

Supplement to the  
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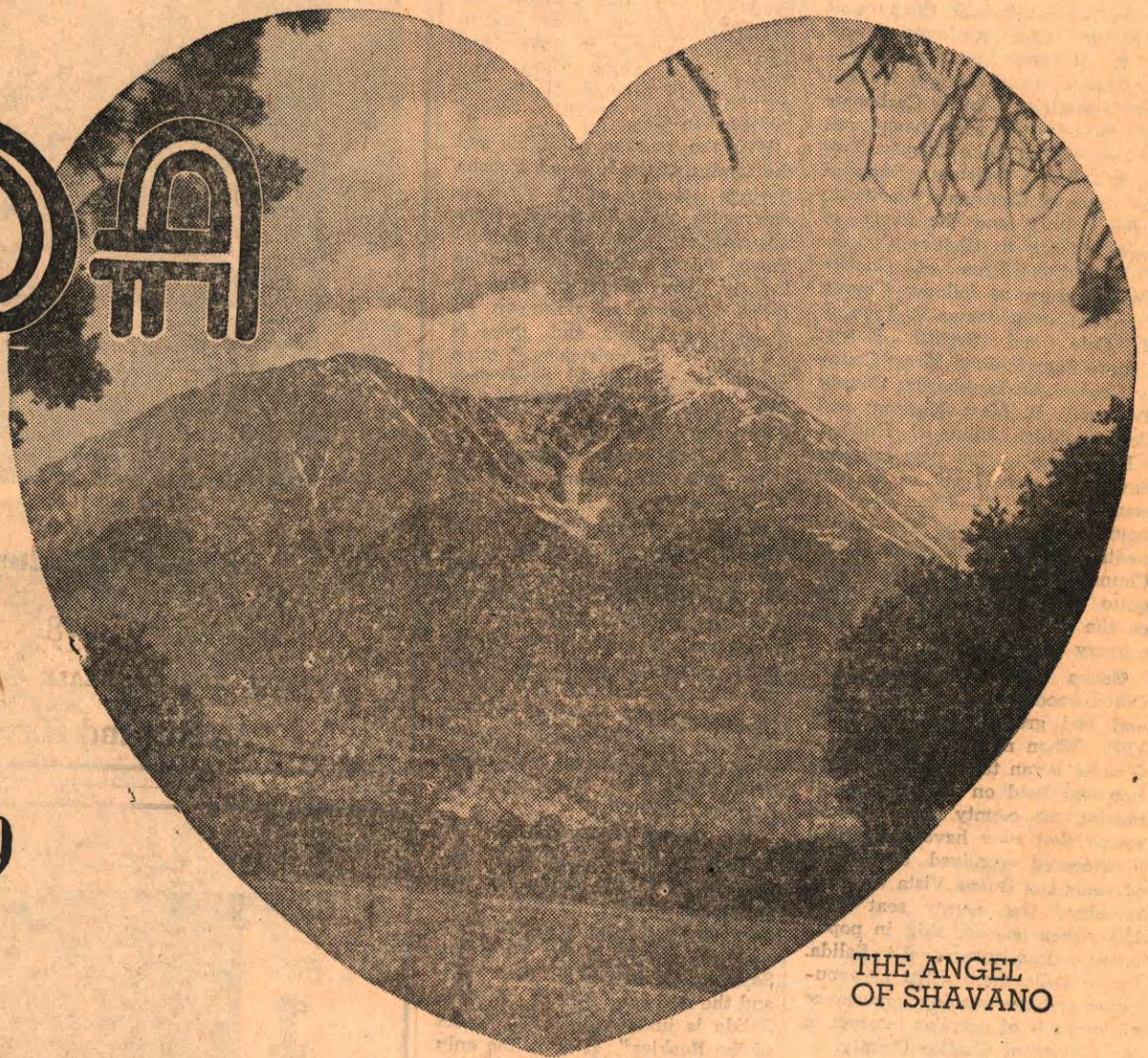
SALIDA, COLORADO, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1948

THE SALIDA RECORD, VOL. 66, NO.68

# SALIDA

*the Heart  
of the Rockies*

**Shavano Days of '49  
Pioneer==Progress**



THE ANGEL  
OF SHAVANO

## History of Salida, Colorful --- Future, Promising

(The historical facts used in this article were obtained from the files and writings of the late Thomas A. Nevens, a well known Salida attorney whose hobby was collecting data on the early history of Salida and Chaffee County. For permission to use this valuable material, the Salida Mail-Record is indebted to Mrs. Nevens.)

If there is a town in the West prouder of its history, its progress and its future than Salida, Chaffee County, Colorado, the people in the "Heart of the Rockies" want to know about it. Gunmen, gamblers and smooth-tongued con men have their place in the story of Salida, as in any frontier settlement. But it was the farmers, the prospectors, the cow men, the railroaders, and men in search of homes and businesses with a future who believe in this country, developed it, and are still making history!

### Under Five Flags

The territory on which Salida is situated has been under the flags of five nations — Spain, France, Mexico, Texas and the United States. Although there are no authentic records of this area being visited by any white man before 1779, undoubtedly French and Spanish trappers visited the Upper Arkansas Valley years before. In 1779, Juan Bautista de Anza, Governor at Santa Fe, led an expedition of 645, 200 white men and the others Indians, up the San Luis Valley, over what is now called Poncha Pass, to the place where Salida now stands.

In 1806 Zebulon Pike and his men had a buffalo feast on Christmas Day six miles west of Salida, the place now known as Poncha Springs. This natural hot springs, rich in medicinal value, was discovered in 1832 by Kit Carson. It is known that a group of immigrants went through the Valley in 1839, and in the forties Rufus Sage, a trapper, and probably a

number of other trappers were in the Valley. In 1845, Fremont, with Kit Carson as guide, came down Trout Creek Pass, from South Park (then called Bayou Salade,) through the area where Buena Vista now stands, and up to Tennessee Pass. They were the first to report the existence of the Mount of the Holy Cross. In 1835 Captain John Gunnison, for whom the town and river west of Monarch Pass is named, explored Poncha Pass and blazed the trail for the coming of the railroad, twenty seven years later. About 1856 Colonel Fauntleroy, with a company of soldiers came over Poncha Pass (formerly called Punche) from Fort Garland on a punitive expedition and engaged in battle with the Utes at the mouth of Ute Trail, a mile north of Salida. About the only other known event of importance in this region prior to 1860 is the battle between the Utes and the Cheyennes on the mesas just west of Salida in 1845. The battle lasted three days, the Utes finally being victorious.

### First Settlement Made

In 1860 placer mining started in what is now Chaffee County in the vicinity of Granite and at the Lost Canyon Placer west of Granite and just south of Twin Lakes. The first real settlement in the valley was made in 1862 by Dr. Frank Mayol, a Frenchman, who settled in the upper end of the Valley, planted and harvested his first crop in 1863. He sold the small crop for fabulous prices. In 1863 an Italian by the name of John Tennesee settled on the Little Arkansas River just south of present day Salida. He built the first irrigation ditch from the Little Arkansas, and that ditch still bears his name. In the next few years others arrived, many of them soldiers of the Civil War, and by 1866 there was sufficient population south of Granite and

north and west of Fremont County to justify a post office. One was established at Helena, twenty miles north of present Salida and about three miles south of the present town of Buena Vista. Nothing remains to indicate its existence.

The first prospecting was done in the early 1860's by Nat Rich and Bob Hendricks in Weldon Gulch on Mt. Shavano, in the lower end of the county. They built the first cabin where Poncha now is. In the 70's the great mining districts of St. Elmo and Monarch were discovered and started producing. Soon there were several smelting plants in the various gulches. From that time on, mining and ranching grew, and at least 15 different townsites were laid out in the boundaries of the present county by 1883.

### Boom Is On

The boom was on, and with the law-abiding home seekers came a bloody, lawless element. Although the country was sparsely settled, murder and violence became so extensive that a group known as the Vigilantes was organized with the announced purpose of ridding the country of undesirables. Old timers say that even some of the Vigilantes participated in crimes of violence.

During the years 1873 and 1874 about twenty people were killed, including County Judge Elias T. Dyer, son of the famous Methodist itinerant preacher known throughout Colorado and New Mexico as Father Dyer. This almost legendary figure in Colorado history is known to have been in the vicinity of Poncha Springs as early as 1866. Heavy snow and blocked trails didn't stop the roaming minister — he traveled on skis, and according to Time Magazine, January 13, 1936, Father Dyer was the country's first skier.

His son, Judge Dyer, who was shot during the Lake County war,

by one of three armed men, all Vigilantes, as he went into the Court Room at Granite, wrote the following letter to his father shortly before he was killed.

Granite, Colo.  
July 3, 1875

Dear Father:

I don't know that the sun will ever rise and set for me again or not, but I trust God and his mercy. At 8 o'clock I sit in court. The mob have me under guard. Mr. Gilliland is missing this morning but I do not think that harm has befallen him. God bless you, my father, in your old age and in Sam and his boy, in all your children, but you know John bears the name, bless him and his forever.

O my God — My love to all friends. And I say I am proud to be your son. There is no cowardice in me father. I am worthy of you in this respect. God comfort you and keep you always. I am in this one respect like Him who died for all. I die — if I must — for law, order and principle; and too, I stand alone.

Your loving and true, and I hope in some respects

Worthy son,

Elias T. Dyer.

### Gunshot Mine Episode

In the next few years at least one hundred murders were committed, very few charges filed and none convicted. The famous "Gunshot Mine" episode is only one of the tales of violence related by old timers of Chaffee County. Two brothers by the name of Mums, and a man named McManus, all notorious gunmen, went to the mining camp of Garfield about 1880, frequently terrorizing the entire community. They were prospecting the mining property which since has been known as the "Gunshot Mine." They decided to sell and found a well-heeled Easterner whom they took to the mine and showed the

breast of the tunnel. The partners dug some gold ore out from the breast, but the prospective buyer happened to see some of the milled edges of coins in the crevices and decided not to buy. As a bit of persuasion, the partners got a rope and made all preparations for an immediate hanging. The Easterner, convinced by the gold or the rope, finally delivered several thousand dollars in drafts to the three partners. One of the three cashed the drafts while the other two kept the buyer a prisoner for several days until the drafts had cleared.

Later the Mum brothers and McManus quarreled over the division of the loot. The climax came in Garfield where McManus was imbibing at a saloon while the Mums waited in a store across the street. McManus walked out of the saloon as the Mums left the store. McManus shot the elder Mums, the younger Mums then shot McManus and McManus, before dying, shot the other Mums. All three died and there was great rejoicing by the people of the community. An extra large funeral attended by the local band, marked a noisy end to the three outlaws.

### Tabor at Oro City

The territory now comprising Chaffee County was a part of Lake County until 1879, and the first county seat was Oro City, where some of Salida's old timers prospected. In reminiscing some years ago, Judge Joseph Newitt, a lifelong resident of Buena Vista until five years before his death in 1937, stated, "..... Now Oro was the only place of any consequence in California Gulch. H. A. W. Tabor came over from Fairplay and put up a store. He was an Odd-Fellow and we had a lodge in his store building. Incidentally there was where I first met H. A. W. I liked him very much. .... I suppose a lot of you would like for me to tell some of the stories



about Tabor. I am not going to do it . . . I just want to say this much. At one time Tabor was worth about eight millions of dollars, he got into bad company and died a pauper. That's all I care to say about him."

#### Chaffee County Found

From Oro the county seat was moved to Dayton, now known as Twin Lakes, and from there to Granite. Lake County then comprised all the lands in the present Lake and Chaffee Counties, and all the territory lying west to the Utah line. On February 8, 1879, the legislature created Carbonate County with the same boundaries as the present Lake County. Two days later the legislature changed the name of Carbonate County to Lake County, and the name of Lake County to Chaffee County. The first officers of Chaffee County were as follows: County Commissioners, James P. True, J. E. Cole, and Griffith Evans; County Sheriff, John Mear; County Clerk John Leonhardy; County Treasurer, R. Matt Johnson; and County Judge Julius C. Hughes.

From time to time new counties have been carved out of the old county until Chaffee now is bounded, roughly, by the Continental Divide on the west, Lake County on the north, the Mosquito Range and Arkansas Hills on the east, and the Poncha Pass country on the south.

Buena Vista, formerly called Cottonwood, was laid out in 1879 and had grown considerably by 1880. When mining operations at Granite began to subside, an election was held on the question of moving the county seat. Several towns that now have completely disappeared, received a number of votes, but Buena Vista won and remained the county seat until 1928 when another shift in population caused its removal to Salida. Incidentally, these shifts in population and the ensuing importance of towns is of peculiar interest in the history of Chaffee County.

#### Rio Grande Wins

Salida's origin as a town really began as a post office established in 1868, called South Arkansas about a mile above Poncha Springs, already a growing settlement. Ira King was the first postmaster at South Arkansas and mail came through South Park to Helena, then to the only post office in the south Valley.

In 1879 the Denver and Rio Grande and the Santa Fe Railroad Companies each sought to build a railroad through Royal Gorge to the upper Arkansas Valley and Leadville. In 1879, Cleora, now a ghost town a mile east of Salida, was fostered by the Santa Fe, with the prospect of becoming the largest town and distributor in southern and western Colorado.

#### Salida Founded

In the summer of 1880, after the Denver and Rio Grande had won its fight against the Santa Fe, the town of Salida was founded on land owned by Governor Hunt, then an official of the Denver and Rio Grande company, which finished its lines to Salida in early 1880 and on to Leadville that fall. Prior to this, Arborville, Maysville, St. Elmo, Garfield and Poncha were all towns of consequence. When the railroad was built to Salida, these towns, including Poncha the largest in the south Valley, began to lose ground, and Salida started growing. In 1881 the famous Madonna Mine, twenty miles west of Salida, was opened and the railroad built to it. That same year the railroad was built over Poncha and Marshall Passes, and the stage coaches (eight a day traveling the rough trail from Canon City to Leadville, soon disappeared.

What seems even now to be enormous quantities of freight and supplies were hauled over these old stage roads. Knight Wamsley, who lived in Salida many years and was the first white boy born in Colorado, according to the late Mr. Nevens, drove a stage coach from Poncha over Marshall Pass for eleven months.

When the first settlers pushed

their way into the upper Arkansas Valley, game and fish were plentiful. Old timers tell of catching Arkansas greenback trout by the gunny sackfull. There was plenty of deer and elk, and in the stage coach days a traveler could hardly get lost between Canon City and the Valley because he was never where he could not smell venison being cooked over some camp fire along the road. Buffalo had practically all disappeared before the first white settlers came due to the severe winter in 1844, but wild turkey hunts were frequently held in the vicinity of Poncha Springs.

With the founding of Salida and the coming of the railroad, Poncha Springs lost most of its business. Arborville and Maysville were abandoned - - two of the thirty-seven ghost towns in Chaffee County. The names of many of these old towns are unknown to present inhabitants, and there is no trace of the existence of some of the towns which gave such great promise but lived such a short, lusty life.

#### A Lady Names a Town

In 1880 Mrs. Hunt, wife of Governor Hunt, made a trip through the Royal Gorge. When the train emerged from the canon where the Little Arkansas joins the Arkansas, the lady, impressed with the beautiful valley and the panorama of magnificent mountains surrounding it, exclaimed the Spanish word "Salida," meaning gateway or opening. And so the town, formerly known as South Arkansas for that first post office seven miles west, was christened, fittingly, "Salida."

#### Heart of Rockies

Because of its beautiful setting between the banks of two streams in a valley surrounded by majestic mountains, with the Continental Divide to the West, the Sangre de Christos to the South and the Arkansas Hills to the East, Salida is justly called the "Heart of the Rockies." It is on the only all-year East-West highway (U.S. Highway 50) in the State, with an average travel rate of 1400 vehicles a day over Monarch Pass to the West, as compared with 700 vehicles over Loveland pass and 600 over Berthoud.

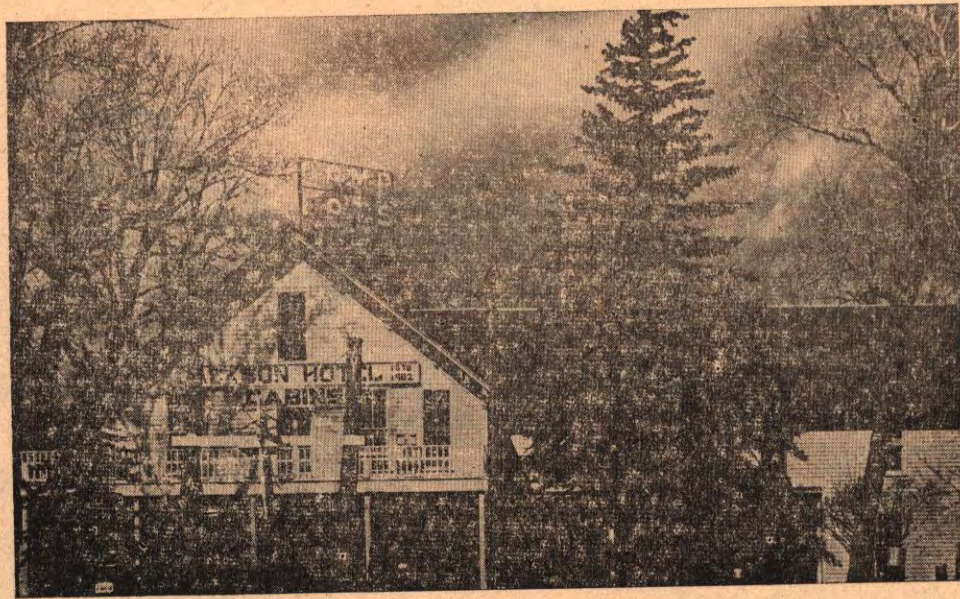
Within a radius of fifty miles from Salida lies the Royal Gorge of the Arkansas River, spanned by the highest automobile bridge in the world, and Buena Vista with its quaint charm and beautiful scenery. The upper end of the productive San Luis Valley and Taylor Park with its fine trout streams are within the same radius. Seven peaks higher than Pike's Peak are in the Salida vicinity - Mounts Massive, Elbert, and La Plata and the "College Range," Harvard, Yale and Princeton. Shavano, the seventh of these giants, is named for the famed Ute chief, friendly to the early pioneers in this area and is famous for the distinct angel formed in snow visible several months each year on its eastern side.

Since its formal founding in 1880 Salida has grown slowly but steadily until now it has a population of 7100. With its elevation of 7050, its delightful summers and open winters, Salida has attracted progressive businessmen from all over the country. Dude ranches and resort hotels care for an increasing number of tourists each year. Ranching, mining, railroading, trout farming and caring for tourists are Salida's leading industries. Natural hot springs are found in three directions - Poncha, six miles west; Princeton and Hortense, 20 miles north-west, and Wellsville, six miles east. The Denver and Rio Grande Hospital is located here, and the world's largest trout farm, Frantzhurst, recently received nation-wide publicity in the Saturday Evening Post.

The receipts of the Denver and Rio Grande road at Salida for the month of July, 1880, were \$6,300 for passenger and \$49,000 for freight business.

## THE JACKSON HOTEL

PONCHA SPRINGS, COLORADO



Preserving the Atmosphere of the Old West

Established 1878 - - - An Old Stage Stop

HOME COOKED MEALS

COMFORTABLE ROOMS

Archie and Hazel Gennow and Bob Cunningham

ALEXANDER'S DRUG STORE IN 1910



1910

1910

We Are Proud . . .

to be successors to the original Alexander's  
Drug Store, founded in 1910

W. C. Alexander established a reputation as a business man of high principle, a pharmacist inspiring confidence and a leader in the community.

We are carrying on the good business practice of  
serving your drug needs efficiently



ALEXANDER'S

Open Week Days—7:30 a. m. to 9:00 p. m.

Sundays—11:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m.



# Monarch Quarry Is Part Of C. F. & I. "Big Business" In State Of Colorado

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation means "big business" in this state. Its mile-square steel mill, largest in the West, has made Pueblo a junior Pittsburgh. Its remarkable far-reaching control of raw materials necessary in the manufacture of steel has contributed to the development of outlying mountain communities. Its payroll directly insures the security of 50,000 persons, the corporation's employees and their families.

C. F. and I., like most sound businesses, had a small beginning and a gradual but healthy growth. In 1872 a group of men headed by General William J. Palmer, whose belief in the potentialities of the West was already evidenced by his baby Rio Grande railroad founded two years before, formed a company under the name of Colorado Land and Improvement Company, Incorporated. Town sites were surveyed, coal mines and quarries opened, and the West's largest company of that time was established.

In 1880, more lands were secured by the company, and the Colorado Coal and Iron Company came into being. Work on the present huge steel mill was started, as the demand for iron and steel became urgent, and in 1881 the first blast furnace west of the Missouri River was "blown in." Six months later, the first rail to be rolled in the West was produced, and ten years later the company was incorporated and given its present name.

Colorado Fuel and Iron buys

very little from outside sources. For twenty years iron ore for the mills was secured from the Orient mine, located east of Villa Grove, high in the Rockies, near Salida. This mine (abandoned many years ago) was one of the highest iron mines in the world, and probably the only one where gold was mixed with iron. Gold was in such small quantities that it could not be extracted profitably. Since 1900 steel made at Pueblo has come from the copper bearing ore found at the company-owned Sunrise mine in Wyoming.

## Monarch Quarry

Limestone is as necessary to steel production as iron ore. Twenty miles west of Salida is the Monarch quarry where limestone is secured for use as a flux in all smelting operations.

The quarry is 10,000 feet above sea level on the slopes of the Continental Divide near Monarch Pass and is located on the side of a mountain with a 45 degree angle. Seven million tons of limestone have been taken out of Monarch during the 16 years C. F. and I. has operated it. This year 59 men are employed, working two eight-hour shifts, and producing an average of 1,000 tons of lime rock per shift.

All the tonnage from Monarch is sent directly to Pueblo for use as a "purifier" in the blast furnaces and open hearths of the huge steel mill. The rock is screened and crushed, loaded in Rio Grande narrow gauge cars for shipping to Salida, then transferred to standard gauge for the trip to the mill.

As much as 40 tons of dynamite at one time is used to blast out as much as 150,000 tons of lime rock. In blasting the high quality blue stone, eight inch well drill holes are driven into the low side of the quarry, 100 feet high — and in the high side, 160 feet high. The quarry floor is 110 feet above the railroad tracks, and everything is handled by gravity after the limestone is elevated from the bottom of crusher screens.

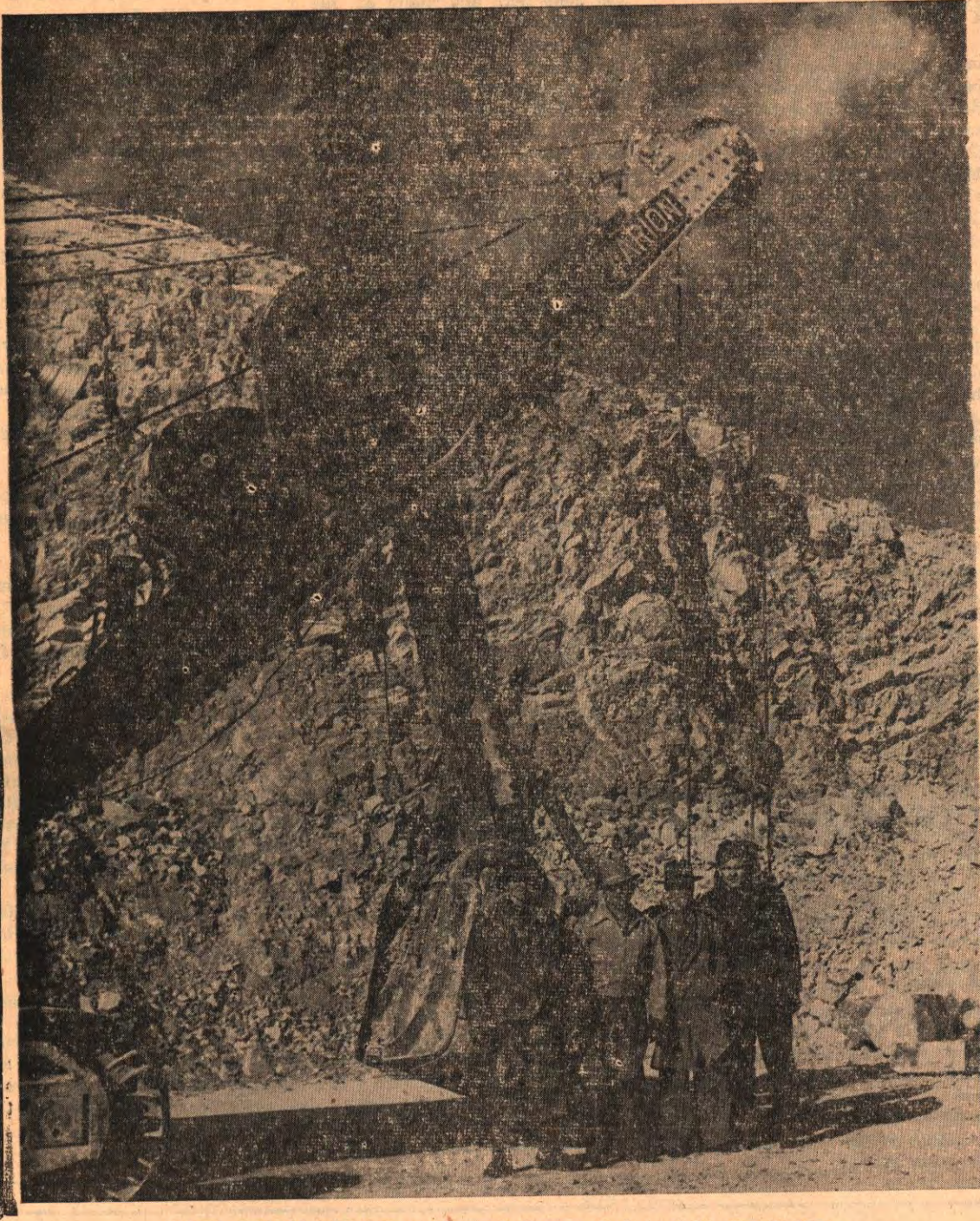
## Jerrard, Old Timer

R. B. Jerrard, superintendent of the quarry, has been working for C. F. and I. for 48 years. When the company started operations at Monarch 16 years ago, Mr. Jerrard was transferred there from the Calcite quarry at Howard where he had been for 25 years. In his youth he worked in the iron mines of Wisconsin, his home state, and in Minnesota and Michigan, coming to the iron mine at Sunrise, Wyoming in 1901. Until three years ago the Jerrards lived at Monarch.

All of the quarry employees live in Salida now, commuting back and forth daily, except George MacKeen, chief clerk. He lives at Monarch and has been with C. F. and I. since the quarry was opened. His father, Joe MacKeen is watchman at the Madonna Mine, which adjoins the C. F. and I. property. Bob Young is foreman of the screening plant in Salida.

Despite the difficulties of working in a steeply inclined limestone deposit at an elevation of 10,000 feet, the Monarch quarry has not had a fatal accident since it began operating August 25, 1933. In 1940 the quarry won the coveted Joseph A. Holmes national safety award, one of three issued in Colorado. This last year, the quarry was again honored by the Holmes association for having no fatalities and for reducing its severity rate of 5.907 in 1939 to .082 in 1946.

C. F. and I. men are proud of their affiliation with the company — and C. F. and I. has reason to be proud of the men at Monarch.



HUGH STEAM SHOVEL at Monarch Quarry. Left to right: Joe C. MacKeen, George Mac Keen, Chief Clerk, Bob Young, foreman at CF&I screening plant at Salida, and R. J. Hiberink, traveling clerk.

# 1880



# 1948

## In the 1880's

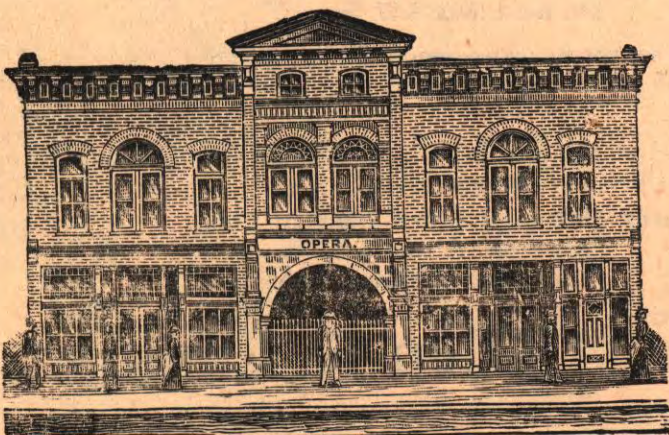
Salidans demanded entertainment. They found it at the old Empress Theatre where stock companies played to packed houses.

In 1886 a disastrous fire started in the hotel between F and G on First street, destroying the Empress Theatre.



After the fire the Opera House was built and the finest entertainment of the day was presented to the people of Salida.

**THE SALIDA THEATRE** still is located in the old Opera House building and still offers the finest entertainment available





# Salida Churches Founded Early

By ETHEL PURDOM

Salida was a frontier town with the usual shamble of square front buildings when the forerunners of the present church edifices came into existence. Looking back over the history of the city, as well as that of the county, it is evident that a place of worship was ever uppermost in the minds of the sturdy pioneers of those early years.

Three of the oldest churches in the county are now only distant memories to a few survivors who recall "those days" as if they were only yesterday. One was the little Catholic church at Granite, built soon after that mining camp sprang into prominence. It was dismantled about ten years ago.

A small Christian church at Maysville was torn down some years ago. The bell now hangs in the belfry of the Maysville school house, the donors name engraved inside. John Jay informs the staff of The Salida Mail-Record that he attended Sunday school there when a small boy. There is no record of the denomination establishing the other church at Maysville. In the lull, following the excitement of the boom days, the church was unoccupied for many years. Thirty-five years ago it went the way of many other well-known landmarks of that time.

The First Methodist Episcopal church of Salida has been a part of the town from its earliest history. It was in the 1860's that Methodists first began planning their work in this region. Father Dyer, an itinerant Methodist Episcopalian minister held services in private homes in this vicinity. The Rev. R. H. McDade organized the Methodist church here in July 1883. A small frame church was constructed immediately on the site of the present building at East Fourth and D.

The congregation of the Christian church met first in 1882 in the opera house on the corner of F and Second where the Alexander Pharmacy is now located. Two years later they reorganized in the school building, now a part of McCray school. Ira King, a member of the congregation, donated the lots on the corner of Fourth and D and in 1888 the "little white church on the corner" was dedicated. Twenty years later the frame building was replaced by a brick structure which was destroyed by fire June 8, 1934. A more modernistic church now stands on the site of the former one.

The First Presbyterian church of Salida was established July 25, 1880 with a membership of 13, under the leadership of the Rev. J. L. Merritt. Services were first held in the Hunt block, now known as the Salida Hotel. The first building was completed in Jan. 1881. L. E. Densmore, father of Mrs. H. A. Hulse and W. A. Densmore of Salida, was one of the early day pastors, coming here in 1884. The present building was dedicated in January, 1901.

As far back as 1875 the Right Rev. Henry Robinson, of Leadville, said Mass in the home of the Burnett family at Poncha Springs. It was not until 1880 that a priest at Fairplay directed the building of a Catholic church in Salida. A short time later fire caused the loss of this church and the members met in McCray school house. The church, now used as a parochial school, was built soon after. The Rev. Dean T. Wolohan, now deceased, came as pastor of St. Joseph church in 1907. During his leadership the present church was built.

The origin of the Church of the Ascension, (Episcopal) goes back to the fall of 1883, when Miss Caroline Balestier, who became the wife of Rudyard Kipling, and Miss

Amy Graves, formed a Sunday school in the rear of a saloon in the old opera house at the corner of Second and F, now the location of the Alexander Pharmacy. The first church services were held June 22, 1884 by the Rev. Thomas Duck, priest in charge of the church at Gunnison. The corner stone of the present church on the corner of E and Fourth was laid Easter Sunday, 1885. The Rev. John W. H. Ohle who became the pastor June 10, 1888, remained here for 17 years.

A group of 18 faithful Baptists assembled Sept. 2, 1883 for the purpose of founding the First Baptist church of Salida. In 1884 the Rev. Alexander Turnbull came to labor and assist in the financing of funds with which to build the present church in 1885. An addition and basement with modern dining room and kitchen have since been added. The church now has a large membership.

In 1907 a small group of Christian Science believers met in a private home to hold lesson sermons. They later met in a store building down town, then for 12 years they assembled in the cottage chapel on East Third. In 1924 the church edifice was erected to accommodate the congregation which had grown considerably.

The Church of God members were meeting in homes in the summer of 1921, under the direction of the Rev. Eugene Nave resident pastor. As the congregation increased, meetings were held in a room over the Paine Hardware Co., now the Cady Hardware Co., on F Street. The Free Methodist Church members had been disbanded for sometime and the building on East Second was purchased by the Church of God members. Here they met for a number of years until the duplex at 440-442 East Fourth was acquired in 1942. This was used as a church with the parsonage in the rear.

In 1927 the Rev. H. T. Eastman met with the members of the Nazarene faith and assisted them in organizing. They first met in the homes of the members, then in the basement of the Public Library, and later in a building on lower F street. In 1940 they erected the brick church at the corner of Dodge and Teller.

Sept. 6, 1937, the Rev. Paul Clapper and his sister, Miss Helen Clapper, directed the erection of the Assembly of God church, which was a convertible tabernacle at the corner of Third and D. A year prior to this the members were gathering in private homes for Sunday school and services. During the pastorate of the Rev. J. A. Bennett in 1944, the new church was constructed. The Rev. J. E. Raymond is the pastor.

In 1895 several Seventh Day Adventists families were meeting in homes for worship. Two years later as the result of labor and funds donated by members and friends the church at Park and B was built. An elder from Canon City or Pueblo meets with the congregation.

The Lutherans hold weekly services and are served by a visiting pastor, who meets with the members on Sunday afternoons at the Methodist church. Meetings at which the pastor is not present, are held in the basement of the Library.

S. R. Ainslie was general traffic manager in Denver for the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad in 1880.

Deputy Sheriff Mix was in town this week for the purpose of collecting fifty dollars from each saloon keeper, that being the amount for the county license.—Mountain Mail, June 5, 1880.

## "Custer's Last Rally" Painted Here

John Mulvany's famous painting, "Custer's Last Rally" was painted in Salida during a two or three year period prior to 1881, according to information given this office by his nephew, Tom Mulvany and his wife. It was pictured in the June 21 issue of Life magazine along with others of the famous Indian battle.

This noted work of art which now hangs in the National Art Gallery in Washington D. C. is a canvas 11 by 22 feet. Life sized characters depict Gen. Custer and his brave band of frontiersmen, as they made their final stand against the hostile Indians. The bloody battle took place on the banks of the Little Big Horn, a tributary of the Yellowstone river and the painting of this fatal struggle for freedom was purchased originally by H. J. Heinz, famous pickle tycoon, for \$50,000.

The artist came to Salida to visit with his brother, Peter Mulvany, father of Tom Mulvany of Salida. He had been highly educated as an artist, having studied with masters of the best art centers in Europe. The family was Irish and his work has the lusty vigor and abject realism of that race. He took part in the Civil war and at its close began his career as an artist. Most of his work was of an historical nature and he did much of his painting in this and other western cities.

The studio he used while painting the Custer masterpiece was located over the present "Frankie and Johnnie" Liquor Store. The Western Union occupied the building at the time and many old timers recall that during temperamental spells, Mulvany would throw brushes and paints from the upper windows.

Another of his better known

works, "Trial of a Horse Thief" was done here and many of his Salida friends posed for him while it was being painted.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Mulvany have a number of the paintings done by his noted uncle. Among them are some portraits done on white satin of Mr. Mulvany's father, Peter Mulvany and his wife. The former was a merchant in Salida and he did much to aid his brother in his educational pursuits. The family has, not only many of John Mulvany's originals, but a number of fine reproductions in their collection. They plan to display some of them in a downtown location during the Shavano Days of '49 celebration.

One of the Mulvanys' most treasured possessions is a compiled leaflet entitled "Press Comments on John Mulvany's painting of Custer's Last Rally." Leading the write-ups is one by Walt Whitman taken from the New York Tribune. Other famous writers of the day who gave glowing praise to the artist and his work are Ed Clements, Mr. Allison and writers from the Chicago Times, Chicago Citizen, and Chicago Weekly Magazine. Following this comment there appeared a brief sketch of the artist's life that told of his plan to take the famous Custer painting to Paris for an exhibition.

John Mulvany passed away under mysterious circumstances in Chicago at the height of his career.

Salida had three doctors in 1881. Doctors R. S. Hallock R. F. Parsons (office over Mulvany's store) F. C. Blackly, according to the Mountain Mail. Dr. D. W. Collins was located in Poncha Springs and his professional card in the newspaper given to the treatment of catarrh.

## Marquardt, Editor Here 23 Years

William J. Marquardt was editor and publisher of the Salida Record for over twenty-three years prior to selling out in April of this year to the present owners.

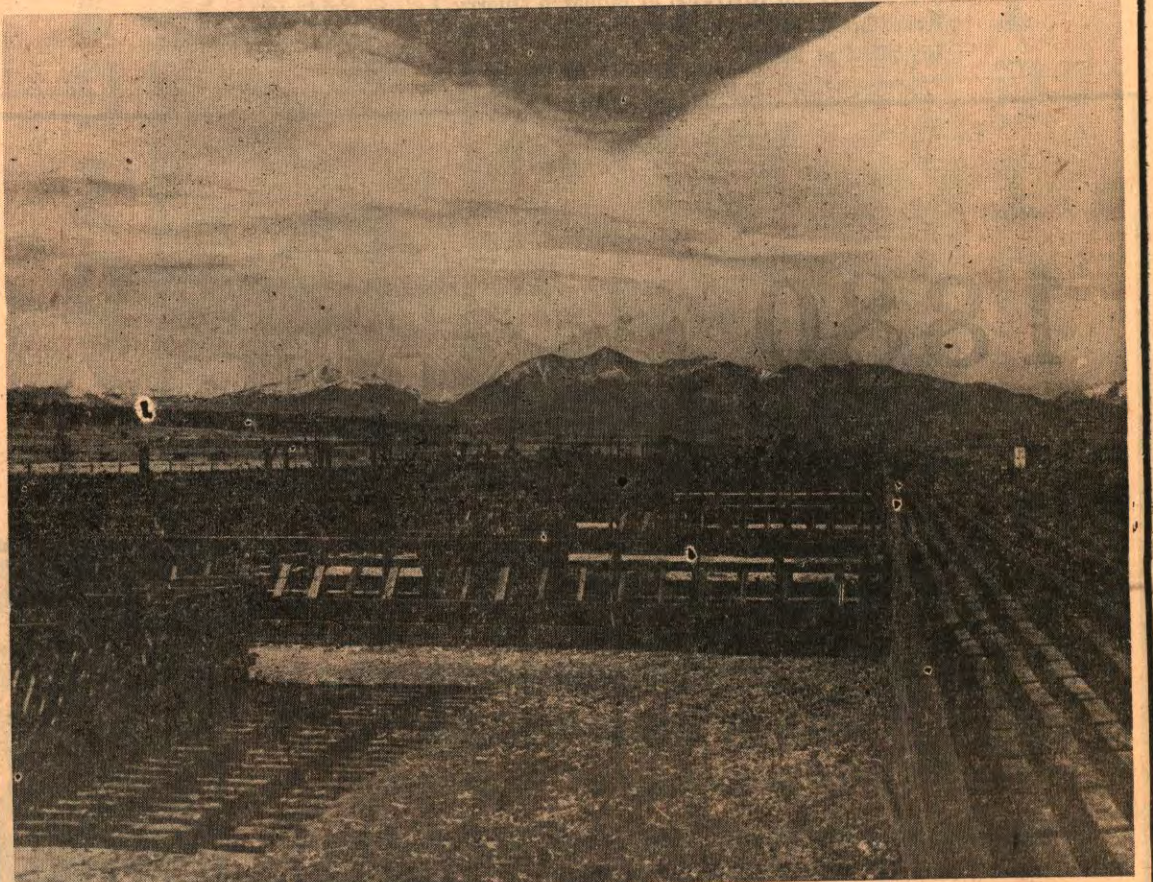
Mr. Marquardt came here from eastern Colorado, where he owned a job printing shop, in 1925 and the Record was a weekly at the time and known as the Salida Record Shopper. Through hard work, and producing a splendid paper, he built his business until it was necessary to print twice weekly. In addition Mr. Marquardt maintained a fine job work department and he is regarded as one of the best craftsmen along that line in the state of Colorado.

During most of the years as editor of the Record he maintained a column called, "Today We Say" which was carried on the left hand side of each issue of his newspaper. His clever comments on the issues of the day as well as more serious discussion of world events were widely read and frequently copied.

He has taken an active part in many phases of community life in Salida during his residence here. He belongs to the Masonic lodge, the Elks and the American Legion and was commander of the Ray Lines Post here during 1940 and 1941. He also is a member of the Consistory of the Masonic Lodge at Pueblo.

His family consists of Mrs. Marquardt, an elder son, John Marquardt of Seattle, Washington, a daughter, Mrs. Homer Cowen of Albuquerque, N. M. and James Marquardt of the home.

Mr. and Mrs. Marquardt and Jimmie have been residing in Salida since the sale of the Record in April but have plans for the future that will take them to another location.



Courtesy, Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad

## Cleora Stock Yards

On the D.&R.G.W

Best of livestock facilities, roomy pens, mountain water, good quality feeds. Competent men to serve your needs day or night. Open 365 days per year, 24 hours per day.

The Cleora yards is part of the Rio Grande Stockyards organization which handles over one million head of livestock yearly.

Other Yards: (Durham) Grand Junction, Colo.  
(Alamosa) Alamosa, Colorado.  
(Montrose) Montrose, Colorado.

### Glen R. Lamberg

Lessee & Gen. Mgr.



# Peaks Named For Famous Colorado Indians

Romance and tragedy marked the lives of Ouray, his wife Chipeta and their son Pahlone whose fame will live as long as the mountains which bear their names stand in splendor just southwest of Salida.

Few Indians have been so conspicuously honored, and none has so thoroughly deserved it, as Ouray, chief of the Utes, who died Aug. 24, 1880, on the southern Ute reservation.

A Colorado county, a mountain and a town, bear his name; he was on the U. S. payroll as chief for years at \$1,000 per year; a Liberty ship has been named after him, and he was chosen one of the 12 great builders of Colorado, and his stained-glass portrait decorates the dome of the capitol building at Denver.

Many great Indian leaders, such as Pontiac, Sitting Bull, and Geronimo, have become famous for fighting the whites, but Ouray alone became historically great because he was the white man's unflinching friend. His influence prevented a general Ute outbreak after the Meeker massacre in 1879, and made possible cession of all Ute lands in Colorado to the whites, with exception of the Ignacio reservation, peacefully.

Ouray was half Ute and half Jacarillo Apache. The government built an adobe house for him four miles south of present Montrose, where he raised 80 acres of grains and vegetables, and had large herds of horses, cattle and sheep, tended by Indian and Mexican herders. Rugs and white man's furniture were in his home. The great tragedy of his life was the stealing of his only son by the Arapahoes. The boy later repudiated his father and tribe in Washington. His wife, Chipeta, was famous in her own right.

There is a legend in the lonely foothills of the San Juan mountains that the son of Ouray, the Ute chieftain and of Chipeta, the Tabogauche maiden, some day will come back to lead his people.

When he comes, there will be great medicine, and the thunder of the heavens will match the canonading of the Gunnison, as it plunge along its walls of echoing black granite. The eagle will tuck his head beneath his wing on his precarious perch behind a distant peak. Lightning will split the skies, and all living things will



OURAY

CHIPETA

pay homage to their gods. And in the end, the son of Ouray will roll back the clouds and the Ute nation will be strong again, masters of the everlasting peaks that cut the heavens, of the wild, delicate frondage of the aspen woods, of the leaping rainbow trout in the churning cataracts of the Frying Pan river.

Such is the legend of Pahlone, the son of Ouray. It is sacred in the council halls of Ignacio, of the old Las Pinos reservation, and in the natural fairyland of southwestern Colorado it is being told with other Indian legends to tourists who today are traveling the trail of Ouray and Chipeta. It is a trail punctuated with happiness and cruelty and sorrow.

## The Life of Ouray

Ouray was born in Taos, N. M., in 1833. His father was a Tabogauche, or Western Ute, and his mother a Jacarilla Apache. The father took Ouray, at 18 into the band of which he was chief and at the same time pointed his stone-tipped spear toward the northwest toward Colorado's mysterious canyons and vastnesses, toward the Uncompahgre plateau and the rivers filled with fish, toward a new land where the Utes might live their lives in their own way beyond the reach of the Spanish padres.

Ouray became a warrior. His was a hand of steel. His aim was unerring. In the valleys of the Sangre de Cristo range he stalked the elk and outwitted the bighorn sheep. In the gorges of the Roaring Fork he tackled the grizzly to test his strength and fitness.

He learned to outwit hereditary enemies—the Comanche, the Kiowa, the Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapahoe. He was handsome, muscular, with a dignity befitting his position. In the west, the Utes placed upon his shoulders the purple; warriors raised their spears in homage and maidens their eyes in reverence to their chief.

In 1859, he chose a maiden from among the Tabogauches—Chipeta who bore him a son.

Of all the western Indians, those who peopled the Greater Rockies seemed to have souls nearer the conception of the white man. They worshipped the beauties of nature; the first columbine of the season peeping from behind some stone on a lonely pass, was the signal for their greatest rejoicing. Ouray for his part, loved the natural beauties of the west, of Dolores canon, and of Lake San Cristobal, on the shores of which he spent his wigwam honeymoon.

## An Indian Love Story

Ouray and Chipeta were Utes and lovers and when in their wigwam lay a tiny brave, they feasted their hearts upon him and planned their future around him.

In 1863 the tiny son was captured by a Kiowa war party from a hunting camp Ouray had established on the Platte river near the present site of Fort Lupton. Far from their own lands, the Utes were unable to wage war. They could not even find a trail. The boy was never heard of again.

As the sun set behind the Uncompahgre plateau one day, later in that year, after every effort to find the boy had been exhausted, the sorrowing chieftain read in the sands of his wigwam floor a message from the Great Spirit of his people—a spirit he had abandoned to become a Christian. It was a message of humility for the Utes. No longer was the nation to be warlike.

Ouray concluded a treaty with the United States, giving up most of the mountains and the San Luis valley. He became a quiet rancher in the Uncompahgre valley, where his life with Chipeta was reserved and sorrowful. In 1868, another treaty was made, setting apart as the Utes' domain a section of western Colorado bordered on the east by what today is Pagosa Springs and Gunnison and on the north by a line through Meeker.

Less than four years later, miners and stockmen again were on the march, and out of the Texas plains came great herds of longhorns. So, in 1873, the Utes, under Ouray, again sacrificed, this time the mining regions of the south and west.

The west moved rapidly toward prosperity in the 1870's and Ouray was thankful. And then on a tragic day in October of 1879, Agent Meeker, his employees and friendly natives were slaughtered by a band from the White River country. Their women were carried into captivity.

## Acted as Peacemaker

Ouray acted as peacemaker, obtaining the return of the captives. And in the silence of his home, forever lonely, now, he saw the passing of the Ute nation from the beautiful valleys and the upland glens of Colorado. So came the migration to Utah, and the establishment of the Ute reservation in southern Colorado, northern New Mexico and Arizona.

Chipeta died on the reservation in Utah in 1924. Her body today

lies at Montrose, on the site of the home she had occupied with a more virile Ouray in the days of the Ute nation's greatness.

But Ouray did not survive the tragic ordeal of evacuating his people. On a visit to Ignacio, Ouray was stricken with a kidney ailment and died there August 24, 1880. Buckskin Charley, according to the custom in connection with the death of their great, buried his body in a secret grave. In 1925, the grave was found and reopened and his bones were reinterred on the reservation near Ignacio.

The Ouray trail, as some tourists designate it today, is a tortuous one across the most beautiful sections of Colorado. From Taos, the Indian's birthplace, across Raton pass in New Mexico, the road leads to Trinidad and Walsenburg, over U. S. 85 and westward through the Sangre de Cristo and the San Luis country. U. S. 160 carries the traveler to Alamosa, thence to Del Norte and across Wolf Creek pass, the continental divide at 10,850 feet. From Pagosa Springs, westward to Durango, the highway follows a mountainous terrain incessantly. Ignacio lies southeast of Durango.

## To the North and East

Northward, the road passes through the Greater Rockies along breathtaking routes to Silverton, Ouray and Montrose. Two routes are possible here, one northward to Grand Junction, another eastward to Salida, but by either route the tourist will probably go on to Leadville, in the center of the state, from which he will drive eastward across Loveland pass to Denver and thence north over U. S. 85 again, to Fort Lupton, near where Ouray's son vanished.

If the son of Ouray ever returns—he would be more than 80 now—the Great Spirit will lead him, the Utes say, to a spot on Turquoise Lake near Leadville, amid the Douglass fir and the spruce and the aspen. There, the legend has it, he will have a reunion with his people. And there is a spot in a hidden canon of the San Miguel country, where a mysterious waterfall hangs like a smoke plume against a tiny crescent of azure sky, to which he is to call his war chiefs to council. There the glory of the Ute nation will begin again. —Delta County Independent, Sept. 23, 1943.

## Historic Highlights

The Mary Murphy mine was located in 1872. In the following year the road was built from Salida to Canon City. In 1874 the Lake county war occurred, a bloody chapter in the history of Chaffee county.

Poncha Springs was located in 1867. O. E. Harrington with twenty two men, drove 1,600 cattle from Texas to Chaffee county. The first school was at Poncha Springs and the teachers were David Boon, Minerva Maxwell (later Mrs. John Burnett) and Annabelle McPherson, who later married Joseph Hutchinson.

Charles Nachtrieb started his grist mill on Chalk creek in 1868. In the same year the first cabin in the Salida district was built where the county farm is now located, by the Harringtons. They made candles out of deer tallow, because it was whiter than beef tallow.

J. E. Gorrell, Otis White, (who set out the first apple orchard in this area) John Nelson and John Burnett settled in the county in the late sixties.



J. M. CUENIN, pioneer forest ranger, who named Pahlone Peak



J. M. Cuenin, a native of Fort Scott, Kans., has called Colorado his home since 1874, was a pioneer forest ranger, and named Pahlone Peak, one of the three Indian mountains near Salida. Mr. Cuenin lived in Del Norte, Gunnison and Saguache before moving to Salida in 1917.

When the forest service was created in 1905, he became a ranger of Cochetopa (meaning "Chips of Wood") National Forest, retiring in 1934. Mr. Cuenin, who knew Ouray and Chipeta, got permission from Washington, D. C., to name Pahlone Peak after first consulting with Buckskin Charley, a Ute sub chief, who died recently at the Indian Agency at Ignacio.

Pahlone, which means "short hair" was the son of Ouray and Chipeta and one of few Indians with short hair.

SHAVANO, for whom Mount Shavano is named, was a Ute chief



Mount Shavano, which is 14,179 feet high, twenty miles southwest of Salida, was named for Shavano, a Ute Chief.

The picture is from a group taken in Washington, D. C., after the Meeker massacre. Some of the group are: Otto Mears, Col. H. Page, Ignacio, Ouray, Chipeta and Buckskin Charley.

The late Dr. George H. Ourfman got the original picture from the late Dr. Shippey's office in Saguache.



BUCKSKIN CHARLIE, the Ute sub chief who buried Ouray,



# Fred Bateman Reports On Salida's Rugged Days

By FRED L. BATEMAN

About the 1st of February, 1880, the writer, then a boy of 18, left Pueblo with a freight outfit bound for Buena Vista. The standard freight outfit of those days was a six mule team hitched to two wagons: the front wagon large, the trail wagon smaller. The driver, mule skinner he was called, rode the off rear mule (wheeler) and drove the whole outfit with a single line, called a jerk line. But our outfit was different, there were only five animals, four mules and a horse. Three were hitched abreast, in the lead, the horse in the middle. The driver sat on a seat in the lead wagon and drove with regular lines. The wagons were loaded with tin plate, sheet iron and some hardware, consigned to the writer's father who had gone ahead to build a building in which to start his tin shop and hardware store.

We were eight days on the road, if such it could be called, for the load was heavy, the hills were steep, frequently only one wagon could be pulled up at a time. Often there was ice or snow and there was lots of traffic. At one place near Texas Creek we had to wait over two hours to get the road. The freighter camped in his tent at night; he had iron tent pins for the ground was frozen. We came by Canon City, then the end of the D.&R.G. track, thence southwest up Grape Creek several miles then across to Texas Creek, Oak Creek and Cottonwood Creek into Pleasant Valley.

## Robbery and Murder

One night we camped on a small flat on the north side of the river about half way between Wellsville and Cleora. There was a cabin there, half dug out but we put up the tent. A murder and robbery had been committed in the cabin a short time before. The story of it was told to Dr. Cochems and myself a short time ago by Orvy Shewalter. His grandfather and a Mr. Bailey were driving two teams from Canon City to Cleora. On the way they picked up a hitch hiker who agreed to help with the chores for his ride.

Mr. Bailey had sold a team in Canon City and had the \$500.00 with him. They noticed the hitch hiker carried a gun and was frequently practicing with it and that he was a good shot. They camped in this cabin, Mr. Shewalter sleeping on the left side, facing the door, Mr. Bailey on the right side facing the door and the stranger on the left side with his head to the door. About twelve o'clock, Mr. Shewalter, who had not gone to sleep but was lying with his hands clasped over his head, saw the stranger rise up in his bed and fire two shots, then drop quickly back. In a few seconds he was up crying out, "Someone is shooting at us." Mr. Shewalter was shot in the hand, Mr. Bailey through the head. They got outside and the stranger wanted the horses to look for the shooter, but Mr. Shewalter said he had been shot and must get to a doctor. He got on his horse and started, expecting every second to be shot in the back, but the stranger let him go and he got to Cleora where he told his story and a posse was organized to pursue the killer. After Mr. Shewalter left, the stranger took the roll of money from under the pillow of the dead man and put it in his boot. The first clue the pursuers had was a greenback in the road and as they went on to Wellsville they found several more which had worked out of the killer's boot. At Wellsville they came up with the man who told the people there of someone shooting at them. The posse searched him and found the balance of the \$500.00 on him. He was taken back to Cleora. The Justice

of the Peace selected a jury, the man was tried, convicted, sentenced to be hanged and was hanged then and there. I saw his grave east of Cleora as we came through but wind and snow have covered it up.

## Following the Trail

Leaving Cleora we crossed the Arkansas river about a mile up on a bridge which was just opposite Sterling Jones' house. The abutment of this bridge may still be seen there. The Jones ranch was then known as the Bales ranch. Cleora, the town, was named for his daughter, Cleora.

Earlow & Sanderson ran a stage line from Canon City to Leadville, and this was one of their stops. Wm. Bale ran the hotel, a frame building that burned later and stood on the side of Sterling Jones' house. The stone stable for the stage horses may still be seen jutting into the road just below the house.

We came up the hill and out into the park where Salida now stands. There was not a tree or house between the Bales ranch and the Harrington, now the Kaess ranch. The road crossed F street just where the Chevrolet garage now stands. It could be seen for several years after Salida became a town. Continuing west it crossed the lower mesa, through the Frantz fish farm and there joined the old Government road which extended from Colorado Springs up Ute Pass, over Trout Creek Pass and the Arkansas river and down the valley to a point east of the Harrington, now Kaess, ranch. There it turned west and ran up the gulch that is crossed in going into the Fairview cemetery. There was no water in the gulch then. The present stream there is seepage water from irrigation on the mesas above. The road continued on over Poncha Pass to Saguache, over Cochetopa Pass to the Indian agency at Los Pinos and on to the San Juan country. This was the only road into that part of the state in the earliest days. It is said that there were more men in Chaffee County in 1880 than at any time since. This might be true as the hills were full of prospectors and miners and very few had their wives or families with them.

## Buena Vista Booms

Poncha Springs, Maysville, Garfield and St. Elmo were sizeable towns but Buena Vista was the largest town. It was the end of Denver South Park & Pacific Railroad, afterwards the Colorado Southern. Most all of the merchandise, supplies and passengers for Leadville, which was booming, came over this little narrow gauge railroad. Eighteen to twenty large stage coaches fully loaded left Buena Vista every morning and returned at night. Hundreds of freight teams were on the road.

One outfit, Dickey Bros., were said to have over one hundred six mule teams. Buena Vista was a booming town with all sorts of edifices from a simple tent to a respectable business building. As we went in we passed a saloon in a big tent with a board front and a huge sign proclaiming "The Mule Skinners Retreat." There were four dance halls and a score of saloons, most of them with open gambling, roulette, farobank and stud poker. Craps had not yet been invented. It was said that the city government was in the hands of the gamblers and saloon men and that it was the custom to arrest anyone who got drunk and fine him whatever he had on his person. A feud grew up between the mule skimmers and the townpeople and many killings resulted. It is the writer's opinion that in all the west there was not a tougher town than Buena Vista in February, March and April of

1880. At one time there were two picturesque police officers there. They were long-haired Texans, handy with their guns. Very few court trials resulted from these killings for some reason.

## Batemans Move to Salida

Learning that the Rio Grande Railroad was starting a new town that would be a junction and a division point, we moved to Salida in April 1880. True to its policy, the Rio Grande passed by Cleora to build a new town at Salida. The town was at first called South Arkansas, when the postoffice was established it was called Arkansas. Later Salida was adopted as a permanent name. John T. Blake was the first postmaster. He was the postmaster at Cleora and had the mail for those known to be in Salida, sent up here previous to the establishing of a postoffice here. Most of the Cleora people moved up, bringing their houses and businesses. There was some uncertainty at first as to just where the town would be. The only bridge across the river was at the foot of K Street on the lower mesa. There were some stores, saloons and hotels around K and Front Streets. There were also stores, saloons and restaurants on First Street between F and G. Later the difficulty was straightened out, a bridge was built at the foot of F Street and that street began to be built up.

## Other Pioneers

The names mentioned here are mainly those of the incorporators of Salida who were here in 1880. Many prominent citizens came soon after; the Craigs, M. P., L. W., D. H. and Dan; Sam and Henry Sandusky; the Hollenbecks, L. A. Geo. M. and John, the father of Lewis; the Prestons, father, two sons, Horatio and Orlando, and three daughters; Ben Disman, A. M. Alger, J. M. Collins, the Hudgmans and Sam Westerfield. Dr. Cochems came about 1890 and at first at the D.&R.G. Hospital. He left there to start a hospital of his own in the building, now the Sherman Hotel and a little later building the Red Cross Hospital. Among the earliest railroad people were Geo. Mosely, Al Philliber, J. W. Hardy, Geo. Montgomery, G. S. Nelson, agent, and Star and Cora Nelson, Chas. Rush and Wilbur Steward were boys of 13 or so in 1880 and went into railroad service later. The Guerins, Tom, Pat and Steve Ryan. Jno. Sweeney, R. M. Ridgway, Supt., with Carl Howard. Harry and Arthur Hattie and Lottie came a little later. R. M. Ridgway (old Tige the men called him) was a fine railroad manager and had the respect of the men under him. He was always fair, although sometimes a little crusty. About 1890 the dispatcher's offices were moved here from Gunnison bringing Wm. Rech, Tom Killeen, Fred Hothan and others.

Guy Hall and Tom Donlevy

were two younger boys of those earliest years. I remember running across them digging a shaft on a claim they had located up Cottonwood Gulch. There was a mining excitement up there at that time, about 1885. Jesse McLaurin (Jesse Baxter) was a small boy, his step father, a blind man, had a shooting gallery.

A. C. Frost owned the Elephant Corral with a big sign across the entrance which was where James Shay's drug store was located.

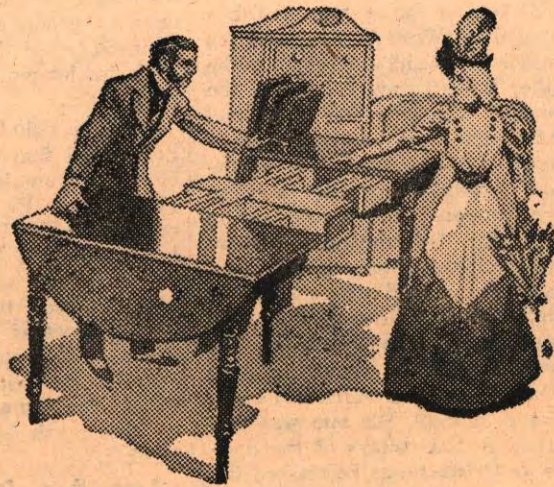
In those days of wagon transportation, every little place had a corral where freighter or traveler could drive in and camp. Usually there was a camp house (usually lousy, as the writer can attest; hay and grain, and sometimes groceries were sold. Such a place was Frost's Elephant Corral. Frost was a typical pioneer and soon moved on the newest front.

G. R. Gray was a partner of Geo. L. Smith who discovered the Madonna Mine, then known as the Smith & Gray Mine. Mr. Gray built the first pretentious house in Salida, now owned by Guy Hall. Mr. Gray soon left and the house was bought by Mr. D. H. Craig who lived there until his death.

Geo. L. Smith, his partner, was one of the early settlers — first Superintendent of Schools for Chaffee County; owned a ranch on Gas Creek near Nathrop. Smith was a confirmed prospector and

(Continued on next page)

# Quality Furniture Of Today --- Heirlooms of Tomorrow



## Thirty-five Years Ago

Moses Greenberg established a furniture store in Salida. He had confidence in his ability to serve Salida's homemakers. We are carrying on that tradition. By supplying homes with beautiful and useful furniture, we are contributing to a more enjoyable life today with confidence in tomorrow

We, as successors to the original Moses Greenberg store believe, as he did, in the future of Salida.



# Greenberg's Furniture Store

139 W. 1st

Ph. 130



later discovered the "Holy Moses" mine at Creede (reputed to Wm. Creede, "Holy Moses" was his exclamation on uncovering the first rich ore.)

#### Madonna Discovered

A story is told by Senator Ehrhart of the discovery of the Madonna Mine. There was a rush to the Monarch district on account of reported strikes and Geo. L. Smith went up to prospect. He talked with the different prospectors and examined their samples. One man told Mr. Smith that there was nothing there and that he was leaving. He showed him his samples and one of them interested Mr. Smith and he asked the man if he remembered where he found it. The man pointed to a spot on the Madonna hill where he found the specimen and Smith went the next day and located the Madonna Mine.

J. P. Smith, pioneer dry goods man, was one of the few who moved with his family, which was composed of two boys and five girls. They moved up from Cleora. Morgan Smith was the last survivor of this family. Mr. Smith and his family were all deeply religious and were the mainstay of church life in Salida in those early days.

The first church was a frame structure at 3rd and F, on the site of the Presbyterian Church, and was built about 1885. The first minister, name forgotten, was a very earnest and able man, and always had a good attendance at his meetings.

Dr. Hallock and his son, Robt. E. Hallock, were pioneer druggists in a two story frame building on West First about where the Stancatos are. Dr. Hallock and Dr. Eggleston, the first dentist, had offices over the drug store. R. B. Hallock was the first city clerk. In 1884, J. A. Hallock, a brother of the doctor, moved here with his family of five boys and two girls and built the house at about 630 G street where Ray Hallock, who is the last of this connection now living in Salida, now owns. J. A. Hallock was one of the early school principals.

James T. O'Connor was another of the earliest druggists and had a store on First and F Streets facing First Street where Bruckner's store now is. He was a brother of Dr. J. W. O'Connor who was a prominent surgeon here and had charge of the D. & R. G. Hospital until he was chosen chief surgeon of the Rio Grande system. Dr. O'Connor came down from Maysville and had an office in a small frame building where the Odd Fellows Hall now is.

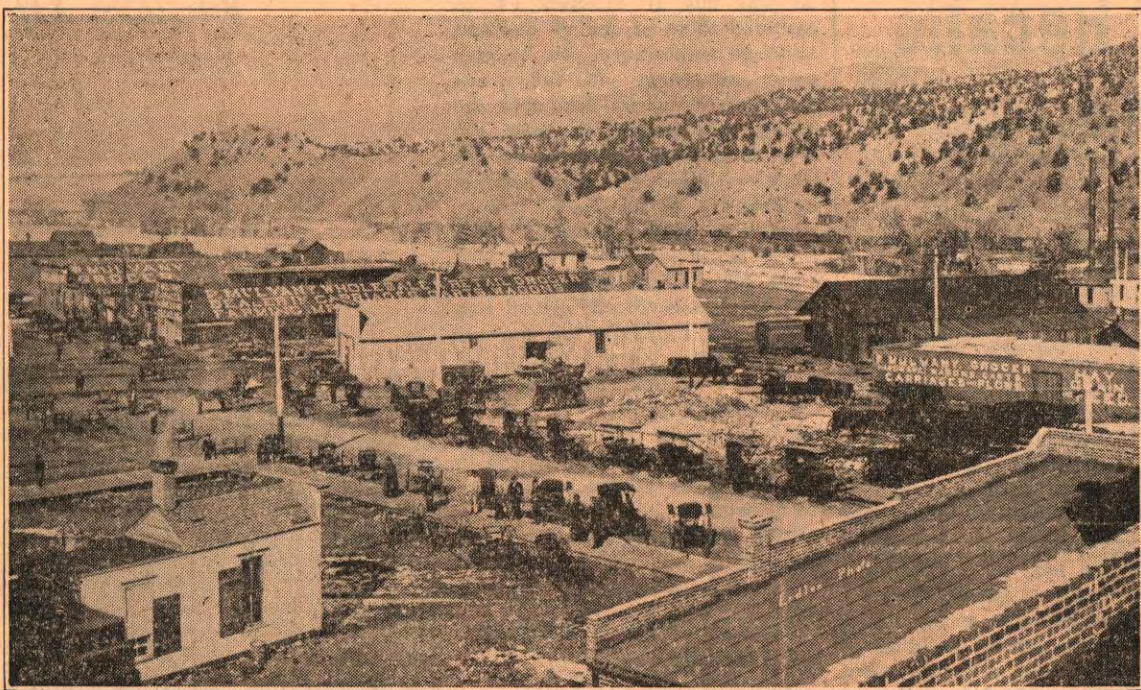
George T. Williams lived on a ranch along the Arkansas river southwest of the Smelter before Salida was started. He owned a sand pit and furnished most of the sand for the mortar in Salida's building. Williams, in his youth had been a member of the Quantri's Gorilla Gang in the Civil War. He was an odd character, strong in his friendships, bitter in his hates, but lovable withal.

John W. Hamm, a brother-in-law of Williams, owned the ranch southwest of Williams and built the brick house on the hill on the right of the highway just beyond the smelter bridge. He was a lawyer and a famous wit: looked like a Kentucky colonel, was lame from a war wound. Many of his expressions and stories are repeated yet. Some will not bear repeating.

The first bridge at the foot of F street crossed the upper end of a sizeable island in the river with trees and willows, but with the filling in of the banks on each side it gradually washed away.

#### Gamblin', Shootin', Killin'

The railroad offices at first were in a string of box cars on a siding opposite the old Monte Cristo Hotel, which was built later (about 1882). One of these box cars housed the express office, and one afternoon word came up town that the express office had been robbed and the express agent shot. The first ones there found the agent unconscious and bleeding from a bad cut on his head;



First and G Streets, Salida, in 1889. Peter Mulvany was Salida's leading merchant. (Picture courtesy his son, Tom Mulvany)

the safe open and money gone. No trace was found of the robbers — the agent soon recovered and resumed his duties and the matter was soon forgotten, but several months later the express agent was arrested, confessed that he had bumped his own head and robbed the safe — and he went to Canon City. Later another express agent, who was quite prominent socially, was convicted of robbing the express company of robbing the express term in Canon City.

The predominant element during the first few months in Salida were saloon men, gamblers, and confidence men, or "bunco steers," and these plied their trades without let or hindrance. Indeed, the first election ever held in Salida upon the question of incorporating the town was defeated by this element.

Doc Baggs was one of the notorious confidence men. Soapy Smith made frequent visits. He set up his game on First Street. He had a big suit case which he opened and set on a box. He sold soap of which he had many small bars wrapped in colored paper. He would start his harangue upon the merits of soap for removing grease spots and stains until a crowd gathered. He also had a liberal supply of greenbacks, 5s, 10s, 20 dollar bills and as he talked he would wrap a bill around a bar of soap, then wrap them with the colored paper and toss it in with the rest in the suit case. When the money was all wrapped up with the soap he would stir the packages thoroughly and select at random (?) four bars which he would hold up between his fingers. These he would offer to sell for \$20.00 — no takes. "Who will give me \$10.00 for this wonderful soap?" No takers. Then a capper (assistant) would step up and buy them. Soapy would first offer the capper \$10.00 for his bargain, then \$20.00, but the capper insisted upon having the soap which would be given him. Then he would proceed to unwrap them and every package would have a bill wrapped around the soap. Then business would pick up but outsiders never were lucky enough to buy a package with money in it. Smith certainly knew his soap. He was a bad man and a killer and was himself killed in Alaska, during the Klondike rush. An undersized, weak-eyed man with a drooping blonde moustache, he did not look his part.

Most every saloon had open gambling; faro, roulette and stud poker were the usual games and most of them crooked.

With the gamblers were their women and among these were women known all over the west — Cheyenne Em, Santa Fe Moll, Lizzie Landon (White Dog Liz) from her white Spitz dog which was always immaculate.

#### Business Grows

James Brown had a house where the Nevens office now is. Lizzie Landon's house was on G street where the Sherman Hotel is.

One winter night ('82) it burned down completely. A subscription paper was started and the public spirited citizens and merchants subscribed liberally and built her another house.

Webb and Corbin were the big business men — wholesale and retail groceries. They built the first brick house in Salida which still stands diagonally across the street from the old postoffice on Lower F street. Mr. Webb was a fine man, big and portly, mayor of the town and prominent in civic affairs. He built also a brick residence which was quite fine for those days. This also still stands at 2nd and G streets, and is the F & H store. Mr. Webb, when the business was sold to Gillette and Whitehurst, who came here from Silver Cliff, moved to Denver where he was prominent in politics and sheriff of Arapahoe County. Mr. Corbin was a keen business man but died early in life.

Geo. G. Bateman was one of the incorporators and first councilmen. He came here from Buena Vista with his son Fred, and started a tin shop on West First near G street in a little shack where they slept and worked. Mr. Bateman was a hard worker and little by little branched out and soon had a fair hardware store. Two fires wiped him out but he started again. His two sons, Fred and Walter were taken in and the Bateman Hardware Company grew into a good business. He died in 1918, a Christian gentleman, beloved by all who knew him.

The Salida Mail started June 6, 1880. M. R. Moore, a Civil war veteran with a crippled arm, was editor. A brother who now lives in Monrovia, California, was the printer. Mr. Moore built a residence which stood out alone away out on East 2nd street.

The Salida Sentinel came a little later and that, too, passed through several hands finally to become the Record.

#### First Bank Fails

The first bank was owned by Harstell Brothers and DeWalt. It failed about 1883. There was another bank on Sackett Avenue, but it did not stay long. Then came the Chaffee County bank owned by W. E. Roberston, and this was the leading bank for a long time. It failed in the panic of 1893 and Mr. Robertson served a term in Canon City. He was a good man at that, the victim of friends.

The Continental Divide bank started about 1890, and later became the First National. The Prestons, Craigs and J. B. Bowne were principle owners.

W. H. Hawkins came up from Cleora and moved a large frame hotel which he located on Sackett Avenue. This was known as the Hawkins House. He was one of the first Justices of the Peace. He was a gruff, grizzled old gentleman and it is related of him that at a certain trial it came to his ears that an attorney had said that

his client could not get justice in Hawkins court. The judge called the attorney up and lectured him, finally saying "Bring the scoundrel in and we will see that he gets justice."

Judge Hawkins built the dwelling next to the library and there lived until his death.

#### Baxter Stringley Shot

Baxter Stringley was one of the incorporators and city marshal. He was one of the principals of the Neimayer shooting which was the most serious affair of that kind that ever occurred in Salida. This happened about 1884. Neimayer and a companion, Edwards seems to be the name, charcoal burners from Brown's Canon, came to town and proceeded to get drunk. After noon they started a disturbance in Joe Bender's saloon and boarding house, which was just west of where the opera house now is. The police were sent for and Stringley and "Buster" Bathurst deputy marshal responded. As soon as they attempted to arrest the disturbers the shooting started. Bathurst, Neimayer's companion Edwards, and two men, who were eating dinner in the dining room back of the saloon, were killed outright, and Marshall Stringley was shot through the lungs. Neimayer fled across the railroad tracks, pursued by citizens who hastily gathered out on West 3rd street. He was overtaken by

a man on horseback, known as Grand Army Brown, who was about to arrest him. Neimayer's gun being empty. But one of the pursuers, thinking the man on horseback was the man wanted and would get away, aimed his rifle at Brown and killed him. The shooter was a gambler who quietly left town as soon as he found his error. Neimayer was arrested and spirited out of town to Buena Vista to avoid lynching. Later he escaped jail and never was heard of again. Stringley recovered, although in addition to the wound he had another bullet smash his watch. Men knew how to shoot in those days. For years later, Stringley, who was also a deputy sheriff, had a warrant for Frank Reed for cattle stealing. Reed was a partner of Ed Watkins and they ran cattle in the region around the Ute Train. Watkins had previously been arrested for cattle stealing and taken to Canon City for trial. There he was taken out of jail and lynched, presumably by cattle men. Reed swore he would not be arrested to meet the same fate. One Sunday morning Stringley heard that Reed was in town and hastened to First and G streets to intercept him. Reed was just riding his horse out of the alley next to the Sherman hotel. There were no buildings across from the Sherman and Reed rode his horse leisurely across lots, with his leg over the horse's back and his eye on Stringley. Neither spoke or made a false move so no shooting started and Reed got away. Later Reed and Ernest Christenson, a cowboy, came to town to attend a "grand masquerade ball" at Pap Arbors dance hall which was a big log building moved down from Arborville located on First street across the city barns.

Stringley went the arrest. Reed but Reed was young and active and beat Stringley to the draw killing him instantly. Reed was really a fine fellow, the victim of circumstances. Stringley had a most elaborate funeral. The city officers, the town band, fire department (volunteers) and several secret societies marched all the way to the Cleora cemetery where he was buried.

#### Roller and Twitchell

Roller and Twitchell were the first real estate men and their names appear on nearly every abstract or title for Salida property. Mr. Roller built the house on the West corner of F and 5th and Mr.

(Continued in this section)



## When a Gentleman Called

in the Good Old Days, he brought a gift of flowers. The sentiment expressed with flowers is just as important today.

## Salida Greenhouse Flower Store

Ph. 39

225 F St.



# Unknown Writer Recalls Hey Day at Hortense

(The following is a copy of an old paper written with pencil by some party unknown, which was found by Judge Newitt in his office files in 1931. Used by permission of Mrs. Thomas A. Nevens.)

In the early days the Hortense Hot Springs was known to very few persons off any trail. The only evidence of its existence being the steam arising from it on cold frosty mornings. The main part of its volume found its way by underground channels to the flat where the C. & S. Y now is, being sufficient to make two pools there and keep Chalk Creek open down as far as Heywood Springs, now called Mt. Princeton Springs. Heywood Springs were named after D. H. Heywood, for many years in the show business on F Street in Denver. Hortense springs was almost covered by debris from the Chalk Cliffs at the foot of which it debouched. The Cliffs were the habitat of the mountain sheep that roamed on Princeton and Yale, occasionally crossing to Antero. Came Professor Hayden and his corps of assistants with their train of pack mules doing the field work that resulted in the great Hayden Atlas of Colorado. They camped for some time with Keyes Merriam at the Hot Springs.

## The Hortense Mine

The Keyes Merriam cabin, built after the location of the Hortense mine, was about one-half mile east of the Hortense spring on what was then called Silver Creek, now Merriam Creek. To that cabin in the fall of 1876 came Bob and Darwin Ray. Major Merriam had purchased a third interest in the Hortense mine and production had begun. All three of the partners in the mine had gone East to their home and to take in the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876. The first one of them to return was Major Merriam who got back in February of 1877. The previous month Bob and Darwin had moved on up the creek to Jake Wilseys from which point Bob went to freighting with two yoke of American cattle from Colorado Springs.

The first ore shipped from the Hortense mine was hauled to a smelter at Malta owned by Mesher. It was hauled by bull teams from the Indian Territory, small wiry cattle, much in contrast with the cattle that Ray freighted with. The hauling charge was \$50 a ton and the smelting charges \$100 a ton. Among the first miners mining in the Hortense were W. W. Fletcher, W. H. Pointdacher and Smith Steele. They were for some time puzzled by the disappearance of meat and other supplies at the mine, until they succeeded in killing a pair of wolverines or Mountain Devils as they called them. Game of all kinds was

plentiful in those days, sheep, deer, antelope, grouse and an occasional mess of beaver tail soup. Trout were abundant.

Doctor Wright, John and Oliver Royal, both of Pueblo, had located the Mary and Pat Murphy, the Black Hawk and other claims at the head of Chalk Creek, and had done considerable work on them causing investigation of all that country at the head of Chalk Creek. The country was filling up with prospectors. Major Merriam conceived the idea of a stopping place, a sort of road house, in conjunction with Hortense spring, and erected the necessary buildings, consisting of a Hotel, a Bath house having the water piped from Hortense springs, a Post Office and a saloon. The Hotel he placed in charge of Steve Passive, former chef at Sam Thatcher's Keno Hall, Blake and F Streets, Denver. The saloon was presided over by a Major Kendall from the land of Mint Julip. The Post Office was intrusted to W. W. Fletcher or Fletch as he was called. The Bath House was patronized to full capacity from the first and many wonderful cures of Rheumatic ailments resulted. Its fame spread to the Black Hills, the San Juan and even to Texas, parties from those localities coming to the Baths for treatment when all other remedies had failed. When Leadville was booming scores of its hard drinkers came to the springs to boil out, and it was on the occasion of one of these trips, that a young fellow by the name of Ardinger, a Texas boy, slipped out of the house in the night, and his body was found the next day in Chalk Creek.

Bob Ray had one peculiar notion. On New Year's day he would take one drink whatever it happened to be, a glass of wine or a mug of Tom and Jerry, but never another until the New Year rolled around again. He always seemed to figure that the man who could not control his appetite for liquor was more to be pitied than cursed. When he stepped into the Sheriff's office he was up against as hard a proposition as could well be imagined. The lawless had the upper hand and were used to doing as they pleased. Cattle and horse-stealing was in a flourishing condition and the County was full of undesirables.

In the matter of the killing of Ben Couch for holding up the U. S. Mail at Alpine, Bob had with him as deputies Nate Ray, who had freighted with him from Colorado Springs, and Bill Teague. It was generally understood at that time that Teague was responsible for Couch's death. It was only a short time after Bob's taking office that the cow thieves began

to realize that they were going to be put out of business as he gathered them in one by one and although some were able to give bond and escape jail, their activities were at an end, and the gangs were broken up, with the loss of but one Deputy, Baxter Stingley, killed with his own gun by Frank Reed, in a Salida saloon. Reed was never captured altho every effort was made to apprehend him, large reward offered, and an Illinois Sheriff almost had him. Reed stripping the harness off a plow horse, disappeared from that section. Retiring from the Sheriff's office, Bob took up his residence at the Hortense hot spring, content to end his days in the same quiet way he had always lived, with a host of friends, a tribute to his personality and methods.

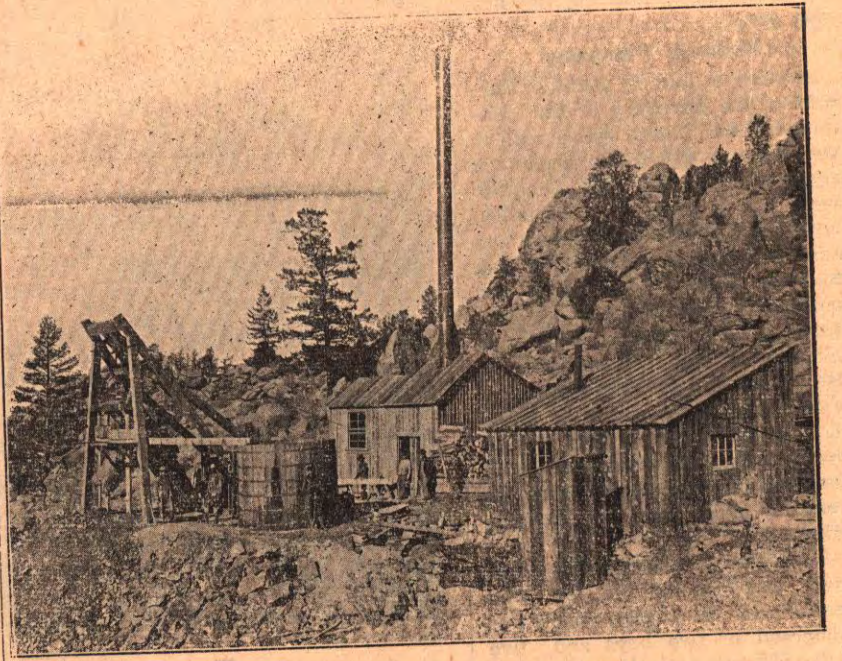
## Unexplored Cavern At Old Mine

Will another Cave of the Winds or Carlsbad near Salida soon attract visitors to Salida? That is the prediction of several persons who have seen the marvelous cavern within a few miles from here. It is reported that thirty-five rooms already have been explored, and that there are beautiful stalagmites, stalactites and crystal formations in the cavern.

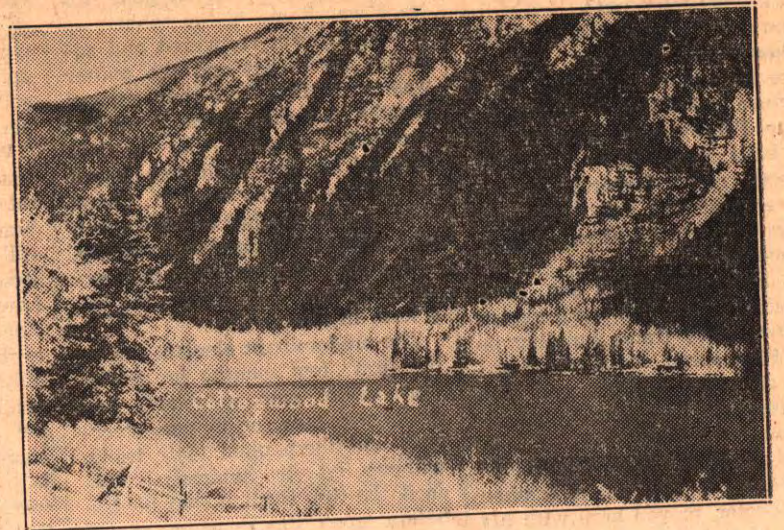
It was discovered several years ago when a blast in a mine tore a hole in the floor and exposed huge rooms below. The place can be reached either by way of Trout Creek or Ute Trail. Two local men, Bert Murnane and Wade Heister recently went in at the Futurity Mine crossing on Trout Creek, west of the old CCC camp and drove ten miles through Bassam park and around Herrin park to reach the site.

Monarch camp was started in 1870. The toll road to Monarch also was built in that year.

## Views Of Interest



EARLY DAY MINING SCENE NEAR SALIDA



BEAUTIFUL COTTONWOOD LAKE, Across the hill from St. Elmo



## THE TIN-TYPE DAYS ARE GONE FOREVER

But coming generations will cherish your portrait made in our modern studio, just as you revere those tintypes of long ago.

# The -- Hay Studio

ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS AGO



Remember  
the  
Curling Iron  
Days?

For that New  
Look the New  
Way try our

French Paper  
Curl

featured at

BLUE MOON BEAUTY SALON

PHONE 10

117 F STREET



**RESULTS FOUND IN EARLY FILES OF ELECTION IN 1880**

Salida, Colo.  
Oct. 8, 1880

J. H. Johnston, Jr.  
County Clerk  
Granite, Colo.

Dear Sir:

Please find enclosed returns of election held for the purpose of taking the Census of the qualified electors with reference to the incorporation of Salida.

Please give the matter your immediate attention under Sec. B, Page 875, General Statutes State of Colorado. An election has been ordered by the undersigned commissions for the election of officers for Oct. 25, 1880.

Yours,

O. V. Wilson, R. B. Hallock  
E. B. Jones, M. Nix, per Jones  
N. W. Rolles, per Jones

Voters—1. G. W. Bowers, 2. G. R. Gray, 3. J. P. Smith, 4. R. B. Hallock, 5. A. T. Ryan, 6. E. B. Jones, 7. M. M. French, 8. J. A. Coffman, 9. B. F. Garrison, 10. J. T. O'Connor, 11. W. F. Moore, 12. L. B. Ramsdell, 13. T. A. Lester, 14. T. J. Corbin, 15. A. T. Blackly, 16. O. V. Wilson, 17. H. Crymble, 18. L. Frame, 19. N. R. Twitchell, 20. S. C. Frost, 21. N. E. Woolman, 22. G. A. Hills, 25. Millage Taylor, 26. I. A. Cowan, 27. James Medows, 28. C. W. Williams, 29. T. M. Robertson, 30. Chas. A. Hawkins, 31. J. E. Bowers, 32. C. F. Gatliff, 33. John D. Lester, 34. C. W. Huson, 35. E. L. Wirt, 36. T. J. Hurdle, 37. F. M. Tollman, 38. Horace Higgins, 39. J. W. Fisher, 40. Z. S. Fry, 41. Jno. T. Blake, 42. C. J. Turner, 43. M. Devenaux, 44. M. M. Ritemour, 45. F. C. Blackly, 46. J. F. Johnson, 47. W. H. Hawkins, 48. Baxter Stingley, 49. E. H. Webb, 50. D. D. Ayers, 51. J. D. Wilkins, 52. Jonah White, 53. C. B. Van Every, 54. A. V. Irving, 55. Caleb J. Hughes, 56. W. E. Wilson, 57. G. F. Bateman, 58. G. S. Huggins, 59. L. A. Myer, 60. E. Dole, 61. F. M. Stewart, 62. R. J. Chute, 63. G. W. Piper, 64. James Claudewen, 65. B. Phillip, 66. G. C. Brown, 67. A. B. Mack, 68. Joseph Webber, 69. Frank Crosier, 70. R. L. Murfey, 71. J. B. Bowne, 72. A. Ruefly.

Against None

At an election held at the house of W. W. Roller in precinct no. six in the county of Chaffee and state of Colorado on the 4th day of October in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and eighty, there was cast for incorporation of the town of Salida

seventy-two votes and, against incorporation, no votes.

R. B. Hallock,  
J. P. Smith, O. V. Nelson

Attest:

A. T. Ryan  
Clerks of Election  
Eugene B. Jones

**Chaffee Gave Many Lives in World War II**

By TOMMY THOMSON

The war-service record of Chaffee County is one that all citizens of this Colorado county can be mighty proud of. In the history of the two major World Wars, the fighting men from this great county have exemplified themselves in the highest possible manner. Chaffee County has been represented in all branches of the service in both wars and the records of all men have been commendable. We have had ranks from private to general; seaman to admiral; and have had honors bestowed upon our men from citations for outstanding personal service to some of the highest awards our country can give for action in wartime.

Chaffee County has paid a great price for victory however, just as all counties in the United States have. In World War I, Ray Lines gave his life that our country might remain free; and in World War II the following died on land, on sea, and in the air to avenge that vicious attack that threatened the very existence of our land.

**War Dead**

Laverne Knipp, Salida's first World War II casualty went down on the Oklahoma at Pearl Harbor; Amicone, Albert A.; Coscarello, Frank J.; Haley, Richard G.; Price, James L.; Thorpe, Raymond T.; DeNoyer, Norman L.; Haley, Claude E. Jr.; Smith, Frank B.; Gallegos, Joe A.; Gallegos, Jose B.; Pacheco, David L.; Martinez, Pete A.; Martinez, Tony M.; Maestas, Tony A.; Ostrum, Harry T. Jr.; Coster, Cyril J.; Holman, Frank W.; Barnhill, Walter G.

Not only was Chaffee County well represented in the branches of our armed forces, but our men and women also served with the gallant Merchant Marine, the American Red Cross and other organizations so necessary to the complete victory over the Axis Powers. Here at home the citizens gave forth much time, effort

and money to see that the soldiers at Camp Hale had a home away from home. Salida sponsored a U.S.O. along with Red Cross facilities that were available to all needy servicemen.

The war record of the citizen personnel of Chaffee County is also something to marvel at. The railroad was in high gear at all times with men working hours almost beyond human endurance. The ranchers and farmers were using every ounce of soil and every hour of the day to raise and grow food stuffs to maintain life and thereby promote peace and prosperity. And when merchandise was hard to get and sell because of rationing, the local business men gave their time in various activities to hasten the return of normal times when they could serve America.

Organizations carrying on veterans activities in the county are the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled War Veterans and their respective auxiliaries, and the Army and Navy Mothers clubs.

Yes, Chaffee County does have a glorious war record and is now busy establishing a peacetime record that will be equally as wonderful.

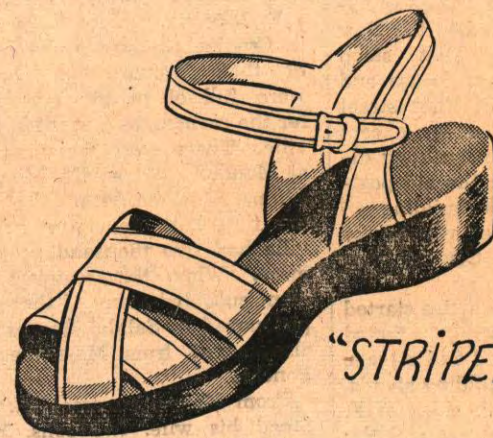
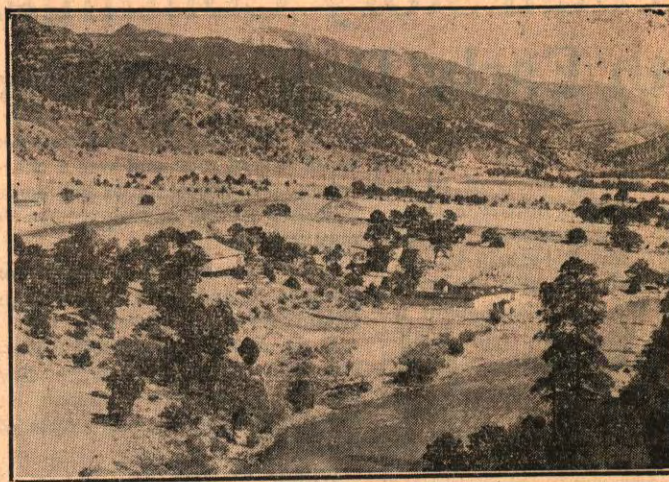
Topaz Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, at Salida took its name from the little western town in the book, "The Naulahka," at least part of which Rudyard Kipling wrote while living in Salida.

Poncha Springs town was laid out in 1874. St. Elmo was established in 1875.

In 1878 Leadville stole the county seat from Granite by making a raid on the records.

Work on Monarch and Marshall Pass divisions of the railroad started in 1880. The Madonna mine was discovered in 1880.

WELLSVILLE HOT SPRINGS, seven miles east of Salida



"STRIPER"

In the Days of '49 there was a rush West for the gold in Them Thar Hills. Today the rush is for the "Striper" - - - the new gold sandal featured exclusively at

**The Salida Shoe Store**

**THE MODE OF THE DAY**  
--- in the Gay Nineties



Bustles, hoopskirts, and many petticoats were women's constant companions. How much simpler to be cool, comfortable and chic in our new summer fashions.

**MODE O' DAY**



**Times Haven't Changed Much . . . .**

. . . . since the cracker-barrel days. At the old trading posts you could swap tales, visit with your neighbors, and buy anything from coffee pots to writin' paper. That's the way it is today at Tuttle's. We specialize in practically everything!

Sporting Goods - - Gifts - - Souvenirs

**Tuttle's Trading Post**



# Bateman Story Continues With Early Day Episodes

Twitchell the one on the south corner of the same street. N. R. Twitchell was an uncle of Al C. Twitchell and later moved to Denver where he was an officer in the U.S. mint. Mr. Robertson bought his house, enlarged and improved it. Later W. W. Roller bought it and lived there until his death. This is the Doctor Curfman house. Douglas Roller, a Denver attorney, is his son. Roller and Twitchell were prominent for many years in all civic activities.

## Fires of the '80s

In March 1885 occurred the first of a series of fires that practically wiped out the original business district. This fire started in the New York house, a hotel that stood just east of the Opera house and burned both sides of First street from F street to G street, except the Webb and Corbin building diagonally across from the old post-office and the brick building on the alley of F street which was the south end of the Central (now Corbin) block.

On January 1, 1888 a fire started in a building being erected at the corner of F and 2nd streets, where the K. of P. building stands. This fire burned both sides of F street between 2nd street and the alley between First and 2nd streets.

There was little insurance carried because of the high rates, but brick buildings were quickly erected to take the place of the cheap frames. Later, other fires cleared out the remaining frame buildings. Salida had a volunteer fire department those days and the water mains were small and the pressure poor.

The water works were built in 1882. The water was taken directly from the South Arkansas from a dam a short distance below Ira King's farm house which stood where Mr. Shonoyo built the big brick house on the Poncha road. John Jay afterwards bought this house. The original water plant was very cheap and the pipe very small. It has all been replaced by cast iron pipe of adequate size. Previous to the building of the waterworks domestic water was taken from wells. The first fire house was located where Barnhill's store is. This had a bell tower with a very fine bell. Later it was moved to 2nd street and then again to the present City Hall.

Al Ryan was an early day livery man with a big barn on the site of the present city barn on West First street. One cold winter night with the thermometer well below zero, the barn caught fire. The fire hose froze up and it was a complete loss. A dozen horses perished in the fire. Later he lost another barn and more horses.

## Prominent Citizens

E. B. James was a prominent early day citizen; County Treasurer several terms; built the building at F and Second streets now occupied by Alexander's Drug Store.

M. M. French was another of the first comers with a store on West First where Greenberg's store is.

C. V. Wilson was the first mayor. Wilson Brothers were wholesale grocers with a store on Sackett avenue.

Hugh Crymble was one of the incorporators and partner in the firm of Evans and Crymble Hardware dealers with a store of West First street, also where Greenberg's store is. This firm failed and G. F. Bateman bought the stock. Mr. Crymble was a fine man and served as sheriff several terms.

F. M. Tallman, wider than he was tall, was one of the first butchers.

J. W. Fisher was in the transfer business, afterwards city marshal. He was the father of Mrs. Wilse Brewster who lives in Los Angeles.

Mike Devereaux was an Irish saloon keeper on West First street and built the residence next door

to Mr. Travers. He was regarded as an honest man and was a character. He boasted that he could talk intelligently on any subject ye may name."

J. T. Johnson was a contractor and owned and built the St. Clair (Rainbow) hotel about 1890.

D. D. Ayers was agent for Barlow and Sanderson's stage line which ran stages to Gunnison. He was an uncle of the Dukes of Pueblo.

Wilbur Stewart was a boy of the writer's own age. His father was a contractor and builder.

## Chaffee County Thrives

In 1880 there were 8,000 people in Chaffee County, probably 75% of them grown men. The hills were full of prospectors looking for the carbonates that made Leadville. There were thriving towns at Monarch, Arborville, Maysville, Alpine, St. Elmo, Winfield etc. At one time both Poncha and Maysville had two thousand people or more. When the mining excitement subsided many of these people moved to Salida. Houses were also moved from Maysville and Poncha.

From Maysville came Col. J. H. Stead his wife, two sons, Frank and Charles and daughter, Ninneiska. They were fine people. Col. Stead lived at F and 7th streets (in the house now owned by Doctor Bender) which he built or moved down from Maysville.

Also from Maysville came the Paines, Dr. J. W. O'Conner, Geo. Sullivan with his hardware store, M. V. Shonoyo and others, C. H. Abbot, Frank Church, and J. A. Rogers came from Monarch. From Garfield came Dr. Finla McClure, Theodore Martin who was Mayor of Garfield, and others. From Arborville came "Pap" Arbor with his notorious dance hall. Danny Sullivan also came from Monarch. He was an ambitious young Irishman with a bent for politics and later moved to Denver where he was elected sheriff. He was at Cripple Creek with President Teddy Roosevelt when he was attacked and protected the president.

The burning of charcoal was an important industry in the early 80's. The smelters at Leadville used charcoal for fuel instead of coke as was used later. Many men were employed chopping pinion, hauling it to the kilns and burning it. The remains of the old kilns may be seen at Howard, above Poncha, at Browns Canon and around Buena Vista.

Cy Warman was one of the early

day characters. One time railroad man with literary attainments. He published a weekly paper nicely bound in magazine form which he called "The Frog." It was a spicy interesting paper popular with everyone. Warman moved to Creede when the boom was on there. He wrote the song, "Sweet Marie" which is still sung, and a poem in which the phrase "It is day all day in the daytime, for there is no night in Creede," occurs.

## The Rio Grande

After the Rio Grande Railroad Company completed its tracks to Leadville it turned its energies to the building of a line to Salt Lake City, starting from Salida over Marshall Pass through Grand Junction. This was soon accomplished and regular train service started. At that time the entire Rio Grande system was narrow gauge. There were two through passenger trains each way daily between Denver and Salt Lake City. Its equipment was new and fine for those days, with narrow gauge Pullman and chair cars. These trains left Salida going west in two sections, with two engines to the section. There were daily passenger trains each way between Salida and Alamosa. Often double headers ran out of Salida in addition to the train to Leadville, 2 each way daily. A train ran every day to Monarch, the Orient mine and to Calumet on which line a special engine was used to negotiate the heavy grades. The freight service was in proportion. There were from 25 to 30 cream trains on the 3rd Division alone. The shops were running to capacity and work trains were constantly out. At that time Salida had a population of about 3,000. In 1890 the system was changed to standard gauge. The through line to Salt Lake was over Tennessee Pass. Gradually since then the number of railroad employees has diminished, yet the population of Salida has gradually increased.

## Ben Lear and Father Worked In Mail Office

Ben Lear, famous U. S. general, was a printer's devil in the offices of The Salida Mail when he was a boy, and his father, Ben Lear, was foreman of the plant.

When the Spanish-American war started, the junior Lear joined a Colorado volunteer regiment and soon was made sergeant.

After the regiment went to the Philippines, Ben's father grew lonesome, and he too enlisted with the understanding that he could be in the same outfit with his son. After the war, the father remained in the Philippines and entered the

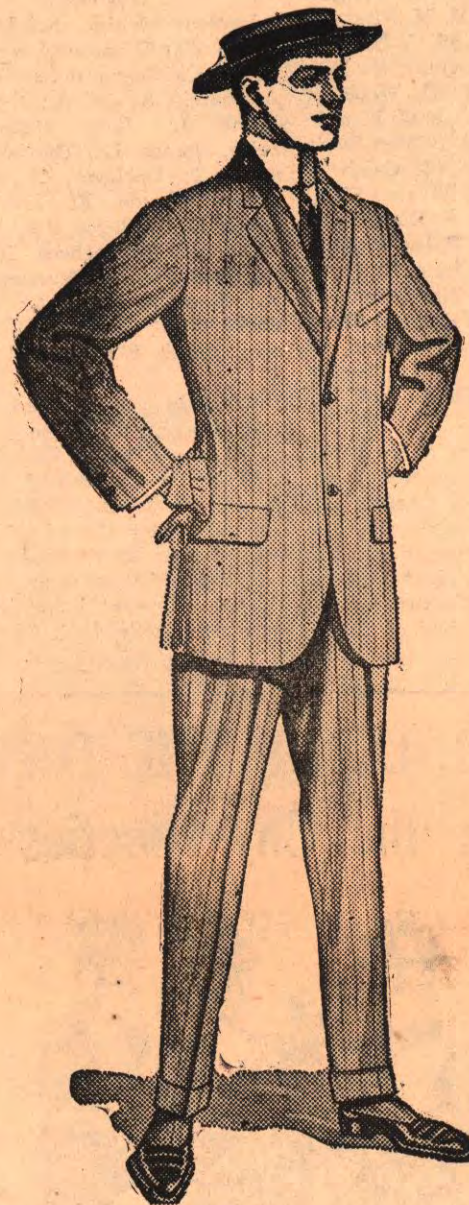
civil service of the government. Young Ben reenlisted, was later commissioned and started the professional army career which made him one of the country's most discussed generals.

In 1883 Buena Vista had 36 saloons. In 1884 a boom started for a smelter in Salida

The Salida Mail was established in 1880. The first store in Salida was opened by E. H. Webb. In those days Maysville had a newspaper called the "Miner," St. Elmo had the "Mountaineer," Alpine, the "Fissure," Nathrop had a paper and Buena Vista the "Times" and the "Herald."



EARLY DAY SALOON on the corner of F and First streets.  
Note the brass foot rail



Styles have changed ---  
since Salida was young



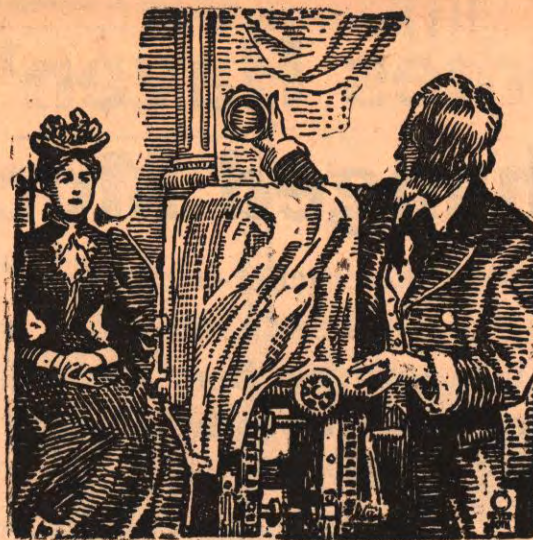
But the well dressed man of today, as yesterday, considers quality first.

**Bruckner's Mens Store**

First and F Street

On the Corner

SALIDA, COLORADO



**John W. Hughes**  
PHOTOGRAPH STUDIO

Specializing in —

Fine Portraits • Complete  
Wedding Service • Commercial  
Photography

16th and L

Ph. 45 - M





# Tenderfoot Drive -- Monument To Determination

Overlooking Salida is a mountain so near that its top beckons to the city to come and play on its summit. For years and years there was talk of a spiral roadway to the top of this mountain from which one of the grandest views in the world may be obtained, but Tenderfoot Mountain received no reply to its friendly nod except talk and resolutions.

R. L. Hampson was so imbued with the idea of a road up this mountain that he made it his past-time. Every evening after closing his store, and on holidays, he set out with his spade to build the road himself. Noah, the ark builder, could sympathize with Mr. Hampson. It was a task beyond the endurance of one man. After a few weeks volunteers joined Mr. Hampson with their picks and spades. Weeks later the Lions club of Salida heard about it, and in a spirit of fun, a day was set aside when all Lions should join in the task. It became infectious. The railroad brotherhoods each set aside a day under the leadership of the late Jack Julian.

Business men, in need of exercise, organized to work on the road.

The late Warden M. P. Camp of the State Reformatory became interested and sent a gang of his inmates down to blast part of the road.

A general holiday was declared in Salida and the men turned out with pick and spade while the women served coffee and sandwiches.

The D. & R. G. W. railroad management heard of the cooperative spirit and volunteered a steam shovel and a gang of workmen. By and by everybody spent all his spare time on the road and in due time it was finished.



TENDERFOOT MOUNTAIN, with the old Monte Cristo Hotel in the foreground. Lower floor of hotel was used for Rio Grande offices until the new station was built

The road, if built under contract, would have cost \$15,000 but it probably cost not more than \$5,000. It stands today as a monument of community spirit nourished by one man, R. L. Hampson.

The road spirals Tenderfoot mountain three times to the top and the view of towering peaks and

fertile valleys and ribbon streams is not surpassed anywhere. Tenderfoot Mountain Spiral Driveway is one of Salida's greatest achievements and one of its greatest attractions.

I. W. Haight, a Salida pioneer, placed an order for a pavilion at the top, which he donated to the

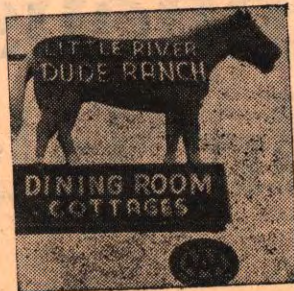
public. The pavilion is constructed of cement and will last for ages. He also was one of those who had donned overalls every day to work on the road.

It was a labor of love, a labor of cooperation. It showed the true metal of Salida. It is a monument to determination.

Tenderfoot Mountain Spiral Driveway, its scenic value and its romantic history have gained attention in several magazines and in newspapers in England, the European continent and in Australia. When in Salida do not fail to make this beautiful drive.



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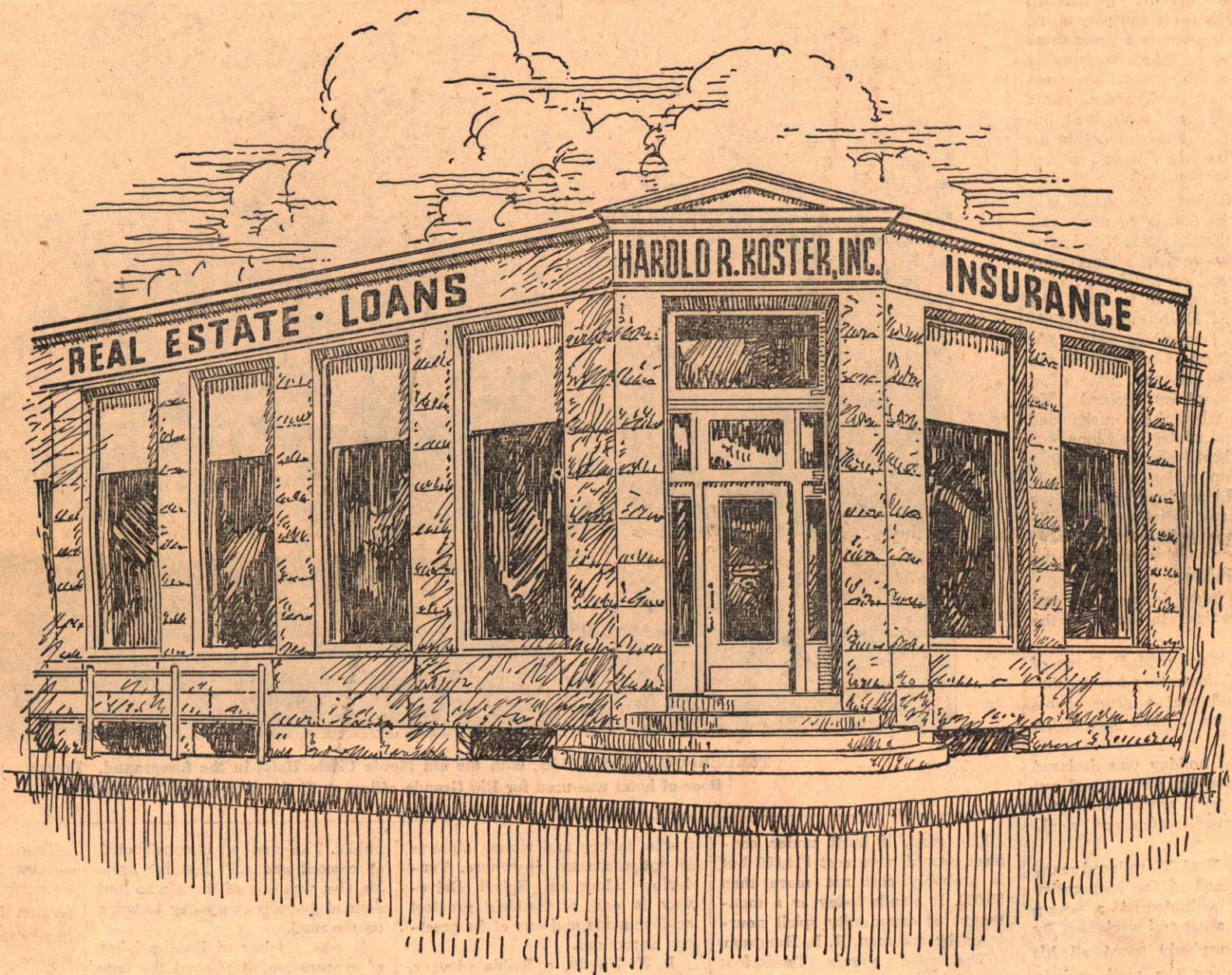
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# Salida Public Library Has Unique History--Excellent Rating



**WILLIAM PENN HARBOTTLE, one of the early founders of the Public Library**

By FRANK W. GLOYD

In recognition of those who lived, founded and went before, it seems fitting to recall briefly something of the history of The Salida Public Library and a few facts concerning it which stand out conspicuously in the history of Salida as the years have rolled by.

In September 1894, the organization known as The Tuesday Evening Club of Salida was formed, having among its objectives the founding of a city library. Eleven charter members of the club were, Mrs. Mary C. Ridgeway, Mrs. Georgia Morrison, Mrs. S. Innes Frame, Mrs. Sarah A. Disman, Mrs. Hattie W. Cornwell, Mrs. Ora Rech, Miss Amelia Evans, Mrs. Katherine D. Rudolph, Mrs. Lily Mosgrove, Mrs. Martha Deen and Mrs. Mary Inlay Sisson.

#### A Small Beginning

The few books purchased the first year from club dues were kept in the small room of the Central School Building on some shelves donated for the purpose. In 1896 a small store room on West Second Street was secured to accommodate the growing needs. To meet expenses a charge of \$2.00 a year was made to all subscribers except club members. Funds for carrying on the work were obtained in this way and also by contributions and entertainments. In 1898 the library was moved into the small brick building on the corner of "F" and Third Streets (where the large brick building occupied by The Y. & R. garage now stands) and from there to the large second story room of the City Hall Building — in which the Town Council held its sessions and the Police Magistrate also held his Courts — where it remained until a permanent Public Library home was provided in 1909, with a paid librarian in attendance.

The intensive campaign for procuring a site and funds for building the public library was undertaken in the summer of 1905. Upon being approached, Mr. Andrew Carnegie under certain conditions imposed agreed to provide a substantial sum for a library building. Mrs. Mary C. Ridgeway, first president of the club, and her husband, A. C. Ridgeway, made the first large subscription by giving \$1200.00 for purchase of the library site. Then the campaign was on in earnest and its appeal was rewarded through substantial subscriptions by public spirited citizens.

#### Harbottle Bequest

In early 1906 the public library movement was given added encouragement and impetus by Mr.

William P. Harbottle through his bequest of his home and personal library to the trustees of The Salida Library Association in establishment of a strictly noncirculating reference library as a memorial to his mother, to be forever known as "The Juliana Reference Library" and housed in the home he bequeathed, or exclusively maintained by the income from that home if housed elsewhere.

When funds were reasonably assured the architectural plans to provide a substantial Public Library building, including a separate and exclusive room for the "Juliana Reference Library," were a subject of much earnest thought and planning as is now mutely evidenced after forty years by our sound public library building with its fine present-day architectural dignity of invitation to all those to enter who crave the society and wisdom of good books. Some time after a general enthusiastic acceptance of the plans for the library building the awakening came: Salida was to have a large, dignified public library building for a town of its size, with a small income on a one mill levy or less to maintain it with a paid librarian and janitor — and no money other than a contemplated meager income from pay-fiction readers with which to buy books. The fine pioneer ladies who had by then accumulated an excellent reading room library of books in their City Hall quarters were obligated that it should be the nucleus for a public library: When that was done they had no home — and what to do? All plans were halted and a general discussion of weeks took place before a final solution was evolved: that of adding to the building plans an assembly hall to be leased by the Salida Public Board to The Tuesday Evening Club for its own meetings at a nominal rental, the hall to be furnished and maintained by the club at its own expense and by it, as the constituted agent of the public library board, sub-rented on a basis providing for the paying over to the library board of all such rentals received, less actual expenses, for the purchase of books. Additional funds were then again subscribed by public spirited citizens. In due course contracts were let and the library building completed under most watchful supervision at a cost of \$15,000 in round figures, of which \$9,000 was provided by Mr. Caegie and \$6,000 by gifts and subscriptions of local Salida people.

**Corner Stone Laid**  
In May 1908 the donated corner

stone of the library building was laid with appropriate ceremonies. In the following year, about February 1909, a memorable and brilliant ceremonial of dedication was held and the formal opening of The Salida Public Library took place. The reading room library of The Tuesday Evening Club, then numbering 1967 volumes, had been moved to its permanent home from the city hall and placed on shelves awaiting, as had also the Harbottle reference library into the "Juliana Reference Room" prepared for it, and all were turned over to the city. Mrs. Florence Lippard, then president of The Tuesday Evening Club, made the presentation speech in behalf of the club and Mayor Buchanan accepted for the city.

The first Board of Trustees of The Salida Public Library were, W. G. Sisson, Mayor and ex-officio chairman by virtue of his office, J. J. McKenna, Mrs. D. P. Cook, A. R. Miller, Mrs. C. L. Shively, J. U. Moch and Mrs. S. J. Spray. The first meeting of the Board was held in the office of the city clerk of Salida on February 5th, 1909. After nearly 39 years of notable continuous service, Mrs. D. P. Cook is the one and only member of the present Library Board who was a member of the original Library Board appointed in early 1909, and who in 1948 yet survives.

#### Leases Assembly Hall

On May 10, 1909, The Board of Trustees executed the pre-arranged lease for a term of five years with The Tuesday Evening Club for the Assembly Hall and kitchen in the basement of the library building. This original lease has been officially extended from time to time at the expiration of each leased period. It is now a historic document in full force and effect, and the co-operative relationship which has existed under this lease for many years between the Board of Trustees of The Salida Public Library and The Tuesday Evening Club is regarded in other localities as unique; however, there seems a well united opinion that the arrangement may continue indefinitely as a most amicable and satisfactory way of best promoting the cultural interest of our community.

Mrs. Nettie K. Gravett became the first paid librarian on March 1, 1909, and served about two years until December 31, 1910, when she was succeeded by Mrs. Helen M. Cook who served twelve years, to be succeeded January 1, 1923 by Mrs. Fesenbeck who served one year. Then on January 1, 1924 Ida Frisch, who is now Mrs. Ida Neddermann became librarian and under her trained and efficient management and guidance, now rounding out a quarter of a century, commendable growth and progress of the library has been experienced. During the years since the library became city property it has grown from the 1967 volumes installed at dedication to one of over 16,000 volumes of books and 10,000 volumes of

magazines. Among other items of growth and expanded service is an accumulated file of the Saturday Evening Post for 29 years; a music section containing about 1,600 pieces of sheet music; an indexed and filed collection of 7,000 artistic pictures, many of them copies of masterpieces; various special collections of information such as maps, a pamphlet file, government documents and other valuable instructive data; and also, through paid and free subscriptions, 110 magazines are regularly received at the library for public reading.

In perpetuating the ideals of those who founded and made possible to our community its excellent public library, now favorably regarded as among the good libraries in Colorado, it has been the constant aim to increase its efficient usefulness in the community and in this there can be a certain pride of accomplishment when it is known that in recent years our Salida Public Library supplies 98 per cent or more of the requests made upon it.

None of the money derived from the tax levied and paid for library purposes is used to buy books; that money is used only for operating and maintenance of the library. Books for continued increase of volumes in the endowed "Juliana Reference Library" are bought with money derived through rental income from the Harbottle property as dedicated under Mr. Harbottle's will should be done. Books for the circulating library proper, and bought with money paid over the library desk by pay-fiction readers and other patrons of the library and with money received from rentals of the Assembly Hall and kitchen, or with other monies given by friends of the library for that purpose. Many books are also given outright to the library.

Under a new law, enacted by the General Assembly of Colorado and entitled the "1947 Library Act," all previous laws governing the conduct of public libraries in this state were repealed. Under the new law many innovations in the conduct of public libraries in Colorado were made effective, among which was vesting in its board of trustees the title to all property given to or for the use or benefit of a public library, to be held and used according to the terms of the gift. Reorganization of the Board of Trustees of The Salida Public Library was completed in December 1947 in accordance with terms of the "1947 Library Act" and the obligations it imposed.

Present members of the library board are Frank W. Gloyd, president; Mrs. D. P. Cook, C. H. Kelleher, C. F. Proudfoot and Mrs. Bessie Shewalter.

Salida was incorporated July 22, 1880 and laid out by Governor Hunt, official of the D. & R. G. railroad. John T. Blake was the first postmaster and C. V. Wilson, the first mayor.

## Art and Bailey Hutchinson Still Operate Ranch

By STEPHEN FRAZEE

Two men who were an integral part of the Old West and have seen it pass are Art and Bailey Hutchinson, the survivors of four sons of Joseph Hutchinson, foreman of the famous Cache Creek placer near Granite in 1866.

"The coming of railroads is the one single factor that made the biggest changes in this valley," says Art, who was born Nov. 16, 1870, near Poncha, and who is now one of the oldest native-born residents of the county. "After steel reached Salida in 1880 people came in fast, and so did changes."

"The land was more open in the old days, in more ways than one," Art recalls. "You could look from here (the Hutchinson ranch on Little River) across prairie to where Salida was afterward built. Missouri Park was cattle range and ranches were pretty much confined to the creeks."

Primarily cattlemen, the Hutchinsons have preserved the heritage of the days when their father, a Civil War veteran, ran ten thousand head of cattle in South Park and the San Luis valley. Bailey, who was born at Poncha Oct. 27, 1872, says they now run about 150 head "Times have changed," he said, "and so have the ranges."

The brothers, both bachelors, live in the home built for their father in 1873 by John Weldon, afterward county sheriff. In the bunkhouse stands the table from which Shavano, war chief of the Utes, and other outstanding characters of the Old West ate during their stops at the ranch.

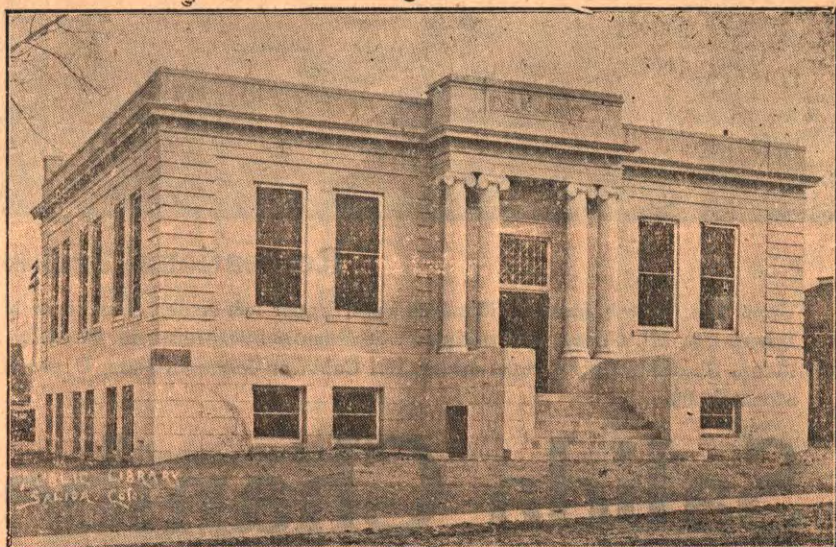
"Shavano was a fine looking Indian," Art declares. "He was a scrapper, too, not like Ouray, who was bought off by white men and then pushed around." Referring to Otto Mears, the toll road builder, Art says that the little businessman was paid two and a half dollars a head to induce the Utes to sign away their lands and rights. "Mears loved that almighty dollar."

Still keen-eyed without glasses, incisive in speech and manner, Art has been confined to his bed for some time as a result of an old leg injury. Although he doesn't ride a great deal any more, Bailey is still active in directing affairs at the ranch.

The Hutchinson ranch is one of the two in the county still owned and operated by direct descendants of the original owners. The first holdings of Joseph Hutchinson was land at Poncha, bought from Nat Rich in 1868. John McPherson, Art and Bailey's grandfather, arrived in Canon City from Wisconsin in October, 1860.

General Grant passed through in 1880 on his way to Lake City.

In 1864 Henry Weber built he chimney at the salt works in the South Park, which stands intact, although the salt works have been out of commission for many years.



**SALIDA IS PROUD** of its fine public library



# PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY IMPORTANT TO SALIDA'S FUTURE

Of the numerous historic spots of the Rocky Mountain area touched by the widespread electric system of the Public Service Company of Colorado, Salida is more closely linked with the primitive past than any other locality. Poncha Pass, now paralleled by the company's transmission lines, between Salida and the San Luis Valley, was the locale of one of General Zebulon Pike's greatest adventures, during which he and his fel-

low-explorers almost perished during a series of blizzards in 1807. Later, Salida became the hub from which the trails of the trapper, timber-cruiser, prospector and railroad trail-blazer radiated.

In the electrical field, the lines of the Public Service Company of Colorado form an unbroken circuit back through the years to Thomas Alva Edison, world-famed creator of the incandescent

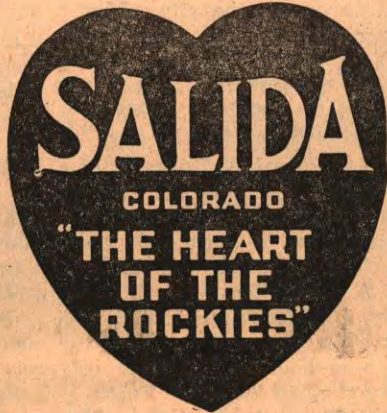
lamp, motion pictures, the "talkies" and more than 1,000 other inventions, most of which relate to the generation and distribution of electricity. Edison Electric Light Company of Salida, founded in 1887, based upon the equipment and techniques of its illustrious namesake, was Salida's first power supplier.

**Edison Company Pioneers**  
Many names prominent in the

history of Salida were identified with the pioneer Edison electric plant and subsequent hydro installations, which are still factors in the local system. Dr. F. N. Cochems, Robert M. Ridgway and J. Seligman were among the first presidents of the Edison company and its successors. Included among others who foresaw the future of electric light and power and identified themselves with

its introduction in this area were: William W. Roller, Silas M. Jackson, James M. Collins, Thomas Ryan, Benjamin M. Disman, Albert J. Truesdell and C. E. Eggleston.

In March 1905, the Salida Light, Power and Utility company came into existence, taking over all properties of the Edison organization in a merger arrangement. Eight years later, the



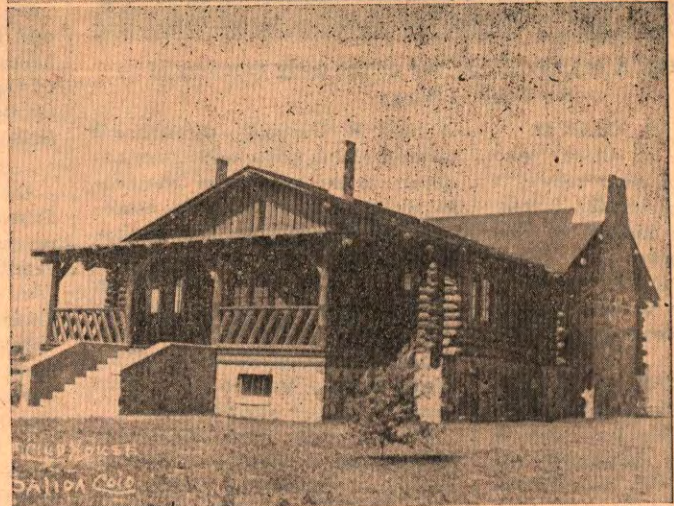
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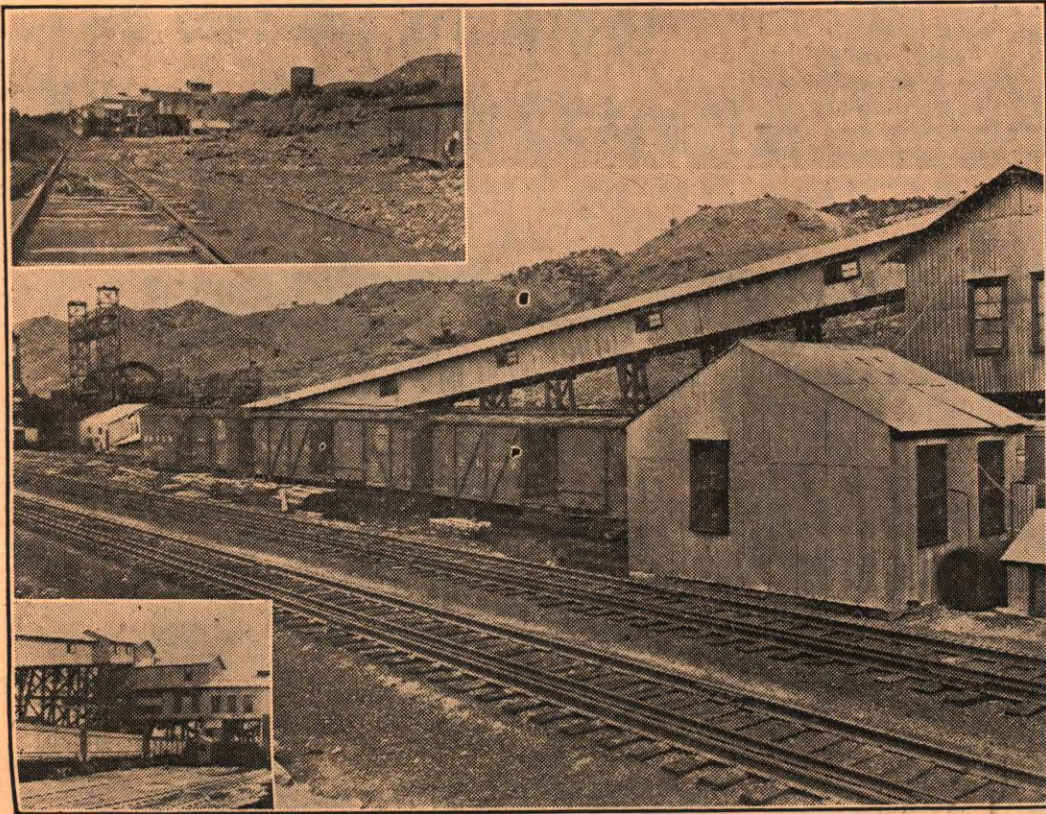


### Recreational Scenes of Chaffee County

Upper left, Winter Scene on Monarch Pass; Upper left center, Summit of Monarch Pass, Elevation 11,392 feet; Lower left center, Monarch Ski Course; Lower left, Mt. Ouray with initials F. S. of snow interpreted as "Friendly Salida;" Lower right, Chaffee County's famous "Angel of Shavano" on Mount Shavano; Lower right center, Ski Cabin on Monarch Pass; Upper Right Center, Golf Course Club House; Upper right, Winter Scene on Monarch Pass.

# Salida Chamber of Commerce





**THE COLORADO FUEL and IRON COMPANY'S Screening Plant at Salida. The purpose of the plant is to prepare and clean Crested Butte coal, one of the best domestic coals in the state.**

Colorado Power Company acquired the system. It was during this time that C. H. Kelleher, present district manager, became associated with the system.

As part of its state-wide expansion plan, the Public Service Company of Colorado acquired the Colorado Power holdings in this community on September 3, 1924, coincidentally adding other properties in various parts of the state. Today, Salida is in integral part of one of the largest and most progressive utility organizations in the West.

**Important to Growth**

Ever since it came into existence the Public Service Company of Colorado has been a potent factor in sustaining the growth and welfare of this region. The life of many a mining property in the area adjacent to Salida was prolonged by virtue of electric power made available by the company, when the margin of profit would have been too small to permit operations otherwise. The same benefits have flowed to numerous industrial and commercial enterprises. Electricity also has been a boon to agriculture in the Salida-San Luis area, where the uncertainties of nature and economics have been offset by the availability of this great force, for pumping irrigation water and for many other expense-saving items

in and about farms and ranches. Through the years, Salida's homes have been among the best equipped, electrically, in the nation. Through the introduction and promotion of the newest in lighting and labor-saving appliances, the Public Service Company has consistently kept the homes of Salida, as well as its industrial and commercial establishments, abreast of all facilities which make for convenience, comfort and efficiency.

Through its customer publications and by means of its regular and frequent radio programs, most of them stemming from Denver, the company has continuously furthered the interests of the Salida district by directing public attention to its array of scenic recreational and vacation attractions. Hundreds of thousands of ears have heard appealing descriptions of Mount Shavano and the romance of Bonanza and other historic camps which annually lure ghost town devotees and the lovers of "way--back--when" history. The eyes of thousands of customers of the company, in Colorado and Wyoming, have seen these interesting places pictured in the company's monthly magazine, Home and Community Service.

**Photograph Presented**

The original Edison Electric Generating plant, with its clap-

board covering, stood on the site of the present steam plant of the Public Service Company. An interesting incident took place in connection with the only known photograph of the plant, which was presented to Manager Kelleher by one of the old-time employees of the Edison Company. According to Mr. Kelleher, the man that gave it to him was approximately 90 years of age. He was in Salida for a little visit, during which he sought out the location of the old electric plant. Before leaving town, the aged man sought out Mr. Kelleher, told him the purpose of his visit to Salida, and showed the old photograph.

Mr. Kelleher accepted the photo and history of the Salida Electric system. ATTEND SHAVANO DAYS OF '49

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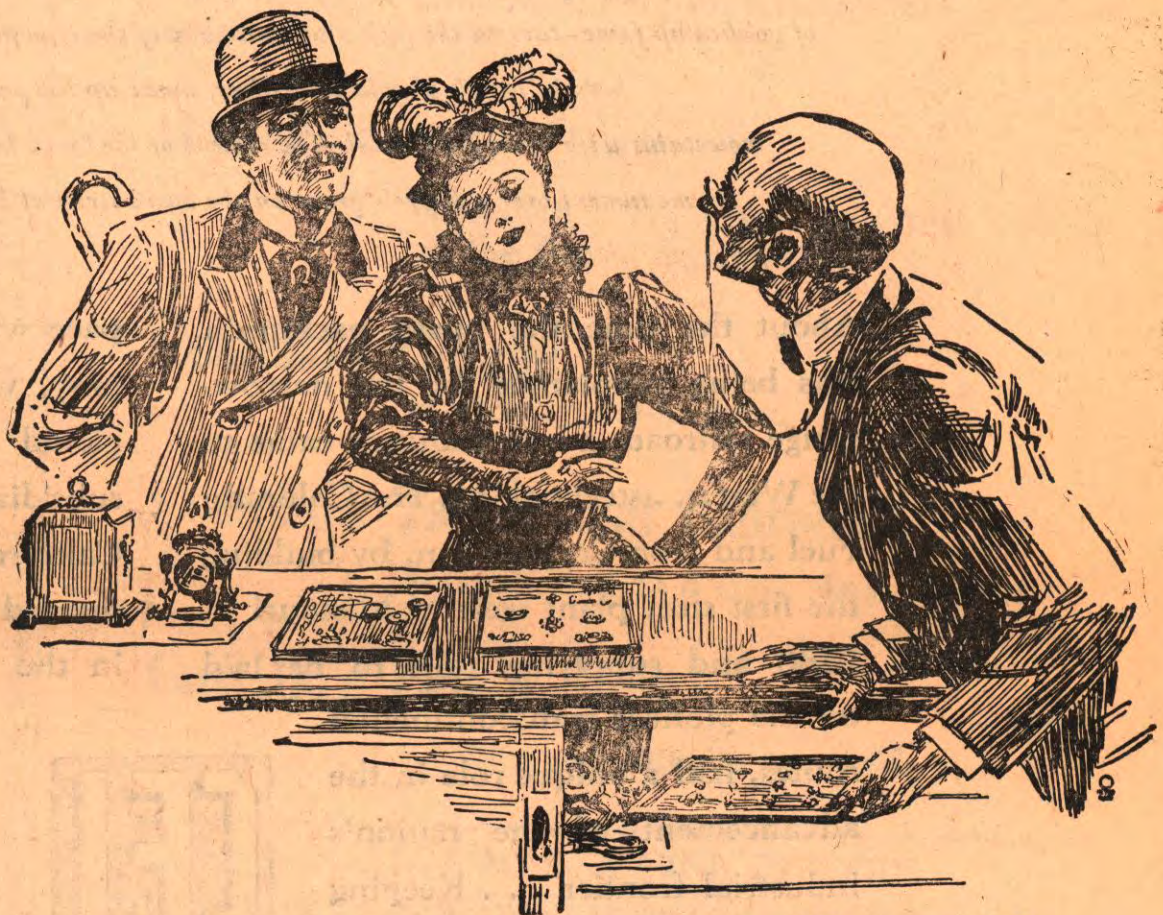
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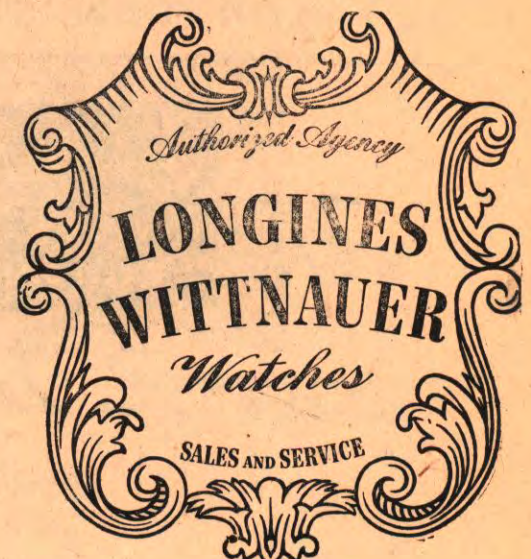
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*Significant to the West* The picturesque burro—"Rocky Mountain Canary" of gold-camp fame—carried the pick and sluice-box of the lone prospector up unmapped stream beds in search of gold and silver, made up the pack trains which returned from the mountains with the mined metal. The regard of the "rock hound" for his burro is typified by the monument over a burro's grave on the main street of Fairplay, Colorado.

About the time the burro pack-train was being supplanted by the narrow-gauge railroad, a new industry came to the West . . . steelmaking. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation, by building the first steel plant west of Missouri in 1880 and supplying rails to be laid on the pioneer transcontinental routes, had a unique role in the advancement of the nation's industrial frontier . . . Keeping

pace with the West's expanding economy, which today reaches beyond regional boundaries, CF&I acquired a subsidiary on the Pacific coast, The California Wire Cloth Corporation, and merged with Wickwire Spencer Steel in the East to better serve American industry with a nation-wide service combining the products and facilities of the three companies . . . each famous in its own right.



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# Salida Schools Have Excellent Rating

By DR. L. A. BARRETT, Supt.

The Salida public schools have been serving the community for nearly seventy years with the first school being organized in 1879, with a Miss Jennie Smith as the first teacher. High school work was added in 1890.

For the first few years, classes were held in various rented rooms about the community, but in 1882 a two-room stone structure, the first in town was built on the site where McCray school is now located. The original south wall of this edifice is still visible as a part of the present school building there. In 1884 this two room structure had to be enlarged, while by 1900 a second floor was added as the community grew.

By 1892, enough interest had arisen in high school work that the present Longfellow school on H street was built and called the Salida high school. By 1910, again an expansion was necessary and the central building of the present high school group was erected, while in 1922, the junior high, shop and gym were added, at a cost of \$110,000.

In 1930, McCray school, or Central as it was called at that time, was remodeled and christened with its new name, while in 1934 Longfellow school was completely remodeled to be the most re-

cent major building work in the schools.

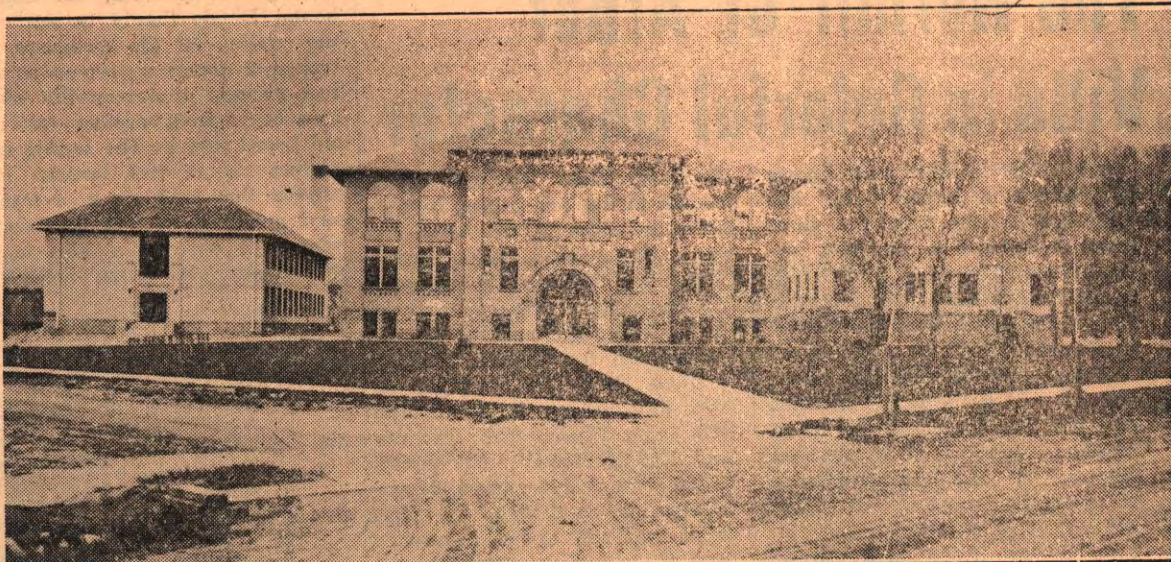
The Salida schools now enroll about a thousand youngsters, being one of the forty, first-class districts in the state. Something over 1,400 names are listed on the school census, with 39 trained teachers on the faculty. Salida is one of the very few systems in the state having not a single emergency certificate teacher. A fourth of the local pedagogs have master's degrees, while practically all the rest have bachelor's degrees.

The senior high which enrolls about 300 pupils was one of the first eight schools in the state to be accredited by the North Central association and has been continuously accredited for forty years.

Monthly payrolls total nearly \$10,000, while expenses of fuel, supplies, salaries, maintenance and operation costs will run the total costs of schools up this year almost to \$130,000.

The Salida schools boast of two full time music men, two full time industrial arts teachers, and a well rounded physical education program with athletic teams holding their own in interschool competition.

Edgar Kesner served the district as superintendent of schools for nearly a quarter of a century until his death in 1925, after which



SALIDA HIGH SCHOOL AND JUNIOR HIGH

Clarence Tanton served in that capacity for seven years. Another superintendent, L. D. Hightower, also died during the school year of 1940-41, after serving over ten years. The present superintendent, L. A. Barrett, has served seven years.

The tenure of teachers in Salida is much above the average in the state, with the average teacher having been in the system 15 years. Each summer finds many of them heading toward summer school to bring back the latest ideas in education to the Salida youngsters.

Graduates from the Salida schools have entered colleges and universities all over the country and have done splendid work. The Salida high pupils rated remark-

ably high in the recent state wide scholarship contest.

The Salida schools are favored with very active PTA groups while every teacher in the school system belongs to at least three professional organizations. The teachers on the whole are active in community affairs while the "faculty wives" also contribute materially to the community. The senior high faculty is unusual in that 12 of the 15 teachers are men. The enrollment in the high school is unusual in that there are more boys than girls, too, with 40 boys and but 30 girls making up the graduating class of 1948.

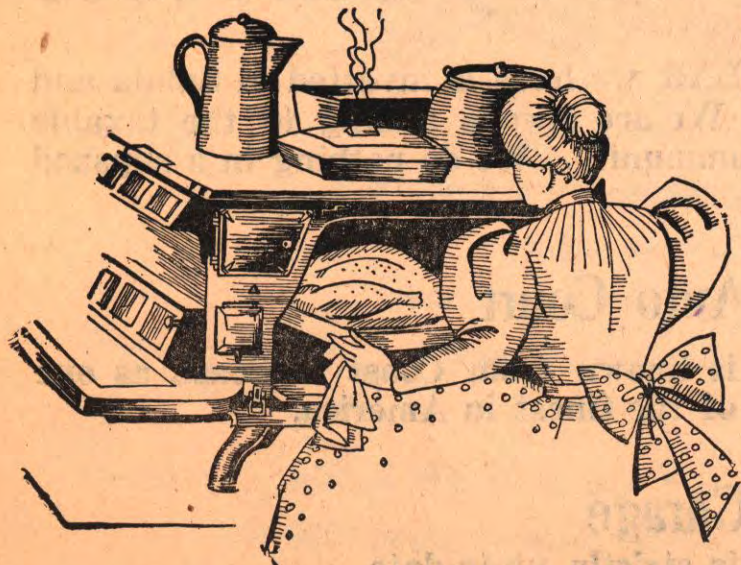
The schools attempt to keep a continuous maintenance program during the years and plan some maintenance and repair work in

the buildings this summer. Every class room is thoroughly cleaned and varnished during the summer respite.

The Salida school libraries have been highly praised by visitors as being outstandingly good, while the laboratories and shops rate along with the best in the state.

The music programs in the Salida schools have drawn unusually large crowds this year, with a recent massed band concert of 175 bandmen from five towns on Spartan Field drawing a crowd estimated at 2,000.

The Salida schools offer work in dramatics, athletics, homemaking, commercial subjects, news-writing and journalism, wood and metal shop, public speaking, as well as being the first, first-class



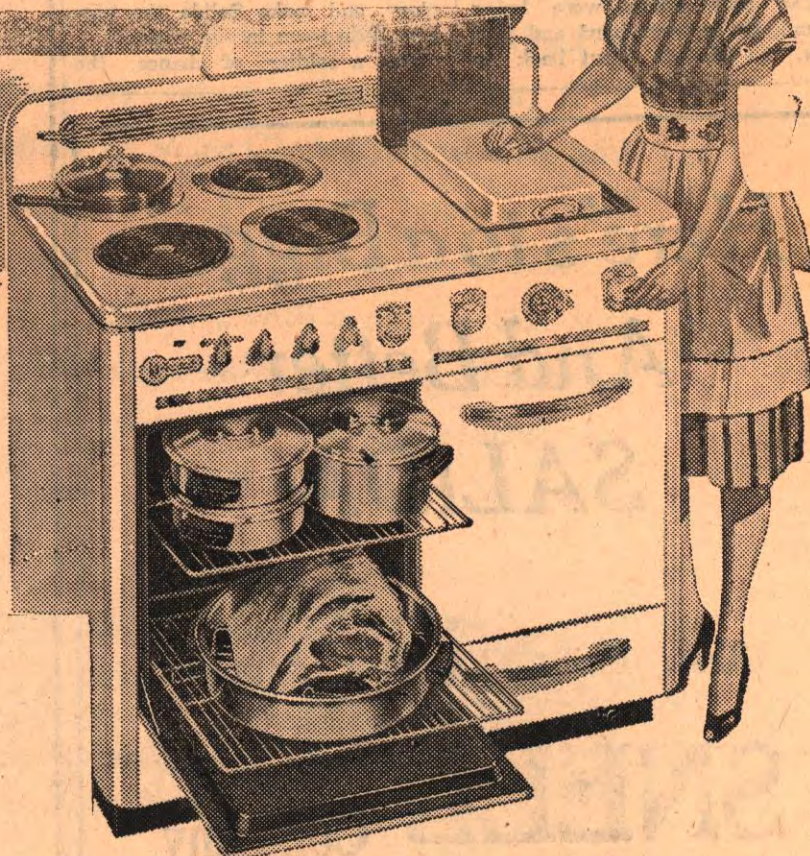
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# Public Service Company of Colorado



# The Hermit of Arbor Villa is Colorful Character

Everybody in these parts knows the Hermit of Arbor Villa. His fame has spread from the ghost town of Arborville, six miles below Monarch, to the White House, where he has called on presidents in the interest of silver and mining in Colorado.

Wearing his crushed hat, boots, and miner's garb, Frank Gimlett and his donkey, Sampson, are a familiar sight to travelers on Highway 50. His luxuriant beard is something to marvel at. And his stories of the early days in Colorado are filled with adventure. "Those were the good old days," he says, "when men worked hard, produced much and demanded, little, in contrast with the present day when men produce little, work little and demand far too much." Gimlett, a soldier of fortune, showman, jack puncher, teamster, but persistent prospector always, is a link with the colorful past that is Colorado's.

## "Over the Trails of Yesterday"

By FRANK E. GIMLETT

'Twas in the days of '78 that Edward Gimlett left the town of Wyoming, Ill., for now Wyoming state, accompanied by a Mr. Miner (coal operator). The gold and silver boom was on in Colorado. Leadville, on the headwaters of the Arkansas river, became a city; Maysville, on the South Fork of the Arkansas, came to life, and to the latter place the intrepid adventurers headed to try out a new do-dad, a sure discoverer of gold "so they said."

Down through Denver, up the Platte, through Fairplay, over Trout Creek Pass, down into the town of Free Gold on the Arkansas, then skirting the foot of Shavano Peak, the cavalcade arrived at Maysville, their destination.

The so-called miracle worker, "the divining rod," was then being much discussed. With this instrument, gold supposedly could be detected, even though buried many feet under ground. Mr. Miner a firm believer in the magical rod, had Gimlett prospect the new mining district, but nary a gold deposit was found where indicated. After six months of fruitless effort, the venture was abandoned and Miner returned to Illinois, a disillusioned man.

## Injun Scare

The new mines were being found, times were hard and jobs few, so Gimlett went back to

(Wyoming state for the winter months in the coal mines, returning to the valley in '79. Arborville was in the making, with Junction City (now Garfield), Chaffee City (Arkansas) was unknown until the 80s. With the arrival of the Denver and Rio Grande it began to grow. The line extended to latter city still on the boom until 1883 when the branch was extended to Chaffee City (Monarch). As the towns above grew, Maysville diminished, though the whole valley was still active. Maysville, the first to put up guards on the passes against the sudden uprising of the Utes. Lights and bonfires were doused at 8 P.M., and it was at this time that Jerome Clark Wheeler made the record run to Denver, via spring wagon using six relays of horses (many dying in harness) to plead with the governor to send troops. None being available, he returned with 80 Springfield rifles and a thousand rounds of ammunition. The scare was to be short-lived, and things soon became normal again.

## Human Pack Train

During the winter of '79 going was still tough. Many men, including Gimlett, made up a human pack train to carry supplies up to and down from The Mountain Chief Mine. The man load of 50 pounds up and 50 pounds of ore down constituted a 10-hour day's work, and for this the men received three dollars per day.

The panic of 1893 changed the picture and most of the buildings in the mushroom town were moved to Salida and made up the homes of many. Now with the advent of the auto there will be no more small towns, for the miner himself commutes by car and bus to all parts of the county, even across the range to Whitepine and Bonanza.

Salida, because of the railroad, survived the panic though dormant for seven years, then with the advent of the smelter, the city enjoyed a steady growth. The closing of the smelter and the building of the Moffat Tunnel brought another lull, but with the arrival of the tourist, the city again takes on new life. Truly Salida is the vacationists Utopia. But not far in the future the gold and silver mines will come back in all their glory, and make Salida the biggest little town in the nation.

As a soldier of chance, the

writer followed the many boom mining towns along the Continental Divide finally to settle in the valley of the Arkansas, to realize a dream conceived at my first glimpse of Arbourville when as a boy I trod barefoot over the old board walks. The setting was perfect for a vivid lasting impression that held me in a trance as I gazed upward to the Divide where the sun was sinking in a golden sky. Then as eve came

over the city, from the saloons, dancehalls and theatres, came the glimmer of lights, music and laughter, and from the doors gayly dressed, long haired beautiful and highly perfumed ladies danced out on the sidewalks. To me it seemed as though heaven had come down to earth, and that there were the angels themselves. I was soon to learn that because ladies looked like angels, they did not always qualify. Yet the

dream endured and 40 years later came true, when I acquired title to that little spot of heaven, Arbor Villa, Paradise Found, minus the angels.

In 1865 Mrs. O. E. Harrington made an overland trip from Kansas City to this Upper Arkansas Valley, and was three days going through one herd of buffalo. Pueblo then was a town of few log huts.



FRANK E. GIMLETT and Sampson, prospectors

## Our Faith in Salida Is Proved by Our Acts

EVERY DOLLAR we have is invested in Salida and vicinity. We are always adding to the taxable value of the community. We do nothing in a slipshod manner.

### Costello's Auto Court

is known from Coast to Coast, as one of the finest in America.

### Costello's Garage

is strictly up-to-date.

### Costello's Tavern and Ballroom

is conducted in a first-class manner.

### Costello's Liquor Store

where good liquors are sold.

SALIDA HAS A FINE FUTURE  
IT IS THE BEST TOWN OF ITS SIZE IN COLORADO!

# Costello Bros.

## Ford Sales & Service

Salida, Colorado

## Here's to a Bigger And Better SALIDA

Glass, Paint, Building Supplies

# SNELL Lumber Company

Phone 495

Salida, Colo.





THE OLD HIGH SCHOOL, now Longfellow, before it was remodeled

district in the state to organize a "conservation club" in connection with local conservation authorities.

Inspectors of various sorts and

educational visitors always are loud in their praise of the fine work they see in operation in the Salida schools, which is the result of a splendid, well trained and well prepared faculty.

### Holmans at Poncha Since 1899

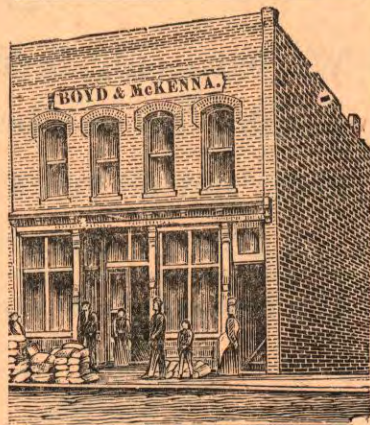
The name Holman is virtually a trademark at Poncha Springs, where, since 1899, members of the family—the original settler by the name have made their home.

E. G. Holman came to Poncha Springs in 1899. He was a miner, enroute from his former home in the Black Hills of South Dakota to the big rush at Cripple Creek. He stopped with his family at Manoa, near the mining town of Turret, for the night, but decided to remain. Later he established a home at Poncha Springs, and Mr. Holman was in business there and in the surrounding community until his death in 1942.

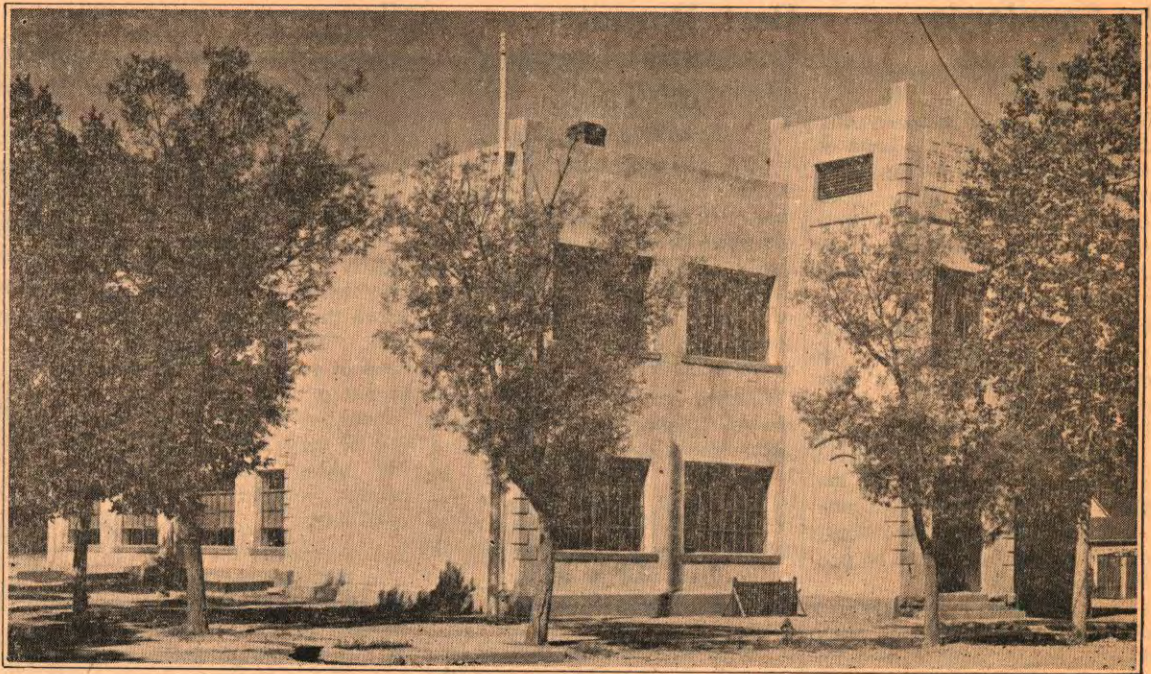
In 1901 he took over a stage line at Salida and bought the Blue Front Livery which stood where the City Market is now located. He continued in that business until 1908. In the meantime he had leased the Poncha Hot Springs and it continued under his management until 1912. From 1915 until 1927 he operated a cafe in Salida but during that period had purchased a general store in Poncha. The family had con-

tinued to live there and the Holman Grocery remains a landmark and community center of that neighboring town.

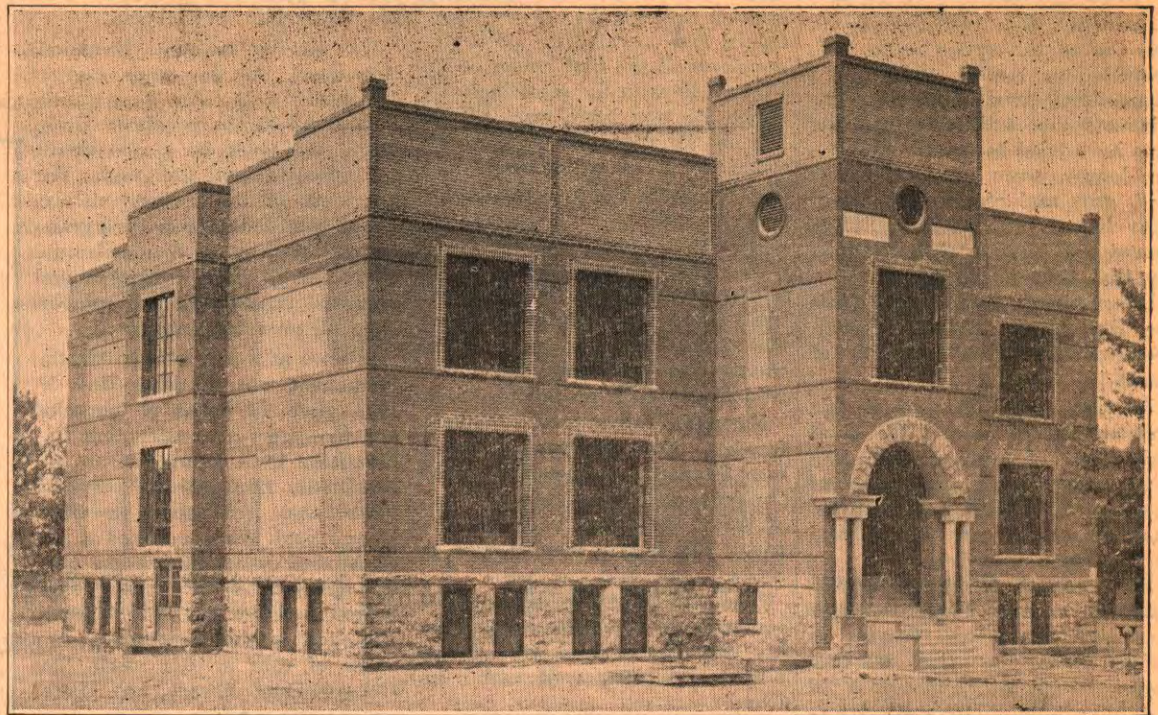
Mrs. E. G. Holman, wife of the late Mr. Holman, continues to live in Poncha and two sons, Ted Holman and Winne Holman; and one daughter, Mrs. Ada Schrader, also live there. Winne Holman is the present proprietor of the Holman Grocery and he is assisted in its management by his wife.



REMEMBER WHEN — — The BOYD-MCKENNA Wholesale house was in operation on Front Street?



MCCRAY SCHOOL



LONGFELLOW SCHOOL after remodeling



We have the Indian sign on the food problem. During the "Days of Shavano" forget kitchen worries. Drop in for a snack or send for our FLYING CHICKEN delivered hot to you door.

## Jennie's Lunch

Phone 460

On Highway 50



JCT. 285 AND 50

PONCHA SPRINGS

## RAWSON SERVICE

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

**C**LEAN  
HEERFUL  
ABINS

**R**EASONABLE  
RATES

GILBERT M. and MARY F. RAWSON, Proprietors



## The Spaniards Give a Name

BY FRANK GLOYD

Toward the end of a weary day in the year of 1583, a little band of Spanish horsemen drew up and dismounted. Their high bred beautiful horses drooped their heads dispiritedly. The gay clothes of the explorers were dusty, faded and travel worn.

Many days had they braved this vast wilderness, risking their lives among the savages of the new world.

The loneliness, the vastness of the unknown country, had settled like a pall upon their wild intrepid spirits, subduing them until they began to wonder if they would ever return—began to feel their utter impotence.

It was the sunset hour; darkness would soon be upon them. They gathered around their leaders for instructions. What could he say to them? He also was worn and disheartened. The wide desolate plain, the very mountains threatened as, in coldness, they stood out in bas relief against the sunset sky.

Suddenly, the last rays of the sun flicked the snowy peaks and, scintillating, turned them to a living, flaming red—that marvelous aliveness that artists through the ages have tried in vain to capture. No longer were the mountains cold, gray and remote, but warm with living fire. Radiating, they shared this warmth with the valley that they guarded.

Unconsciously, a cry burst from the lips of the Spanish leader, "Sangre de Cristo" (Blood of Christ.)

As they gazed in awe at this phenomenon of nature, the quiet and peace of evening stole into their weary souls. And one of the men said, "It is an omen; we shall accomplish our mission and return home in safety."

So, because of this romantic situation, a great mountain range was given its name, "Sangre de Cristo"—Nor has the romance ended though the Spaniards could not know. Men of our own generation, dreaming in their turn a dream of accomplishment, discovered anew the Sangre de Cristos. They found the fire that glorifies its peaks has extended also to the warm heart of a mountain and flecked with its warm red sunset the marvelous granite there—the enduring granite from which epic statues and memorials are made to last through the centuries and give to future generations an everlasting proof of our art.

A natural phenomenon held significance to the Spaniards of long ago. Is it less significant to us today that a granite direct from this great mountain range should

## Bert Burnett Discounts Lurid Shootin' Tales

By STEVEN FRAZEE

"A piece of saltside two feet square, a sack of flour — and a man was pretty well fixed in the old days to find the rest of his living off the country," says James Albert (Bert) Burnett, 76, who still lives on the ranch homesteaded by his father in 1866 west of Poncha.

Stocky, powerful, with more dark than gray in his hair, Burnett still rides every day. "A man can't just sit around," he says. Since Forest Service restrictions have blocked the range where Burnett cattle grazed for more than half a century, the cattle are pastured in South Park now.

"With what it costs to haul beef around, pasture charges, and the uncertainty of the market holding, I wouldn't advise any young men to jump into the cattle business these days," Burnett says.

Like the Hutchinson ranch, the Burnett property has always been owned and operated by direct descendants of the first homesteader. Burnett lives in the same house in which he was born, and behind the big structure stands the still sound cabin of cottonwood logs that his father built on the homestead in 1866.

"Everybody came out here to mine," Burnett says. "But in the winter smart people lit out of the high places and wintered lower, and that's how this end of the county was well known by miners who finally took up land."

Burnett's father and William Snyder, who afterward ranched near Saguache and later on Razor Creek near Parlin, "cleaned up" at the Cache Creek placer in the early '60's before they turned to cattle.

"Indians? I've seen six hundred camped here at Poncha at one time. My grandfather and my father always got along well with the Utes."

Burnett discounted the lurid tales of oldtime gunplay so popular among misinformed today. "If a man needed killing he generally got it, but the West wasn't a place where men were always looking for a fight."

He agreed with estimates of game experts that deer were no more plentiful in the old days than now.

have a warm red glow and, marking our graves, be a symbol that those who lie asleep have taken on their immortality through the Sangre de Cristo!

"There were too many tie-cutters and prospectors that needed meat. But fish — that's something else. You could take a willow and get six or seven big native trout out of any old stream in as long a time as it took you to land them."

If the game and fish association wants to render a valuable service Burnett recommends the extermination of lions. "There was one preying on deer right on the hill above the Springs last winter," he said. "The snow was a little too deep or else I'd have brought him in out of the wet"

Looking at Bert Burnett, who stands very high in the ranks of the oldest native-born in the county, you know he isn't just a-talking.

In 1866 Captain Joseph Hutchinson, Hugh Boon, John S. Boon and M. and Mrs. Alex Hogue arrived in this area. T. J. Ehrhart's father had settled at Nathrop.

## Famous Mormon Battalion Made Of Salida Granite

The famous Mormon Battalion Monument, on the state capitol grounds at Salt Lake City, stands as a credit to the people of Utah, but it will ever be a real credit and advertisement for Salida. For the mass of the monument was carved from Salida Rose Pink granite, produced by the Salida Granite Corporation, after a careful and impartial consideration of samples from all over the country.

Erected at a cost of \$200,000, the monument was unveiled May 30, 1927 after 22 years of planning and five years in construction. Salida Rose Pink Granite is an exceptionally fine grained, beautiful stone, free from spots or flaws of any kind. When polished it is a dark rose color, but when axed or chiseled it is warm, flesh colored and life like. The Mormon Battalion is well recognized as a work of rare artistic merit. The Congressional library has photographs and samples of Salida Rose Pink, depicting this outstanding sculptural monument.

The Salida Granite Corporation, owner of the original dark gray and Salida rose pink granite quarries, grew to enormous proportions and attained nationwide fame. It started in 1903 by the then, Salida Granite Company, a Denver concern, later moving to Salida. From this firm it was purchased by the present owners, all local people, in 1920. They operate two quarries and the Salida plant, temporarily inactive. The Salida Gray Quarries

are located seven miles north of Salida on Cameron Mountain and the Rose Pink Quarry is located near Texas Creek, 34 miles southeast of Salida on the Wet Mountain Valley Branch of the Rio Grande railroad.

For many years, including quarrymen and skilled workmen in the shops, the firm employed on an average sixty to sixty-five men throughout the year, so that it will

be readily seen that in point of payroll alone this industry has contributed in no little degree to the general prosperity of this section. An unofficial source reports that the company has paid two million dollars to men on its payroll.

Guided by F. W. Gloyd, president, the officers and directors, men of tried and proven business ability, made a phenomenal success of the venture.



SKI COURSE on Marshall Pass attracts winter sports fans

## We Are Pioneering In Salida Too

We have only been in Salida four months, but we believe, as the pioneers did 68 years ago, that Salida has a future and will become one of the best cities in Colorado.

## Smith Motor Company Studebaker Sales and Service

THE SALIDA DAILY MAIL-RECORD

## The Beautiful Sangre de Cristo Range



TRY THE WORLD FOR A GRANDER VIEW THAN THIS



How much Simpler it is to be well-groomed today!

We specialize in expert hair cutting and permanent waving for the modern woman.

Merle Norman Cosmetics

Exclusively  
Free Demonstration

Helen's  
Beauty Shop

Ph. 150-W Next to theatre

Ask for  
Gertrude or Helen



**AR-KAN-SAW OR AR-KAN-SAS**

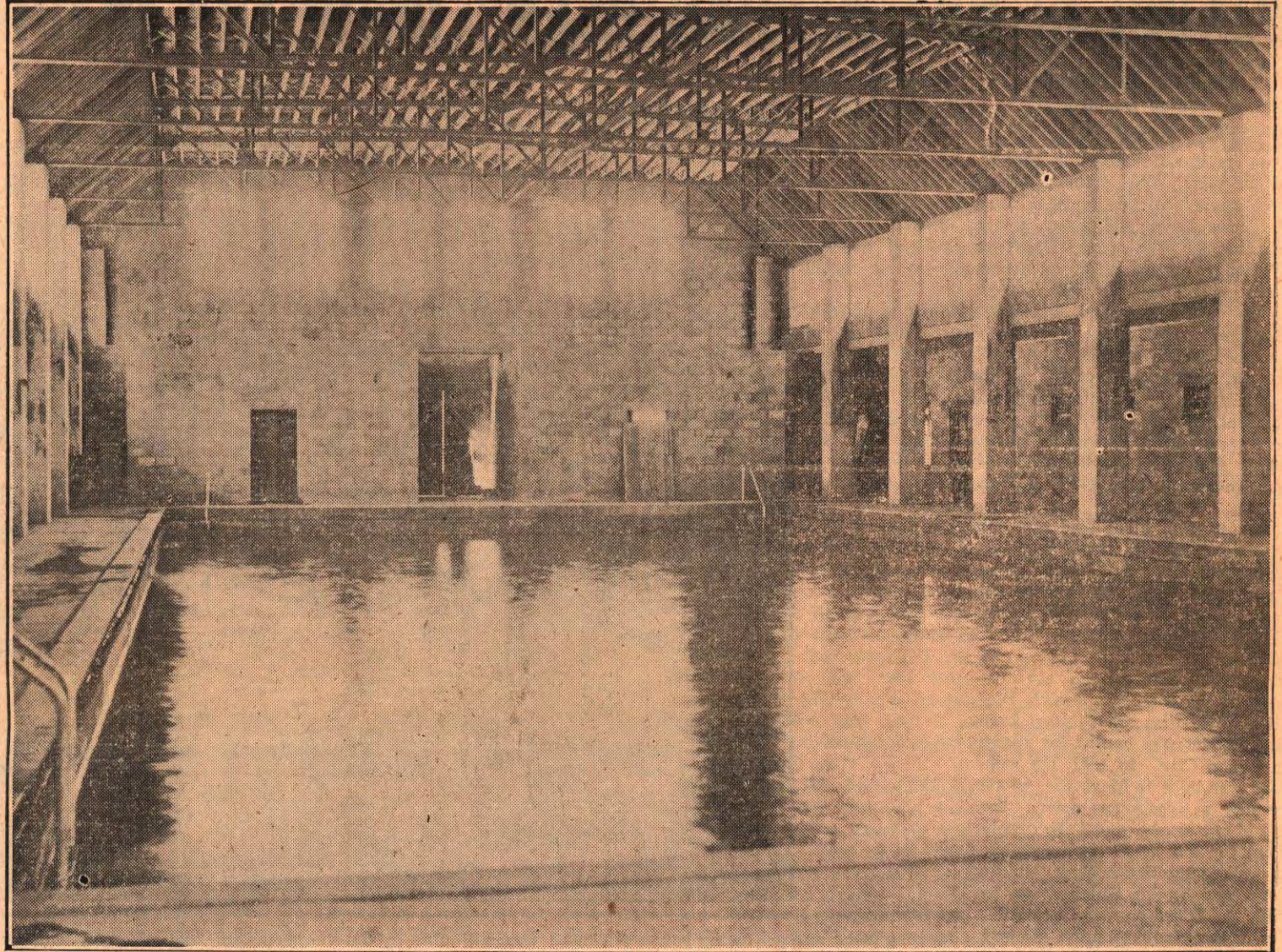
... While the latter pronunciation above indicated, accenting the middle syllable and sounding the final 's' has the sanction of polite usage, it is understood the committees (ed. from electric and historical societies in the state of Arkansas) are largely and decidedly in favor of the original pronunciation given by the French . . . . The only objection is that the final saw is too broad. It should be sa, with the sound of "a" in father.—The Mountain Mail, South Arkansas, Colo., June 5, 1880.

Governor Pitkin has received a telegram from General Pope, say-



**Good Grooming  
is First  
DE LUXE  
CLEANERS**

95-W 131 E. First



SALIDA HOT SPRINGS Swimming Pool

ing he discredits the reports that Indians are in North Park, as he has information from Los Pinos Agency that the White River Utes are there attending the races on Ouray's farm, and that Ouray denies that any of his Indians are in North Park or have molested the whites.—Mountain Mail, June 5, 1880.

## "Parson Bill" Was a Pioneer Preacher In Chaffee County

When the Chaffee County Historical Society was holding its organization meeting at McCray school a year before World War II started, an elderly clergyman arose and introduced himself as part of the history of this region. He had come to visit his old haunts and heard of the meeting. The same clergyman died Tuesday at his home, 641 Marion street, Denver at the age of 88. He was the famous "Parson Bill," who was one of the small group that organized the Episcopal diocese

in Colorado under the leadership of Bishop John Franklin Spalding.

The Rev. William Worthington was in Salida when Miss Ballistere, who later became Mrs. Rudyard Kipling was teaching Sunday school at the rear of a saloon at Second and F streets, with only a thin board wall between. But the rough and ready pioneers of Salida piped down during Sunday school hour. Rudyard Kipling came here to visit Miss Ballistere and he wrote one of his novels in Salida and at St. Elmo.

They were married in the east. Both died in England.

In those days Villa Grove was the headquarters for the Rev. Mr. Worthington, and he made his journeys up and down the valley on a pony.

"Parson Bill" made his last visit to Salida two years ago and was a guest of Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Larimer. Mrs. Larimer was one of his early day friends, and a pupil of Miss Ballistere's Sunday School Class. — Salida Daily Mail, May 20, 1948.



DURING THE

**Days of Shavano**

AND EVERYDAY

You'll find excellent food

at Salida's

**INDIAN GRILL**

## Formal.... Opening



In the heart of the famous South Park fishing grounds.  
Excellent breakfasts 7:00 to 9:00 a.m.

Luncheon 11:30 to 1:30

Dinners 5:00 to 9:30 p.m.

Featuring frog legs, unusual steaks (Sirloins, T-Bones, Filet Mignons), choice fried chicken (Texas style) and mountain trout baked to order.

Entire hotel newly remodeled and refinished with Colorado furnishings. Located on highway 24 - - - 65 miles west of Colorado Springs and fifty miles northwest of Salida.

**FORMAL OPENING JULY 3rd and 4th**



# MINING IS NOT A "HAS BEEN" INDUSTRY IN CHAFFEE COUNTY

By W. E. BURLERSON,  
Mining Engineer

Gold was the first metal to attract prospectors to this section of the state. This precious metal was taken from the banks of the Arkansas River and many of its tributaries. The greater portion of the production no doubt, came from early-day dredges located to the west of Granite, Colorado. However, small sluice operations and hand panning also accounted for part of the production. As in other areas, gold mining had its fluctuations, with revival of interest appearing during the early 1930's when the market price of gold increased from \$20 to \$35 an ounce.

About 1878, silver-lead ore was discovered on the Great Monarch approximately at this same time, ore was discovered on the Fairplay, Pay Master, Een Bolt, Eclipse, Madonna, Silent Friend, Mountain Chief, Missouri Eoy and Eagle Bird claims, which are situated in the Monarch Mining District. The first ore shipped from this district was hauled by wagon to Canon City. In 1881, the railroad was built to Maysville, which became a prosperous town, the site of two smelters, and the supply point for the North Fork country, as well as the South Fork, Middle Fork, and Taylor Gulch areas. In 1883, A. Eilers saw the possibilities of the Madonna mine, secured the extension of the railroad from Maysville to Monarch, and organized the Colorado Smelting Company, which took over the Madonna Mine and erected the Colorado Smelter at Pueblo. From 1883 to 1893, the production of this district was large. In 1893, Monarch shared the common experience of Colorado silver-producing camps, and for some time, the district was nearly deserted. This district has produced ore having a gross value of many millions of dollars of which the Madonna Mine has produced the greater portion.

Also in the latter '70's, the Mary

Murphy Mine was producing gold-silver-lead ore. Owing mostly to its production, mining interest was shown by the settlements of Alpine, Iron City, St. Elmo, Romney and Hancock. (Chalk Creek). Incidentally, it is said that Alpine was at one time a settlement of about 5,000 population. During World War I, this area was the greatest producer of lead-zinc ore in Chaffee County, with the Mary Murphy being the largest mine. After World War I, the Mary Murphy Mine, following a period of leasing, ceased operations. It is stated that the gross production value of this mine was approximately \$20,000,000.

There was one mine in the vicinity of Salida in the early days which should not be overlooked and that was the Sedalia property, mainly a producer of copper.

During the years of 1944 through 1947, the Garfield Mine in Taylor Gulch was the largest producer of lead-zinc-copper ores in this county. However, this property together with many others, was forced to decrease its output when the premium price bill was discontinued July 1, 1947.

For the past several decades, this area has shipped many tons of granite and limestone, and during the past few years has been a producer of fluorspar and feldspar. Also, during the World War II years, it ranked very high in shipments of lepidolite and tantalum concentrates.

**Metallic Mines—Garfield Mine**  
The property since September, 1874, has been operated mostly on an exploration and development basis. However, during the recent war years, it shipped about 7,000 tons of zinc ore and 3,000 tons of copper ore, having a gross value of approximately \$340,000.00. The number employed has been from 4 to 18 men monthly.

Recently it has shipped some gold-lead ore. It is operated by S. E. and W. E. Burlerson with Carl McMullen as mine foreman.

**The Madonna Mine**  
In recent years, the Utze Lode Company acquired the Madonna property together with most of the claims surrounding it. Surface buildings were erected during the year 1945 and also a development program was carried on underground. On January 15, 1948, the U. S. Bureau of Mines commenced a diamond drilling program in the mine. The information obtained from this program is very encouraging. Harold R. Koster is the resident manager for the company.

**The Lilly Mine**  
The Lilly Mine, near the head of Taylor Gulch, has been a large producer of silver-lead-copper ore. It is owned by George Daniel of Salida. It is estimated that it has shipped a gross return of about \$300,000.00. During the past several years, some leasing has been done, and it is hoped that it can become active again this summer.

**The Polly Group**  
Interest in the St. Elmo district was reawakened when Thomas Jefferson and Earl Eaton of Salida opened up several tunnels in the area and uncovered some high-grade lead-silver ore. This discovery was made late in the summer of 1947, and as soon as weather

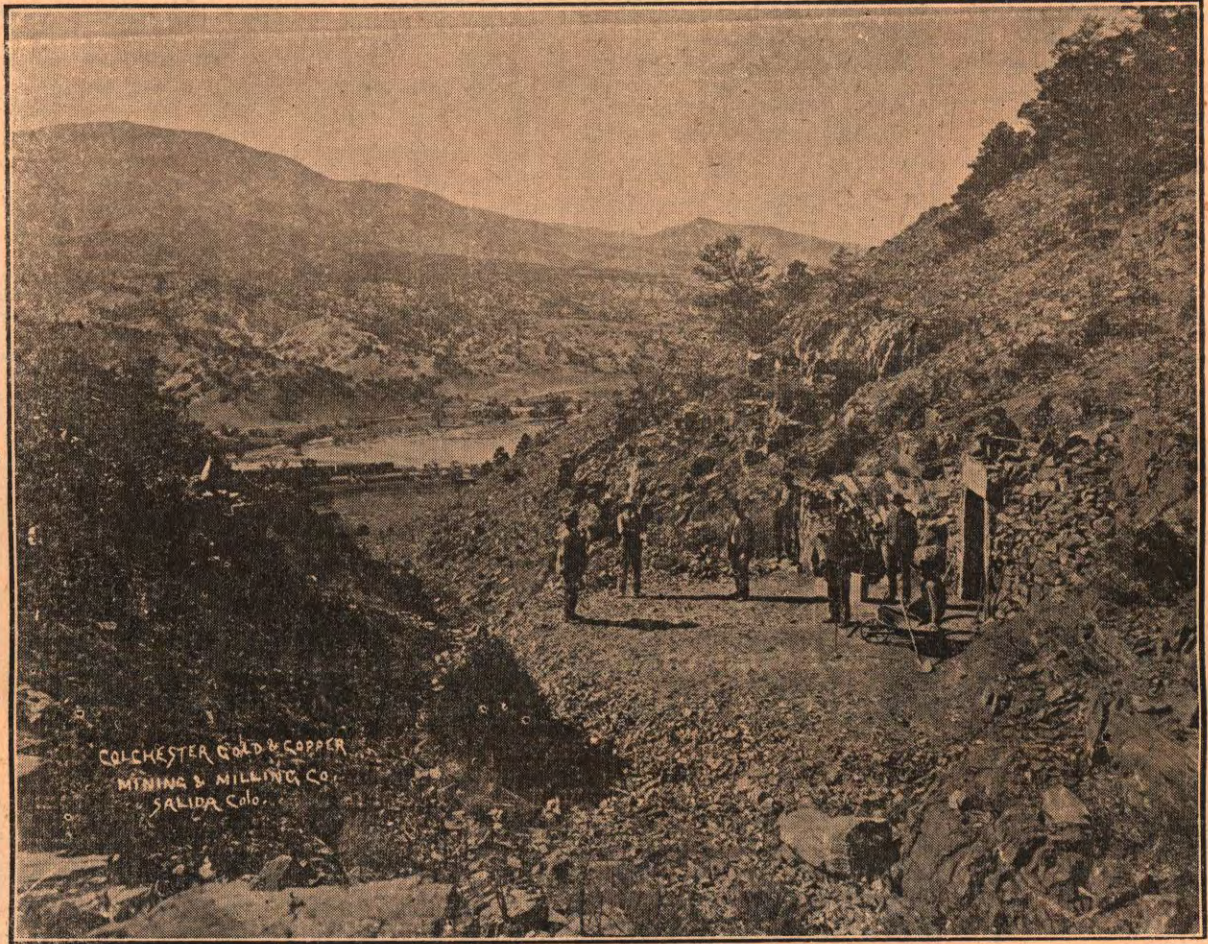
permits this summer, work will be continued.

#### The Monarch Mineral Products Company

The unique lepidolite-tantalum mill of the Monarch Mineral Products Company permanently closed its doors in October of 1944. Lepidolite production stopped in April when railroad freight increases made competition with material imported from Africa an impossibility. Tantalum produc-

tion continued through September with all tantalum concentrates going to the Bureau of Federal Supply under contract for the strategic and critical materials stockpile. This operation was under the management of E. P. Chapman, jr. of Salida.

**Chaffee County Minte Production of Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, and Zinz from 1859 to 1946, Inc.**  
369,106 ounces of gold; 5,339,069  
(Continued on Page 3, this section)



## People Haven't Changed Much

When Chaffee County prospectors came down from the hills, they wanted good food and a pleasant place to relax and talk to their friends.

You'll find just that kind of place today at

## LEO'S Bar and Cafe

128 W. First

Salida, Colo.

## In 1903 We Started In Business



Forty-five years ago the Stancatos believed in the future of Salida. We still do, and we are expanding our business as Salida progresses.

### BOOST YOUR HOME COMMUNITY

Buy from Home-Owned Stores

GROCERIES - - MEATS - - PAINT STORE

ELECTRICAL MERCHANDISE

MUSIC AND RECORD DEPARTMENT

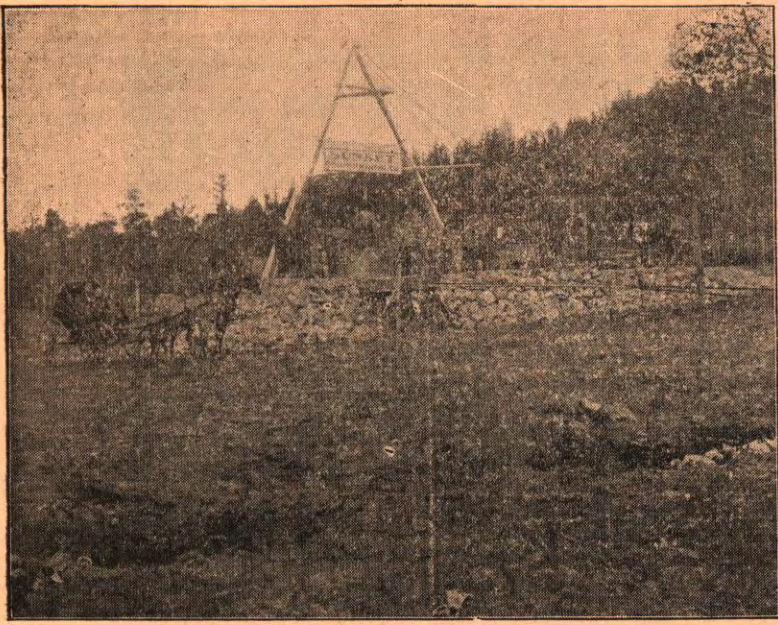
## STANCATO BROS.

THE MODERN STORE

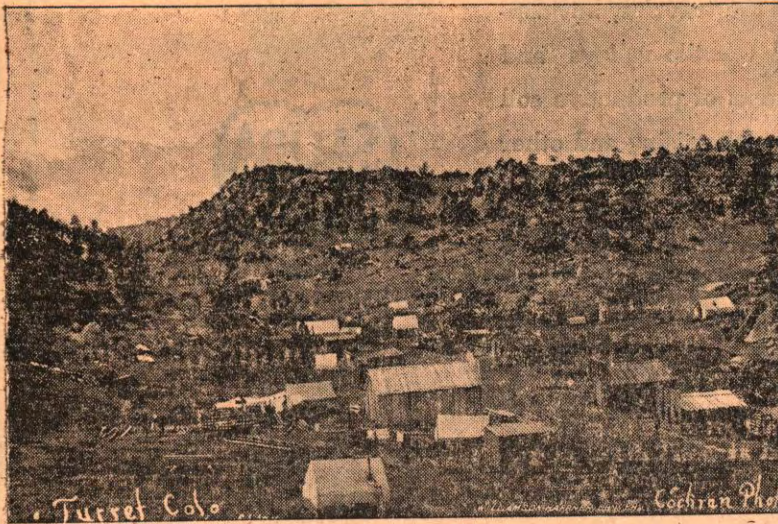
Phone 19 J

140 W. First





EARLY DAY scene at the Sunset mine



TURRET mining camp in the early days

## Mining Industry Is Not a "Has Been" In Chaffee Co.

of copper; 132,941,764 pounds of lead; 30,539,905 pounds of zinc; total value \$22,438,612.00

These statistics were compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Mines. It must be remembered that not all production is reported. These figures show Chaffee County as number 15 in production value in a total of 44 counties in Colorado.

### Non-Metallic Mines

#### Monarch Limestone Quarry

The C. F. and I. Company limestone quarry at Monarch was the sole mining operation in Chaffee County to show a production increase in 1947 and 1948 over 1946. From the modern crushing and screening plant at the quarry, ounces of silver; 9,846,962 pounds about 2,000 tons of limestone flux go each day to the company's Pueblo Steel Works.

Material is shipped from the mine to Salida via the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad's narrow gauge line and transferred to standard gauge for shipment to Pueblo. At present, there are 56 employees working on a two-shift basis. Operations are under the supervision of Mr. Robert B. Jerrard.

#### Colorado Fluorspar Mines, Inc.

During the year 1945 and 1947, and up to the spring of 1948, this company mined, milled and shipped 6,100 tons of metallurgical grade and 23,552 tons of acid and ceramic grade fluorspar. The total gross value of fluorspar over these years was approximately \$800,000.00. This mine and mill are situated at the mouth of Brown's Canon. The operations were under the general supervision of Roy H. Hickman. The

company normally employed from 50 to 60 men. In the spring of 1948 this property was purchased by the General Chemical Division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.

#### The General Chemical Division

The Colorado Fluorspar Mines, purchased during the spring of the year of 1948 by the General Chemical Division of the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation, have been united with this company's adjoining property, namely the American Fluorspar Mine, and the two mines are now known as the Brown Mine, General Chemical Division of the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation. The Brown Mine is being worked solely on a development basis. There are 10 men employed directly under the company's mine foreman, I. W. Hall. Mr. Wilbur Trepp of Boulder is the general superintendent and Mr. G. H. Musson is the superintendent of all operations.

#### The Calcium Products Company

The Calcium Products Company continues to produce poultry grits and high grade, finely ground calcium carbonate from their Ute Trail quarry, and their modern grinding and sizing plant north of Salida. Production averages about 4 cars each month and there are four men employed. The company is controlled by J. A. Werme of Oklahoma City and Fred Leach of Salida. The latter supervises all operations.

#### M. & S. Corporation

The M. & S. Corporation mines potassium feldspar from their quarries in the Ute Trail District at the rate of five railroad cars each week. Approximately that same tonnage is added to their stockpile. This feldspar is trucked to Salida and shipped by rail to Western Feldspar's plant in Denver for grinding. Eight men are employed continuously and D. P. Porco is the foreman.

#### J. N. Warner Monumental Granite

J. N. Warner of Salida produces and ships several cars of monumental granite from his Ute Trail district quarry during each year. Salida granite, long well-known for its uniformity and beauty, continues to be held in high esteem by the monument trade.

#### Colorado Granite Company

The Colorado Granite Company operates both a quarry in the Ute Trail district and a cutting and polishing plant in Salida. Approximately 150 cubic feet of monumental granite is cut and polished each month. Four to six men are

regularly employed; Joe Carnigee is general manager. The future for this company is very good since demand exceeds supply.

There are two other mining areas which, even though they are situated in other counties, depend upon Salida to supply their needs for the operations and also their employees. It seems that these properties should be recognized since they are of vital importance to Salida. Not far from Chaffee county's boundary, but within Saguache County, there are the metal mines of the Bonanza mining District. Those mines that are active now are the Rawley, Cora, Little Jennie, Warwick, Antoro, Empress Josephine and Kissmet. The Rawley Mine is being operated under the William Costello Lease, employing seven men, and it is a steady producer of silver-lead-zinc ore. The Cora mine is operated by the Nevada Mines Company. It is owned by Walter Timney. Most of the work is of a developmental nature. Tom Raymond is leasing on the Little Jennie mine. The Warwick mine is being operated by the Warwick Mines, Inc., of which Harold R. Koster is president and Nicholas Keserich is vice-president and superintendent. It is giving employ to from five to seven men and although most of the work has been developing the property, production should start within a short time. The Antoro Mine and The Weems-Weaver Mining Corporation is being operated under lease by S. E. and W. E. Burseson. It is producing approximately 100 tons of lead-zinc ore each month through the employment of nine men. John Carey is the mine foreman. It is said that the old Empress Josephine will commence work in the very near future. John D. Bird and Lynn Huffman are working the Kissmet mine under a lease agreement. This property is situated on Silver Creek about 18 miles from Salida and should be in production this summer.

The other mining area lies within Fremont county. The Mountain States Marble Company, owned by N. E. Loferen and supervised by James Kibbee, employing three to five men, produces a crushed limestone which is sized and graded at its plant and marketed under the name of Terrazzo Chips. The different colored chips are mutual green, Colorado yellow, columbine blue, autumn red and Sierra black. This material has been shipped to California, Washington, Illinois, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, Florida and throughout Colorado. It is mainly used in flooring and siding buildings. The company's mailing address is postoffice box No. 605, Salida, Colorado.

Not far to the northeast of Wells- (Continued on Page 6, this section)

# Seventy Years

For Nearly Seventy Years a Furniture Store Has Been in This Location

All this time the community has been served with a store offering — Good Furniture at a Fair Price.

We continue to uphold the precedent established by our predecessors.



*Our Customers Must  
Be Satisfied*



## The Barnhill Company

### FURNITURE

112 E. First

Phone 53



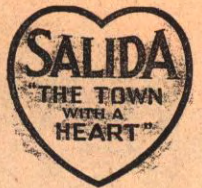
THE DARLING mine above Garfield many years ago. In the picture are: Mrs. Erdlen Mrs. Bill Beard, Dave Heaton, C. W. Frazee and Earl Heaton, the only one still living.



# SALIDA

1880 "The Heart of the Rockies" 1948

Situated in the center of the rugged Rockies on the scenic main line of the Rio Grande — Salida offers not only peace and rest to the traveler, but contented homes to those seeking them, in some of the most fertile valleys and gorgeous mountain scenery in all the world. — Vast areas of productive soil offers homes for those interested in farming, dairying, stock raising and other agricultural pursuits, while the city offers opportunities for those who follow commercial lines. — Large deposits of minerals lure the prospector. — Big game hunting and the state's finest trout streams call the sportsman. Excellent open highways make winter resorts accessible. — While those seeking health, rest or recreation find them all in Salida where the best all-year climate in Colorado prevails.



## -:- The City of Contented Homes -:-

**SCHOOLS** which are unsurpassed anywhere for their excellence.

**CHURCHES** of all denominations—where those of any faith may worship.

**PURE WATER**, clear and sparkling, from the everlasting snows of surrounding peaks.

**PAVED STREETS** — Miles of them, and wide enough for safe, comfortable driving.

**FINE ROADS** leading in all directions to scenery unexcelled in America.

**HOSPITAL** which is noted all over the U. S. for its high rating and efficiency.

**HOTELS, Cottage Camps**—Clean, comfortable and reasonably priced.

**RECREATIONS**, the finest fishing is found in the surrounding lakes and streams. Chaffee County has more than 1100 miles of un-posted fishing streams.

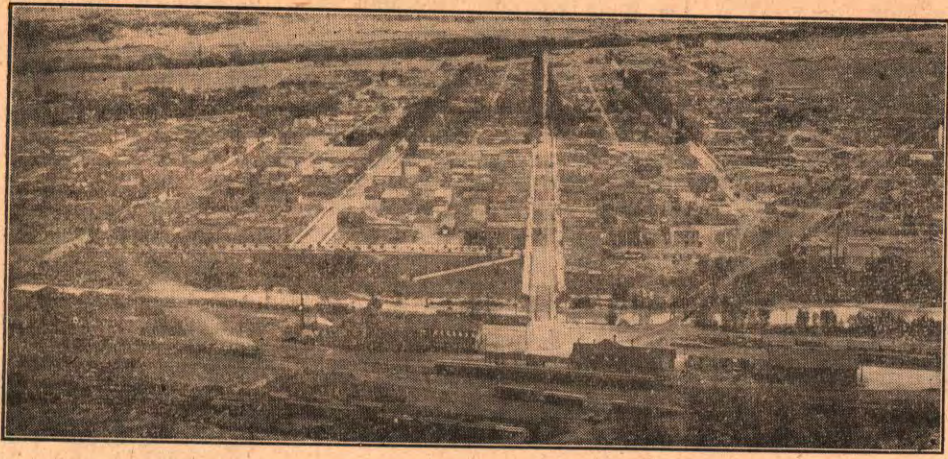
**RESOURCES**—Minerals of all kinds. Agriculture — Dairying — Manufacturing — Commercial Pursuits.

**HOT SPRINGS AND SWIMMING POOL** — Water contains larger percent of radium content of any water known aside from the Baden-Baden spa in Germany.

**MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE**—Fine 9-hole course with grass greens, modern club house.

This page dedicated to the welfare and progress of the City of Salida





THE ORIGINAL LOCATION of Crews-Beggs in Salida



## When the Flora Dora Girls Were the Rage Crews-Beggs Was An Established Firm

From a tiny store founded in 1888 by C. W. Crews, the firm branched out to three stores—Pueblo, Leadville and Salida. Later R. H. Beggs came into the business, and the firm operated under the name, Crews-Beggs, Inc., until 1923 when Henry Schuck purchased the Leadville and Salida stores. He managed the two stores until 1925 when the three stores formed three separate corporations: Crews-Beggs Dry Goods, Pueblo; Crews-Beggs Mercantile, Salida, and Crews-Beggs Trading, Leadville. Mr. Schuck maintained the store at Leadville and managed it until his death, when he was succeeded by his son.

The newly founded Crews-Beggs Mercantile Co. at Salida was operated until 1947 by J. J. McKenna, president and manager, and Patrick McKenna, secretary. Last year, they sold their shares of stock, and the store continues under the management of H. W. Blakey. The Salida store has occupied three locations. It was first housed in the building, now the Spino Building; next in the building now occupied by the Public Service Company and the Y and R Garage. In 1923, it was moved to its present location at 230 F street.

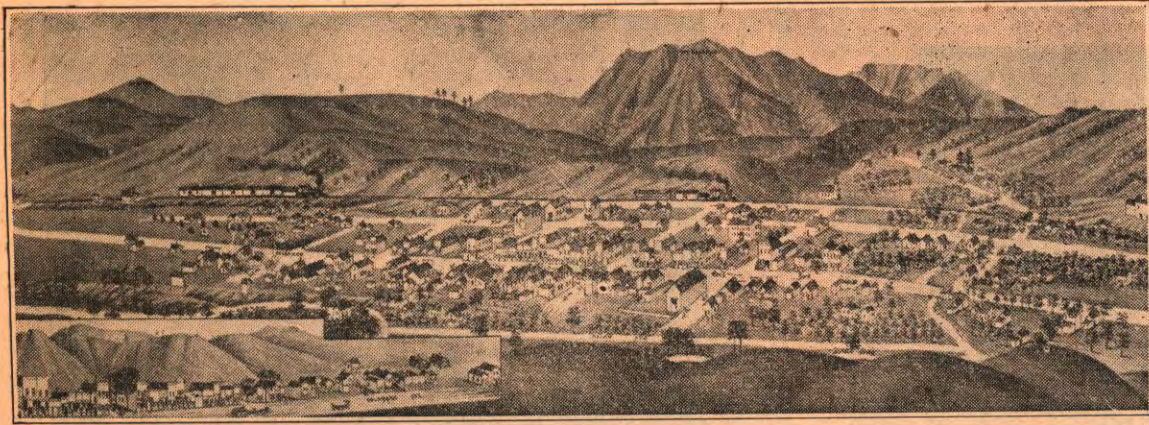
No mergers or affiliations have marred the Crews-Beggs record as a truly independent store. We buy our merchandise direct from manufacturers of high reputation. The past six years have seen shortages in all lines, but as fast as new merchandise is available to us, we shall make it available to the people of Salida and this entire trade area. You soon will see our shelves and show room stocked with quality merchandise usually found only in quality city stores.

# Crews-Beggs

230 F Street

Salida, Colorado





MAYSVILLE, a thriving mining town about 1880. This ghost town has vanished.

### Mining is Not a "Has Been" Industry In Chaffee County

ville is the modern crushing and sizing plant of the Frank H. Norberg Company, Engineers and Contractors, Denver, Colorado. Both

the quarry and crushing plant are entirely mechanized. Eleven men are employed. Production is about 250 tons daily of which the coarser two grades are shipped to sugar refineries and the smaller size goes to smelters. William Larson is the resident superintendent.

#### Rogers Quarry

Not many miles in a southern direction from Wellsville is a limestone area from which George R. Rogers has quarried and shipped during the past 19 years an estimated 500,000 tons of limestone. About two months ago, George Rogers combined with A. H. Ackel-

bien, and at present a modern crushing, screening and sizing unit is being erected. This unit is capable of handling 300 tons of limestone each 8-hour shift. It is powered by both gasoline and diesel combustion engines. The quarried material will be handled solely by mechanical equipment. About July 10, 1948, this crushing plant will be in operation on a one-shift basis, and approximately 150 tons of limestone will be processed, trucked to Wellsville, and shipped by railroad to sugar refineries and a smelter. There will be steady employment for four or five men. One million tons of high content limestone are contained within a small portion of this property.

It seems as though mining in Chaffee County should increase with the present value of all metals. There are areas adjacent to the town of Monarch, in Taylor

Gulch, Cree Camp and to the south of the Mary Murphy mine where development programs should lead to the exploitation of ore. There is no reason to believe that Chaffee County is a "has been" county as far as mining as concerned.



Days of '49



## Thirty Eight Years Young

The Golden Rule Mercantile Company (originally the New York Store) was founded in 1910 by T. M. Callahan, Katherine M. Ryan, and Ira T. Letford to serve the clothing needs of this community.

We are carrying on the sound business practices of the original founders and will continue to sell quality merchandise at fair prices.

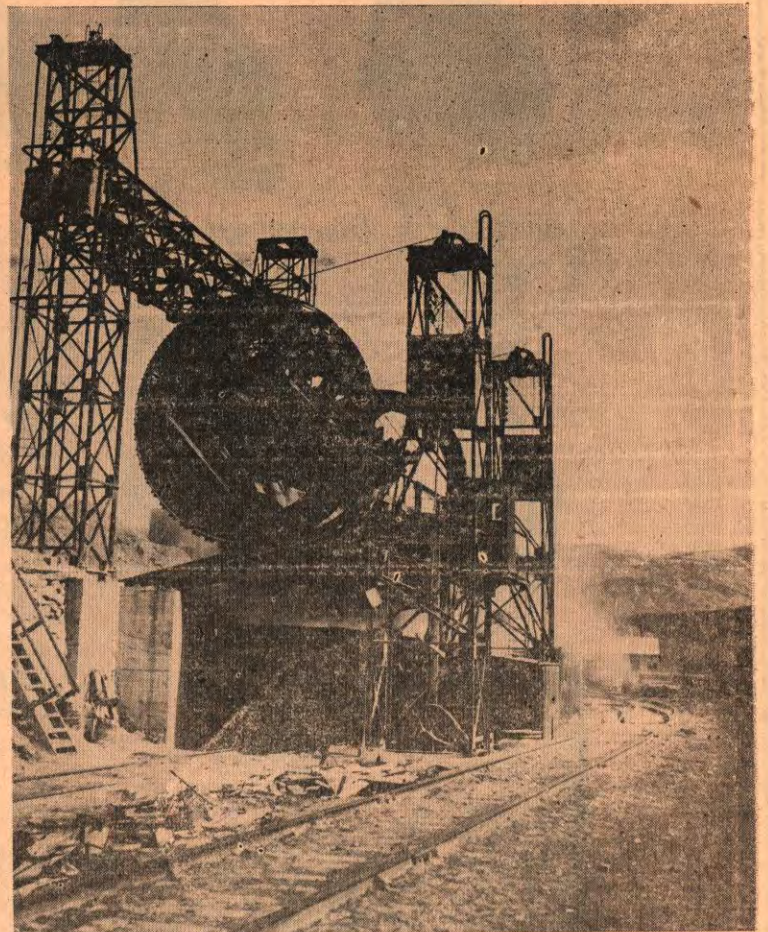
DRY GOODS      READY TO WEAR      SHOES  
MEN'S FURNISHINGS

### THE GOLDEN RULE MERCANTILE CO.

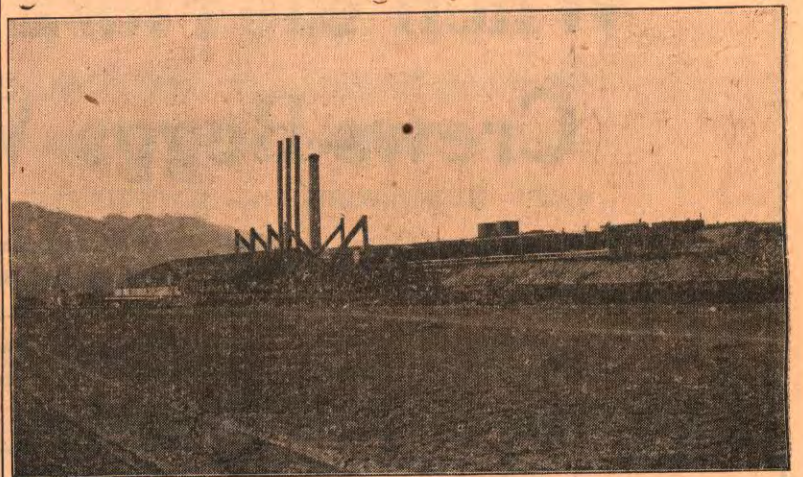
MISS THERESA M. RYAN      EDMUND J. FINN  
Proprietors

PHONE 135

SALIDA, COLORADO



Transferring limerock and coal from narrow gauge cars on Rio Grande to standard gauge cars



THE OLD SMELTER once employed more than 1100 men. Nothing remains but the smokestack.



MT. PRINCETON hotel and hot springs, once a gay resort in Chalk Creek canon—now a home for boys.



## General Palmer Founded Rio Grande Railroad

General William Jackson Palmer, brilliant cavalry brigadier general of the Civil War, was the colorful pioneer founder of the Denver and Rio Grande Western who laid his first rails nearly 78 years ago from the little village of Denver. A skilled engineer, a sharp financier, the General was also a dreamer. And his dream of opening the West, with its rich farm and ranch country, its mineral wealth, its health-giving climate and scenic wonders, has put his name in bold face type on the pages of Colorado's history.

The story of the Rio Grande, its fight for the right-of-way through the Royal Gorge to the rich gold fields of Leadville, is a dramatic chapter in Salida's history. The very land on which Salida is located belonged to Governor Hunt, an early Rio Grande official. His wife named the little settlement "Salida" because it was the "gateway" to the West and the "outlet" for the treasures hidden in the mountains.

The "Battle of the Royal Gorge" was formally declared April 19, 1878 when the Santa Fe and the Rio Grande companies both sent grading crews into the Gorge. Two rail beds through the Arkansas River cut were impossible, as the Gorge (11 miles long and more than 1100 feet deep, is only 30 feet wide in some places. The "battle" included a shooting war between the crews, and stone forts were erected, some of which still stand. But it was the winning of the legal war by the Rio Grande railroad in February 1880, which opened the way to Leadville and gave real reason for Salida's existence.

### Million Dollar Payroll

The Rio Grande has always been a vital contributor to Salida's progress, its life. Around one million dollars every year is paid in wages to local employes at this division point.

This year from 325 to 340 men are employed in the Transportation Maintenance and Equipment, and Roadway departments here. All the maintenance of roadway work equipment for the entire system is done in Salida in the Rio Granges' General Shops. The most modern rail-laying equipment available is in operation in these shops. In 1940 this equipment made it possible for the Rio Grande to set a world record for the number of miles of rail laid in one day, and Salida rail-rovers are proud of that record.

### Business Is Good!

Despite the decrease in travel and freight traffic anticipated after the war, main line business through Salida continues to be

good. Some days as many as six Diesel engines come through; the average is four Diesels a day. During the war when fire burned the timber out of Tunnel 10 in the Moffat Division (on the cut-off between Denver and Salt Lake City) all Rio Grande traffic was routed through Salida, greatly increasing activity on the original main line. It was not uncommon to see three Diesels in the yard at one time.

Narrow gauge roads, insisted upon by General Palmer, despite the advice of engineers, are still an integral part of the Rio Grande system. In this division narrow gauge business has increased in 1948 due to more intense activity at the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's quarry at Monarch. An example of the progress made in transferring the lime rock and coal from narrow gauge to standard cars can be seen in the operation of the barrel transfer one mile below Salida. In the old days it required about 400 men with shovels to do the same work now accomplished in one mechanical operation. The transfer picks up the narrow gauge car and dumps the contents into a standard car, for transportation on to the steel mill in Pueblo.

### Cuppelli, Old Timer

A familiar figure in the Salida yards is Guy Cuppelli, the oldest employee in continuous service at Salida. A hostler, Mr. Cuppelli started to work for Rio Grande here in 1903. A. G. Jacobs, yard engineer, is the oldest man in seniority in the Grand Junction Division. Although he has not been in continuous service, he went to work for Rio Grande in 1899 in Salida.

Trainmaster at Salida is F. H. Green; R. O. Merrill is chief clerk; R. V. Pierce, depot agent; F. L. Brown, general roundhouse foreman; W. C. Aude, car foreman; F. C. Chambers, roadmaster, and its personnel in Salida.

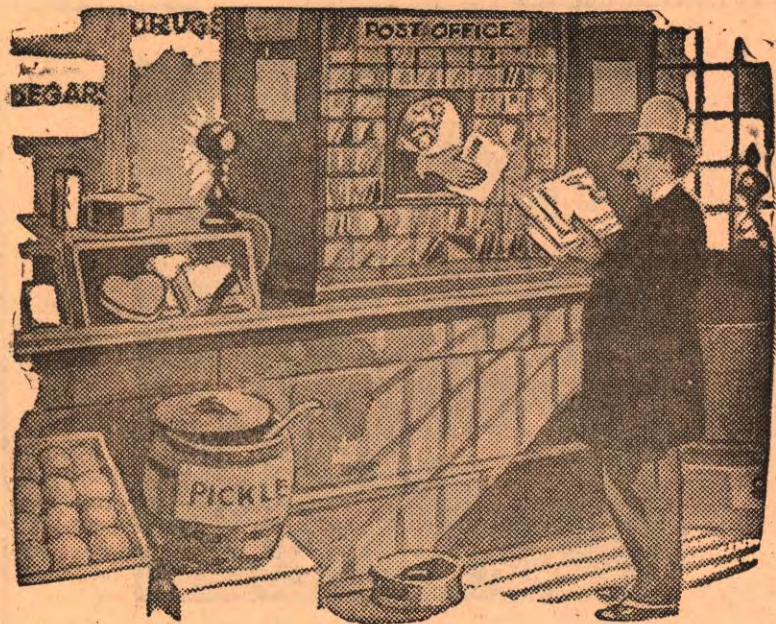
D. J. Ryver, foreman in charge of maintenance of roadway equipment.

### Rio Grande Hospital

Less than three years after the first track was laid through Salida, the Rio Grande Hospital was founded, May 1, 1883. Governed by a nine-man Board of Trustees, the hospital is really owned by the employees, who contribute a small part of their salaries each month for its operation. Under the direct supervision of the Chief Surgeon, Dr. E. A. Hinds of Denver, the hospital is well staffed by six highly specialized medical men headed by Dr. C. Rex Fuller, senior surgeon and assistant chief surgeon for the system. The other doctors are H. D. Smith, A. J. Bender, R. A. Hoover, L. E. Thompson and L. A. Ralston.

The hospital payroll includes about 50 regular employees—technicians, nurses, office and miscellaneous personnel — and 25 relief personnel. A member of the American Hospital Association, the 85 bed institution is on the approved list of the American College of Surgeons for 1948. All of the doctors are members of the American Medical Association, and all the nurses belong to the American Nurses Association.

Among the pioneer doctors connected with the Rio Grande were the late Dr. J. W. O'Connor, who came down from the mining town of Maysville in the 80's and later became chief surgeon; Dr. Frank N. Cochems of Denver, who came in 1890 and was on the staff for a number of years; Dr. George H. Curfman, who was with the Rio Grande for forty years — 30 years in Salida and ten years as chief surgeon until his death in 1947, and Dr. G. W. Larimer, who came to Salida from Iowa in April 1908, and was on the staff until his retirement, March 1, 1946. Doctor Larimer makes his home here and continues an office practice.



The old pioneer apothecary with its pickle barrel, spitoon, post office - - - and drugs, incidentally, - - - was all right in its day —

But how much more convenient to shop in the modern drug store with up-to-date stock and a complete prescription department

## COX'S DRUG STORE

Ph. 11

Salida, Colo.



NOW, AS IN  
FORMER DAYS,

When skirts swept the dust,  
on board walks

-- followers of fashion must have the

## "New Look"

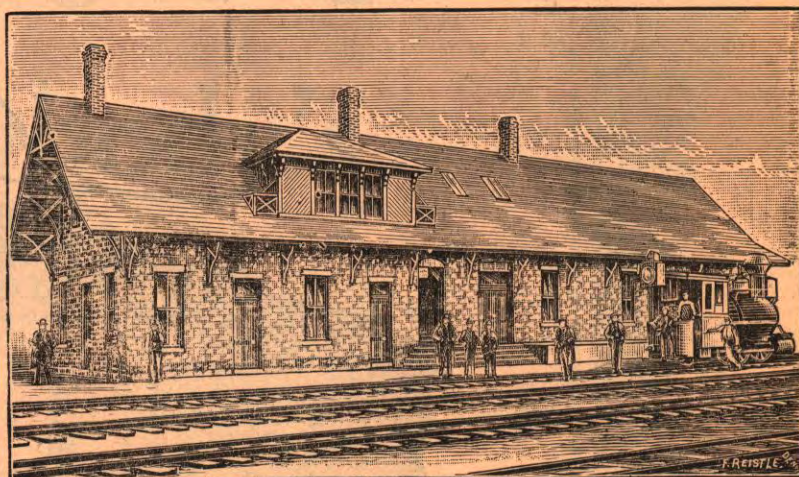
For more than twenty years, we have endeavored to bring you the most popular of the newest styles and to merit our slogan

"ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW"

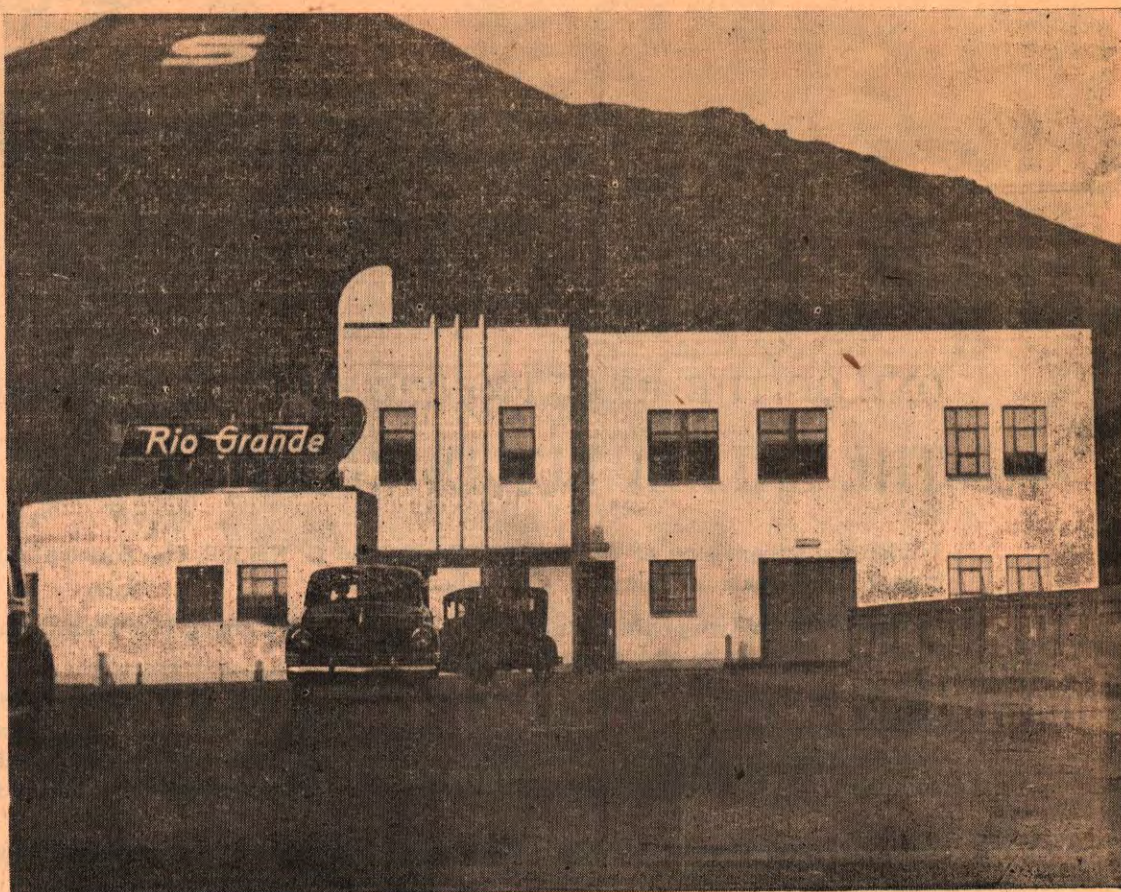
## Alice Gilbert

Ph. 78-J

216 F Street



OLD RIO GRANDE DEPOT



RIO GRANDE DEPOT as it is today



## Jackson Hotel Is Monument To Glamour of Old West

Historically, one of the most valued relics of the pioneer days of this vicinity, is the Jackson Hotel, located at Poncha Springs, 6 miles west of Salida on Highway 285. This hostelry, now in complete operation, was established in 1878 during the period when Poncha Springs was a thriving resort town. But for a period of 17 years, during the late 1930's and the early '40's, it has continued to attract a clientele of renowned and interested visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Gennow, and the latter's son, Bob Cunningham, are the present proprietors who assumed ownership two years ago. Their home was in Minnesota prior to their selection of Poncha Springs as a new location, and they have worked diligently during the period of their ownership to restore the hotel, as nearly as was possible, to its original state.

Archie and Hazel Gennow, as they are known in this vicinity, are genuinely interested in the history and lore of the pioneer days of Colorado and have unearthed many discarded relics of the period when the Jackson was host to internationally famous characters.

They have registers of the hotel during the period from January 1, 1881 through all of 1886. Signers of these valued books read like a "who's who" of that day. The page for November 12, 1882,

bears the name of Susan B. Anthony; Frank James, Pike County, Mo., and E. J. James, Kansas City, Mo., had signed the register on November 18 and 19 of the same year, and H. A. W. Tabor, famous silver king, then governor of Colorado, was a guest at the Jackson on March 3rd, 1884. Other famous registrants included President U. S. Grant, Alexander Graham Bell and Rudyard Kipling.

The Jackson Hotel was a stage coach stop on the route that came from both the southeast and the east, in the early days. Thus it was a meeting place for travelers from all over the United States and was said to be one of the most noted hotels in the West in its hey day.

When the Gennows took over its operation the Jackson was in a sad state of repair. It had not been open for 17 years and much of the original furniture and equipment had been sold. However, with a vision of its possibilities, and a great deal of hard work they have built it to a place worthy of the original reputation. Nearly every room has at least one piece of the original furniture and many of the rooms are completely furnished with antiques that were purchased when the hotel was built. Some modern innovations have been added, such as water, baths, etc., but the original charm remains in every respect. The original oil lighting fixtures are in-

tact but have been fitted for electricity and a modern kitchen has been installed.

In the dining room stands an old grand piano and an organ both of which are a part of the original furnishings. The organ is of particular interest to the many tourists who visit the Jackson, and Mr. Gennow says there is seldom a day but that it is played by a visitor.

A museum to house the surplus original articles from the Jackson is being planned by the Gennows. They hope to make the old parlor into a show place for the countless articles that are not useable but that have real historic value. These include old dishes, an Edison phonograph, sewing machine, side saddle, weighing scales for gold, pictures and innumerable other articles. They hope to open the museum before the summer season ends.

The Gennows have a genuine interest and appreciation for the historical value of the Jackson and are already genuine Coloradoans in that they are gracious and eager about showing their place to visitors. They have about 25 rooms comfortably furnished for guests and serve home cooked meals all during the day and evening for their customers or those that are just passing by.

As Mr. Gennow so aptly stated "anyone can build a new hotel but who can build an old one?" They are proving by the vast amount of business they have and their splendid method of operation that people are sincerely interested in this historical spot in Colorado, a real monument to the posterity of the state.



ESTABLISHED IN 1882

Continuing the standards of high quality merchandise set by the original founders.

Diamonds • Watches • Jewelry

OFFICIAL D.&R.G. TIME INSPECTORS

**D&R.G.W.**  
Watch  
Inspection

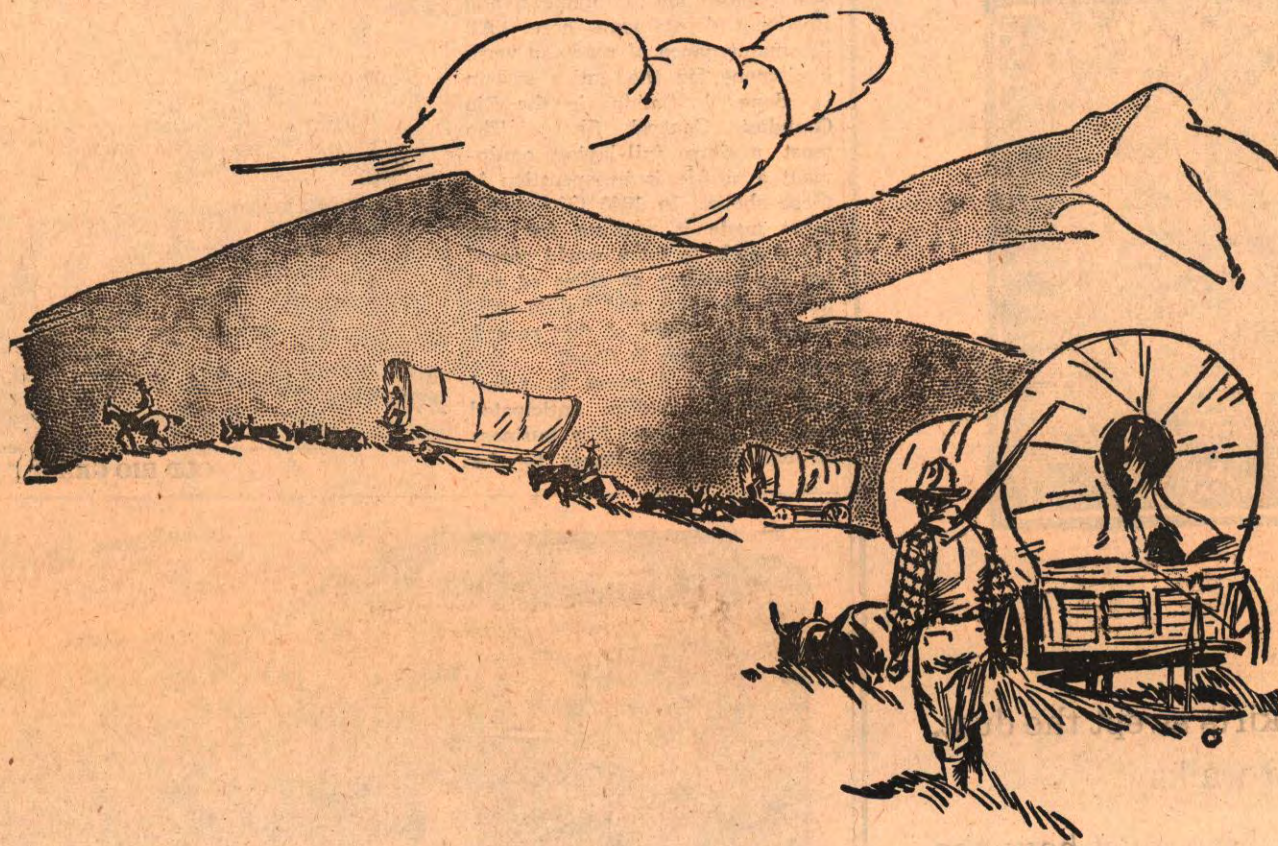
**J. C. McCrumb**  
Jeweler

129 F. STREET Salida, Colorado

**Z.N. GREEN STAMPS**

AN EXTRA SAVING TO YOU ON ALL YOUR PURCHASES

# PIONEERS



## ONE OF THE REAL PIONEERS OF COLORADO IS THE SALIDA BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Under the supervision of its first president, John B. Randol, the Association received the FIRST Building and Loan Charter issued in the State of Colorado, November 11, 1886.

In the past sixty-two years, it has grown to better than a one half million dollar institution, by helping families locate and own their own homes in and around Salida.

The Salida Building and Loan Association is still pioneering; this time right after World War II, they were one of the first institutions in the state to help G. I.'s purchase homes under the new legislation at a low interest rate.

For their investors: although a State institution, their Board of Directors felt they should add all security possible, and as soon as possible purchased Government Guaranty insurance up to \$5,000.00 for each investment.

**A motto of the local Building and Loan is to keep pioneering and therefore advancing**



# Koppers Creosoting Plant is Located Here

Preparing ties, telephone poles and other lumber for industrial use is not a simple matter of dipping wood in a little creosote. It's a scientific process involving time, pressure, temperature, heavy machinery and skilled workmen, as a visit to the Koppers Company's wood preserving plant at Salida will reveal.

One of 23 wood preserving plants of the gigantic Koppers Company, the Salida unit is the farthest West. It is here that all the ties for the Rio Grande railway, many of Western Electric's poles, and volumes of lumber for commercial purposes are treated chemically to make them resistant to termites, acid, and decay, or fire retardant.

In the treating room are three cylinders, each 132 feet long and 6 feet in diameter in which the creosoting takes place. A normal load of ties for one cylinder is about 500 requiring six and one-half hours for the treating process. The maximum treating time for green material is about 25 hours. Stacks of ties and poles are allowed to age in the yard before being sent to the treating room. A lift truck, one of the greatest time savers in the yard, stacks ties mechanically and can pick up an average load of five tons. A baby railroad also is in operation in the yard, running on a 24 inch track.

The first creosoting plant here opened in 1924 as part of the Trinchera Lumber Company. Two open vats were used for butt treating only. In October 1925, the National Lumber and Creosoting Company bought the plant and started construction, installing two cylinders for full pressure treating. Operations started March 1, 1926. In June of that year the third cylinder was installed. It was made in one piece and shipped on three flat cars from Birmingham, Ala. The trip from Canon City through the Royal Gorge to Salida required 12 hours.

The Koppers Company took over the plant and 117 acres of plant property in 1936. The wood preserving division is one of eight divisions of Koppers, originally a builder of coke ovens for steel companies.

After the first world war the company started an expansion program, entered many related fields, merged with other companies, until now its eight divisions include Engineering and Construction, Tar Products, Chemical, Gas and Coke, Shops, Piston Ring, Building, and Wood Preserving. Brehon Somervell, Commanding General of the Army Service Forces during World War II, is president of the company's board of directors.

Including the office personnel, the creosoting plant here employs 46 persons. T. A. Guthrie of Denver is superintendent of both the Denver and Salida plants. The assistant superintendent is Al Hage who was transferred here from Denver last August, and with his family occupies an apartment over the office building at the plant. Bill Wall, who has been at the plant through 23 years of changes, is foreman; Fred Horvet is treating supervisor. The Rio Grande railway has its own supervisor, W. F. Radloff, who maintains an office at the plant here. Virginia Roll and Edna C. Elarton are office personnel.

Frank Botz, watchman, is the oldest old timer on the payroll, having worked at the Salida plant since October, 1925. Seven other men who have 20 or more years of service here are Dan Hudson, W. F. Hartman, Chas. Rensink, Ralph Culp, J. B. Shewalter, O. J. Watts, and Bill Wall. These men all have excellent safety records—20 years with no "lost time accidents."

During the war 80 men were em-

ployed. Now the plant is working at about 65 per cent capacity, operating two cylinders on two shifts.

## Quality of Crops and Livestock Good

(BY RALPH SWINK)

(County Agricultural Agent)

Chaffee county, although situated in the Heart of the Rockies, must depend on irrigation for successful crop production on its 300 farms. Classed as one of the smaller counties, in terms of volume of production, it ranks with any of the mountain counties in quality of crops and livestock produced.

### Land Use

The use of land for farms and ranches in Chaffee county, as the 1945 census, is as follows:

Land used for crops, 16,276 acres or 12 per cent; soil idle or fallow cropland—600 acres; plowable pasture—2,629 acres or 2 per cent; wood land—22,826 or 17 per cent; other land pastured—88,744 acres or 63 per cent; wood land not pastured—2,885 acres, or 2 per cent; all other land—6,072 acres or 4 per cent; comprising a total of 140,195 acres in all farms and ranches of the total acreage of 664,960 acres in the county.

It may be interesting to note that the number of acres in farms and ranches has increased from 65,407 acres in 1920 to 140,195 acres, in 1945. And the total number of acres per farm has increased from 200.6 acres to 443.7 for the same period.

More attention is being paid to land use and capability. As farmers and ranchers become more familiar with such there will be changes for a more economical and profitable operation of units. The growing season varies from 110-112 days, with an annual precipitation of 9.40 inches at Buena Vista to 11.95 at Salida.

### Leading Crops

Due to the short growing season, the production of crops in Chaffee County is limited to small grains—(alfalfa, sweet clover, meadow hay) and irrigated pastures. The leading crop in number of acres and value of production is hay, some 3800 acres of alfalfa with an average production of 1.9 tons; timothy, mixed and wild hay, 5,855 acres with an average production of 1.6 tons per acre.

Barley ranks next with 2500 acres and oats next with 1200 to 1500 acres with an average production of 35-40 bushels for each.

Some 700 to 800 pounds of spring wheat has been planted in the county, but this is gradually being replaced by winter wheat with yields as high as 80 bushels per acre. Around 700 acres of field peas on an average are planted each year in the county with an average yield of 12 bushels; as high as 25 to 30 bushels are not uncommon.

The planting of better seed, improved cropping methods and the adoption of conservation practices are gradually improving crop production. The trend is toward seeding of more irrigated pastures, an approach to better land use and quality.

A successful rodent control program has been carried in the county for three years; this has done much to improve the agricultural economy of the county. A county-wide noxious weed program is being planned for this year and will add to the general welfare of everyone.

Production from all rain crops is fed at home and most all of the hay. A small surplus goes to dairymen in adjoining counties. The major portion of the field pea crop is shipped out.

The horticultural acreage in the county is small; head lettuce probably leads at this time, with

potatoes second. The acreages of these two crops are much less than they were in the 30's. This has been due to insects in the care of potatoes, and a market regarding lettuce. The potato acreage is slowly coming back after it was found the potato psyllid, which was causing all the damage, could be controlled. Although the market facilities for lettuce have improved, it is questionable if the acreage will ever reach the all-time peak of years past, due in a measure to different land use.

Cabbage, cauliflower and root crops are grown commercially.

The quality of vegetables grown in this altitude cannot be surpassed any where. Brilliant sunshine in the daytime and cool crisp nights contribute to a crispness and a sweetness of flavor unexcelled.

### Livestock

The livestock industry has an important place in the agricultural economy of the county. Our mountain cattle and lambs command a ready sale as feeders to go to the corn belt, after the top end has been shipped to the market as quality grass fed beef and lambs.

During the summer months the cattle and sheep go to the higher ranges where the lush grass puts plenty of pounds of meat on them in a short period, coming back down to the farms and ranches to be fed hay during the winter.

Approximately 8500 cattle, 3000 hogs and 5000 sheep are maintained on the average. With the increase in irrigated pastures, small farm flocks of sheep are on the increase. Not only are they filling an important place in a soil improvement program, they return a very substantial income.

There has been a noticeable improvement in livestock the last few years. Better quality sires are

being purchased and closer culling of females is becoming a general practice. The predominating breed of cattle is Hereford, well adapted to the wide range of altitudes on which they graze. As the county is not a feeding county, the majority of the cattle find a ready market as feeders.

The sheep population, in the larger herds, is of the Columbia Cross while the farm flocks generally run to black face. Hundreds of hogs are fed out and marketed each year. Economical gains are made in cleaning up grain and pea fields, then finished on barley.

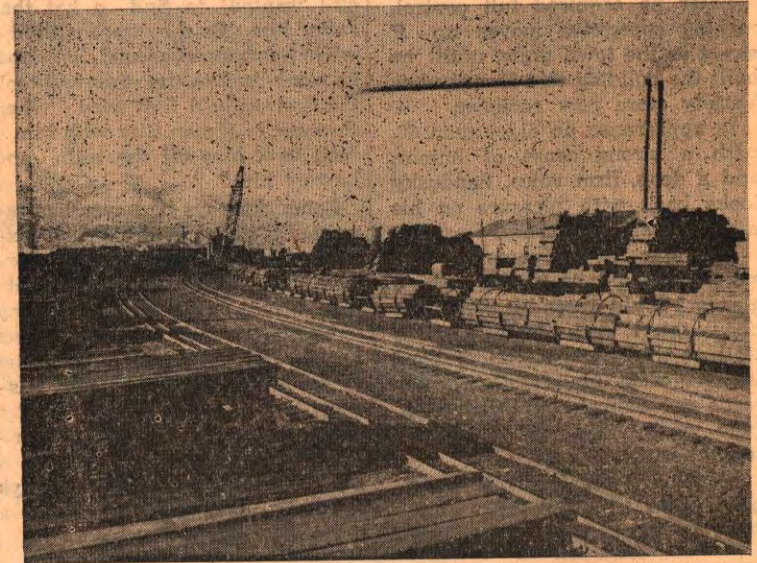
### Dairying

Chaffee county is well adapted to dairying. In the past the number of cows milked on farms was no doubt influenced by marketing facilities and low prices for butter fat. But, with the establishment of a creamery and the increase in prices, there is a ten-

dency toward an increase in the number of cows milked on farms. While a census report does not show a marked increase, it does show a substantial increase in milk sold by farmers. For the year 1945, farmers sold 262,100 gallons of milk; in 1940, 170,863 gallons were sold, an increase in 1945 of 91,237 gallons. This was due, in all probability to an increased demand, increase in prices and better marketing facilities.

There are four dairies operating in the Salida area supplying both raw and pasturized milk for the city. The creamery is taking all the milk farmers will deliver. It supplies Buena Vista with raw or pasturized milk. The trend is toward a better product, and eventually all will be producing grade A, or will be pasturizing.

The Colorado State Reformatory maintains a large purebred herd of Holsteins; all milk produced is



"CHARGES" of ties ready for treatment at Koppers Plant near Salida.

# Everybody's Talking....



--- About Our Friendly, Helpful Service ---

Insurance for Every Need - Real Estate - Rentals

120 WEST  
SECOND

## Bob Winslow

AGENT  
PH. 103







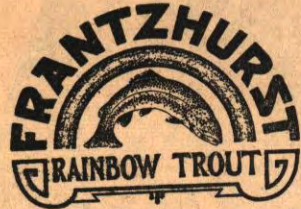
# Frantzhurst-World's Largest Trout Farm

(BY MAXINE ABBEY)

Frantzhurst a name known the country over, is an industry here of which Salida is justly proud. Recognized as the world's largest trout farm, the owner, Horace G. Frantz, has done much to bring big business to our city. Sight-seers from every state in the union and many foreign countries have visited Frantzhurst in recent years and orders for trout are sent out daily all over the United States. Presidents, movie stars and every large hotel and restaurant are regular customers.

Feature stories on the farm have appeared in many large daily papers and the April 24, 1948 issue of the Saturday Evening Post carried a lengthy article with full illustrations entitled "He Raising Two Million Rainbows." The writer, Neil M. Clark, with a staff photographer, was here last summer and together they compiled the story giving national acclaim to the city of Salida's unique industry.

Mr. Frantz came to Colorado when 16 years of age, victim of tu-



berculosis. His father, a wealthy eastern manufacturer, brought him to Colorado Springs and told him to get well and look after himself. He lived outdoors in the mountain regions for a few years and completely cured himself of illness. Now he is so full of energy and enthusiasm, the pace he maintains is far above that of a man many years his junior. His love for Colorado and the mountains was so firmly entrenched during his years out-of-doors that he decided to establish his home and go into business in the Rocky Mountain region. Various enterprises held his interest until he settled on trout raising as an industry worth developing and an establishment at Colorado Springs, and Frantzhurst, have been his main business for 30 years. He also operates a 640 acre general ranch near here and is co-owner of the Wallace-Frantz automobile agency at Colorado Springs. In that city he began his trout business, buying a farm that was in operation there. Sometime later his attention was called to the remarkable warm springs near Salida and he purchased the ground where Frantzhurst has risen to its present greatness.

Mr. Frantz is unique in that he not only has developed the raising of trout to the highest level. He has also devised and invented means of catching the underground springs and piping it where he wanted it and of boosting the oxygen content to keep the trout healthy and thrashing

About a year ago a hydraulic water system was installed at Frantzhurst by Edmond F. Gobatti, mechanical and hydraulic engineer. Mr. Gobatti, a graduate of the University of Milan, Italy, carried out Frantz's desire

of pumping back part of the overflow into a ten acre lake, which because of a peninsula, looks like three lakes. There are power boats and row boats for fishing on the water or from the banks. Mr. Gobatti installed a 20-inch iron pipe line from the lowest point of Frantzhurst to the highest point a distance of three-fourths of a mile. A 50 horse power engine pumps 2,500 gallons per minute from the discharge ditch back to the entrance of the lake where it falls in a flood, receiving a new charge of air necessary for fish life. This system is considered one of the most remarkable engineering feats in Colorado. The "romance" of trout raising

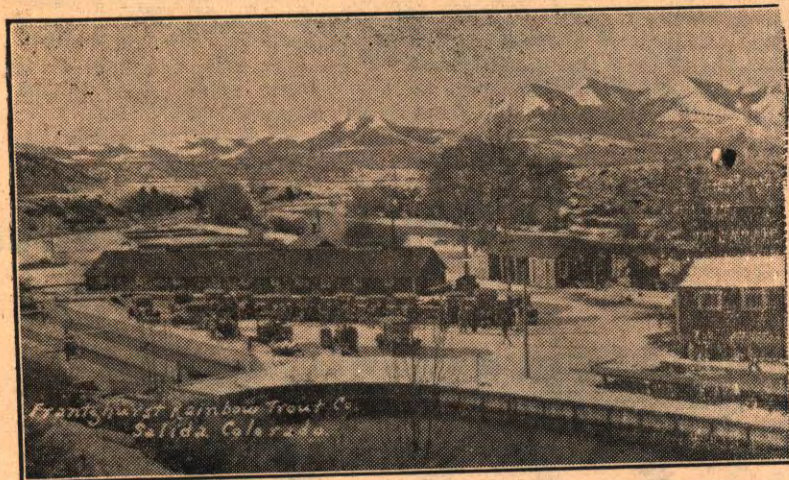


is a story in itself. The female is stripped of her eggs and they may yield from 500 to 5,000. Male trout are likewise stripped for sperm and the eggs and sperm are mixed. The fertilized eggs are put on trays taken to the hatchery and there begins the process that requires a year and a half to produce a trout that is the correct size for eating. The first "wigglers" emerge about a half inch in length. They remain in the hatchery for about two months and are then ready for the outside pools. A visitor to Frantzhurst may see the entire procedure from this tiny speck of fish life through to the huge mamas and papas, by viewing the dozens of pools, each filled with trout in a certain degree of development. Counting is in continuous process and Mr. Frantz is said to know at all times just how many trout are at Frantzhurst. His fish are mostly rainbows because he believes they are the best eating and they are also healthy and easy to raise. Asked as to the best method of serving trout, Mr. Frantz told Clark, for his Saturday Evening Post story, that nothing beats a healthy young rainbow just out of the water and still so hot about it that he fairly fries himself.

Mr. Frantz is assisted in the management of Frantzhurst by his son, Horace Frantz, jr. Both are flying enthusiasts and they maintain a private airport at the Frantz ranch and commute by air to Colorado Springs and elsewhere to attend to business matters. Mrs. Frantz is the former Genevieve Huber and they also have a daughter, Miss Marcia Frantz, a student of Colorado University at Boulder.

No more educational experience could be gotten near Salida than a visit to Frantzhurst. Tourists should be directed there and guests should be taken to this "world's largest trout farm," which is open to visitors the year around.

## FAMOUS FRANTZHURST TROUT FARM



FAMOUS RAINBOW Trout from the Frantzhurst farm are shipped anywhere in the United States.

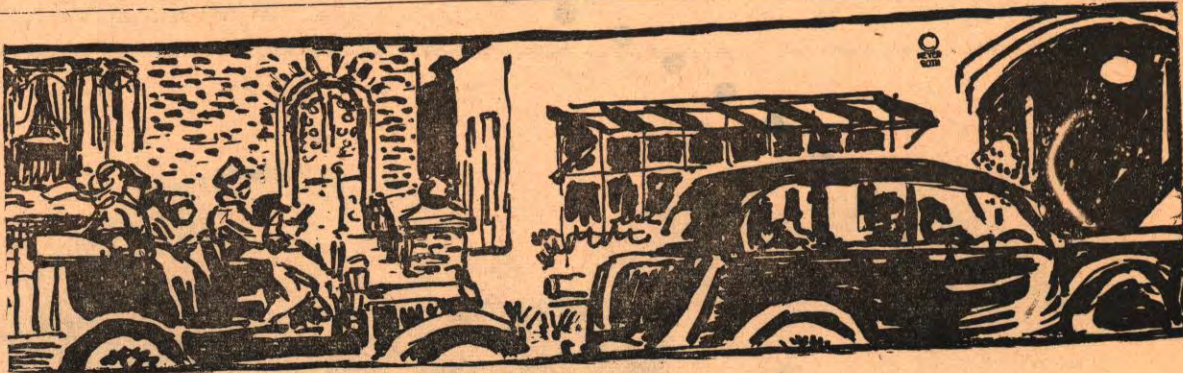
### SOME POTATOES

Talk about potatoes! Joe Hutchinson has several acres of them that will yield at the rate of 600 bushels to the acre. He brought 16 of his early rose variety to town the other day and had them

weighed, the result being 22 pounds three-fourths. — Mountain Mail, September 11, 1880. (Mr. Hutchinson's sons, Bailey and Arthur, still live on the old Hutchinson place west of Salida.)

The Shavano Dancing Club gave a calico ball on Washington's birthday, 1881.

An oyster supper was given by the ladies' society in the new church, February 2, 1881.



### Our Plans, Like Salida

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Phil Brown  
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Salida,  
Colo.



We weren't here to furnish folks with

# Fine Clothing

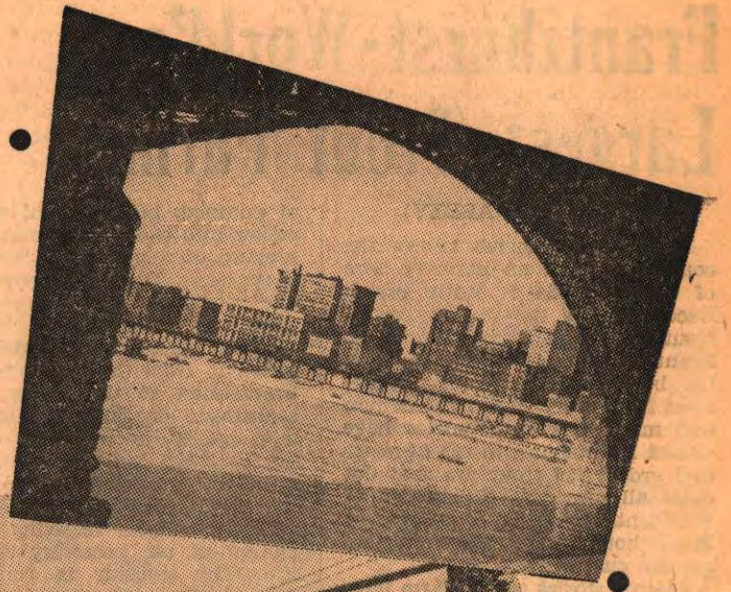
When Salida was young—But we are prepared to take care of your needs now in both Clothing and Shoes of Quality,

*Styled In the Modern Manner*

# SHARPE'S

114 North F Street

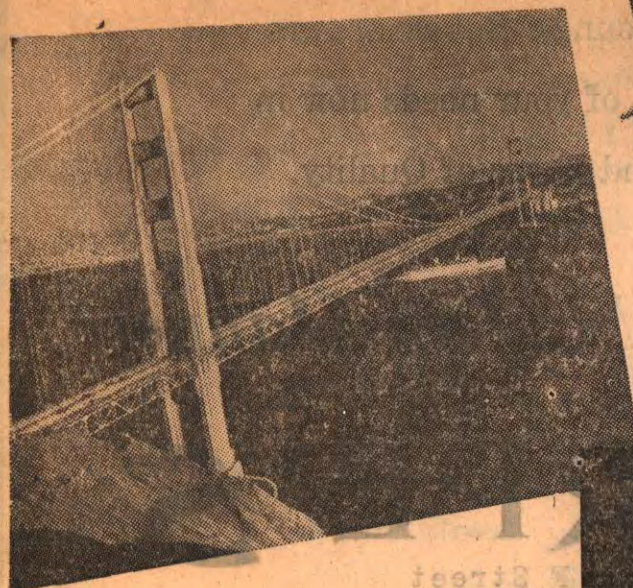




# Through the Heart of the Rockies

Rio Grande's Royal Gorge  
Route remains the perennial favorite  
with seasoned travelers  
...the "Scenic Line of the World!"

Famous bridges identify the route of  
"The Royal Gorge"—daily St. Louis-San Francisco  
thru train. *Top*, the St. Louis skyline thru  
an arch of the Eads bridge across the  
mighty Mississippi. *Center*, the world's highest  
bridge—more than a thousand feet  
above the unique Hanging Bridge in the  
depths of the Royal Gorge.  
*Below*, the Golden Gate bridge, spanning  
the entrance to San Francisco Bay.



Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad

# Rio Grande