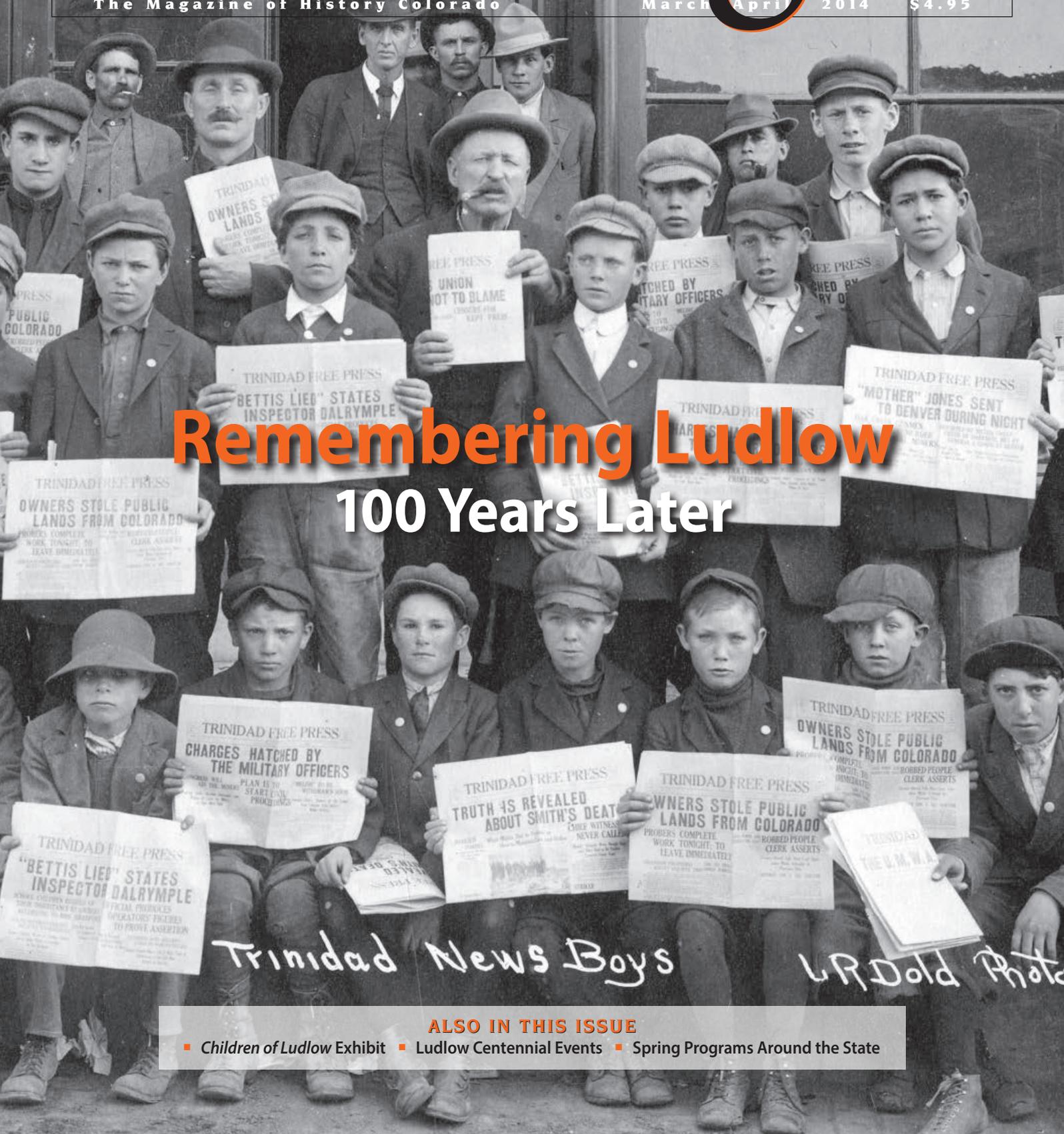


Heritage

The Magazine of History Colorado

March/April 2014 \$4.95



Remembering Ludlow 100 Years Later

Trinidad News Boys

L.R. Dold Photo

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

- Children of Ludlow Exhibit
- Ludlow Centennial Events
- Spring Programs Around the State

Edward C. Nichols
PRESIDENT AND CEO

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www.HistoryColorado.org

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- Unlimited free admission to all History Colorado museums and historic sites
- A limited number of free pass(es) and discount tickets to the Georgetown Loop Historic Mining & Railroad Park®
- Our bimonthly newsmagazine, *Colorado Heritage*
- Our monthly e-newsletter, *History Colorado NOW*
- Member-only discounts on tours, lectures, and History Colorado programs
- Invitations to exclusive member-only events
- 10% discount in museum stores and at the History Colorado Center's Rendezvous café
- Admission benefits at participating Time Traveler museums across the country
- Discounts on History Colorado publications

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES

Individual \$65—benefits for 1 member

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Bancroft \$1,000—All benefits of the Preservationist level, plus a hard-hat preview of an upcoming exhibit

*History Colorado is a Smithsonian Affiliations member. Join or renew at Explorer or above and receive:

- One year of *Smithsonian* magazine
- 10% discount at Smithsonian Museum stores, Smithsonian catalog, and SmithsonianStore.com
- Travel and study tour opportunities
- And more! See <https://affiliations.si.edu>



For a full listing of benefits and more about membership, visit www.HistoryColorado.org and click on "Membership."

*You love living here,
playing here, working here...*

Whether you've been here 30 years or 30 days, YOU are Colorado! Enjoy spending an evening of food, fun, stories, activities, and a whole lot of Colorado spirit (and spirits) at the History Colorado Center's new adults-night-out series, COmingle.

Thursdays, 6–9 P.M.

Cash bar

Tickets: HistoryColoradoCenter.org/Comingle

Colorado Is the Best—March 13

Our state may be square, but it's "out of the box." Explore hands-on activities, go on exhibit adventures, and engage the experts to reveal the reasons why this is our favorite state.

Colorado Is Trying to Kill Me—April 10

Colorado can be an extreme place to live and play—sometimes that's great, sometimes...not so much. Venture through the History Colorado Center for games, crafts, and talks about the risks of wild Colorado.



COLORADO Heritage

MARCH/APRIL 2014

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and the Great Coalfield War
Thomas G. Andrews

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Historical Archaeology and the
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Southern Colorado Coal Camps
Karin Larkin

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ON THE COVER

Trinidad photographer Louis R. Dold took this photo of newsboys from the Trinidad Free Press during the southern Colorado coal miners' strike that culminated, 100 years ago this April, in the tragic Ludlow Massacre. Today, sixty-one of Lou Dold's iconic images—of strikers and their families, of organizers from the United Mine Workers of America, and of the destruction at Ludlow and the Red Cross workers who came to the survivors' aid—are in the collections of History Colorado.

HISTORY COLORADO CENTER

1200 Broadway, Denver

Open: Monday through Saturday, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.; Sunday, noon to 5 P.M.**Admission:** Members free; nonmember adults \$12; seniors and students \$10; children \$8; children 5 and under free. **303/HISTORY**, www.HistoryColoradoCenter.org**BYERS-EVANS HOUSE MUSEUM**

1310 Bannock Street, Denver

Open: Daily, except Sunday, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Guided house tours from 10:30 A.M. to 3:30 P.M.**Admission:** Members free; nonmember adults \$6; seniors and students (with ID) \$5; children (6–12) \$4. Group tours available. **303/620-4933**, www.ByersEvansHouseMuseum.org**EL PUEBLO HISTORY MUSEUM**

301 North Union, Pueblo

Open: Tuesday through Saturday, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.**Admission:** Members free; nonmember adults \$5; seniors, children 6–12, and students with ID \$4; children 5 and under free; children 12 and under free on Saturdays. **719/583-0453**, www.ElPuebloHistoryMuseum.org**FORT GARLAND MUSEUM**

25 miles east of Alamosa off U.S. 160

Open: April–October, daily, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. November–April, Wednesday through Saturday, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; closed Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday.**Admission:** Members free; nonmember adults \$5; seniors \$4.50; children ages 6–16, \$3.50. **719/379-3512**, www.FortGarlandMuseum.org**FORT VASQUEZ MUSEUM**

13412 U.S. 85, Platteville; 35 miles north of downtown Denver

Open: Wednesday–Sunday, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.**Admission:** Members and children under 5 free; nonmembers \$2. **970/785-2832**, www.FortVasquezMuseum.org**GEORGETOWN LOOP HISTORIC MINING & RAILROAD PARK®**

Georgetown/Silver Plume I-70 exits

Call **1-888/456-6777** for reservations or visit www.georgetownlooprr.com.**GRANT-HUMPHREYS MANSION**

770 Pennsylvania Street, Denver

Open: For rental events, including receptions, weddings, and business meetings.**303/894-2505**, www.GrantHumphreysMansion.org**HEALY HOUSE MUSEUM AND DEXTER CABIN**

912 Harrison Avenue, Leadville

Open: Daily, beginning May 23, 10 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. Last guided tour starts at 3:45. Group tours (20+) can be arranged in winter (depending on availability) with reservation.**Admission:** Members free; nonmember adults \$6; seniors \$5.50; children (6–16) \$4.50; children 5 and under free. **719/486-0487**, www.HealyHouseMuseum.org**PIKE'S STOCKADE**

Six miles east of La Jara, near Sanford, Colorado, just off Highway 136

Open: Memorial Day to October 1, or by appointment.**TRINIDAD HISTORY MUSEUM**

312 East Main Street, Trinidad

Open: May 1–September 30, Tuesday–Friday, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Closed on state holidays. October 1–April 30, hours subject to change. Free self-guided tours of garden and grounds, Monday–Saturday, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Baca House and Santa Fe Trail Museum available by appointment for groups of six or more. Bloom Mansion closed for restoration.**Admission:** Members free. Nonmember ticket options for Historic Homes Guided Tours, Santa Fe Trail Museum self-guided tours, Friday Heritage Garden Tours, and combination tickets at adult, senior, and child rates. Children 5 and under free. **719/846-7217**, www.TrinidadHistoryMuseum.org**UTE INDIAN MUSEUM**

17253 Chipeta Road, Montrose

Open: January–June: Tuesday through Saturday, 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

July–October: Monday through Saturday, 9 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.; Sunday, 11 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. November–December: Monday through Saturday, 9 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

Admission: Members and children 6 and under free; nonmember adults \$4.50; seniors \$4; children ages 6–16, \$2. **970/249-3098**, www.UteIndianMuseum.org

From the PRESIDENT

With spring on its way, we're launching several new programs for the coming season.

COMingle is our new night-out series for young adults, where you can experience the History Colorado Center after hours in unexpected ways, enjoy cocktails, and socialize with friends. If you're looking for more in-depth conversation, our new series of evening dialogues—FWD: Communities and the Environment—explores the theme of environmental justice, in anticipation of the *Food: Our Global Kitchen* exhibit coming this May.

Among our new educational offerings, we've gone live with an online exhibit about Bent's Fort. Like our online Amache exhibit, it's rich in video, audio, historic imagery, and primary sources. Thanks to generous support from the Institute for Museum and Library Services and BP, more of these exhibits are on the way! And History Colorado is helping teachers prepare their students for success on the new Colorado-developed social studies assessment through a variety of professional development opportunities that offer much-needed resources and strategies for teaching Colorado history.

This issue of *Heritage* commemorates the 100th anniversary of the Ludlow Massacre—a watershed moment in labor history. We look at the work of the Ludlow Centennial Commemoration Commission and the archaeology of the Ludlow site, and at three mine disasters that set the stage for the miners' fateful strike. You'll find details of a March lecture and April panel discussion exploring Ludlow's legacies, both at the History Colorado Center, and more. At our Trinidad History Museum is the exhibit *An American Icon: Louis Tikas and the Ludlow Massacre*, a look at the Greek labor leader killed at Ludlow. And, be sure to explore the *Children of Ludlow* exhibit at our El Pueblo History Museum for a unique view of the children in and around Ludlow. The museum developed the exhibit with the descendants of those swept up in that tragedy.

Speaking of El Pueblo, we bid a fond farewell to Deborah Espinosa, retiring as that museum's longtime director. Deborah made El Pueblo a key piece of downtown Pueblo's reinvigoration while overseeing major exhibit projects and the museum's expansion and reopening in 2002. With her departure, assistant director Dawn DiPrince (an author featured in this issue) assumes the role of director.

And finally, with spring approaching, Colorado's most spectacular train ride and mine tour—the Georgetown Loop Historic Mining & Railroad Park—is steaming up for its May 3rd opening. Tickets are on sale now. See inside for seasonal hours and offerings at our other regional sites as well.

Edward C. Nichols, President and CEO

New & On View

Denver

History Colorado Center (unless otherwise noted)

Bent's Fort Online Exhibit

Before Colorado was even a state, Bent's Fort was a hub of activity and a place where goods from around the world could be traded for or purchased. Explore the fort and its history online, at: <http://exhibits.HistoryColorado.org>. Made possible in part by generous support from: BP America, Bonfils-Stanton Foundation, Xcel Energy and the Martin J. and Mary Ann O'Fallon Fund.

Living West

Explore the living dynamics between the people of

Colorado and our state's extraordinary environment in the History Colorado Center's newest, biggest exhibit. Mesa Verde collections, Dust Bowl Theater, water and snowpack interactives, and more. Presented in partnership with Denver Water with generous support from the Gates Family Foundation.

Find crafts, recipes, and activities kids and parents can do together in our online Living West Activity Book: www.HistoryColoradoCenter.org/families/livingwest



The Poster Art of Herbert Bayer

Byers-Evans House Gallery

See an extraordinary collection of poster art by Herbert Bayer. The most important Bauhaus artist with ties to Colorado, Bayer's legacy includes innovations in photography, architecture, painting, sculpture, typography, design, printmaking, and earthwork. Bayer moved to Colorado in 1946 and helped turn an old mining town—Aspen—into an educational and cultural retreat.

On view March 7 through May

Free Opening Reception: Friday, March 7, 5 to 9 P.M.

Volunteer Training

Byers-Evans House Museum

Saturday, March 8, 9:30 A.M. to 1:30 P.M.

Calling all volunteers! We're seeking people to guide tours and work in the gallery and gift shop. If you're interested, attend this session led by seasoned volunteers and staff.

RSVP: Ashley.Rogers@state.co.us

Fort Garland

Fort Garland Museum

Seasonal Hours at Fort Garland Museum

On April 1, Fort Garland Museum begins its spring and summer hours: open daily, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.



Trinidad

Trinidad History Museum

Visit the Trinidad History Museum This Spring!

Planning your garden? Stroll through the Baca-Bloom Heritage Gardens to take in the seasonal changes in native grasses, wildflowers, and heirloom plants. Gardens open Monday–Saturday, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. At the gift shop, discover local history books, vintage collectibles, botanical illustrations, and other work by local artists. Open Tuesday–Friday, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.



Volunteer Training

Friday, April 25, 10 A.M. to noon

Learn to volunteer for the museum!

Call for Nominations!

Do you know local historians who deserve recognition? Have you or your organization worked on an exhibit or historical project? If so, nominate a project for the Caroline Bancroft or Josephine H. Miles History Awards! Every year, History Colorado gives two monetary awards to individuals, organizations, or museums in Colorado that have made a major contribution in the past year (July 1, 2013, to June 30, 2014) to the advancement of Colorado history. The Caroline Bancroft History Award is given for history projects in communities with population of less than 50,000. The Josephine H. Miles History Award may go to a project in any size community.

Awards are presented at History Colorado's annual meeting in the fall. Nomination forms must be postmarked or emailed by June 30. Self-nominations are encouraged! For forms and eligibility criteria, call 303/866-2306 or email megan.rose@state.co.us.



Remembering the Ludlow Massacre—April 20, 1914

Remembering Ludlow Today

History Colorado Center, Denver
Monday, April 21, 7 to 8 P.M.

One hundred years ago, a mining strike in southern Colorado ended in violence and tragedy. The Great Coal Strike and the Ludlow Massacre were watershed events in Colorado history. Why is it important to remember this conflict? How does Ludlow continue to shape our lives? History Colorado's William J. Convery leads a panel discussion on the legacy of Ludlow. Panelists include Professor Thomas Andrews (University of Colorado), Professor Fawn-Amber Montoya (Colorado State University), Major Adam Morgan (Colorado National Guard historian), and Robert Butero (United Mine Workers of America). Call 303/866-2394, or register online! Members \$4, nonmembers \$5



of the children in this turbulent environment. *Children of Ludlow* is sponsored by Black Hills Energy.



Children of Ludlow: Life in a Battle Zone, 1913–1914

El Pueblo History Museum, Pueblo

What was life like in the Ludlow tent colony during the Colorado Coal Strike? Developed with the direct involvement of the descendants of those touched by Ludlow, this critically acclaimed exhibit presents the experiences

An American Icon: Louis Tikas and the Ludlow Massacre

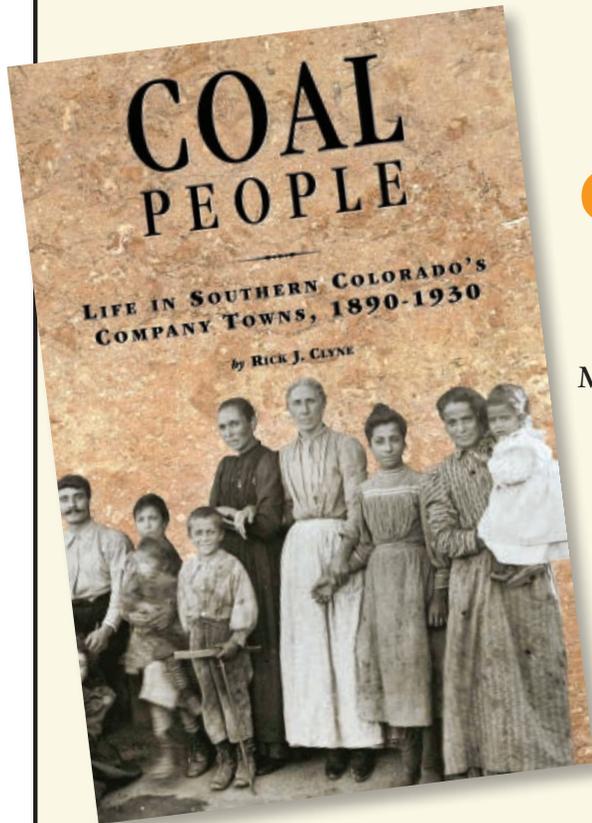
Trinidad History Museum, Trinidad

This exhibit commemorates the influential Greek union organizer killed when the coal miners' strike culminated in the tragedy at Ludlow, just a few miles from Trinidad.

Children of Ludlow combines artifacts, historic photos, first-hand accounts, and more.



Read About the Coal Camps in These History Colorado Titles

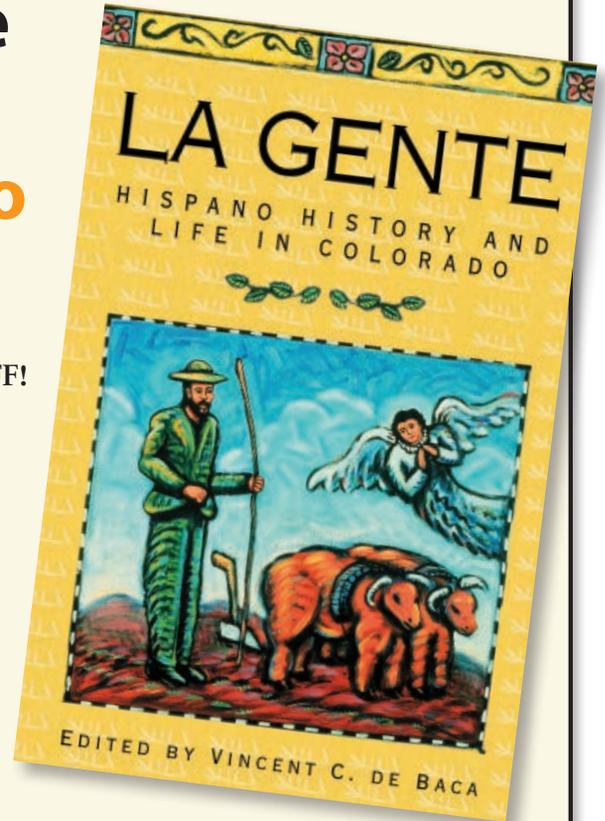


Coal People: Life in Southern Colorado's Company Towns, 1890-1930

By Rick J. Clyne
978-0-87081-599-7, 1999
136 pages

\$14.95

Historian Rick J. Clyne looks at life in the coal camps between 1890 and the Great Depression, examining the experiences of the men, women, and children who lived and worked in these isolated, company-dominated towns. With the dangers of coal mining a daily reality, the fear of death and injury was pervasive—not just for the miners venturing into the earth day after day, but for their dependents as well. A strong sense of community characterized the camps, into which families journeyed from as far away as eastern and southern Europe. *Coal People* contains historic images of coal-town life culled from History Colorado's collections.



La Gente: Hispano History and Life in Colorado

Edited by Vincent C. de Baca
978-0-87081-538-6, 1998
320 pages

\$26.95

Informative and provocative, *La Gente* collects eleven essays by a cross-section of Colorado writers. In "Recollections of the Colorado Coal Strike, 1913-1914," M. Edmund Vallejo gathers eyewitness accounts of the events that culminated in the infamous Ludlow Massacre and the "Ten Days War" that followed. In "The Valdez Rug Project: A Depression-era Craft Rediscovered," Katie Davis Gardner describes a New Deal experiment in which laid-off Colorado Fuel & Iron Company miners were trained to weave Río Grande-style blankets, in the process revitalizing a dying folk art. These essays and nine more form a chronicle of the Hispano experience throughout Colorado's past.



Members get 10% OFF!

(Add \$2 per book shipping and handling)

Info and orders:
publications@state.co.us

Tours & Treks

Take a Guided Trip Into the Past (To register call 303/866-2394)

Shady Dames of Denver: Legendary Ladies and Bordellos

Saturday, March 22, noon to 4 P.M.

They used to say the West was a man's world. Let's learn about the women who made that world pay. Starting at Mattie Silks' two surviving "boarding houses," we'll street-walk through Denver's demimonde. An optional stroll to the Blake Street Vault will finish out the day, with drinks to restore your stamina. Leave your supercilious side at home and kick up your heels with the Shady Dames of Denver!

Members \$36, nonmembers \$41

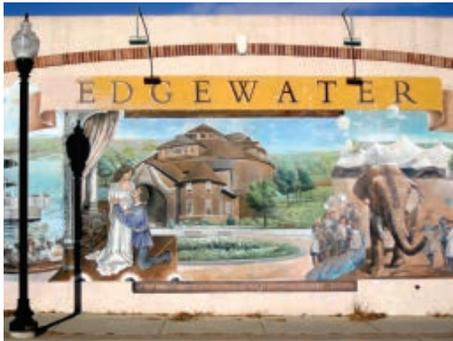
(Includes one drink ticket and a light lunch. Please provide your own transportation to starting location.)

March is
Women's History
Month

Edgewater Walking Tour

Friday, March 28, 10 A.M. to noon

Immediately west of Denver and rising from the shores of Sloan's Lake, Edgewater makes up for its modest size with abundant history and civic pride.



From the mural depicting the area's history to the surprises in City Hall, we'll explore a city secure in the worth of its contributions, even as it sits wedged between giants.

Members \$16, nonmembers \$21

(Provide your own transportation to starting point.)

Denver's City Park in Spring

Sunday, April 6, 11 A.M. to 2 P.M.

Let's explore that jewel in the city's park system, City Park, with visits to the city of Denver's own greenhouses, the splendid mansions along York Street, statues, fountains, and more. Tom "Dr. Colorado" Noel will tell us how this patch of shadeless prairie transformed into a modern oasis.

Members \$31, nonmembers \$36

(Includes a light lunch. Provide your own transportation to starting point.)

Forgotten Denver Bus Tours: Southwest Denver

Saturday, April 12, 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

Join us as we turn our eyes southwestward to take in the neighborhoods that were once the place to be—and some say they still are. Hear the stories behind Bear Valley, Harvey Park, College View, Fort Logan, and more. Go southwest!

Members \$36, nonmembers \$46

(Includes bus transportation and a break for lunch on your own dime.)



Historic Loretto Heights College, today's Colorado Heights University

Denver Goes Green: A Tour by Bus

Wednesday, April 23, 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

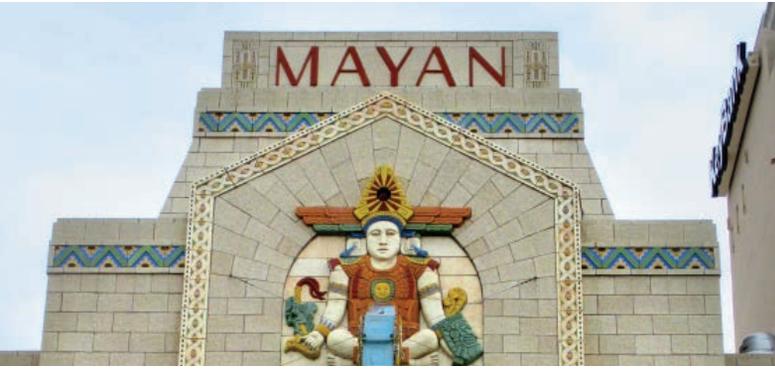
There's a lot more green to Denver than its trees! The Mile High City has set its eye on the future and is leading the country in many environmentally friendly initiatives. Let's examine Denver's green machine—both present and planned. The diverse offerings will include a brief stop at Heron Pond, a former Superfund site now rendered a bucolic getaway within the confines of the city.

Members \$36, nonmembers \$46

(Includes bus transportation and a break for lunch on your own dime. Please bring photo ID.)



Heron Pond



Historic Baker Walking Tour

Saturday, May 3, 1 to 4 P.M.

The Baker neighborhood has always been one for change—constantly reinventing itself, playing host to the latest arrivals in Denver. It’s bordered by Broadway, once known as the city’s Miracle Mile. With ups and downs, much has transformed, and there are some surprising architectural gems and diverse personas as storied as the city’s better-known neighborhoods.

Members \$21, nonmembers \$26

(Provide your own transportation to starting point.)



Exploring Western Nebraska

Friday, June 20, 7 A.M. to Monday, June 23, 7:30 P.M.

Register by May 16

With history, geological oddities, a winery or two, and even a visit to Carhenge, you’ll be amazed by all there is to see in western Nebraska! From the Agate Fossil Beds and Scotts Bluff National Monuments to the Buffalo Bill Ranch and Ogallala—the Gomorrah of the West—there’s so much awaiting you.

Members \$625, nonmembers \$700 (single supplement \$150)

(Includes three nights’ lodging, bus transportation, guides, welcome dinner, and admission fees.)

Green River and Lodore Rafting Adventure

Thursday, August 14 to Sunday, August 17

History Colorado is proud to team up once again with Adrift Adventures to offer a four-day whitewater adventure on the Green River in Dinosaur National Monument and the Gates of Lodore. Enjoy action, excitement, geology, and the history of the Green River. You’ll cavort with cowboys, outlaws, and famous explorers alongside Dr. Andrew Gulliford, historian from Fort Lewis College. Bring the kids!

Members \$680, nonmembers \$730

(Details and reservations: Adrift Adventures, 1-800-824-0150. Space limited to 25.)

FAMILY FUN

Denver

FREE PERFORMANCES

at the History Colorado Center!

These are just highlights, and performances are subject to change, so check www.HistoryColoradoCenter.org for updates.

Free with admission.

MARCH

March 1: **Stone tools** with Tim Boucher, 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

March 8: Mountain man **Doc Grizzly** shows tools of the trade, 10:30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

March 9: **Native American beadwork** with Angelique Acevedo-Barron, 12:30 to 2:30 P.M.

March 15: **Heritage Irish Step Dancers** perform for St. Patrick’s Day, 11:30 A.M. and 1:30 P.M.

March 16: **Golda Meir**, former Prime Minister of Israel, 1 P.M.

March 22: **Angel Vigil** shares stories and lasso tricks, 11:30 A.M. and 1:30 P.M.

March 28: Gregory Wood demonstrates **ancestral Puebloan pottery**, 11:30 A.M. and 1:30 P.M.

March 29: **Colorado Mestizo Dance** performs Mexican folk dances, 11:30 A.M. and 1:30 P.M.

March 30: Meet *Titanic* survivor **Molly Brown**, 1 to 3 P.M.

APRIL

April 5: **Stone tools** with Tim Boucher, 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

April 26: Gregory Wood demonstrates **ancestral Puebloan pottery**, 11:30 A.M. and 1:30 P.M.

BYOA (Bring Your Own Adult) WORKSHOPS at the History Colorado Center

Story Time

Wednesdays, March 5 and April 9, 9:30 A.M.—Bring the kids (age 2–5) to story time in our *Destination Colorado* exhibit and learn about farms, cowboys, and animals. We’ll read a story and then have playtime in the exhibit before the museum opens.
Free with admission

Spring Break Workshops

Looking for spring break activities? Join History Colorado for a series of workshops. Come for one or sign up for all of them! Designed for kids (grades 3–5) and adults to learn together.

Each workshop: member pair \$15, nonmember pair \$20 (\$10 each additional child)

Diorama-Rama

Mondays, March 24 or 31, 10 A.M. to noon—Learn about dioramas in the museum—and then make your own!

Day in Space

Wednesdays, March 26 or April 2, 10 A.M. to noon—Learn about outer space, taste astronaut ice cream, and make a paper airplane to rocket onto the giant map of Colorado in our floor.

American Girl® Day

Fridays, March 28 or April 4, 10 A.M. to noon—Explore the history surrounding your American Girl® doll through artifact exploration, interactive exhibits, and crafts. Bring your doll and enjoy iced tea and snacks!

Día del Niño Celebration 2014

Sunday, April 27
Noon to 4 P.M.

Enjoy free admission and “Day of the Child” programming at the History Colorado Center, Byers-Evans House Museum, Denver Art Museum, Denver Public Library, Clyfford Still Museum, Molly Brown House Museum, and McNichols Civic Center Building. At the History Colorado Center, take part in crafts, performances, and more. The Byers-Evans House offers free tours of the first floor, a craft station, and a “please touch” artifacts, with Latin American dancers performing all day.

Sign up for History Colorado’s Junior Museum Summer Day Camp!

History Colorado Center
June 16–20, 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.



Subject to availability

Kids (ages 8–11) become “employees” and see what goes on behind the scenes of a large museum. Campers get a junior museum ID badge, handle artifacts, assist exhibit designers with new exhibits, and investigate Colorado’s people and places in the research library. Each day includes a time-travel adventure!

Information: 303/866-2394 or www.HistoryColoradoCenter.org/familyfun

Members \$250, nonmembers \$280 per child (\$40 extra for extended before and after care hours, 8 A.M. to 5 P.M.)

2013 Testimonials

I rate this camp as one of the best in Denver and plan on telling other parents about it, we are looking forward to more camps at the History Colorado Center. Thank you!!!

My son had an absolute blast. . . . He had a lot of fun and learned a lot too. Thank you for providing such a great opportunity!!



ADULT PROGRAMS

Denver

Doors Open Denver Free Days

Byers-Evans House Museum

Saturday, April 12 and Sunday, April 13, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Enjoy free tours of the lower levels of the Byers-Evans House as part of the annual citywide celebration of architecture and urban design.

Life in the Golden Triangle: The Byers-Evans House, 1883–1924 Tours

Byers-Evans House Museum

Saturday, April 12 and Sunday, April 13, 11 A.M. to noon

The Golden Triangle neighborhood is filled with museums, galleries, and pubs. A hundred years ago, it was a bustling residential district. Ashley Rogers, assistant director of the Byers-Evans House, leads a tour with a focus on the home's neighborhood in the early days.

(Limit 12 per tour. Buy tickets through Doors Open Denver event headquarters.)

Tomorrow in the Battle

Byers-Evans House Museum

By Keiron Barry, directed by Tara Falk

March 2, 3, and 4, 7:30 P.M.

Actors Equity presents a riveting examination of defining moments for three characters in personal and professional crisis. As their secrets are revealed, their stories intertwine—leading towards a moment that will change them forever. This beautiful, terrifying story invites the audience to examine their own moral compass.

Seating limited, reservations required: tomorrowtickets@gmail.com, 720/439-9830

Suggested donation \$20

LIBRARY PROGRAMS at the History Colorado Center

Stephen H. Hart Library & Research Center

Members \$4, nonmembers \$5

RSVP required. Call 303/866-2394, or register online!

Family History Research

Saturday, March 29, 10:15 to 11:15 A.M.—History

Colorado's research collections include a wealth of materials

for genealogists, family historians, and visitors interested in their Colorado roots. Join our reference librarian to explore our family history resources. For genealogists of all experience levels! *(Limited to 12 people)*

Take Me Out to the Old Ballgame: An Object Adventure

Thursday, April 10, 10:15 to 11:15 A.M.—Are you a fan of the national pastime? Then don't miss this peek into History Colorado's collections. You'll see advertisements, photographs, game programs, and other material relating to baseball. *(Limited to 12 people)*

COLORFUL COLORADO at the History Colorado Center

Members \$4, nonmembers \$5 (unless otherwise noted)

Meet Colorado authors, History Colorado curators, and others. Call 303/866-2394 to reserve your spot, or register online! All programs require a minimum number of participants and may be canceled if the minimum is not met 48 hours ahead of time. Early registration recommended!

Remembering Anne Evans

Friday, March 7, 1 to 2 P.M.—Anne Evans played a vital role in the development of the cultural institutions Coloradans take for granted today: the Denver Art Museum, the Denver Public Library, Civic Center, and the Central City Opera House. How did she do it and what can we learn from her? Join us for a presentation by Barbara Edwards Sternberg and Evelyn Waldron, coauthors of *Anne Evans: A Pioneer in Colorado's Cultural History*.

Remembering the Pueblo Flood of 1921

Friday, March 28, 1–2 P.M.—Pueblo city planner Wade Broadhead and Maria Tucker of the Pueblo City-County Library District discuss Pueblo's devastating flood.



See before-and-after images of the city and original video footage of the flood's aftermath

Denver's Historic Homes

Friday, April 18, 1 to 2 P.M.—Author and historian Amy Zimmer discusses Denver's historic homes in celebration of Architecture Month. Learn how architectural styles in Denver reflect people's needs, desires, values—and occasionally their eccentricities!

Colorado's Landmark Hotels

Friday, May 9, 1 to 2 P.M.—Don't miss this chance to travel to Colorado's historic hotels without leaving your chair. Author Linda R. Wommack shares stories about the glory days and current statuses of historic landmark hotels. You'll walk away with new destinations on your travel wish list.

FWD: Communities and the Environment at the History Colorado Center

Join community leaders for five evenings of conversation, film, and theater about environmental justice in the Denver metro area.

\$5 per program (includes light refreshments)

Programs start at 6 P.M.

The Future of Water in Our Communities

Monday, March 24—Coloradans care a lot about their water. It's expected that the demand will outpace the supply of water in our state in just a few decades. How are communities thinking about conserving and sharing water in twenty years, fifty, or longer?

Earth Day! Nature, Recreation and Access

Tuesday, April 22—Colorado has renowned natural spaces, yet not everyone has easy access to nature—in wilderness areas or their own neighborhoods. Community representatives tell how they're working to ensure that culturally diverse populations and low-income communities can enjoy Colorado's amazing parks, rivers, and mountains.



Water management in our thirsty state is the subject of FWD: Communities and the Environment on March 24.



2013–14 Lecture Series

Colorado: Our Home

Colorado—the land we call home—has faced environmental conflicts, disasters, and sometimes triumphs. The 2013–14 lecture series delves into our interactions with the land and the way these experiences affect our relationships with each other.

Lectures at 1 and 7 P.M. at the History Colorado Center. Call 303/866-2394 for information. Sponsored by the Walter S. Rosenberry III Charitable Trust.

Memories of Ludlow

Tuesday, March 18

In the Ludlow Massacre of April 20, 1914, eleven children and two women died after an exchange of gunfire between striking miners and the Colorado National Guard. Many more lost their lives before and after this date in the most violent labor conflict in U.S. history. Dr. Fawn-Amber Montoya of Colorado State University at Pueblo addresses the ways Ludlow has been remembered over the past 100 years.



John Frémont—what he thought he saw, what he didn't see—is the topic of our April 15 lecture.

What John Charles Frémont Didn't See: Rethinking the West of the 1840s

Tuesday, April 15

Many people passed through the area that became Colorado prior to the Gold Rush. The maps and images John Frémont and his wife Jessie created in their travels west in the 1840s forever changed how Americans saw the region. But Frémont saw empty land awaiting settlement. Large Native nations, vibrant multi-ethnic trade systems, and complex imperial designs eluded his view. Dr. Anne Hyde of Colorado College offers a new view of the Rocky Mountain West of the 1840s.

Morey Mercantile Collection Close-up

Tuesday, March 18, noon to 1 P.M.—At collection close-ups, curators set up shop in the Anschutz Hamilton Hall to give you a personal look at our collections. In March we feature the Morey Mercantile Collection, one of our most recent acquisitions! Objects will be on display, and associate curator Leigh Jeremias will answer questions. Come and go as you please. Free with admission.

The History Colorado Center Shines with a Night of *Living West*

In November, more than 350 guests came to the History Colorado Center to celebrate the opening of the new *Living West* exhibit. Live music and “curious performance art” filled Anschutz Hamilton Hall, and our partners at KM Concessions created delectable dishes inspired by Colorado.

Proceeds from ticket sales support History Colorado’s statewide public programs as part of our Annual Fund.

The *Living West* exhibit and programs represent Phase II of our exhibits plan for the History Colorado Center.

Living West is presented in partnership with Denver Water, with generous support from the Gates Family Foundation and the many donors to the *Make History Colorado!* capital campaign.



Above: Denver Water’s Jim Lochhead and Sally Covington join History Colorado’s Ed Nichols in celebrating the opening of *Living West*. Wintry stilt walkers were among the “Curious Performance Art” entertaining guests.

Special thanks to the *Living West* opening event committee:
 Front row, from left: Jane Davis, Kitty Koch, Amy Slothower, Judy Grant, Mary Schaefer.
 Back row, from left: Cindy Parr, Meg Nichols, Megan Mahncke, Nora Heitmann, Kay Malo.

Calendar

MARCH

7 Friday

REMEMBERING ANNE EVANS
History Colorado Center
See page 9.

HERBERT BAYER ART RECEPTION
Byers-Evans House Museum
See page 3.

13 Thursday

COMINGLE: COLORADO IS
THE BEST
History Colorado Center
See page 1.

18 Tuesday

MOREY MERCANTILE CLOSE-UP
History Colorado Center
See page 11.

MEMORIES OF LUDLOW
History Colorado Center
See page 11.

22 Saturday

SHADY DAMES OF DENVER TOUR
See page 6.

24 Monday

WATER IN OUR COMMUNITIES
History Colorado Center
See page 10.

28 Friday

EDGEWATER WALKING TOUR
See page 6.

PUEBLO FLOOD OF 1921
History Colorado Center
See page 9.

29 Saturday

FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH
History Colorado Center
See page 9.

APRIL

6 Sunday

DENVER'S CITY PARK IN SPRING
TOUR
See page 6.

10 Thursday

COMINGLE: COLORADO IS
TRYING TO KILL ME
History Colorado Center
See page 1.

BASEBALL LIBRARY WORKSHOP
History Colorado Center
See page 9.

12 Saturday

SOUTHWEST DENVER BUS TOUR
See page 6.

15 Tuesday

JOHN CHARLES FRÉMONT
History Colorado Center
See page 11.

18 Friday

DENVER'S HISTORIC HOMES
History Colorado Center
See page 10.

21 Monday

REMEMBERING LUDLOW TODAY
History Colorado Center
See page 4.

22 Tuesday

EARTH DAY LECTURE
History Colorado Center
See page 10.

23 Wednesday

DENVER GOES GREEN BUS TOUR
See page 6.

27 Sunday

DÍA DEL NIÑO
History Colorado Center
Byers-Evans House Museum
See page 8.

Repeated Events

TOMORROW IN THE BATTLE
Grant-Humphreys Mansion
March 2, 3, and 4
See page 9.

STORY TIME
History Colorado Center
March 5 and April 9
See page 8.

DIORAMA-RAMA WORKSHOP
History Colorado Center
March 24 or 31
See page 8.

DAY IN SPACE WORKSHOP
History Colorado Center
March 26 or April 2
See page 8.

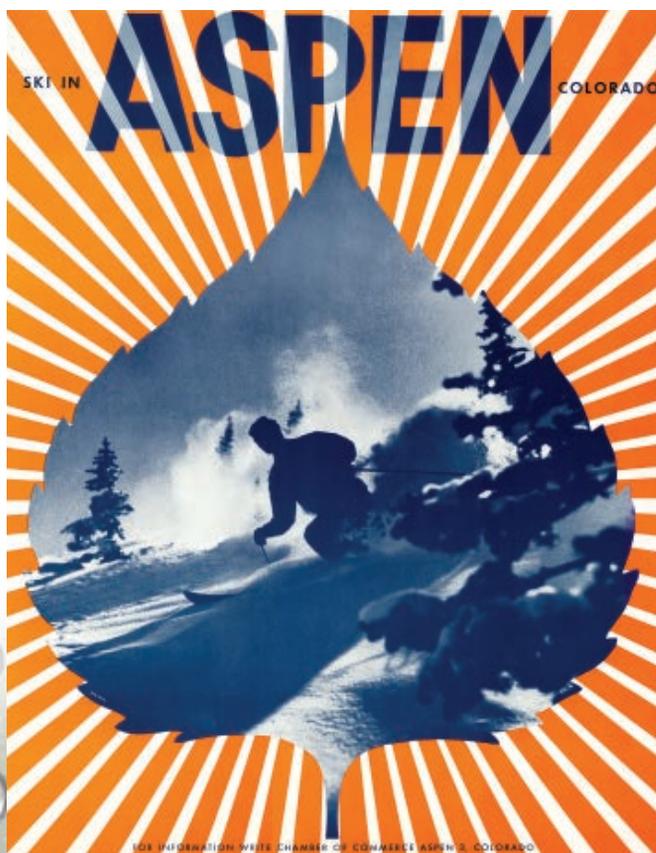
AMERICAN GIRL® WORKSHOP
History Colorado Center
March 28 or April 4
See page 8.

DOORS OPEN DENVER FREE DAYS
Byers-Evans House Museum
April 12 and 13
See page 9.

EXPERT TOURS
Byers-Evans House Museum
April 12 and 13
See page 9.

The poster art of Bauhaus artist Herbert Bayer comes to the Byers-Evans House Museum. See page 3.

*Herbert Bayer, Ski in Aspen, Colorado, 1942
©2014 Artists Rights Society (ARS),
New York/VG Bild-Kunst, Bonn*



The Colorado Labor Story You've Never Heard—Preserving the Memory of the Ludlow Tent Colony Massacre

BY THE STUDENTS OF THE COLORADO PRESERVE AMERICA YOUTH SUMMIT

It was windy, desolate, hot, and dry. Miles from any large city, the Ludlow Tent Colony National Historic Landmark sits isolated on the flat landscape as a silent reminder of a

dark time in history. April 20, 2014, marks the 100th anniversary of the Ludlow Tent Colony Massacre, when men, women, and children died after labor tensions escalated following months of bitter cold, workplace bullying, and near starvation. Yet few Coloradans know of the massacre and even fewer students ever learn about it in school.

“So much tension and passion is trapped there,” one of us said after we—the Colorado Preserve America Youth Summit students—visited the site last summer to learn about the ongoing preservation of the landmark and share ideas on how to inform our peers and communities about it.

“After visiting Ludlow, I realized it was not about the ‘I’ in the labor story—it is about the ‘we,’” said another student. The fifty-five members of our Youth Summit team committed to sharing the story of Ludlow with others and upheld this commitment recently when we gathered on social media to discuss the site’s significance and how we can support the effort to preserve it.

“Many Coloradans don’t know it’s even there. How can we change that?” one student asked. “Collectively we must increase awareness of the site and of labor rights so the dignity of the human experience can continue today,” another replied. Our local, state, and national historic landmarks play a critical role in illuminating the important events, ideas, men, and women that have shaped the identity of this country. Through preservation of these historic sites, we can learn about past events so that we can have open conversations about the future.

“Our state was built on the backs of people who worked extremely hard under harsh conditions and aggressive employers because labor laws didn’t exist to protect them,” a Youth Summit-er remarked. “But the relevance of this event and site has not diminished with time. There are still situations in this country and globally that resemble the Ludlow mine workers’ struggle.”

We all agreed that it’s important to recognize these trials and appreciate how they have pushed us to become the state we are today. In this way, we can ensure that we honor the importance of what happened at the Ludlow Tent Colony National Historic Landmark and at the same time work to ensure that it never happens again.



New Listings

in the National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the nation's historic places worthy of preservation.

Lindley–Johnson–Vanderhoof House

Colorado Springs

The 1892 Lindley–Johnson–Vanderhoof House is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style in Colorado Springs executed in stone and brick, as reflected in its steeply pitched gables, asymmetrical façade, circular tower and semi-decagonal bay, and porte cochère. The 1920s porch reconfiguration kept the original style and reflected its ongoing use as a residence with an attractively landscaped yard.

John Herbert Nunns House

Silt

This 1908 Hipped Roof Box form house is one of only a few examples in Silt and the only one with a large decorative cupola. John Herbert Nunns, a local builder, constructed the house for his family and later built other homes and buildings in town. The house still serves as a single-family residence.

Antelope Springs Methodist Episcopal Church

Address Restricted

The 1915 Antelope Springs Methodist Episcopal Church is a good example of a late nineteenth and early twentieth century American Movements style building as applied to a rural church on Colorado's plains. For decades the church has been an important community gathering place for the farming and ranching community.



Good to Know

Properties listed in the National or State Register may be eligible for investment tax credits for approved rehabilitation projects. Listed properties may also be eligible to compete for grants from the History Colorado State Historical Fund. These grants may be used for acquisition and development, education, and survey and planning projects. The next nomination submission deadline is May 30. For information, call 303/866-3395.

For more about these and all National and State Register properties in Colorado, go to www.HistoryColorado.org/archaeologists/national-and-state-registers.

Hargreaves Homestead Rural Historic Landscape

Holyoke vicinity

The Hargreaves Homestead has been family owned since its establishment. Hargreaves, an emigrant from Liverpool, filed a pre-emption claim on the southwest quarter of the section in spring 1887. The railroad touted his farming and ranching operation in its circa-1920s promotional brochures.

Millage Farm Rural Historic Landscape

Holyoke vicinity

In the family since 1906, the Millage Farm has long been associated with dryland farming and livestock production. It is as an excellent example of a mid-twentieth century farming complex with buildings of a type, period, or construction method representative of the mid-century evolution of such complexes locally between 1920 and 1960.

Evergreen Corner Rural Historic Landscape

Haxtun vicinity

Evergreen Corner, established in 1918, is a good example of a dryland farming and livestock operation on the eastern plains. It includes a gambrel-roof barn, a Foursquare main house, and a tankhouse and Quonset hut. The same family has operated it for over sixty years, ever mindful of changes in farm production.

Do you know this structure?

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Where is it? | 2. When was it built? | 3. What is it? |
| a) Lincoln City vicinity | a) 1864 | a) Animal shelter |
| b) Ludlow vicinity | b) 1884 | b) Mine shaft |
| c) Tabernash vicinity | c) 1904 | c) Outhouse |
| d) Telluride vicinity | d) 1914 | d) Sentry post |

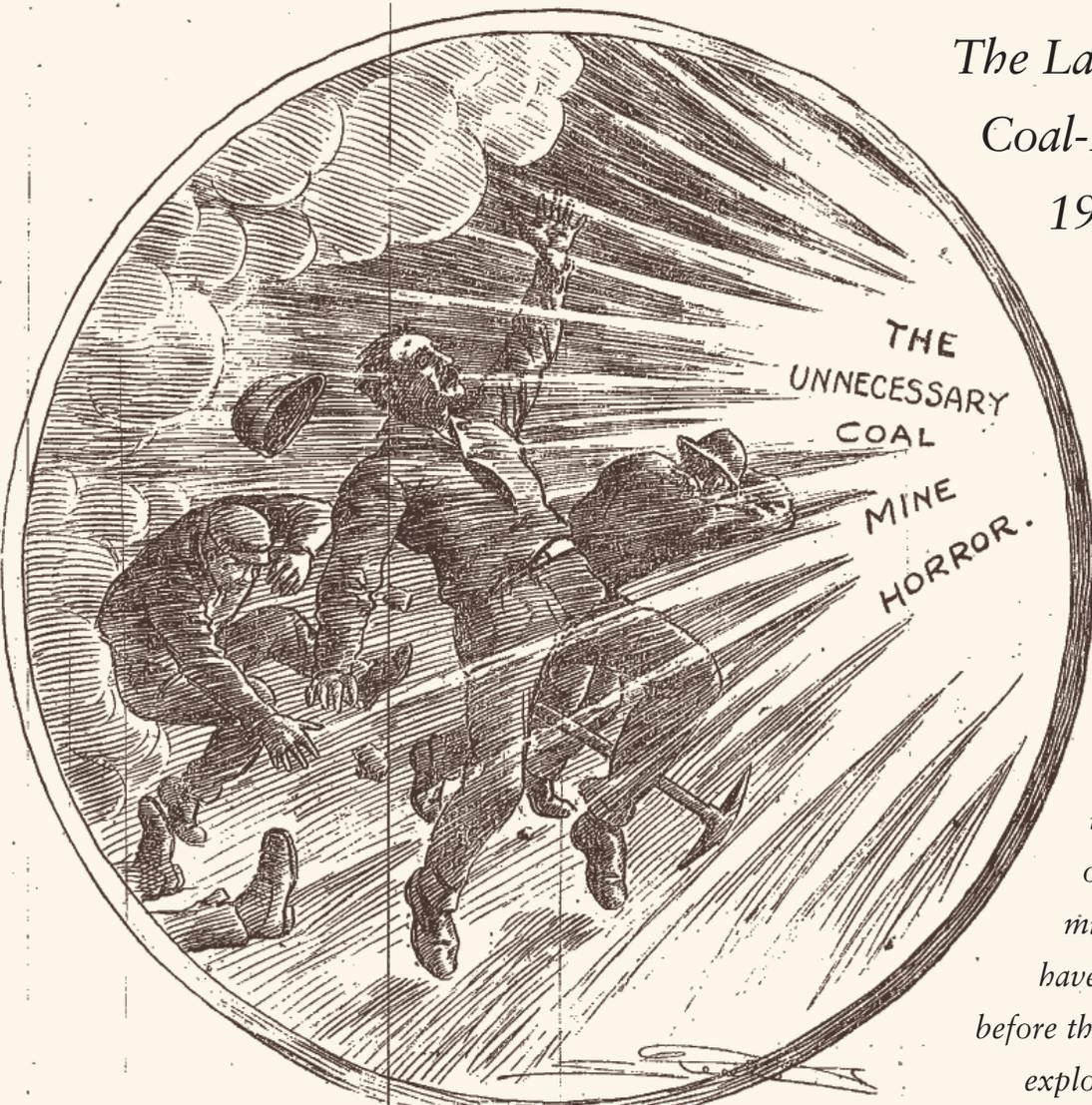
Answers on page 32



THE DENVER POST

TWO CENTS BY NEWSBOYS FIVE CENTS ON TRAINS DENVER, COLORADO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1910—20 PAGES, 3D EDITION

WHAT THE STRIKERS WERE FIGHTING FOR



LEST THE NEW LEGISLATURE FORGET!

The Las Animas County Coal-Mine Disasters of 1910 and the Great Coalfield War

On January 31, 1910, Las Animas County's Primero coal mine exploded for the second time in three years. Seventy-seven men and adolescent boys were working underground when a "ball of flame" erupted from the mine's mouth. No one could have known it at the time, but before the year was over, two more explosions would blast through southern Colorado's coalfields.

Starkville exploded in October, killing fifty-six, followed in November by the deaths of seventy-nine more mine workers at Delagua. Never before in world history had three mines

BY THOMAS G. ANDREWS

Facing: The Denver Post placed the blame for the Delagua explosion squarely on the shoulders of mine owner Victor-American, and pushed for stronger regulation of the coal companies.

lying in such close proximity exploded in such short succession and with such devastating consequences. This unprecedented string of disasters convulsed the hardscrabble camps of the most productive collieries anywhere in the American West. No less important, the 1910 mine explosions intensified longstanding social unrest in Las Animas County. The deaths of more than 200 men in 1910 not only contributed to the outbreak of the Great Colorado Coalfield War of 1913–14, but also help us understand why the strike became the most violent labor conflict in U.S. history.

The Colorado coalfields figured among the most dangerous workplaces in the nation, with a fatality rate roughly double the national average for the 1884–1912 period. Highly explosive methane permeated coal deposits in southern Colorado. Worse, the region’s famously dry air increased the risk of dust explosions while also making it more difficult and costly to mitigate dust hazards by sprinkling mines with water. CF&I and its competitors, however, also did much to exacerbate the inherent risks of mining Colorado coal. Mine operators skimmed on sprinkling, employed large numbers of inexperienced workers who lacked the skills or knowledge needed to avoid on-the-job perils, blocked the passage of stricter safety laws, and manipulated local politics and court systems in Las Animas and Huerfano Counties.

The blast that shook Primero in January 1910 brought an instant response from community members. Off-duty miners and the relatives of those caught underground rushed frantically toward the mine opening. But with smoke and even flame belching out of the tunnel, they could do little but wait until the inferno subsided. Finally, the air cleared and “volunteer rescuers dashed” underground. The “half-crazed wives [who] followed” rescuers into the devastated mine found “portions of human bodies in the debris,” wrote *The Denver Post*. The desperate women “threw themselves on” these shattered remains, trying “to ascertain if they belonged to their missing loved ones.”

Company officials and local law enforcement feared that the tragedy would unleash disorder and militancy. To keep the peace, two National Guard officers, the sheriffs of Las Animas County and Huerfano County, and several deputies hastily boarded trains to Primero. “As gently as possible,” the *Post* explained, “the women and children were pressed back” behind ropes. Rescuers then donned breathing apparatus supplied by CF&I’s rescue car and plunged into the shattered mine workings.



*Rescuers prepare to descend into the mine at Primero.
Photo by Trinidad photographer Almeron Newman.*

These so-called helmet crews found just one survivor: Leonardo Virgen, “a young Mexican, who came here recently from the sister republic,” buried beneath “a heap of a dozen dead men and half as many dead mules.” When rescuers shone a flashlight on his face, Virgen’s “eyes suddenly opened.” He “sat up,” “blinked his eyes and quavered: ‘Please, boss, can I go home now?’” The rescuers carried Virgen out, placing him “safely outside the chamber of the dead.” Not a single one of his comrades would survive.

THE TRINIDAD ADVERTISER

VOLUME XXXV. NUMBER 206.

TRINIDAD, COLORADO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1916.

FIVE CENTS PER COPY

BETWEEN 60 AND 90 MEN ENTOMBED BY EXPLOSION IN STARKVILLE MINE

DEITZ, SHOT PRIESTS FLEE REPUBLICANS RESCUE PARTIES DRIVEN BACK SURRENDERS TO BIG POSSE PORTUGAL; MANY ARE KILLED IN REVOLT THREATEN TO BOLT BY FOUL AIR; NO BODIES RECOVERED

Pitiable Scenes at Disaster
 Crawling closely against the ropes was J. C. Groat, pioneer resident of the camp whose 11-year-old son is known to be with in the mine.
 "He's gone, I know," he repeated over and over again. "Why couldn't it have been me? Life before him."
 Kindly eyes were quickly taken from the young Groat's face and turned to the other men who were in the same state of distress.

Terrific Explosion Wrecks Whole Interior of Main Slope and It is Not Believed Any of the Imprisoned Men Will Escape



Mining soon resumed at Primero. Indeed, just a little more than a week after the explosion, the *Denver Republican* contended that “the disaster is fast being forgotten in the maelstrom of the day’s activities.” CF&I and its employees had money to make, and the people of the West needed coal to burn.

Nine months later, on the evening of October 8, fifty-six members of Starkville’s night shift were caught underground when the mine erupted “without warning.” “Huge rocks and boulders were blown . . . hundreds of feet” at the mine, while the earth shook in Trinidad, five miles away. The “whole” mine was “wrecked” and its ventilation system decimated, both the *Post* and the *Trinidad Advertiser* wrote. Vast spans of roof had fallen along the mine’s main tunnels, entombing roughly forty mine workers who had survived the initial detonation “like rats in a trap.”

As the workers trapped underground searched desperately for an escape route, news of the disaster spread quickly. Within minutes, “heartrending scenes” were unfolding outside the mine entrance. “Women, clasping babies to their breasts, rushed frantically to the spot beseeching, demanding some news of their husbands.” CF&I officials implored the wives of night-shift workers to return home, but “not a woman would consent to leave.” As at Primero, the company dispatched “a special force of deputy sheriffs” to establish “strict guard” and “prevent disorder of any character.”

Rescuers formed themselves into crews, then shoved forward with the “feverish intensity of madmen,” risking

their own lives to save their fellow miners and “surmounting difficulties,” as the *Advertiser* phrased it, “which would have made the heart of less strong men quail [*sic*].” Alas, each sally into the mine brought more bad news about the horrible conditions underground. “Only the most persistent optimist,” the *Post* noted, “can contemplate the awful devastation wrought by Saturday night’s catastrophe and expect to see a single one of those ill-fated miners emerge from his prison alive.”

Indeed, not a single member of the night shift survived. To compound the tragedy, one rescuer—Fred Foster, “fatigued to the verge of exhaustion from 22 hours’ incessant toil in an effort to reach the bodies of the entombed victims”—fell asleep on a nearby railroad track. As a funeral procession for five Polish workers killed in the blast looked on, Foster’s body was cut in two by a passing coke car. “In any place not already sated with horrors,” a writer for *The Denver Post* remarked, “such a thrilling conjunction of tragedies would have created tremendous excitement. Yet here, where death has become a familiar sight, no one uttered a sound.”

As crews completed the grim work of removing Starkville's dead, critics assailed CF&I's poor safety record. "The charge of neglect," the *Post* noted, "is being freely made by men who worked in the mine" and were familiar with conditions within. Newspapers blasted the company for skimping on sprinkling, while anonymous authorities claimed the company had elected a few years earlier not to sink a new tunnel at Starkville. "It is now established," the *Post* scolded, "that the Starkville disaster could have been averted had the CF&I expended \$10,000 for an air and escape shaft."

CF&I managers replied that their firm always took all reasonable precautions since mine explosions saddled their balance sheet with a "dead loss": "all our bookkeeping entries from now on for months," one noted, "will be set down in red ink." "The very fact that the explosion occurred," CF&I attorney Fred Herrington reasoned with breathless cynicism, "proves that the air in our mine was fresh. Fire, you know, feeds on oxygen. I want you to quote me on this."

Disaster struck Las Animas County again in early November. More than 150 men were at work at Victor-American Coal and Coke Company's Delagua No. 3 Mine when an underground fire detonated coal dust thrust into the mine atmosphere by a passing mine locomotive. When the blast reached the mine mouth, a "tongue of flame leaped" forth and spewed "flying rocks and timbers" into

a group of workmen, killing three and injuring five. "It seemed like the lid had blown right off the bottomless pit," one miner told the *Trinidad Chronicle-News*, "and all the fires of hell had broken into that mine."

Several hours later, CF&I rescuers found four men who had successfully maintained a pocket of breathable air by erecting a canvas barrier. Willis Evans, a young Colorado School of Mines graduate who had joined in the rescue effort, gave his helmet "to one of these men who was partly overcome." Carbon monoxide produced by the explosion soon bore down on Evans. He fell behind the rest of the party as they made their way out of the mine. By the time Evans's comrades doubled back to get him, the young man was "in practically a state of coma." He died the next morning. Thanks to the tireless work of other rescuers and the speed with which managers and workers restored ventilation to the mine, eighty-eight men survived, all of whom were working in a district of the sprawling mine left practically untouched by the explosion.

On the second day of rescue efforts, the *Chronicle-News* portrayed Delagua as a paragon of harmony and cooperation: "every employe[e]," the newspaper approvingly noted, "displayed his loyalty to the company." Two days later, though, even the *Chronicle-News* had to acknowledge that "terror" was spreading "among the mine workers throughout the entire southern field." In the face of mounting discontent, the mine

Facing: Mourners bury five Hungarian miners at Trinidad's Catholic cemetery following the Primero disaster in January 1910, and the Trinidad Advertiser announces the Starkville explosion the following October.

A crowd at Delagua surrounds the opening of that coal camp's mine after the November 1910 explosion.



operator, Victor-American Fuel, tried to cajole immigrant employees to undertake the horrid work of recovering the dead from their underground tombs. But no “foreigner” was willing to venture into underground spaces filled with debris, pockets of deadly afterdamp, and the stench of rotting flesh. The company next compelled some of its African American employees to undertake the gruesome task. It took just one day of scraping up bodies and body parts from the fetid mine for the African American “laborers pressed into service to take the bodies out of the mine” to declare a strike. “They would no longer work for \$2.95 a day,” they told the company, in dangerous places where “the stench from dead mules and from the bodies themselves was overpowering.” Mexican mine workers, for their part, proved similarly “averse to working until after the bodies are buried,” leaving just “a small force of intrepid men” to bring out Delagua’s dead.

In late November, the coroner’s inquest held over Starkville’s dead delivered a stunning rebuke to southern Colorado’s mighty mine operators. CF&I consul Fred Herrington had told jurors that the explosion had “established a hitherto unrecorded fact in mining science, that under certain conditions dust may explode without the contributing agencies of gas or fire.” Far from an “unrecorded fact,” however, the volatility of coal dust was widely recognized. As the *Chronicle-News* reported, “All of the witnesses” called on the inquest’s second day, including CF&I’s own mine inspector, “declared themselves convinced that a dust explosion [could] occur without the contributing agencies of gas and fire.” George Rice of the U.S. Geological Survey aptly summarized current thinking in an article in *Mines and Minerals*: “It is now exceptional to find a mining man who does not accept the evidence of the explosibility of coal dust.”

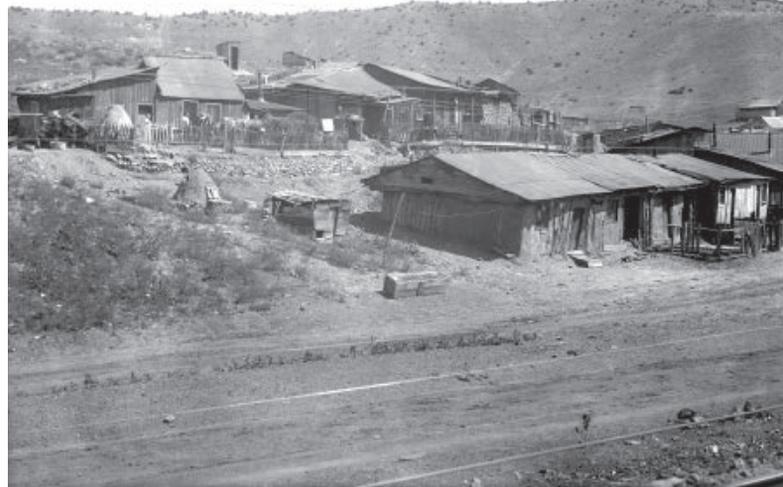
For years, CF&I had asserted a remarkable degree of control over most every aspect of life in the southern Colorado coalfields. “Even in Russia,” one union miner complained, there was “more liberty as in Southern Colorado.” Company leaders had grown accustomed to determining what counted as “fact” in the region. Yet coal dust failed to heed the specious assertions of CF&I officials. As for the coroner’s jury, it found CF&I guilty of gross negligence. Had the mine “been properly sprinkled,” jurors asserted, the disaster “would not, and could not have occurred.”

The jury’s decision lacked teeth. A few weeks later, another inquest exonerated Victor-American for the Delagua disaster. Even so, most coalfield residents continued to blame mine

operators for all three of the 1910 disasters. Support soon swelled behind two broad and overlapping movements to safeguard the lives of miners: safety reform and unionization.

Coal companies willingly embraced some reforms. CF&I pumped resources into training rescue crews, for example, while Victor-American experimented with rock dusting, a novel dust-mitigation technique well suited to Colorado’s dry climate. Few observers, however, trusted the state’s coal companies to change their ways in the absence of state intervention. A *Denver Post* editorial used the concurrence of the Delagua disaster with election day to push for stronger state regulations on the mining industry. Incoming lawmakers, *Post* editors declared, “were selected to put statutes on the books that would protect the people of the state—all the people—the people who use the result of the miner’s toil, the man who owns the mine, the endangered digger in that mine. Let those newly elected legislators act!”

Miners’ housing at Starkville. Photo by Oliver E. Aultman.



Governor Shafroth responded to the public outcry by appointing a special commission to investigate the causes of the 1910 disasters and draft new mine safety legislation. Yet the tragedies in Las Animas County soon faded from the headlines. Mine operators capitalized on growing apathy to block even the modest safety measures proposed by the governor’s commission. It was not until 1913 that the legislature enacted a more agreeable bill drafted by coal companies, state mine inspector Dalrymple, and United Mine Workers of America official John Lawson. But just months after the new law went into effect, the UMWA launched a massive strike against CF&I and other southern Colorado mine operators. One of the strike demands accused the coal companies of refusing to obey even this watered-down law.



Miners at Starkville prepare to descend the mine.



The coal mines of Las Animas County had long served as venues for toil, terror, and solidarity; they also became sites of social memory. For mine workers—and many other Coloradans, too—bitter memories of the Primero, Starkville, and Delagua disasters epitomized the failure of mine operators to fulfill their legal and moral obligations to the men who supplied the West’s homes, industries, railroads, and power plants with fuel. In 1910, Robert Uhlich, a tireless union advocate, issued a prophetic warning: “There may be bloodshed on[e] day in Southern Colorado.” Because of “accidents” large and small, the miners were “aroused against this System which exist[s] here.” Uhlich still believed that “we”—he and his fellow union leaders—“could prevent a class war but on[e] Day, we will lose control over the miners, and when this [sic] unorganized go on Strike, it will be a terrible lesson [sic].”

As Uhlich sensed, the 1910 disasters would go on to shape not only why miners fought when the simmering tensions in southern Colorado erupted into open struggle, but also how they would fight. The string of tragedies that erupted at Primero, Starkville, and Delagua exemplified the shocking cheapness of human life in coal country. And so in the wake of the Ludlow Massacre, which claimed the lives of seventeen strikers in April 1914, battalions of striker-soldiers showed their opponents no quarter, killing more than thirty mine guards, strikebreakers, and state militiamen in ten days

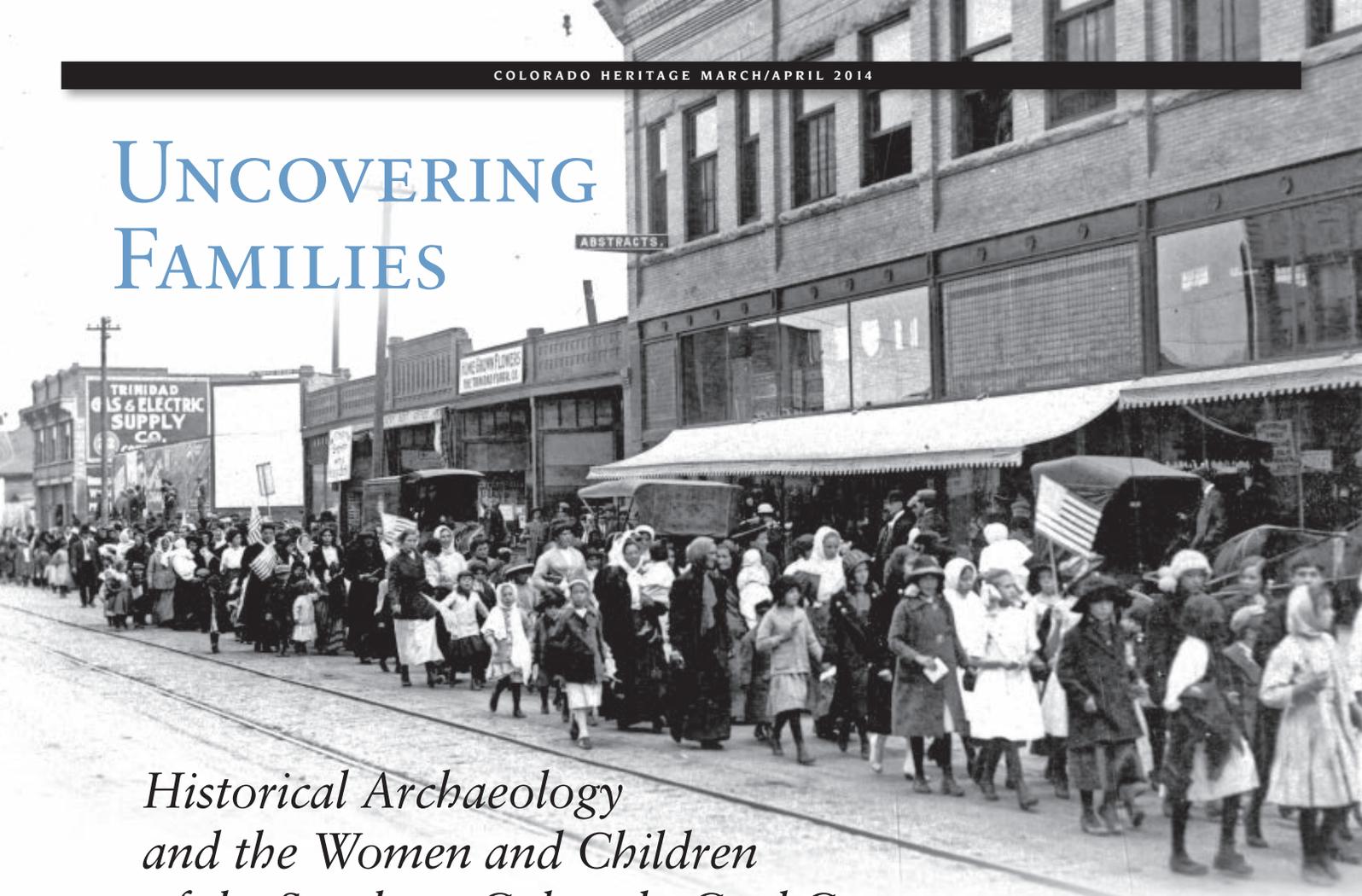
of fierce guerrilla warfare. Burning company towns and dynamiting mine tunnels, rebellious workers took aim at the subterranean workplaces in which their relatives, countrymen, and comrades had toiled, suffered, and all too frequently perished.

For Further Reading

Most of this essay draws on local newspapers and Colorado government documents. For more on mine safety in Colorado, see James Whiteside, *Regulating Danger: The Struggle for Mine Safety in the Rocky Mountain Coal Industry* (University of Nebraska Press, 1990). On underground mine environments as crucibles of labor struggle, see the author’s *Killing for Coal: America’s Deadliest Labor War* (Harvard University Press, 2008). For a more detailed and fully sourced interpretation of the 1910 disasters, see the author’s “Dust to Dust: Colorado’s Coal Mine Explosions of 1910,” in George Vrtis and J. R. McNeill, eds., *Mining North America: Environmental History, 1512–2012* (University of California Press, under review).

THOMAS G. ANDREWS is an associate professor of history at the University of Colorado–Boulder and author of *Killing for Coal: America’s Deadliest Labor War* (Harvard University Press, 2008).

UNCOVERING FAMILIES



Historical Archaeology and the Women and Children of the Southern Colorado Coal Camps

BY KARIN LARKIN

One of the most moving aspects of the events surrounding the southern Colorado coalfield strike of 1913–14 and the Ludlow Massacre was that they involved families—in particular women and children. During the events of April 20, 1914, one eleven-year-old boy was shot in the head and eleven children and two women suffocated to death in a cellar when the tent above them caught fire. While this tragedy was certainly not the first of its day to touch women or children in an industrial setting, it was these deaths that captured the attention and horror of the American public and catapulted the Ludlow Massacre to infamy while forcing change at the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. This shift of attention from workers to families fundamentally altered the tone of the labor struggle in southern Colorado and across the nation. The event focused attention on women and children in the fight for a better life in the coal camps and called into question the moral and social ideals of the time.



The pit where children and women perished at Ludlow. Photo by Louis Dold.

Above: Protestors—primarily women and children—march for reform in the streets of Trinidad.

Women and children had been an important force in all aspects of Colorado coal-mining life. In fact, they played active roles in the strike efforts. Their presence is seen and felt in historic photographs of the time and in the material culture excavated by the Colorado Coalfield War Archaeology Project (CCWAP) conducted by the University of Denver, SUNY Binghamton, and Fort Lewis College. Between 1998 and 2002, the CCWAP excavated the remains of the Ludlow tent colony (now owned by the United Mine Workers of America) and the coal camps of Berwind and Tabasco just a few miles up Berwind Canyon from the tent colony site. The project was completed with funds from the History Colorado State Historical Fund.

The site of Ludlow is unique in that it offers a more complete picture of the lives of the men, women, and children who lived in this part of Colorado in the nineteen-teens. Because the tent colony burned and was quickly abandoned on the day of the massacre, the archaeological record contains items that would not normally have been left behind or discarded in such a community. Items families would have kept for generations or taken to their new homes when they moved were deserted in the rush to escape the flames. Today, this catastrophic abandonment offers archaeologists a different perspective—one that can help us to better understand those families while filling in the gaps in what's written in the history books.

At the turn of the twentieth century, the social fabric of the United States was heavily entwined with Victorian morals and values—ideals of improving oneself and one's family, adherence to a strict code of conduct, and cleanliness. The notion of separate spheres for men and women was widespread: men occupied themselves with work and politics, and women focused on childrearing and the domestic domain. Children were expected to go to school and learn to become good citizens and adults. Kindergartens were becoming popular. Though these values were closely associated with middle-class gentility, the working class adhered to them as well. The concept of the ideal nuclear family became entrenched in American society around the middle of the nineteenth century, when efforts to domesticate foreigners and the labor class ramped up, as illustrated in Margaret Wood's research related to the coal camps of Berwind and Tabasco. In this ideal, women and children were to remain sheltered in the home and school; but in the coal camps of southern Colorado, these ideals often did not fit with increasing industrialization and working-class reality.

That reality was that many women and children had to work to supplement household wages and often contributed substantially to the family's overall financial health. Child labor was prevalent in industrialized society, but few laws existed to protect children's rights. Both historical accounts and our archaeological research clearly speak to the work of women and children. Accounts tell horrific stories of boys working as "trappers" in the mines, opening and closing the large wooden doors as the carts came through. Photographs show groups of boys, grimy from working in the mines, posing with coal dust on their faces. In the CCWAP excavations of the Ludlow tent colony, the children's artifacts were among the most touching and personal that we uncovered. Artifacts like baby's bottles, diaper pins, a shoe, and pieces of dolls and other toys paint a picture of domestic life interrupted by violence.

Excavations at the company coal camp of Berwind gave project archaeologists a glimpse into the changing



The remnants of a child's doll found at Ludlow

role of women in the camps, from before the strike through the implementation of the Rockefeller Plan—the employee representation plan introduced after the tragedy at Ludlow. The excavations focused on two areas of camp, one that predated the strike (from around 1906) and another that post-dated the strike (1918). By comparing pre- and post-strike contexts, the archaeologists could determine some of the ways camp life changed after the strike.

An examination of patent medicine bottles and canning goods offers an interesting insight into the lives of women. Medicine bottles are often seen to identify covert drinking among women of this era. Patent medicine was poorly regulated before the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act



This Hamlin's Wizard Oil bitters bottle was among the artifacts recovered

of 1906 and, in these remote regions, even for a decade or so after. As a result, the medicines often contained extremely high quantities of alcohol and other narcotics. Archaeologists found fewer patent medicine bottles in the post-strike contexts at Berwind, suggesting a drop in covert alcohol consumption over time. Whether this was a result of changing conditions in the camp or better enforcement of the Pure Food and Drug Act is unclear. The lead-up to Prohibition, which curtailed the use of alcohol and patent medicine, was probably another factor; most likely, a combination of all those factors was at play.

Families in Berwind prior to the strike often took in boarders to supplement their household income. After the strike, the company forbade this practice; it promoted the congregation of ethnic groups, which could facilitate organization and cooperation (two things the company was wary of). The drop in income due to this new policy forced miners and

their families to rely more heavily on gardening and home canning to feed their families. As a result, project archaeologists observed a higher reliance on pre-packaged foods in pre-strike contexts than in the later, post-strike context. The loss of women's income from boarders translated into more intensive gardening and canning efforts.

The concern with proper values and improving oneself and one's family is clearly seen in the material culture of mining families throughout the camp and tent colonies. These values were also reinforced by Colorado Fuel & Iron company policy, if not in all of its practices. Under the direction of John Osgood, CF&I was becoming one of the most powerful coal and steel operations in the West. Taking a paternalistic approach, Osgood created a model company town at Redstone and in 1901 set up a Sociological Department to look after the welfare of the workforce and help mold good workers and citizens. Company policy emphasized



A Mrs. Hendricks stands in her prize-winning garden at house no. 10 in Morley.

the fostering of proper American families in the camps, as disciplined and moral families translated into productive, compliant workers who would remain loyal to the company and increase productivity, translating into higher profits. CF&I established kindergartens to help socialize children early into proper American life. That year the company also published the first issue of *Camp and Plant*, a glossy magazine designed as a counterpoint to the muckraking press that often challenged company ideals by exposing the contradictions found in many industrialized settings. *Camp and Plant* unabashedly published articles on proper education, town life, housekeeping, gardening, and childrearing with the goal of espousing propaganda that would shape good “American” workers and families. The Sociology Department dictated the practices and designs for domestic space in CF&I’s camps. But the company paired these efforts with little infrastructure investment related to sanitation and utilities not directly tied to the mines.

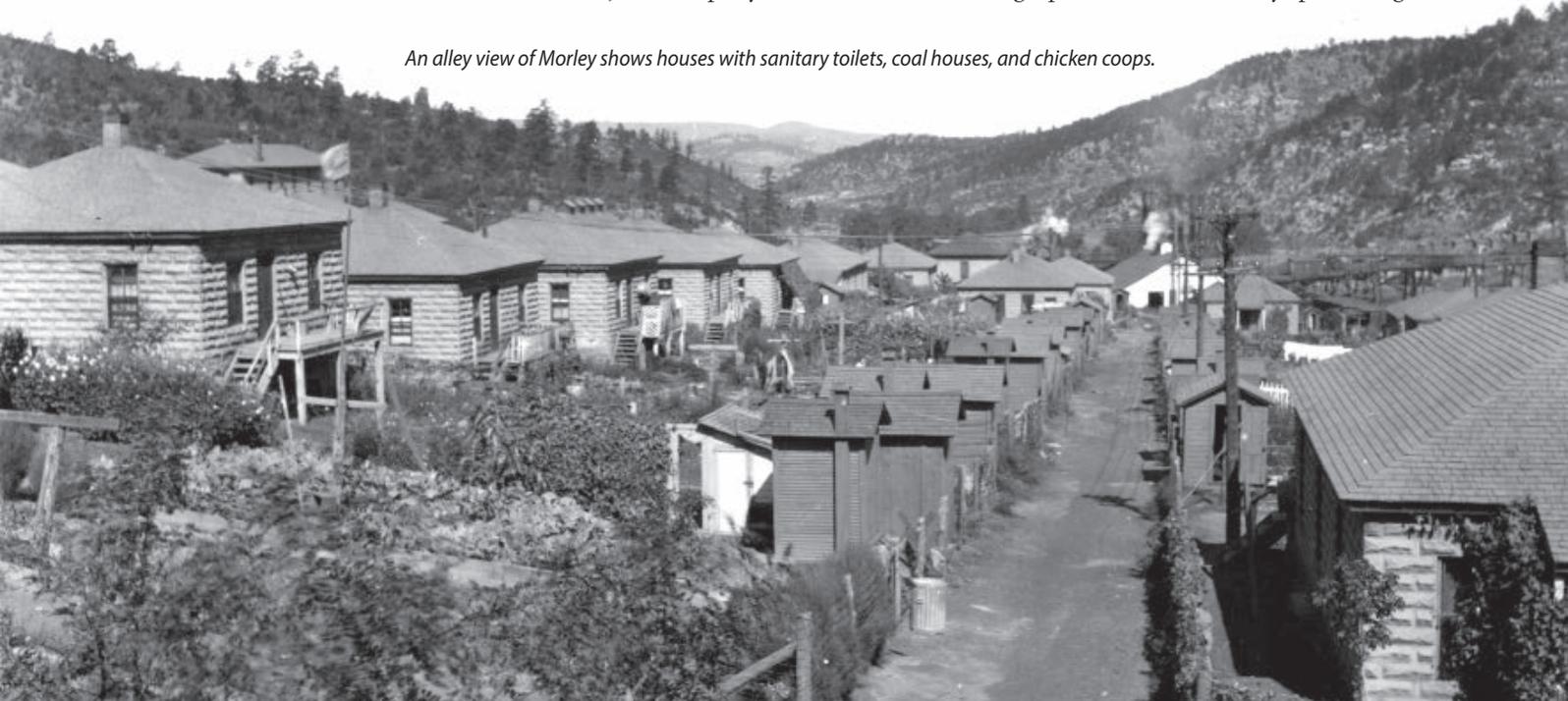
Project archaeologists thought it would be interesting to use the material remains of the Berwind coal camp to determine the amount of investment the company made in the camps after the strike and the institution of the Rockefeller Plan. We identified a trend toward improvement in sanitation and infrastructure through new construction and regular cleaning of privies, and through improvements in things like electricity, water, and bridges. It is unclear whether these improvements were the result of changes in company policy due to the strike or reflected a nationally growing awareness and a shift in practices and technology. We do know that as a result of the Rockefeller Plan, the company

supplied all miners’ homes with one porch light and wired the houses for electricity; however, the miners had to pay for their use. Additionally, the homes were more standardized in the post-strike context. The changes in houses’ layout and construction also reflect the company’s investment in housing for the miners and their families.

In 1903 Osgood and his associates lost controlling interests in CF&I and John D. Rockefeller took over, looking to diversify his holdings and expand into the steel business in the West. Rockefeller sent managers to oversee his holdings with the goal of cutting costs and increasing productivity. The new management did not share Osgood’s paternalistic approach; they dismantled the Sociological Department and suspended publication of *Camp and Plant*. By 1906, the *Engineering and Mining Journal* estimated that 10 percent of Colorado’s population depended on CF&I for their livelihood, suggesting the company had a huge impact on southern Colorado’s social fabric. Yet, the poor conditions in both the mines and the camps invited discontent. Issues like the lack of housing and infrastructure, low wages, the need for women and children to work to help make ends meet, and the dangerous mining conditions led to unrest among the miners and their families. The United Mine Workers of America moved into Colorado to help organize the workers and fight for better conditions.

After an unsuccessful attempt to strike in 1903–4 and a more successful strike in the northern coalfields in 1910, the UMWA secretly started organizing again in the southern coalfields. Women and children played an important role in those efforts. Photographs show a line of boys protesting on

An alley view of Morley shows houses with sanitary toilets, coal houses, and chicken coops.





Boys march in Trinidad in support of striking miners, carrying signs reading "We Represent the CF&I Prosperity Slaves" and "Let the Public Take Over the Mines."

Famed labor organizer Mother Jones leads a group of marchers.



one of Trinidad’s main streets. The boys are holding signs with slogans such as “We represent the CF&I prosperity slaves” and “Let the public take over the mines.” In January 1914, strikers’ wives organized a march to protest the arrest of Mary Harris “Mother” Jones through the streets of Trinidad. Some one thousand women traveled from the tent colonies, camps, and as far away as Denver to attend the march, with a smaller group of men bringing up the rear. It was envisioned as a peaceful protest, but when General Chase (who had originally approved the march) ordered the women to cease and desist, violence broke out. Chase fell off his horse and, enraged, ordered his militia to “Ride the women down!”

Historical photographs also depict the Women’s Auxiliary League supplying strikers with fresh meat, fruit, and vegetables as well as canned goods to help them supplement the food they were able to buy with their union stipend.

While the history books often gloss over this involvement, it was crucial to the strikers’ efforts. And, of course, it was the deaths of women and children at Ludlow that ultimately spurred action. Without that sacrifice, the nation may never have turned its attention to the struggles of the miners and their families in southern Colorado, nor would those families have enjoyed the sympathies of a nation.

Their sacrifices proved essential to the efforts of the Progressive era, acting as a national catalyst to begin the slow process of change.

For Further Reading

For more about Ludlow and the Colorado Coal Strike, see: Thomas G. Andrews, *Killing for Coal: America’s Deadliest Labor War* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2008); Barron B. Beshoar, *Out of the Depths: The Story of John R. Lawson, a Labor Leader*, 3rd ed. (Denver: Colorado

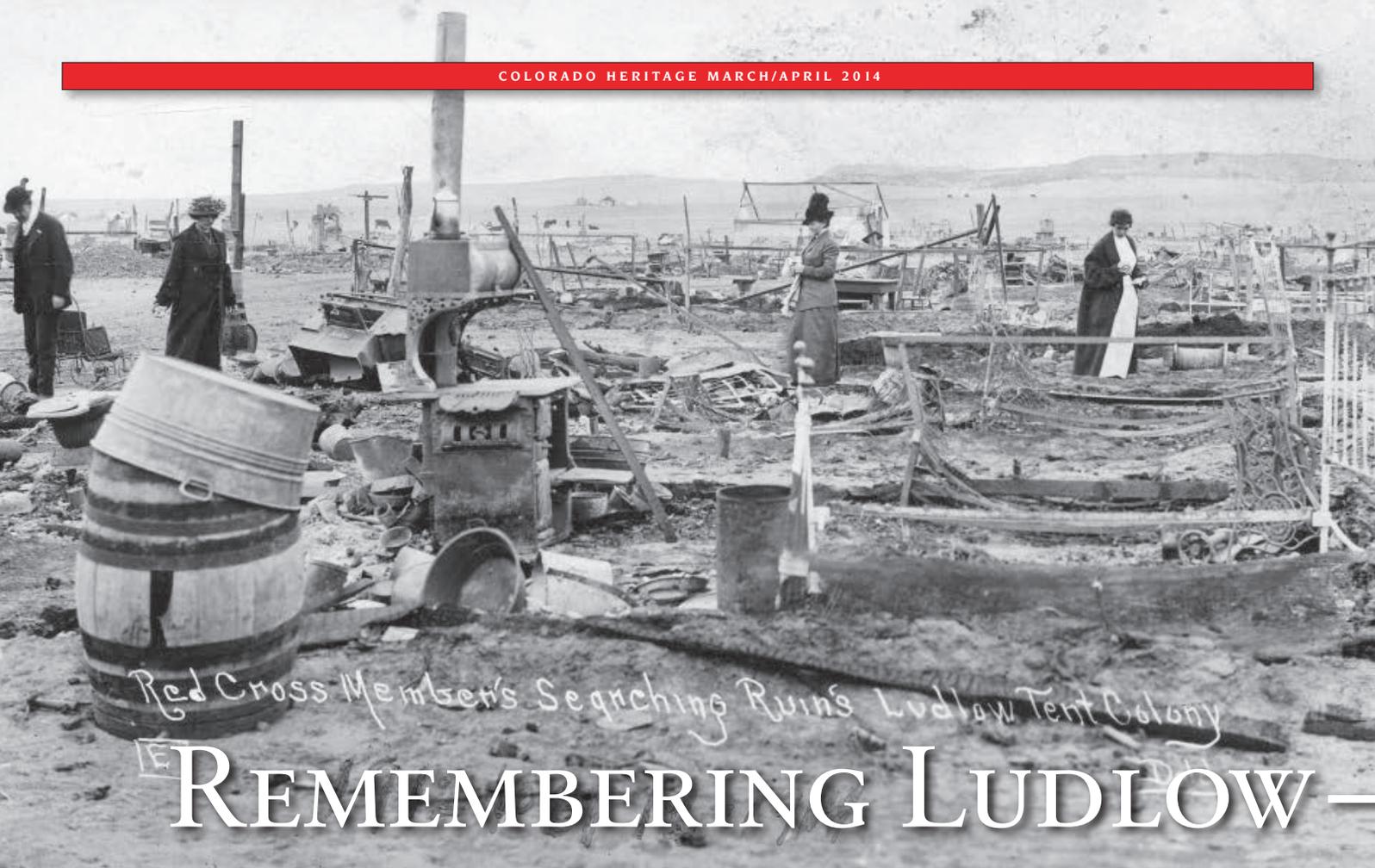
Labor Historical Committee of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, 1957); Rick J. Clyne, *Coal People: Life in Southern Colorado’s Company Towns, 1890–1930* (Denver: Colorado Historical Society, 1999); Priscilla Long, *Where the Sun Never Shines: A History of America’s Bloody Coal Industry* (New York: Paragon House, 1989); Scott Martell, *Blood Passion: The Ludlow Massacre and Class War in the American West* (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 2008); George S. McGovern and Leonard F. Guttridge, *The Great Coalfield War* (Niwot: University Press of Colorado, 1996); and Zeese Papanikolas, *Buried Unsung: Louis Tikas and the Ludlow Massacre* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, Bison Edition, 1991).



Women’s organizations came to the striking families’ aid.

KARIN LARKIN, PhD, is curator of the Department of Anthropology, University of Colorado–Colorado Springs. She received her PhD in anthropology and master’s in museum studies from the University of Colorado–Boulder. She acted as second project director of the Colorado Coalfield War Archaeological Project at the University of Denver, funded through the History Colorado State Historical Fund. In 2009, she co-edited *The Archaeology of Class War* with Dr. Randall McGuire, SUNY Binghamton (University Press of Colorado).

The History Colorado State Historical Fund has given nearly \$850,000 in grants to the University of Denver’s Department of Anthropology to survey, test, excavate, analyze artifacts, and create interpretive displays at the Ludlow site. In 2013 History Colorado presented a Stephen H. Hart Award to DU, the United Mine Workers of America, and the National Park Service for their efforts at the site.



Red Cross Members Searching Ruins Ludlow Tent Colony

REMEMBERING LUDLOW—

BY FAWN-AMBER MONTOYA AND DAWN DIPRINCE
Co-chairs, Ludlow Centennial Commemoration Commission

When Mary Petrucci rose from her underground refuge in April 1914—one of two survivors from a cellar in the Ludlow tent colony—she discovered that her three children (Joe, 4; Lucy, 2; and Frank, 6 months) had suffocated and died. The deaths of twelve children and two mothers in the Ludlow Massacre, sixteen miles north of Trinidad, Colorado, created national outrage in 1914. And, for the most part, those deaths have been documented and memorialized over the last 100 years.

But Mary Petrucci lost another child in 1914 in the Ludlow tent colony. Her five-year-old son, Bernard, had died in February from illness related to living in a tent through that extreme winter. Bernard died, according to Mary's granddaughter Mary Elaine Petrucci, after the militia refused Mary's request to take her sick child to a doctor in Trinidad.

Mary Elaine Petrucci explains that the death of Bernard has been hard to document beyond the stories and memories of her grandmother, but she is working to preserve that story as part of the larger narrative of the Ludlow tent colony. At last fall's 99th annual memorial service of the Ludlow

Massacre, Mary Elaine recounted her grandmother's descriptions of a heartbreakingly silent home that only a few months earlier had been filled with the sounds of children.

The Ludlow Massacre erupted 100 years ago this April, as the tragic climax to the Colorado Coalfield Strike. When southern Colorado coal miners went on strike in September 1913, they and their families were expelled from their company-owned homes. As labor-related refugees, families lived on the open prairie in makeshift cities of canvas through the winter of 1913–14. The battle of April 20 ended with the deaths of twelve children, two women, a guardsman, and a passerby and the executions of three union members. Eleven children suffocated in the tent cellar. Another boy, eleven-year-old Frank Snyder, was shot in the face and killed.

With a century between us and that tragic event, historians and descendants recognize that there is an urgent need to remember both the documented “official history” and the personal memory. The Petrucci family's multiple losses

Facing: Louis Dold photographed Red Cross workers as they searched through the wreckage of Ludlow in the days after the tragedy.

epitomize the need to commemorate both the public and private tragedies surrounding Colorado Coalfield battles of 1913–14.

In an effort to launch this commemoration, Governor John Hickenlooper, on April 19, 2013, signed an Executive Order establishing the Ludlow Centennial Commemoration Commission. The commission is comprised of a diverse group of people from Colorado's Front Range communities, including representatives from History Colorado, the University of Colorado, the University of Colorado at Colorado Springs, the University of Denver, Colorado State University–Pueblo, the Bessemer Historical Society, Colorado Humanities, the Pueblo City-County Library, the Colorado National Guard, and the United Mine Workers of America.

100 Years Later

The goals of the commission, as outlined in the Governor's Executive Order, are:

- to raise awareness of the tragedy at Ludlow and the events surrounding it
- to explore the themes that underscore the Ludlow Massacre and the Colorado Coalfield War, including: economy, immigration, labor, energy, culture, geography, geology, and violence

- to examine how this localized history impacted national and international labor relations and energy production, and continues to have modern-day relevance
- to make available the historical and archaeological resources from the events of 1913–1914
- to expand community outreach so that the stories of the individuals involved in these incidents can be heard
- to reconcile the past and reflect on its relationship to the state of Colorado and the United States today

With those goals in mind, the mission of the Ludlow Centennial Commemoration Commission can be summarized more simply as “to remember.” History is comprised of both what we choose to remember and what we choose to forget. The story of Ludlow exists often in pieces of local memory, but it has mostly been erased from larger narratives of our national history or the history of the West. When we



Children stand at the tent colony during the hard winter of 1913–14.



Frank Petrucci, son of Mary Petrucci, tells author Dawn DiPrince about his family as he views the Children of Ludlow exhibit.



Governor Hickenlooper signs the Executive Order creating the Ludlow Commission.

travel around to talk about Ludlow, people always say with regret, “We didn’t learn this in school.” Current and retired teachers acknowledge: “We didn’t teach this in school. It wasn’t in our history textbooks.” According to Dr. Dean Saitta of the University of Denver, the Colorado Coal Field War Archaeological Project studied the level of knowledge about Ludlow by surveying visitors to the Ludlow Memorial. Sixty percent of the monument visitors knew nothing about the Ludlow story—many thinking the “massacre” referred to an American Indian conflict.

The current lack of knowledge about Ludlow’s history can be traced to the aftermath of the Ludlow conflict. Immediately following the Ludlow Massacre, different factions scrambled to tell their side of the story. The union and union sympathizers wrote pamphlets, poems, and plays. Colorado Governor Elias Ammons and General John Chase prepared a report that denied any wrongdoing by the Colorado National Guard. Major Edward Boughton in testimony to the U.S. Commission on Industrial Relations went so far as to deny the deaths of the children in the tent cellar:

There is no such thing as the Ludlow massacre. Nobody was massacred at Ludlow. Nobody was killed at Ludlow in the tent colony or burned, with the one exception of a small child by the name of Snyder, who . . . was shot in the forehead from the direction of the position of the tent colonist combatants.

(Commission on Industrial Relations, vol. VII: 6367–68)

And John D. Rockefeller, Jr.—the majority shareholder in CF&I—hired the first public relations professional, Ivy Lee, to cement his version of the story and to recover his public persona. (Interestingly, some consider Ludlow the birthplace of public relations.)

Significant resources and power are required to secure your perspective in the public realm and to sustain your version of history. For many years, the working-class families and descendants of the Ludlow story were only able to maintain their memory of Ludlow with shared stories at the kitchen table or family excursions to the Ludlow site. For the past 100 years, the United Mine Workers have gathered every year to share the story of Ludlow at the site of the massacre—a space they refer to as their Gettysburg. Despite this annual gathering and local oral histories, the story has started to fade from our state’s history and from our collective memory.

Thus, even in southern Colorado—in the geographic heart of the Ludlow story, we often hear people from different generations say: “All I know about Ludlow is that it’s a sign on the interstate.” Yet, local elected officials and union

leaders remind us that even erecting this Ludlow highway sign was a fight for recognition. Past battles to include Ludlow in signage or school curriculum underscore the ways in which “official history” has silenced this story, pushing it to the margins of our memory.

The Ludlow Commission is working to correct this silence. Nobel Prize winner Toni Morrison coined the term *re-memory* to refer to the active reclamation of memories that have been erased or contorted by the winners and the powerful. This beautiful concept of re-memory applies directly to the grassroots commemorative work that the Ludlow Commission is leading over the fifteen-month commemoration.

Statewide commemoration activities kicked off in September 2013 to coincide with the start of the coalfield strike. Events began at History Colorado’s El Pueblo History Museum with the opening reception of the exhibit *Children of Ludlow: Life in a Battle Zone, 1913–14*, which runs through September 2015. A few days later, the United Mine Workers of America hosted their annual memorial service, usually held in June, at the Ludlow site with hundreds of people in attendance.

The Ludlow Centennial Commemoration Commission, in conjunction with Colorado Humanities, is hosting a speakers’ series along the Front Range, which includes Elizabeth Jameson, one of the individuals who nominated the Ludlow Massacre site as a National Historic Landmark, and Scott Martelle, a reporter for the *Los Angeles Times* and the author of *Blood Passion*. In honor of slain union organizer Louis Tikas, we hosted a Louis Tikas night at Su Teatro in Denver in conjunction with its play *Ludlow: El Grito de las Minas*. This April, we are hosting a week of events surrounding the anniversary



Families who helped create the *Children of Ludlow* exhibit at El Pueblo History Museum attend the exhibit’s opening.

of the massacre date, April 20. The week includes diverse events, such as a panel discussion at the History Colorado Center (see page 4); *Ludlow in Requiem: Songs from the Mines*, a concert of coal-mining and labor music; the opening of an exhibit at the Pueblo Library District, *Reports from the Field: Newspaper Coverage of the Ludlow Massacre*; and a symposium at Colorado State University–Pueblo with scholars from across the country.

On April 20, the Greek Orthodox Metropolis of Denver, with leader Metropolitan Isaiah, will host an ecumenical memorial service for the public at the Ludlow site. With some historical symmetry, this year's April 20 falls on both Greek Easter and American Easter. The Ludlow Massacre occurred the morning after Greek Easter in 1914.

The United Mine Workers of America will host their annual commemoration on May 17 and 18 at the Ludlow National Historic Landmark. This coincides with the date that the monument was originally dedicated in 1918. On Saturday, the UMWA will host family events on the grounds, and Sunday will include the traditional memorial service. Events will continue throughout the summer and fall of 2014—concluding in December to coincide with the 100th anniversary of the strike's quiet end.

To put the Ludlow Commission into a historical context, it is interesting to remember that on October 28, 1913, Colorado Governor Elias Ammons deployed the Colorado National Guard to intervene in the Colorado Coalfield Strike. In November 1913, the governor tried to resolve the strike by urging everyone to just move on and shrug off the recent struggles. He naively told the disputing sides, "Let's forget that there has been a past." Of course, no one was willing to forget the violence of the

past and, as relationships continued to deteriorate, the Governor of Colorado, in 1913, played a central role in both the strike and the tragedies of the southern Colorado coalfields.

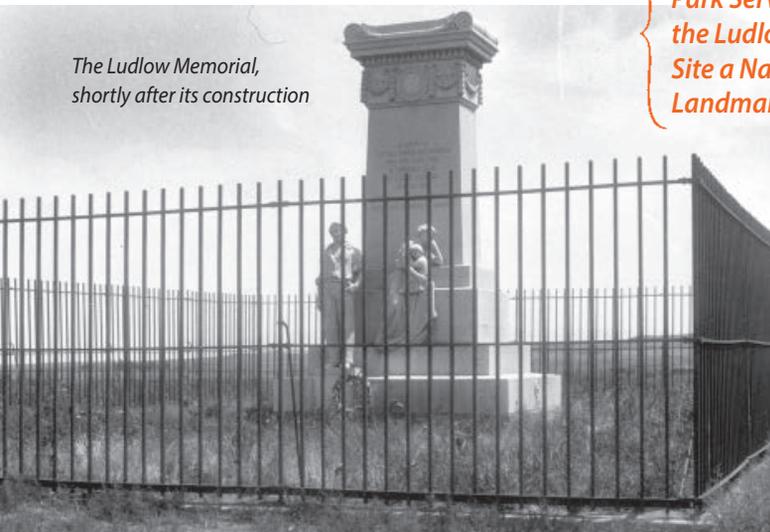
And, thus, it is poetic and historically significant that a century later, the Governor of Colorado, John Hickenlooper, would use Executive Order to establish the Ludlow Centennial Commemoration Commission. To have an official, state-sanctioned, and formal recognition of the Ludlow Massacre and the struggle of the Colorado Coalfield Strike is meaningful and a powerful step towards the inclusion of this story in our continued collective history.

The members of the Ludlow Centennial Commemoration Commission understand that we only lead this charge. We urge all Coloradans to join us by participating in the many events, activities, exhibits, lectures, and memorial services to commemorate the Ludlow Massacre. We ask your help, most of all, to share this story and memorialize the struggle of our ancestors so that our children and future generations will remember more than a highway sign. Instead, we hope that our descendants understand that many of their workplace rights came at a cost, and everything from pensions to safe work conditions can trace their roots to the sacrifices at Ludlow. As we work to commemorate the Ludlow Massacre, we seek to restore the dignity of those who died and those who the people of Colorado have never learned to remember.

If you're interested in following the events and activities of the commission, you can find us on Facebook at [facebook.com/Ludlow100](https://www.facebook.com/Ludlow100). Here we share event information, interesting historical notes, and photos. You can also visit our website, Ludlow100.com, or find us on Twitter.

In 2009, the National Park Service designated the Ludlow Tent Colony Site a National Historic Landmark.

The Ludlow Memorial, shortly after its construction



FAWN-AMBER MONTOYA, PhD, is an associate professor of history and Coordinator of Chicano Studies at Colorado State University–Pueblo. Her book *Making an American Workforce: The Rockefellers and the Legacy of Ludlow* will be available this July from the University Press of Colorado.

DAWN DiPRINCE is the director of El Pueblo History Museum, a regional museum of History Colorado. She served as lead developer for the museum's exhibit *Children of Ludlow*, on view through September 2015.

Do you know this structure?

Continued from page 15

Answers: d) Telluride vicinity, c) 1904, d) Sentry post

Local Colorado National Guard soldiers from Troop A, First Squadron Cavalry, under the command of Captain Bulkeley Wells, built this sentry post—Fort Peabody—in January 1904 with Governor James Peabody's approval. Wells was the Smuggler-Union Mining Company manager. The post served one goal: to prevent Western Federation of Miners (WFM) members and their sympathizers from entering San Miguel County through Imogene Pass and to thwart deported men—deemed “undesirable citizens”—from returning home.

Fort Peabody emerged at the height of statewide labor disputes in 1903 and 1904 as the WFM managed strikes in areas like the San Juan, Cripple Creek, and Colorado City districts. Strikes resulted after mine and mill workers belonging to the

WFM demanded eight-hour workdays, fair wages, and the right to work without discrimination. With the Mine Operations Association (MOA) flatly refusing WFM requests, mines fired WFM members and hired local non-union employees. The MOA requested that Governor Peabody engage the state militia for assistance, which he did.

The WFM challenged the governor's decision, insisting that state militia should protect all citizens and not be used for the MOA's goal to crush the union. Still, Peabody persisted.



The National Guard troops guarded the San Juan district's mines, mills, power stations, Imogene Pass, and other locations. Many of the troops were Smuggler Mine employees, along with friends who served voluntarily and furnished their own horses and weapons.

Although the strike broke by June 1904, and by fall many of the district's mines granted the eight-hour workday, Wells chose not to hire any WFM members and maintained Fort Peabody until 1908 with his employees. The fort epitomizes the conflict between mine owners and the WFM, the questionable use of the National Guard, and the discrimination faced by union members. Fort Peabody was included in the National Register in 2005.



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Summer Blossoms in Crested Butte

Friday, July 25, 8 A.M. to Sunday, July 27, 7 P.M.

Register by May 23

Colorado summers melt mountain snows into bountiful runoff, plentiful columbines, and a spectacular palette of colors. Skip the crowds and join this exclusive version of the Crested Butte Wildflower Festival built just for History Colorado.

With a little strolling and a little more hiking, we'll search out the botany, history, and geology of Crested Butte. Enjoying a select menu of offerings set aside just for us, we'll explore the woods and meadows and see the flowers with expert guides.



Members \$750, nonmembers \$810 (single supplement \$200)
(Includes two nights' lodging, all transportation,
three meals, all guiding services and floral tours.)
Details and registration: 303/866-2394.