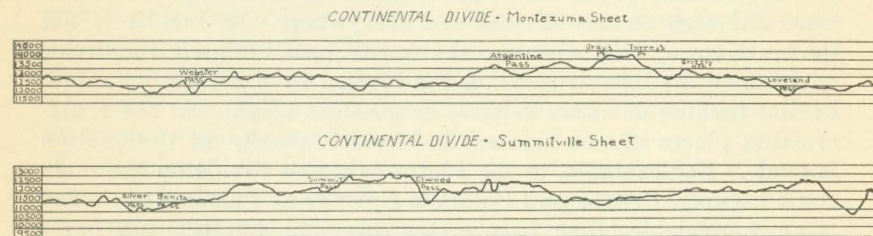


FIG. 1. PROFILE OF SECTIONS OF THE CONTINENTAL DIVIDE
(The vertical scale is five and one-third times the horizontal.)

2. *On Stream Divides.* Moreover, the mountain passes of Colorado all occur on stream divides. This fact is, of course, immediately obvious in connection with the continental divide passes. It is no less true, however, of the other passes in the state, as is clearly shown by the maps. While there are a few exceptions, the great majority of passes occur on major divides, if divides of a mountainous region up to the third and fourth magnitudes be thought of as major divides. Commonly, the passes of a certain divide occur at those points where the opposing stream headwaters are nearest together. While on maps and road signs a particular pass is referred to as being at the highest point, the best usage is that the term "pass" refers to the road or trail from the point where it actually leaves the valley floor of one stream, and, usually by a series of switchbacks, comes to the headwaters

of the stream on the other side of the divide. The distance, of course, varies with the conditions, but is usually several miles in length.

At the same time, the valley-approaches to the pass should not be, and commonly are not, confused with the pass itself. So closely, however, is the pass associated with its valley-approaches, that the majority of the passes bear the name of either one approaching stream or the other.⁴ The original names of many other passes were also of this character. There are many Pass Creeks in the state for the same reason. The pass now called Rollins was originally Boulder Pass; Fremont was first known as Ten Mile Pass; Stony's first name was Rio Grande, while Veta was at one time called Indian Creek Pass. No pass is now named after a large stream of the state.

3. *Divides Are Notable Barriers.* All passes in the state occur on stream divides but it is immediately obvious that the stream divide must be a notable barrier to travel in order to be entitled to the term "pass" at the crossing point of routes. This fact explains why all the state's passes occur on the mountain and plateau sections of the state and none in the distinctly plains section, although stream divides are everywhere. In fact it is not too much to say that wherever the word "pass" is used, the divide with which the term is associated is formed by a notable mountain barrier because of either relative or absolute height. At the route-crossing places of non-barrier-like divides usually no designation is made. For example, to the Platte-Arkansas divide on the main route between Denver and Colorado Springs at Palmer Lake there is an appreciable climb from either direction, but this has never been referred to as a pass. In this case, in addition to the relatively low altitude of the divide and the long, even climb to the summit, the highway could conceivably cross the divide as easily at one place as at another. The pass concept, on the other hand, implies a distinct confining tendency which causes the route to cross the divide at a certain point or not at all. Where the divide is partially barrier-like or perhaps lacks the notch characteristic of the pass, the terms "divide" and "summit" are sometimes used. Examples are Dallas Divide and Kenosha Summit, the latter frequently referred to as Kenosha Pass.⁵

⁴Passes having the same name as an approaching stream or creek are: Ute (Park Range), Willow Creek, Illinois, Baker, Lulu, LaPoudre, Arapahoe (Front Range), Vasquez, Jones, Hoosier, Tennessee, Lake Creek, Cottonwood, Marshall, Cochetopa, South Cochetopa, Cebolla, Stony, Weminuche, Wolf Creek, Silver, Ute (Medicine Bow), Sand Creek, Weston, Buffalo (Park Range), Trout Creek, Los Pinos, Scotch Creek, Anthracite, Manzanares Creek, Currant Creek, Twin Creek, Poncha, Hayden, Medanos, Mosca, Sangre de Cristo, Veta, Cucharas, San Francisco, Fawn Creek, St. Louis, Ute (Gore Range), Taylor, Ohio, Cinnamon, Owl Creek, Low Creek, Venable, Comanche, Raton, and Skull Creek.

⁵Further examples suggested by the Forest Service are: Bigelow, Greenhill, Little, and Wixon Divides in the Wet Mountains of Custer County.

4. *Significant Use.* Finally, the term "pass" in this state has always involved the notion of actual use for a significant purpose of a distinct depression on a formidable stream divide. The word thus means a practicable way over a range and not merely a low place in the mountains.

What makes a depression a practicable way over a range depends upon a great many factors, among which altitude, location, exposure and valley-approaches and the type of use under consideration are of chief importance. Thus the physical factors are variable in their relation to practicability, because of successive changes in the methods of travel and of man's increasing ability to overcome hostile natural conditions. Again, the latter factor does not have entirely free play because economy of road and railroad construction must always be considered. For example, in the improvement of means of transportation from the trail and wagon to the automobile, greater and greater emphasis is placed on route gradients over a range. Despite man's increasing engineering ability and technique, some passes are not amenable to such improvements because of the great cost involved in providing the necessary gradient. Consequently, a great many passes of the state have never gone beyond the trail or wagon uses, it having been found more economical to improve other nearby passes. This explains why many passes which were used in early times have no use today, or very slight use, while other depressions did not become passes until the highway and railroad period.

Significant use today means use by a large number of people, but it must be remembered that what constitutes significant use also varies with the time element. A few people crossing a range in the early history of the state, perhaps by foot or pack saddle, may be conceived of as having been just as notable a use as thousands of automobiles which carry loads of people with slight exertion over a range.

The point to be stressed is that the ideas of "pass" and "use" are inseparable. A sufficient proof of this, if indeed one is needed, is that every mountain depression in the state which has at any time been given the distinction of the name "pass" has at some time, and in many cases has throughout the entire history of the state, been used by people in a notable way. At the same time, the mere crossing of a range does not result in the creation of a pass, even if the crossing be significant, because the term also involves the concept of the physical features at first outlined.

Thus the following may be a satisfactory definition of a Colorado mountain pass: Mountain passes are those perceptibly depressed portions of formidable divides at the headwaters of approaching streams which, through favorable allied circumstances,

have been or are of such service to man that they are distinguished from similarly depressed portions of the same watershed.

It has been found advisable, even necessary, to reduce the accumulated mass of historical information concerning the mountain passes of the state to the following abridged list. This list merely represents the most careful summary that can be prepared from the sources used, and does not pretend to absolute accuracy. The original analysis was made from the study of maps on which, with greater or less accuracy, passes and their uses were occasionally represented. Such a source of information is to be relied upon only when other source material is lacking, but unfortunately documentary evidence is available for only a few of the more renowned passes. Map-makers, especially commercial map-makers, are wont to anticipate the use of passes and to carry over information from existing maps although changes in the uses of passes may have occurred in the meantime. On the other hand, the elaborate checking system developed in the study made it possible to compare many maps of the same period and in the cases of conflicting evidence to arrive at a reasonable interpretation of the facts.

This mass of information was corrected by two other sources when either or both was available. The Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture furnished valuable information for which the author is grateful. Practically every pass occurs within one of the fifteen national forests of Colorado and the rangers, by the very nature of their occupation, are intimately familiar with the passes in their districts. One hundred and ten forest rangers were given lists of the passes similar to the list accompanying this article and were asked to alter this list where necessary. Many valuable comments were received.⁶ The other means of correcting the map evidence was from documentary material for which Dr. L. R. Hafen, Historian and Curator of the State Historical Society is chiefly responsible.⁷ It is felt, therefore, that every precaution has been taken to guard against errors.

The more striking features of the state's passes will be gathered by a study of the following list, but especially noteworthy are these following facts.

(1) The oldest passes occur in the southern part of the state, namely, Cochetopa across the Cochetopa Hills, and Poncho, Mosca,

⁶Many of the rangers consulted with old-time residents of Colorado regarding the history of the passes. The names of all these contributors were not forwarded with the corrections, but direct acknowledgment may be gratefully given to Clay Monson and Logan Crawford of Steamboat Springs, to W. E. Funk of Parlin, to L. H. Easterly of Gunnison, to Charles P. Murphy, and L. S. Wade.

⁷For some months, it was later learned, Dr. Hafen and the author were independently studying the mountain passes of the state. The Historical Society was entering upon a program of setting bronze markers on a few of the more notable passes, the information to appear on these markers requiring extensive historical study. For the purposes of the present study this work is most valuable.

Medano and Sangre de Cristo across the Sangre de Cristo Range. All these passes were early referred to by the Spaniards as *puertos*. Their earliest use was for trails; the first road having been made in 1853 over Cochetopa Pass.

(2) Many passes have never been improved beyond the trail use. Of the many such examples that could be mentioned the following are noteworthy: Ute (Routt-Jackson), Stillwater, La Poudre, Devilsthumb and Hunchback.

(3) A great many passes, having been improved beyond trails and for a time served as routes for road or railroad, were later abandoned and became serviceable only for people on foot or traveling by pack-train. Examples are Buffalo (Routt-Jackson), Arapahoe (Boulder-Grand), Buchanan, Argentine, Georgia, Mosca, Stony, Ophir and many others.

(4) A number of passes have seen improvements and ever-increased traffic with the passing decades and are now chiefly notable as automobile highways. These are Rabbit Ears, Muddy, Willow Creek, Gore, Milner, Berthoud, Fall River, Hoosier, Fremont, Tennessee, Squaw, Hagerman, Independence, Monarch, Cochetopa, Los Pinos, Spring Creek, Wolf Creek, Molas Lake, La Manga, Cumbres, Lizard Head, Cameron, Trout Creek, Poncha, La Veta, Ute (Teller) and Raton. An automobile highway is under construction over Loveland Pass.

(5) Today, seventy-four passes are trail routes, eleven are abandoned roads more or less resembling trails, twenty-six are modern automobile highways (thirteen across the continental divide), thirteen are occupied by roads useful for wagons, nine are used for railroad routes, under one pass is an abandoned railroad tunnel, while over another a highway is being built. The most used pass is Berthoud. The least used pass is more difficult to determine but it possibly is Ute Pass in the Park Range between Routt and Jackson Counties.

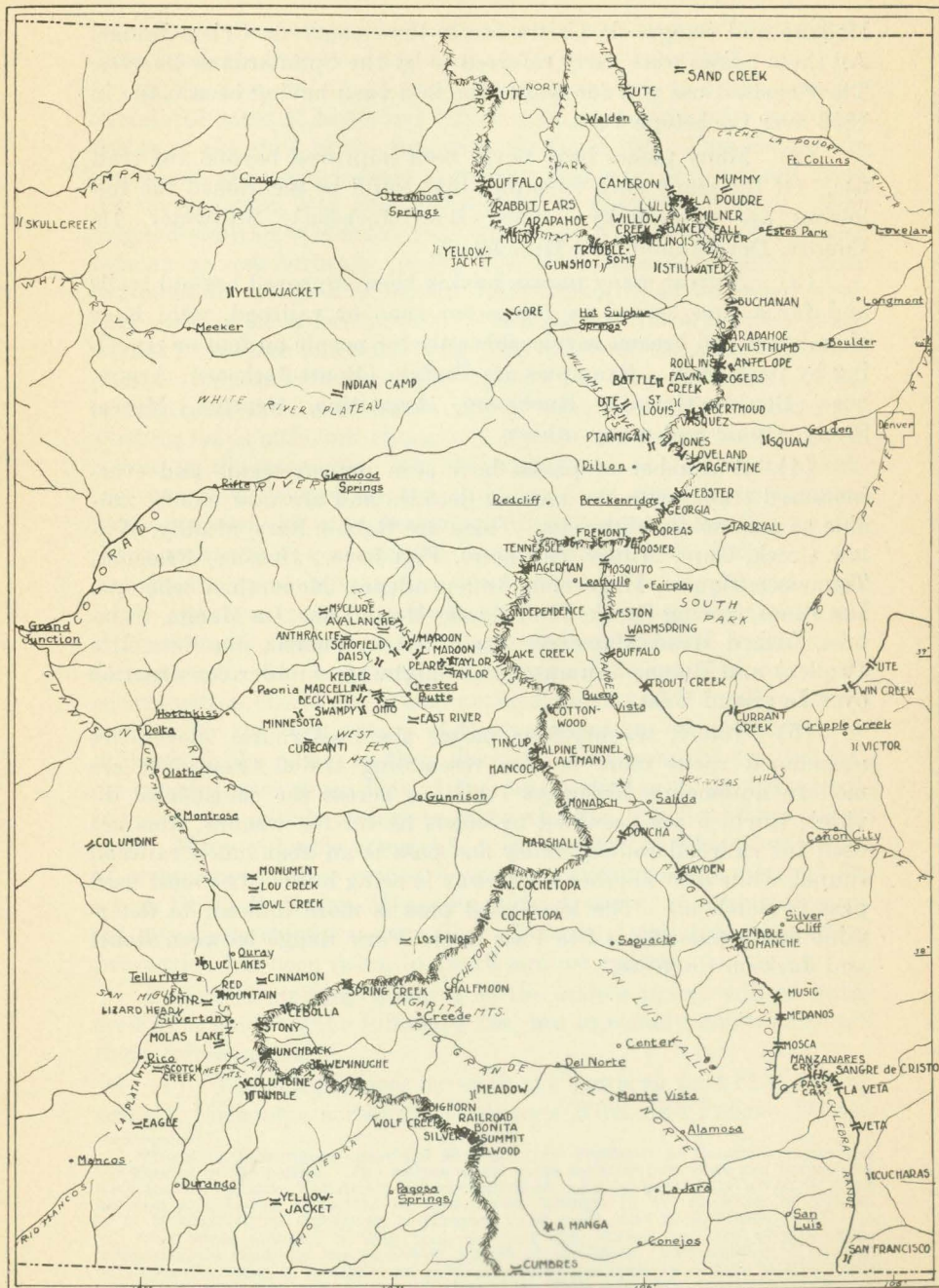


FIG. 2. THE MOUNTAIN PASSES OF COLORADO

(Scale: One inch equals approximately 40 miles. Through limitations of space it was not possible to show the locations of Baxter Pass in Garfield County, and Raton and San Francisco Passes in Las Animas County. Portions of state east of $104^{\circ} 45'$ W. and west of $108^{\circ} 30'$ W. not shown.)

LIST OF PASSES AND ABSTRACT OF INFORMATION

A. Continental divide passes are written in italics, passes on the eastern and western slopes of these ranges in ordinary type.

Pass—County	Historical Information	Present Use
PARK-RABBIT EARS RANGES		
<i>Ute</i> , Routt-Jackson.....	Trail about 1875.....	Trail
<i>Buffalo</i> , Routt-Jackson.....	Trail 1865, Road 1898-1920.....	Trail
<i>Rabbit Ears</i> , Jackson-Routt-Grand.....	Road 1895-1914.....	Highway
<i>Muddy</i> , Jackson-Grand.....	Trail 1875, Road 1895-1922.....	Highway
<i>Arapahoe</i> , Jackson-Grand.....	Road in the '70s.....	Trail
<i>Troublesome</i> , Jackson-Grand.....	None.....	Trail
<i>Willow Creek</i> , Jackson-Grand.....	Trail 1878, Road 1902-24.....	Highway
<i>Illinois</i> , Jackson-Grand.....	None.....	Trail
<i>Baker</i> , Jackson-Grand.....	None.....	Trail
<i>Lulu</i> , Jackson-Grand.....	Trail 1905.....	Trail
<i>Gunshot or Gunsight</i> , Grand.....	Old road.....	Trail
<i>Stillwater</i> , Grand.....	None.....	Trail
<i>Gore</i> , Grand.....	Trail 1866, Road 1874.....	Highway

FRONT RANGE

<i>La Poudre</i> , Grand-Larimer.....	Trail 1900.....	Trail & Irr. ditch
<i>Milner</i> , Grand-Larimer.....	Trail 1900, Road 1902-22.....	Highway
<i>Buchanan</i> , Boulder-Grand.....	Trail 1902.....	Trail
<i>Arapahoe</i> , Boulder-Grand.....	Road about 1900 (east side only).....	Trail
<i>Devil's Thumb</i> , Boulder-Grand.....	None.....	Trail
<i>Rollins</i> , Boulder-Grand.....	Trail 1860, Road 1888-1908.....	Trail & R. R.
<i>Rogers</i> , Gilpin-Grand.....	Trail 1902.....	Trail
<i>Berthoud</i> , Clear Creek-Grand.....	Discovered 1861, Road 1874.....	Highway
<i>Vasquez</i> , Clear Creek-Grand.....	Road begun 1862.....	Trail
<i>Jones</i> , Clear Creek-Grand.....	Road in late '60s by J. S. Jones.....	Trail
<i>Loveland</i> , Clear Creek-Summit.....	Road 1888.....	Proj. Highway
<i>Argentine</i> , Clear Creek-Summit.....	Road 1872-1912.....	Trail
<i>Webster</i> , Park-Summit.....	Trail since 1900.....	Trail
<i>Georgia</i> , Park-Summit.....	Trail in '60s, Road 1882.....	Abandon. Road
<i>Boreas</i> , Park-Summit.....	Road 1888-1900.....	R. R. & Aban. Road
<i>Hoosier</i> , Park-Summit.....	Trail in '60s.....	Highway
<i>Fremont</i> , Lake-Summit.....	Road 1888, 2 R. Rs.....	1 R. R. & Highway
<i>Tennessee</i> , Lake-Eagle.....	Road 1873, R. R. 1881.....	R. R. & Highway
<i>Mummy</i> , Larimer.....	None.....	Trail
<i>Fall River</i> , Larimer.....	None.....	Highway
<i>Antelope</i> , Gilpin.....	Railroad 1900.....	Railroad
<i>Squaw</i> , Clear Creek.....	None.....	Highway
<i>Tarryall</i> , Park.....	None.....	Road
<i>Fawn Creek</i> , Grand.....	Railroad 1900.....	Railroad
<i>Bottle</i> , Grand.....	None.....	Trail
<i>Ute</i> , Grand.....	Trail since 1880.....	Trail
<i>St. Louis</i> , Grand.....	None.....	Trail
<i>Ptarmigan</i> , Grand.....	None.....	Trail

SAWATCH MOUNTAINS

<i>Hagerman</i> , Lake-Pitkin.....	Railroad 1878-1922.....	Highway in old tunnel (Carleton)
<i>Independence</i> , Lake-Pitkin.....	Toll Road 1879, Stage Road 1902.....	Highway
<i>Lake Creek</i> , Chaffee-Gunnison.....	Trail 1872, Road 1882-1900.....	Trail
<i>Cottonwood</i> , Chaffee-Gunnison.....	Road 1887-1905.....	Trail
<i>Tincup</i> , Chaffee-Gunnison.....	Road 1880-1905.....	Trail

Pass—County	Historical Information	Present Use
<i>Altman</i> (Alp. Tunnel), Chaffee-Gunnison	Railroad 1888-1918	Abandoned tunnel
<i>Hancock</i> , Chaffee-Gunnison	Road 1888-1908	Trail
<i>Monarch</i> , Chaffee-Gunnison	Road 1880-1918	Highway
<i>Marshall</i> , Saguache	Toll Road 1877, Railroad 1888	Railroad

COCHETOPA HILLS

<i>North Cochetopa</i> , Saguache	Road 1880	Trail
<i>Cochetopa</i> , Saguache	Trail in the 1820s. Road 1853	Highway
<i>Halfmoon</i> , Saguache	None	Trail
<i>Los Pinos</i> , Saguache	Wagon road to 1925	9-ft. Auto Road

SAN JUAN GROUP

<i>Spring Creek</i> , Hinsdale	Road 1878	Road
<i>Cebolla</i> , Hinsdale	None	Trail
<i>Stony</i> , San Juan	Road 1878-1917	Trail
<i>Hunchback</i> , San Juan	Trail 1880	Trail
<i>Weminuche</i> , Hinsdale	Trail	Trail
<i>Bighorn</i> , Mineral	None	Trail
<i>Wolf Creek</i> , Mineral	Trail 1888	Highway
<i>Railroad</i> , Mineral	None	Trail
<i>Silver</i> , Mineral	None	Trail
<i>Bonita</i> , Rio Grande-Mineral	None	Trail
<i>Summit</i> , Rio Grande	None	Trail
<i>Elwood</i> , Rio Grande	Road 1878 to 1900	Trail
<i>Monument</i> , Gunnison	None	Trail
<i>Lou Creek</i> , Gunnison-Ouray	Trail since 1912	Trail
<i>Owl Creek</i> , Gunnison-Ouray	Logging Road 1919-1921	Trail
<i>Blue Lake</i> , Ouray	Trail since 1917	Trail
<i>Red Mountain</i> , Ouray-San Juan	Toll Road 1881-2	Highway
<i>Cinnamon</i> , Hinsdale-San Juan	Trail 1878, Road 1888	Abandoned road
<i>Ophir</i> , San Juan-San Miguel	Road 1888-1918	Trail
<i>Molas Lake</i> , San Juan	None	Highway
<i>Columbine</i> , La Plata	Trail 1902	Trail
<i>Trimble</i> , La Plata	Trail 1902	Trail
<i>Eagle</i> , La Plata	Trail 1900	Trail
<i>Meadow</i> , Rio Grande	None	Trail
<i>La Manga</i> , Conejos	Trail to 1922	Highway
<i>Cumbres</i> , Conejos	Toll Road 1881-1914, R. R. 1880	Highway
<i>Lizard Head</i> , Dolores-S. Miguel	None	Railroad & Highway
<i>Scotch Creek</i> , Dolores-S. Miguel	None	Abandoned Toll Road
<i>Imogene</i> , Dolores-San Miguel	None	Trail

- B. Passes associated with major mountain elements not forming the continental divide. Passes on the crests of these ranges are written in italics, others in ordinary type.

MEDICINE BOW

<i>Ute</i> , Larimer-Jackson	Trail 1878	Trail
<i>Cameron</i> , Larimer-Jackson	Road 1878-1922	Highway
<i>Sand Creek</i> , Larimer	None	Passable Road

PARK-MOSQUITO

<i>Mosquito</i> , Park-Lake	Trail 1875, Road '82-1912	Abandoned Road
<i>Weston</i> , Park-Lake	Road 1875-1912	Abandoned Road
<i>Buffalo</i> , Park-Lake	Trail since 1870	Trail
<i>Trout Creek</i> , Park-Chaffee	Road 1875-1922	Highway
<i>Warm Springs</i> , Park	Trail since 1910	Trail

ELK-WEST ELK

<i>Anthracite</i> , Gunnison	Trail 1916	Trail
<i>Avalanch</i> , Pitkin	Trail 1926	Trail

Pass—County	Historical Information	Present Use
<i>Taylor</i> , Gunnison-Pitkin	Trail since 1882	Trail
<i>Pearl</i> , Gunnison-Pitkin	Trail since 1890	Trail
<i>E. Maroon</i> , Gunnison-Pitkin	None	Trail
<i>W. Maroon</i> , Gunnison-Pitkin	None	Trail
<i>Schofield</i> , Gunnison	Road 1885	Road
<i>Daisy</i> , Gunnison	Trail since 1910	Trail
<i>Kebler</i> , Gunnison	None	Road
<i>Marcellina</i> , Gunnison	None	Road
<i>Ohio</i> , Gunnison	Trail since 1900	Trail
<i>Swampy</i> , Gunnison	Trail since 1900	Trail
<i>Taylor</i> , Gunnison	None	Trail
<i>East River</i> , Gunnison	Road 1880	Road
<i>Beckwith</i> , Gunnison	Trail since 1900	Trail
<i>Minnesota</i> , Gunnison	None	Trail
<i>Curecanti</i> , Gunnison	None	Trail

SANGRE DE CRISTO

<i>Poncha</i> , Chaffee-Saguache	Trail before 1800, Road 1875	Highway
<i>Hayden</i> , Fremont-Saguache	Trail since 1878	Trail
<i>Venable</i> , Custer-Saguache	None	Trail
<i>Comanche</i> , Custer-Saguache	None	Trail
<i>Music</i> , Huerfano-Saguache	Trail since 1878	Trail
<i>Medano</i> , Huerfano-Saguache	Trail 1850, Road '75-'98	Trail
<i>Mosca</i> , Huerfano-Saguache	Trail 1850, Road '70-1910	{ Road E. Side Trail W. Side
<i>Pass Creek</i> , Huerfano	Trail 1850, Road 1875	Road
<i>Sangre De Cristo</i> , Costilla	Trail before 1800, Road 1875	Aban. Road
<i>La Veta</i> , Costilla	Railroad 1877-1910, Road '10-'22	Highway
<i>Veta</i> , Costilla	Trail 1880-1905, Railroad 1905	Railroad
<i>Cucharas</i> , Las Animas-Huerfano	Trail 1877, Road 1883	Road
<i>S. Francisco</i> , Las Animas	Trail since 1878	Trail
<i>Manzanares Creek</i> , Huerfano-Costilla	{ Trail since 1880, North Side { Road since 1900, South Side	Trail Road

C. Danforth Hills-Flatop

<i>Yellowjacket</i> , Rio Blanco	Road 1877	Road
<i>Indian Camp</i> , Garfield	None	Trail

D. Other Passes in the Southern Rockies

<i>Currant Creek</i> , Park	Road 1877	Road
<i>Twin Creek</i> , Teller	None	Road
<i>Ute</i> , Teller	Indian Trail before 1800, Road in Early '60s	Highway

E. Raton Mesa

<i>Raton</i> , Las Animas	Road in 1846, Toll Road 1865, R. R.	
<i>San Francisco</i> (2 passes), Las Animas	1877	Highway
	None	Trails

F. Colorado Plateau

<i>Columbine</i> , Montrose	Trail 1884-1918	Road
<i>Baxter</i> , Garfield	None	Trail
<i>McClure</i> , Delta	None	Trail
<i>Yellowjacket</i> , La Plata	Road 1915, Abandoned	Trail

G. Wyoming Basin

<i>Yellowjacket</i> , Routt	None	Road
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H. Middle Rockies

<i>Skull Creek</i> , Moffat	None	Road
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