

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK (Shaw's # is I)
 1904 October 29 and later

on inside cover Simpson - Beard interviews; all copied herein or transfer'd in items to Pioneer etc note files

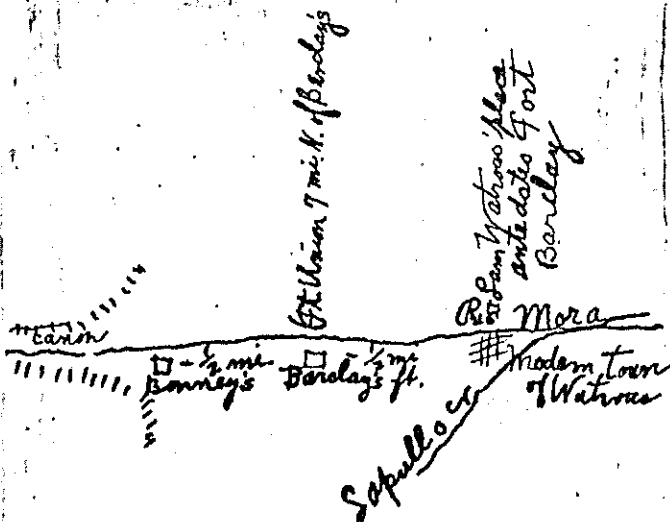
(1) page numbers and arrangement by Mrs. Shaw
 Mrs. Jacob Beard, Oct. 30, 31, 1904, oldest daughter of Geo. S. Simpson, Pioneer, says, Geo. S. Simpson's children in order were: (ten in number, viz.,) 1 Isabel, born June 2, 1844, in the post at Hardscrabble (she is now Mrs. Jacob Beard of El Paso, Joseph Robert (usually called 2 "Robert" born same place, Mar. 19, 1846. (The preced'g 2 now both living in El Paso, Tex. 3 Pedro Advineula, born at Barclay's Fort, on Mora R., N.M. Aug. 1, 1848 (called "Peter") He is now living near Minaca, Chihuahua, 4 Joseph Merced, born Sep. 24, 1850, in Barclay's Fort, (not now living) 5 Alexander Barclay Born Oct. 29, 1853, in Mora, N.M. 6 Jennie M. Born Oct, 28, 1858 at Barclay's Fort. (She was named after her mother, Juana Maria)

(2) She later married Ernest M. Camp. 7 Ann Marina; born Jul. 18, 1860, in Mora, N.M.) died when a child. 8 Loulsina ("Lucy) and 9 Virginia (Twins) Born Apr. 4, 1863 at Doyle's ranch* on Huerfano river. (Lucy became Mrs. Sam'l L. Pawley) (Virginia became Mrs. Norris Townsend Cavalier). 10 Rafaela Semmes, born at Doyle's ranch on Huerf., March 25, 1867. Became Mrs. B. L. Gordon, now of Spokane, Washington.

*Mrs. Eliza Ann Walker says (June 2, '08) that the place on Doyle's R'ch where Geo. Simpson and family lived, was called "Las Tusas". Mrs. Simpson used to cultivate a patch of ground there; she had some cotton growing there in 1863; Mrs. Walker saw it.

(3) Jacob Beard & wife say:
 Barclay's Fort was begun in 1848. It was built by Alexander Barclay, an Englishman, Geo. S. Simpson and Joseph Banbridge Doyle. It stood on south side of Mora river, above Sapullo creek.

Modern town of Watrous, N.M. is just in the angle between Mora & Sapullo creeks & Barclay's & Bonney's are up the creek. This is the "La Junta" (not the one near Timpas cr. Colo.) settled by Bonney in '42. unnumbered page says See also notes on Barclay's fort accompanying the plan & elevation, on Manila paper, which I made under their dictation i.e. Mr. & Mrs. Jake Beard's & Robt Simpson's; filed in Trad'g Post Envel.)



(4)
 Barclay's fort was quite a pretentious one, built by Barclay with a view of selling it to Gov't. But from failure to agree on the price, the gov't located a new fort (called Ft. Union) at the "holes", pools of clear spring water (fish in them), the holes called "los posos". The walls of Barclay's ft. were some 4 ft. thick, and perhaps 18 ft. high. The fort was nearly square (a little longer N. & S. than E. & W.) and faced S.

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK I

(4) continued

It was large (say 150 to 200 ft or so); it can perhaps still be measured.
Mrs. Frank M. Jones (5)

of Las Vegas may be able to give some particulars, as she always lived near there. Las Vegas is only 18 mi. fr. Barclay's ft. Jac Beard "Geo. S. Simpson told Jacob Beard that he had heard Bill Williams preach in St. Louis when he (Simpson) was a boy". Geo. S. Simpson was born in St. Louis, May 18, 1818; he married Juana Maria Suaso, at Taos, N.M. Nov. 30, 1842. He died at Trinidad, Colo. Sept. 4, 1885. In 1841 his parents fitted him out with fine mule team, wagon and camp comforts, and started him over the Oregon trail for Oregon, that being the time of a great excitement about land in Oregon. He got as far as Ft. Laramie, where

(6) he found Colorao Mitchell, Charley Raymond & other trappers (Mitchell had a Sioux squaw) who conversed with him in camp and persuaded him to give up going to Oreg., and to cross over to the Arkansas river with them. After a while he told his folks of this & asked his father to send him a stock of Indian goods as per invoice that he sent with the request. This his father did; and so he began his trading with Inds., in a room rented in (Bent's ?) trading fort. Jacob Beard says: John L. Hatcher was born in "Bodetot" county (Betetourt county F.W.Cragin), Va. He went, when a young man, to Wapakonetta, O. where he had a sister living. He arrived there in a rather dandy suit of

(7) clothes. Some bystander asked who can that be. Another replied, "Oh, dont you know, he's Dandy Jack from Caroline" (the name of a song then popular) This name stuck to him there at Wapakonetta, he started a small store; but it was too slow for him & he soon went to St. Louis. There at Planters' Hotel, he met some of the mountaineers & fur traders. Being on the lookout for some profitable and congenial opening, their accts of western doings soon captured him completely and he pushed on to the Rocky Mountains. In 1850 he looked 35 to 40 yrs old. He was a little over 6 ft. High, light complexion,

(8) red faced (rather than tanned brown) (made florid by the sun) and red-haired. He was a perfect specimen of physical manhood, strongly built and proportioned much like Colorao Mitchell; but much more vigorous and soldierly & brisk in every motion and more prompt about everything (mounting, dismount'g, building camp fires etc) than others. He was a fine hunter, & Ind. trader, & perfectly fearless. He used to cut his hair pretty short in summer, and he performed the operation by sawing off a succession of locks with a butcher knife on which he had made a wire-edge. He had been in Calif. at an early day-- long before gold discov'y of '49 & from time to time later. He went there in '53 & '57, the latter time

(9) he remained on the Pacific slope. Afterwards he went to Oregon, after which he was not heard from by old friends in Colo. & N.M. He was a good scholar and extraord. fine penman, and was at home in any kind of company (ladies or desperadoes); a quick judge of h^uman nature, a capital story teller, & very sociable. He generally used good language.

crossed out notes as follows: Duchesne & Beaubien in it? Ben Ryder's anecdote of Bill Williams. The Tecolote Fr'm's recollection of the early trad'g exp. Cheriteaus 1814? & being thrown into prison at S. Fe. Does Mrs. Robt. S. Simpson remember loc. of Hardscrabble?

(10)

Oct. 31, 1904, Jac Beard & Mrs. Jacob Beard, say (that Mrs. Geo. S. Simpson says) The old Spanish name of the Hardscrabble creek was Rio de Penasco Amarilla (i.e. Yellow Rock.) The canon part of this water-course was of yellow rock; and just below this, was Mathew Kincaid's house; and about half way between that and the Arkans. R., was the

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK I
(10) continued

Hardscrabble tr. post of Simpson Barclay & Doyle. Barclay was the senior member of this estab't, but it was called "Hardscrabble" or often (O.P. Wiggins says) called "Simpson's Factory". Jac. Beard says Jim Beckwourth was a slave of the Sublette family, in St. Louis. Mrs. Geo. S. Simpson says that late in 1847, on way to Taos, they found a Mr. Brown farming at Greenhorn, he told them of the Taos massacre, and they stop'd with him that winter. She says the builders and owners of

(11) the old Pueblo at the mouth of Fountain cr., were 5 in number, viz., "Bob" (=Robert Fisher), Matthew Kinkaid (for whom old Maurice Le Duc once worked), G.S. Simpson, Francis Conn (American), Joseph Mantz (or Mantas) (French) Beside these, there were also at the fort the 1st year the following, who had no proprietary interest in it: Bill Tharp, Charles Towne, Bill "New" and wife; Ed Tharp came later; was killed by Jim waters who

(12) afterward went to San Barnadin Co., Calif. & got rich. Ed. Tharp was buried on the west slope of the hill betw Fountain cr. and the Ark river (in present E. Pueblo Jacob Beard says he saw his grave there with paling around it in 1853 when going to Calif. and again in 1863. Mrs. Geo. S. Simpson says: the follow'g located at Hardscrabble in 1843: (See a subsequent page)

(13) Mrs. Geo. S. Simpson through Robert, her son says: The Commandante, or leading man, in the Pueblo at time of the Ute massacre (Xmas, '54) was Benito Sandoval, an uncle of Mrs. Geo. S. Simpson. Mrs. Simpson says that there were, in this massacre, killed by the Utes, 15 persons (some of the others being Benito Baca, Manuel Trujeque, and Nasario ---) At the same time the Utes carried off captive a young married woman, Chepita Miera, and two boys, Felix Sandoval and Juan Isidro Sandoval, sons of Benito Sandoval. Senora Chipeta Miera was afterward killed by the Utes at Arroyo Salado (now known as Salt creek, south of Pueblo, Colo.) Only three persons escaped from the fort*

(14) opposite p. 14 from beginning of page to the word "escaped" Mr. Cragin has written: INCORRECT: Pedro Sandoval & Elena Baca both say that Andrea & Rosa, at that time both lived at the house of Marcell. Baca

at the time of the massacre: two women (one Andrea the Mexican wife of one of the men killed in the massacre, and an Indian woman called "Rosa" who had been an inhabitant of the fort) and a man named "Rumaldo" who escaped after being shot through the mouth with loss of his tongue; this man was familiar with the Indian sign language by which means he afterward conversed about the massacre and his escape. Of the two Sandoval boys, the older one Felix, was given up to the Americans at Taos when peace was afterward negotiated; and the younger one was Juan Isidro a year or two later found among and bought from the Navajoes (to whom the Utes had traded the boy)*

(15) opposite p. 15: (cf. brief incorrect acct in footnote to p. 168 of Vol. I of Frank Hall's Hist. of Colo.)

Mexican trader who bought him for a speculation and restored him to his mother for about \$300 in money and merchandize, including among other things a Hawkins rifle. Chief Blanco was the leader of this massacre. (When the Pueblo fort was first built it was 150 to 200 yds west of the river which there ran nearly n. & s. , so Simpson told Beard. The river kept cutting till it was close to the fort, later it made a cut-off, left the old fort at a distance, though). He accomplished the massacre by the fol'g trick (says Beard). Blanco came up and bantered Benito Sandoval, telling him he could beat him at shooting. They had often tried

(15) continued

their skill together in this line; and as a result of the bantering, a shooting-match was arranged. Presently after the match had begun a couple of Ute Indians

(16) came along as if casually and stopped and watched the game; a little later two more came, and at intervals others, two or three at a time came in the same way, till quite a crowd of Utes besides that of Mexicans from the fort, was present watching the sport. At the conclusion of the match, Sandoval thought he couldn't very well let Blanco and his Indians go without offering them some food as Indians always extended such hospitality to the whites and expect it from them so he asked Blanco and the others to come in and have something to eat; and of course, with it, they must have something to drink; and soon Mexicans and Indians were all drinking. But Blanco's men didn't drink as much as the Mexicans, and when the latter had begun to get pretty full Blanco gave a signal and a general massacre of them by the Utes was begun.

(17)

This page written many months after it was dictated by Jacob Beard to F. W. Cragin. At the time of the massacre there was a settlement east of Fountain Creek where Marcellina Baca and others lived (about as many as there were at the Pueblo). Before cleaning out the Pueblo, Blanco's band had tried to get Baca's settlement; but he couldn't fool a certain experienced man (Barela) who told Baca that he wouldn't let him come near, threatening to shoot if he did though the others thought Blanco friendly and would, but for this man ("Viejito" Barela) have let Blanco come up!

(18)

pages 18, 19, 20 are in Mrs. Shaw's handwriting and she says at beginning "Copied from loose notes. F.W. Cragin"

Jacob Beard says Oct 29, 1804. Simpson's Trading post was on Hardscrabble Creek, somewhat above the mouth of the creek. It was owned by Geo. S. Simpson, Alexander Barclay and Jos. B. Doyle, Matthew Kincaid (the very one with whom Kit stayed in 1826) also had a post on Hardscrabble Creek. Isabel Simpson, oldest child of Mr. Geo. S. Simpson and wife of Jacob (Jake) Beard was born at the old Hardscrabble Trading Post in 1844. Simpson also had some sort of interest in the Old Pueblo Fort at the mouth of the Fountain Creek. The Hardscrabble Post was made of adobe. about 6 miles

(19)

above Simpson's post was Matthew Kincaid's place made of logs set up on end. Calvin Jones was afraid of nothing; he was one of the old employees of Bent's Fort. He died about 27 to 30 yrs. ago. He lived on the Purgatoire River 15 or 20 miles below Trinidad. He went to Pueblo or Trinidad for medical attention and stayed there until he died. He has one son, Robert Jones still living near south of Purgatoire River. Jim Beckwith, Calvin Jones, Colorado Mitchell (so called because red

(20)

face & sun burned red hair) and probably Shantail (Fr?) were of the old horse stealing expedition to California about 1839 or 40.

Simpsons Post was abandoned in '47 or '48.

Old Maurice has children at Mora.

Geo. Sibley Simpson's children in order: Isabel born in '44 at Hardscrabble. J. Robert (now living in El Paso and now about 58 yrs).

Peter (now living in Old Mexico. Merced (boy) way laid & killed further note by Mrs. Shaw "continued p. 36 this book"

(21)

At El Paso Tex. Oct 30, 31, 1894. Mrs. Geo. S. Simpson says: Removed to Hardscrabble (Simpson's Trad'g Post) in 1843, the fol'g persons: G. S. Simpson, Alexander Barclay, Jos. B. Doyle (owners); Jean Paisel,

(21) continued

(a hunter) (Marcellina Baca, quite prominent Mexican, with Pawnee wife, Tomasa) (He was a trader and hunter) At Kinkaid's place above Hardscrabble (cattle ranch) were: Matthew Kinkaid (proprietor) - - - Welch, - - - Burris (These Burris and Briggs are presumably the same as the "Burris" and "Briggs" mentioned in Conard's Uncle Dick Wootton as sort of partners, in a trapping exped (F.W.C.) p. 596 Fremont's Memoirs named a Francis Briggs as 1 of his men with Tom Breckenridge in Calif. (3d exped.) --- Burris, --- Briggs, Maurice Le Duc (= old Maurice), --- La Fontaine, --- Gagnez.

(22)

Oct 30 - 31, 1904 Mrs. G. S. Simpson says Matthew Kinkaid must have come to the country some 80 years ago. He came before Lee. 1904 minus 80 leaves 1824 more or less.

(23)

Oct. 31, 1904 Jac. Beard. Jacob Beard miller by trade apprenticed & learned trade in St. Louis, born 1828, Jan 18, Rockingham Co., Va. His family moved to St. Louis in 1837. He left St. L. for Santa Fe in winter of '49 and stopped at Westport till spring of '50; then went on to S. Fe with Ceran St. Vrain's party. St. Vrain had a contract for furnishing govt with flour for the U.S. troops in N.M., & employed Beard & 4 others as Millers; Beard worked at the mill at Mora. Ceran St. V. had 4 mills; 1 at Mora 2nd at Taos; 3rd S. Fe, 4th Peralta. He took out 5 Fr. burr mills but sold 1 & put up these 4.

(24)

Beard worked in the Mora mill till the winter of '52 '53. In Feb. 1853, he started for Calif. with a party of 33 men, gold seekers and stock dealers (in the party were Lucien Maxwell, Kit Carson, Tim Goodell, Louy Simmons, Hatcher). He (Beard) had intended to stay, but had chills & fever & got disgusted, & returned, getting back to N.M. about beginning of '54. He remained in N.M. chiefly in vicinity of Mora for flour milling, saw milling and freight'g till in 1862 he married Isabel Simpson, April 16, 1860. In '62 they removed to Doyle's Rch on Huerfano, and removed thence in '65 to Trinidad, where Beard built the 2d flour mill of southern Colo. (Doyle's mill on Huerfano being the first). Lived in Trinidad till 1900; then to Calif where lived till 1903, returning thence to El Paso, Tex. where they now live.

(25)

the door back to cover himself. Williams then stuck the hatchet out, holding it by the head so that it looked like a pistol and pointing at Simpson while his body was protected by the door, and said, "Look out George, this fellow never snaps". This created a laugh among the bystanders as Williams had intended and Simpson joined in the laugh. The ice was thus broken and the strain relieved. (This must have been in the forties. F.W.C.) Wicked as Williams was, he used to preach occasionally to the mountain men. Once in awhile when a considerable number of men were gathered in camp of a Saturday night, intending to re-

(26)

main there over Sunday, Bill would say, "Now boys, I'm going to preach to you tomorrow on that log, and I want you all to wash and clean up and come and hear me". He would give a regular first class sermon at the appointed time and apparently with utmost sincerity and earnestness. He would then say off the hymns one verse at a time and the men would most heartily sing them. When he said "We will now kneel in prayer", every one reverently got down on his kneew. The whole meeting was conducted solomly and there was no levity about it, either on the part of Wms. or any of his hearers, who respected the man in spite of his inconsistent ways.

(27)

He (Bill Williams) always carried a small pocket magnifying glass, which, in talking with the Indians, he used as a sort of pretended oracle

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK I

(27) continued

to consult. When he thought they were lying to him, he would look at them through this glass and make them think he could read the real truth about what they were saying. He inspired them with a great respect for this glass, and they didn't dare to try to bluff him against what that glass said.

(28)

Lalanda June 13, 1908 Alejandro Gonzales says: his father was Francisco Gonzales, & the latter's wife was Filomena Vigil (she gave Alej. when he was 9 mos old to Guadalupe Lalanda (whose husband was Juan de Jesus Vigil (Montes of La Cueva, born in La Jolla, Rio Arriba.)
Marcellina Martin (lawyer of Buena Vista, N.M.) has photo & large wall-portrait of Josefita Lalanda (the only Lalanda that had tintype photo) This was taken for Alej. G. when Josefita was old (say about 90 yrs old about yr. 90 or 92: taken at Josefa's old house plaza of Ranchos de Taos (Later June 13: Marcellina Martin gave me the tintype of Josefa Lalanda.)

(29)

In 1861 Jacob Beard met (in upper Tecolote, N.M.) an old Frenchman named Pedro Esperanza (it would seem, therefore, that this Frenchman's name must have been Pierre Esperance or L'esperance F.W. Cragin) (Span. form of his Fr. name), who had been 1 of a party of some 15 or so Frenchmen who had come to Taos 50 years before (say 1811). They came from the Mo. R. and trapped along the Rocky Mts. from region of the later Ft. Laramie southward till they reached the border of the Spanish settlements, where they saw signs of civilization. They were sighted by Spaniards and soldiers were sent out who disarmed them and brought them in to Taos. The names of some of this party were Duchesne, LeDoux, Bijeau, Gremer (Old Judge) Beaubien = Charles Beaubien ("Don Carlos" F.W. Cragin)

note by Mrs. Shaw "see p. 25 to precede this" (30)

called

Jac. Beard says the 3 Stanton Brothers, Sam, John and Jerome/"Buck" were of the Marcy Exp. fr. Utah to Ft. Massachusetts in '57 (slip note of this is put in Marcy's "Army Life".)

Ben Ryder told this story to Beard, about Bill Williams & G.S. Simpson. It was at Pueblo fort at mouth Fountain. In the fort was a blacksmith shop, in which Bill Wms and G. Simpson got into a dispute about something which came almost to blows. Simpson grabbed his gun which stood against the wall, and Bill Wms who had a hatchet in his hands, jumped behind the door and pulled

(31)

"George Simpson, Pioneer and Poet". By L. K. Smith. In Denver Saturday Evening Times of Nov. 21, 1903. Illustrated & with much matter not seen elsewhere, including extracts from Simpson's scrapbook. Simpson used to write for the Border Star, the St. Louis Democrat, etc.

(32)

Trinidad, Colo. June 2, 1908. Mrs. Eliza Ann Walker says that Mr. Geo. Simpson used to do no work, was a great reader & writer. Mrs. Simpson used to teach school in Barclay's Ft. and also at Mora. At latter place, Senator Borela was one of her pupils. (Perhaps Rafael Romero also). In this school Isabel Simpson was a gt. cut-up, always playing tricks on Casienara Barela. Eliza Ann Wootton was 15 yrs. old (less 1 day) when she married Wm. R. Walker Jan. 30, 1865, at Doyle's Ranch on Huerfano. The Jo Doyle's "Casa blanca" was a fine large white house with green blinds, like an old eastern home. Probably built

(33)

about 1862;

east of it was a big adobe store building; S.E. from the Casa Blanca store were 2 rooms of adobe & jacal the cooking & dining houses (always apart from the residence or Casa Blanca) and facing each other, a well

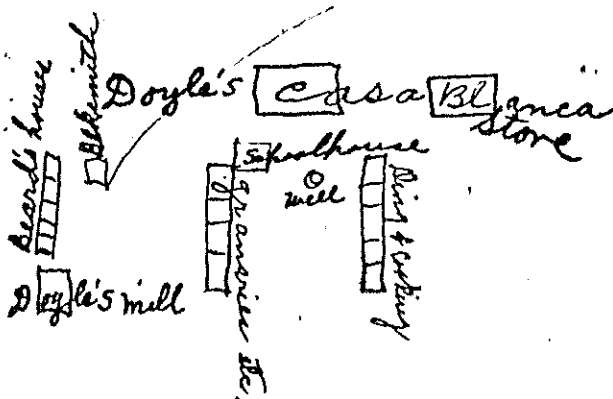
row of adobe and jacal houses

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK I

(33) continued

midway between them. At the north end of the west one of these 2 rows stood an jacal school house.

(34)



(35)

about 1862 east of it was a big adobe store bldg. S.E. from the Casa Blanca were 2 N-S. rooms of adobe & jacal houses facing each other, a well midway between. The E. room was the cook'g & din'g apartments. (Always separate from the Casa Blanca). The west row was of store-houses & granaries at N. end (N.E. cor) was a jacal schoolhouse. Considerably to west of these 2 rows, was Doyle's gristmill run by Jake Beard, who had a row of houses N. of the mill for his family & mill-hands. A road went from in front of the Casa Blanca SW toward the mill; & N. of this road & east of the mill was a blksmith shop.

pages 35a, 36, 37, 38, 39 are in Mrs. Shaw's handwriting:

(35)a

He had still on hand a bolt of Manta (= unbleached muslin). The Mexican who went with him came back to Taos, without Jimmy and having this piece of Manta and Y. questioned him as to where Jimmy was. He replied the Indians had killed him. Bob Conen and Simpson and the other old traders & trappers always believed that the Mexican had killed Jimmy for the Manta. Hence the name "Jimmy's Camp".

(36)

She is the one who spent the night on "Simpson's Rest". Alexander. Marina. Next two twins: Lucy (now Mrs. Pawley), Virginia (Now Mrs. Cavalier), Raphaelita (Married L. B. Gordon now whole sale grocer in Spokane, Wash.)

Jimmy's Camp was named for Jimmy Daugherty (says Beard)

Jimmy Daugherty went over to trade with the (probable) Arapahoes. He was returning toward the south and camped at the spring now called

Jimmy's Camp. He had still on hand note by Mrs. Shaw "See opposite page 35a"

(37)

G. S. Simpson first located at Pueblo Colorado in 1842. In July of 1843 removed to Hardscrabble Creek. There remained until 1847. In November of same year left Hardscrabble on his way to Taos New Mexico and in reaching Greenhorn received news of the massacre that took place at Taos, concluded to remain at Green Horn for the winter instead. Returned again to Hardscrabble in Jan of 1848 and in May 1st of the same year

(38)

left the place and reached (La Junta) New Mexico June 2 and started with the building of Barclay's fort.

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK I

(38) continued

Statement of Mrs. Geo. S. Simpson to F.W. Cragin per J. Robt. Simpson,
Oct. 31, 1904

note by Mrs. Shaw "Further note appended to pencil note herewith copied"

But see p. 172 of

(39)

Sage's "Scenes" for evidence that the Hardscrabble
settlement had already been begun (15 or 20 families) apparently at least
as early as the fall of 1842 (Kin Kaid of course one of earliest
settlers).

.

Nov., 1907

(1) Mrs. Shaw's page numbers

Art. on Pete Dotson ranch "The Cattle Ranches in Colorado" in Harper's New Wkly Mag. Vol LIX, June to Nov., 1879, pp. 877 - 895. Nov. number.

Salt Creek village, Nov 3, 1907 Tomacita Baca, wife of Marcellina Baca, died in 1871. Luis Baca (2nd son of Marcellina) was 58 yrs old when he died in 1899; so he was born in 1841. Born at Fort Laramie. For exact dates of baptism (and age then) of Marcellina's children, see records of old church at Taos

(2) and (3)

Marcellina Baca was a son of: Salvador Baca, and Tomacita Silva. After the name of this woman, the Pawnee wife of Marcellina Baca took her name Tomacita. Marcellina Baca was married to his Pawnee wife at Taos, N.M. at same time that his 3 children were baptised (See the priest's records at Taos church for date). No priests in the W. Ind. country in those early years while he was travelling among the trappers; so he was not married till after his 3 children were born & some yrs old. Jose Baca (Marcellina's oldest son was born on Rio Chato* which is where Denver is now. *Note. Later, Jesus Vialpando (generally called "old Pando") says, the Rio Chato is the river that the Americans call the South Fork of the Platte.

(5)

It was "Chique"*(pronounced Cheekay) that killed Juan Chiquito (A Crow young man son of Sicedmo.

Sand creek (of the Chivington fight) was, by the Mexicans, formerly called Arroyo Manteca (meaning Lard cr. or Grease cr.)

Platte river, the Mexicans called Rio de la Plata (They regarded N. Fk of Platte r. as the Platte & to N. Fk., this name applied)

(6)

Nov. 4, 1907. Theodore Clearmont Dickson, a member of Green Russell's Georgia party, that came to the Rocky Mts. in 1858; says: Saw Bent's Old adobe Fort on Ark. R. in May, 1858. Bent's Old Fort was then occupied by 4 or 5 men who had a considerable stock of goods, and who previous to coming of the Georgia party, had been trading with the Indians. Mr. Dickson says that in 1858 the S. Fe Trail was a great broad highway, composed of many wagon roads side by side (the travel was mostly with ox-team), while the trail up Ark. R. above Cimarron crossing, was a dim one, and gave very little evidence of much travel, except by Indians.

(7)

Nov. 4, 1907. Gustav E. Krenzke (subscribe) saw and camped there at head of Bijou Basin (to the S.W. = S.W. edge of the basin) the Dripping Springs. These springs ~~were~~ then so called were quite high up near upper limit of the pine timber and the bluffs. They are beautiful. One quarter of a mile below it is one of the biggest, finest springs in the country; large enough to float a canoe from the very start. They in 1869 cut holes in the rock at Drip'g Springs to let water collect. K. & his companions were get'g out pineties for R.R. (Kas. Pac.) at Ft. Wallace, made camp there for convenience & had ~~supplies~~ furnished by U.S. to defend selves against Indians:

(8)

Araps & Cheyennes. They had to pay \$1 for every cartridge used for other purposes than Indian defense. Inds. killed many on Smoky Hill; but didn't disturb the tie-choppers' camp at Bijou Basin, because it was in a position naturally strong; scouts could easily give alarm. They often wondered how the springs could come out so high up. Seemingly little gathering ground. Mr. Krenzke is a Colo. pioneer of 1869; came out by Smoky Hill route. Lately, & for years, lived at Beulah; now lives in Pueblo

(9)

He is much interested in early hist. of Colo. & writes some occasionally for the papers, historical romance & sometimes a bit of fact relt'g to early times.

(10)

Nov. 5, 1907. T. C. Dickson, pioneer of Green Russell's party, says, he drove the 1st stake on the site of Denver (proper, as disting'd from Auraria). Says came fr. Ft. Lvth. and joined Green Russell's party at Rock creek. Says in latter part of May '58 they found the Plains Inds. at Pawnee fork, having a gt council, preparatory to sending a war party west to get revenge on the Utes, who had whipped them the previous yr. Their party, however, later got whipped again by the Utes. At Walnut creek (further East) they found 2 men living in quite a good log house; these men were getting wolf-pelts, by poisoning the wolves. They would get as many as 50, some mornings, of the big gray wolves, whose skins were then worth \$2.50 apiece.

(11)

Remembers no other habitation on road to mts, w. of that at Walnut creek. "Old Times in Pueblo" by M. H. Fitch; pub'd in Pueblo Chieftan Sunday May 13, 1906.

Widow of Dr. P. R. Thombs (mother in law of Abernathy) has old pictures of Pueblo (S.E. cor of S. Fe & 19th in a brick terrace. Mr. A. L. Kellog has the one that Episc. folks sold at 50¢ (Mechanics or Amherst Bldg.)

(12)

Nov. 7, 1907. Jesus Pando (real name is Vialpando) lives at Avondale, Colo. next house west of Tom Autobees', says he J.P.) was born in 1830 (now 77 yrs old) came to Pueblo fr. Rio Colorado & Taos, when he was 13 yrs old (in 1843) and worked on the St. Charles river for Geo. Simpson, who then lived in a log cabin where the road from el Pueblo to Taos crossed the St. Charles; and later Pando worked for Matthew Kincaid at Fuerte el Pueblo. (Chavez interprets well for me) (He says N. Fk. of Platte was called Rio de la Plata, and the S. Fork of Platte was called Rio Chato (Roman Nose river). Cherry creek was called same in Spanish = Arroyo del Capulin. Chas. Autobees*

(13)

Query: In what month of '48 did Pando come up, & how long after that, did he go to work at Bent's Old fort. Do the Mexicans celebrate December 24 as their Christmas? Tom Autobees says yes, the Mexns celebrate the 24th.

(14)

*was here before Pando came up. Pando helped bury the first Geo. Bent. Next worked at old Bent's Fort. The massacre at El Pueblo was Dec. 24th. The Utes killed 16 men and 1 woman Chipeta Miera who was taken captive, and 3 days later her dead body was found. Pando doesn't know if Chipeta Miera's body was found. Chipeta was some older than Albina, and Chipeta (not Albina) was Rumaldo's wife. Both were perhaps over 30 yrs old. Terracita Suaso (mother of Jo Doyle's wife & George Simpson's wife) was the first woman that came to the Pueblo; she was the common law wife of Matias (= Matthew) Kincaid. 14 of the massacre victims were buried in the

(15) and (16)

fort. Juan Rafael Medina was buried up on the point of the Brewery Hill, N.W. of Baca's house. (The river used to make a turn near Baca's house) Baca's house was S.E. from the point of the brewery hill. Rumaldo, after being shot in the mouth was stabbed many times in the chest ("all cut to pieces"). Three or four dead Utes were found: one at the entrance another near the fort, after the massacre. The Ute fight that Chas Autobees & Sicano and Sicano's brother (compare these names with those Tom Autobees gives) Navitaca and Ojo Chiquito (Sicano's cousin) and a

NOTEBOOK Nov., 1907

(15) and (16) continued

little boy (now called Mike Autobees) (nephew of Sicano, and raised by her) had with the Utes at mouth of Chico cr., in which Chas. Autobees

(17)

got wounded, was a few years after the year of the massacre at El Pueblo. the following paragraph has been crossed out by F. W. Cragin: A certain other Rumaldo was a brother of Marcellina Baca, but was raised by a man called Rodriguez, and so was called Rumaldo Rodriguez. This Rum. Rodr. was killed by the Utes.

(18)

Juan Rafael Medina has a sister still living at Avondale, with Tom Autobees. In 1843 a Mexican, named _____ lived at the Greenhorn. Ask Jesus Vial Pando for the name.)

(19)

Juan Chiquito finished up and occupied the adobe bldg that Marcell. Baca had started, east of Cerrito J. R. Some years afterward Marcell. Baca Mariana Autobees Jose Baca Luis Baca, & several others went up to make Juan Chiq. pay Baca for the house & ranch he (J.C.) had occupied. They succeeded in making him pay \$200 for the improvements & rights. The trouble between Chas. Autobees' family & Juan Chiquito started in N.M., when Juan Chiquito's son killed Felipe Archuleta at Autobees' plaza. Then Ch. Autobees arrested J.C. & his son. Then fight'g & feud for long time (Get early part of this again)

(20)

Big snow "Placita del Pueblo" as Tom Autobees calls it. Also commonly called Fuerte el Pueblo.

(21)

Nov. 7, 1907. Tomas Autobees, born in Arroyo Hondo, in 1849; son of Chas. Autobees and Serrafina Avila. Children of latter, in order were: Mariana Autobees born 1837; Jose Maria Autobees born 1842; Francequita, Autobees (girl) born 1845; Manuelita Autobees (girl) born 1846; Tomas Autobees born 1849. Chas. Autobees was born in 1812 in St. Louis. Came out when 16 yrs old (in 1828) to R. Mts. with Am Fur Co. via the upper Mo. river with Jim Bridger, Kit Carson, Laforey Beaumars, Bordeaux, Chas. Nadeau, Chat Dubray & old Charlefou, Tom Tobin, Col. Boone, Carlos Beaubien, Joseph Barnoy (generally nicknamed Levanway) & others; and came to Taos in 1834. First came to live on Huerfano river in 1851; same time that Dick Wootton, Jo Doyle, Wm Kroenig, Robt

(22)

Colorado Mitchell & others built their plaza on S. bank of Ark. R., about 1 mi. W. of the mouth of Huerfano creek. Terracita Suasa, nee Sandoval (was a daughter of Senor Sandoval); she was a sister of Benito Sandoval, Commandante of Placita del Pueblo. Her 1st husb'd was Antonio Suaso; the children were: 1 Juanita (married Geo. Simpson); 2 Crucita (married Jo Doyle); 3 Rafaelita (married Wm. Kroenig) & Tomas (who was long a foreman on Jo Doyle's ranch 16 mi. up Huerfano river; and he was administrator of Jo's estate after Jo died, and ran the Doyle ranch thereafter - for years. Tomas Suaso finally turned the estate over to Jo Doyle's children, Jim & Flora & Fannie and went to Trinidad & built a flour mill. His wife still lives in Trinidad,

(23)

and he maybe alive yet. He got to drinking & lost his property & went to Albuquerque & some say still lives & now doing well at Socorro. His dau. still lives at Trinidad.

(24)

Terracita (Sandoval) Suaso later became the common law wife of Matias Kincaid. Matias Kincaid at one time lived for several years on Hardscrabble cr. a few miles above Simpson's Hardscrabble plaza.

W _____ E

(24) continued

At junct. of St. Charles & Ark. rivers, Jo Doyle and Geo. Simpson and Charlie Carson (second cousin of Kit), and Two-bits (a big American, good hunter) and Atwood (Two-bits' partner) had a row of log houses front'g to the south, about 1848 or 9. When Hardscrabble was abandoned, Matias Kincaid left his wife, Terracita, and taking with him, Andreas Kincaid, the only boy that Terracita bore him (4 or 5 yrs old then) went to California. Andreas Kincaid still lives in California. Terracita died at Casa Blanca (Jo Doyles' ranch) near cliffe, (Doyles ranch is 2 mi above t cliffe P. O.

(25)

In 1891 Andreas came up to Casa Blanca and visited his mother: then returned to Calif. Terracita died about a yr. after he came to see her. Juan Chiquito was born in Taos (was about 58 or 59 yrs old when killed (Tom Autobees thinks). Before he left Taos he killed a man by name of Juan Polvederas on acct. of P's wife (who helped him kill Polvederas so she could run away with him. This was in the forties. Juan Ch. was then already a married man. The woman could get away but in 1851, Dick Wootton, Doyle, Autobees, Barclay, Mitchell etc. went up to settle on mouth of Huerfano and Juan Chiquito went with them and was the first for a year or two a cook for Dick Wootton. The Dick Wootton place was abandoned about 1 yr after the Fort el Pueblo massacre; then Jo Doyle,

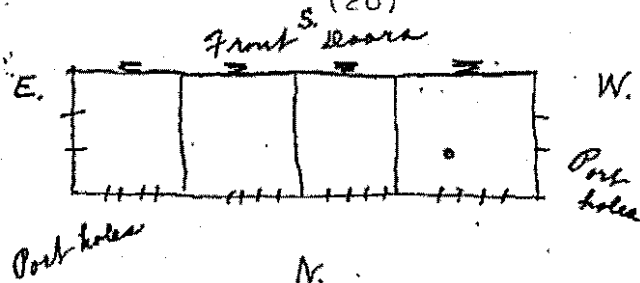
(26)

San Waters (for whom town of Watrous, N.M. is named; name corrupted from Waters) and Dick Wootton, went down to LaJunta, N.M. where they estab'd themselves. At same time that Waters went to N.M. Charles Autobees who had been a member of the Wootton, Doyle settlement on Ark r near mouth of Huerfano, went up Huerfanor. 2 miles above its mouth & started a new settlement, together with Wm. Kroenig and old Charlefou (real name Charlie Foux), Joseph "Levanway" and Juan Chiquito, and an American named Shelton (living with the only woman then there, a Mex'n woman named Maria Lujana) and Tom Whittle (This name = Whittlesey) (a bad man a murderer who the Mexicans called "Tomas, el matador". Whittle afterward went to

(27) Calif.

In 1857, Juan Chiquito's son, Jose Leon, killed Felipe Archuleta on Autobee's place. Then Mariana and Chique got after Jose Leon & his father who fled to the mouth of Fountain cr. There they finished up and roofed the old adobe walls that Marcellina Baca had built (nearly full height) and had abandoned at time of Pueblo massacre. This structure (the first one that J. Ch. occupied at mouth of Fountain cr) is the same as the 4 room portholed adobe that Judge Bradford afterward occupied. It was on the north side of the road (present Catalpa St.) that ran westward past a little north of Juan Chiquito's Lookout. In this

(28)



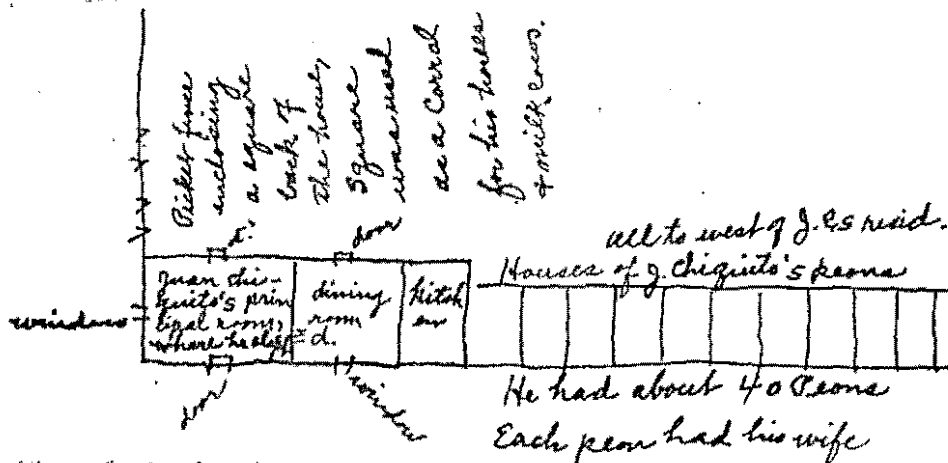
PLAN OF THE 1ST JUAN CHIQUITO (MARCELLINA BACA) HOUSE WEST OF

NOTEBOOK Nov., 1907

(29)

portholed house, he lived only one winter, building in the spring, the row of adobe houses known as Juan Chiquito's plaza, on south side of same road West of the 4 room portholed house, on N side he built several houses of jacal for some of his peons. Si Steph Bob Swift Milton M., Dugal Pop Maywood Charlie Dodge, Bocal bad men who congregated around J. Chiquito) afterward lived in the same houses. Juan Chiquito's place became a rendezvous for a lot of bad men. J.C. would kill and rob Mexicans returning from Ft. Laramie with their gold carried in belts around waist; also the murderers from Mex. flocked there, and some of them had wives whom they stole from New Mexico.

(30)



(31)

J. Chiq. repaired or finished the ditch that M. Baca had made in 1852, and used it to irrigate a farm and to run a Mexican grist mill. J. Chiquito killed in July 1859, an American on Rito de las Piedras Amarillas (now called Oak creek) which is the stream parallel to which the old trail (=Taos Trail) from Sangre de Cristo pass comes down to Badito. He killed another man in fall of 1859, he followed an American (who had a lot of money) till he camped, then killed him. J.C. had stolen much stock also from the Autobees and ever after he fled from the Autobees, he had from time to time threatened to kill Chas. Autobees. Finally, *

(32)

(Dick Wootton's first wife was a pretty woman named Dolores Lafevre (dau. of old Manuel Lafevre) Francisco Lafevre was Dolores' brother. Dolores was buried at the lower n. east slope (or base) of the same cobble-stone-covered hill (or knoll) on whose summit is the grave of Rumald Cordova. It is the most easterly hill bet Huerf. R. & Ark. R. Rumaldo's grave is still plainly to be seen 2 coyote holes in it. Just E. of Dolores' grave were the graves of 2 children, (1 a $\frac{1}{2}$ breed Ind-Mex son of Luke Murray); the other child was a Mex'n child) E. of these was an Indian woman's grave;

(33)

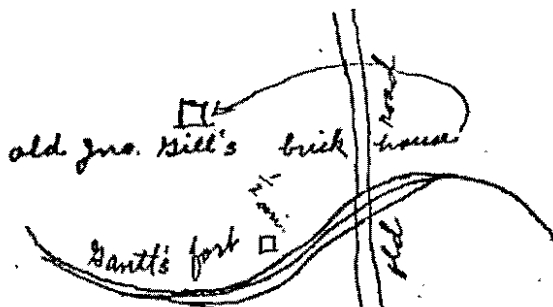
* In spring of 1862, he sent word to Autobees that on a certain day he and his people would meet Autobees and his people between Huerfano and St. Charles. The Autobees party went up there at time appointed; but J. Ch's gang failed to appear. About the 3rd of August '62 Juan Chiquito took from Carmel Medina (a nephew of Mrs. Chas. Autobees, who in 1861 had married Juan Ch's niece) and from Choteau Sandoval, their wives and from Medina his cows & yoke of oxen & wagon. He took Sandoval's wife for his own wife (already had one wife, Anastasia) and gave Medina's wife Louisia, to Jesus Romero. Medina and Sandoval came down and reported this to Chas. and Mariana Autobees. They were very angry and Mariana at once

(34)

(The houses built in hill at New Bent's Ft., All other houses)

(35)

said "that will be the last of this business for Juan Chiquito". Preparations were made and on the afternoon of the 9th, Mariana gathered his men, to number of about 12, and started west. They stopped at Col. Boone place, (stage station) and got some whiskey, got pretty full, then went on, and stopped over night where Gantt's fort used to be (above mouth Chico cr. and below Baxter's ranch, where in 1862 Hic Rogers & Tom Rogers lived) This fort was about 4 mi. E. of Baxter station.



(36)

Jo Reshaw. Corporal Jacobs took photo of Ft. Reynolds, in Nov. '69, showing bldgs, (troops & scouts, included), Chas. Autobees, Tom Autobees & others. Chas. Autobees: born in 1812 in St. Louis; died June 17, 1882 at and buried in his plaza. The Hawkins rifles cost \$80 to \$90. In '59 a son of old Hawkins was making these rifles in Denver.

(37)

Nov. 8, 1907 Interview with Tom Autobees--(continuation of the Autobees & Juan Chiquito matter). Next morn. Mariana and his men went over toward J. Chiquito's Lookout. Leaving his men in the bottom about 2 mi. east of the Cerrito, he went down to J. C.'s house to see what he had to say and what he proposed to do. He got to Ramon Romero's house, one of the W. side 'dobes; he got off his fine sorrel mare & went into Romero's house and sat down near the door. He had his Hawkins rifle across his lap & wore his navy revolvers & hunting knife. (He was dressed in a buckskin suit) (was a large finely developed man physically) Romero ask "What do you come for." Said he came to see about*

(38)

Juan Chiquito's boys were: 1. Jose Leon; 2. Jose Inez; 3. Maria (a girl, married Juan Casaos); 4. Nesifor (Way-see-for), a boy.

(39)

*his cousin's property. Then J. C. came out and asked his son, Jose Inez, who was there "on that sorrel mare?" J. I. answered, "One of those Autobees". Then J. Ch. ran back into the house, and he and his sons, Jose Leon & Jose Inez, armed themselves. They then started across the road to Romero's house. Juan Ch came up to the door, he and his boys, holding their guns in readiness. He shouted to Mariana, "What are you doing here, you thief, you've come to steal my property." Mariana Replied, "No, you are the thief, yourself. I come after my cousin's property. You took his wife and you stole his property too."

(40)

Juan Ch. then stepped up to the door and started to raise his rifle. At the same time saying, "This will be the last of your life." Mariana sprang up and presented the muzzle of his rifle against J.C.'s breast, saying, "You ain't going to scare me just because you and your boys have come over with guns. If you try to kill me, I'll get one or two of you first." J.C. (being then at Mariana's mercy, tried to smooth

(40) continued

things over saying, "Compadra, we don't want to fight being old friends you know." He proposed to settle the matter peaceably and said, "I'll go over to Doyle's place on a certain day so we can settle the matter there peaceably

(41)

Cerito J. Ch. was much higher and formerly one could see it, conspicuous, from the bluffs of the Huerfano r. back of Chas. Autobee's plaza

(42)

and I'll restore the property." He then wanted to take Mariano over to his house. But M. said, "No, I'm in a hurry; I just came to settle this business either way." (that is, by negotiation, or by arms.) Mariano thus got on his mare & rode up toward the Cerrito Juan Chiquito, & near the west base of the hill turned & he saw J. C. & his 2 boys gather'g up the horses that he had in the picket corral back of the house. He watched awhile & saw J.C. & his boys mount thr horses, and presently they and J.C.'s whole gang, following, came out toward where Mariano was.

(43) and (44)

Mariano galloped over to where he had left his men. He asked where Manuel Autobees and Chique were. (They had gone around the brewery hill, El Loma) and up Fountain cr., and gone into J.C.'s mill (which stood where the western continuation of Catalpa Street would strike the creek.* The Mill stood on the bank of the creek, which was there quite narrow & full of timber. The old road ran west nearly to the mill; then angle S.W. & crossed the creek a little S. of the mill.* where, at Manuel's suggestion, Chique had dug & cut portholes through the chinking between the logs, so that he & Chique could take part in Mariano's defense if need be. He was told where they had gone. He then told the boys to get ready saying, "We're going to have a fight here and now."

(45)

When J.C.'s men got there, M's men were ready & with their arms in hand. M. asked, "Why did you follow me out? If you want anything of me you can have it right here. I see your's all around and I suppose your'e looking for a fight. I'm ready for you." J.C. then again tried to pretend that he wanted peace, & accused M. of coming to make trouble. There was an old fellow ther from Old Mexico named Pedro Duran; who was on his way to sell sheep which he was driving in Denver. J. Ch. & his men had bought these sheep:

(46)

While M. & J. Ch. were talking Pedro D., who was a friend to both of them came up and said, "Don J. Ch., you better settle this thing in a peaceable way; you are my friend & so is Mariano. J.C. agreed saying, "I think that is best". J.C. & M. then threw down thr guns & came & embraced each other. J.Ch. then told his men, "We wont have any more fight, we'll all (both parties) just go back and have a little drink and a good time and a good dinner, and let this thing go." When they had gone about 100 yds back toward J.C.'s house, they saw Manuel & Chique coming out the brush in the Arkansas

(47)

Juan Chiquito's real wife (married at Taos before he came up to Ark R. val.) was Juana. After the massacre at El Pueblo he lived with Albina Miera (Rumaldo's widow).

(48)

river bottom. They J.C. said, "Whose com'g there?" M. said, "It is Manuel & Chique". Then Jose Leon looked around and said, "There comes that Indian son of a bitch; let me fight with him," and jumped off his horse. When the two gangs had started back to J.C.'s together, Mariano had said to a Mexican of J.C.'s gang named Mariano Gomez, "Come, Toquayo" (Pronounced To-ki-o); and meaning namesake, or one having the same name. get on behind me and we'll ride back together" and they were so riding back. Just as Jose Leon said the above, Juan Chiquito

(49)

jumped off from his horse. Frederico, (Francisco Frederico, called also Frederico Espor and Quico, the latter being short for Francisco) of J.C.'s men, had raised his gun, & J.C. also had raised his gun, and both had their guns pointed toward Manuel & Chique. At the same time, J.C. said, "Don't shoot boys." Chique exclaimed to Manuel, "Get over a little they're going to shoot". At the same time Manuel and Chique shot the former at J.C. & the latter at Frederico. J.C. was shot under the left arm, which was raised up holding the gun,

(50)

and Frederico was shot in the left hip, the bullet struck F's revolver, breaking it in 3 pieces, the force of the blow also breaking F's hip bone. J.C.'s wound was at once fatal; he jumped up and threw up his arm, his gun going off & flying several feet through the air; then he fell to the ground, dead. The bullet had pierced his chest from one side to the other, and came out through his right shoulder. Jose Inez & Jose Leon put spurs to their horses & fled toward their home, the gang following as fast as they could on foot. Leaving J.C.'s body and the wounded man where they lay, As soon as Manuel and Chique had

(51) fired their guns, Mariano Autobee

pulled out his knife flung his arm around the man behind him (who might have stabbed him) and said, "Get off from my horse, or I'll cut your throat. "No, Toquayo," exclaimed the other Manuel, "I don't want to fight! For God's sake don't kill me, but let me go." Then he let M.G. go, and the Autobees went home to the Plaza.

Fuerte el Pueblo. Some of those who owned an interest in it, were: Sim(eon) Turley; Bill Garey (Wm. Gueriar); Jo Richard. At one time, Chas. Autobees, an employe of Sim Turley, used to take mule pack trains over Sangre de Cristo pass from Arroyo Hondo to Pueblo, at which

(52) and (53)

place, the goods (buffalo robes, beaver pelts etc. were loaded on to wagons and taken east.

Bill Thorp (which Tom Autobees calls "Tapp") had a brother Ed. who was killed at the Pueblo (about 1844 or '45) in a duel over a Mexican woman, named Nicolasa (called for short, Colasa). "Many a man kicked the bucket over that woman", said Tom Autobees. The duel of "Ruf" (he means Rube) Herring & Beer, at Ft. Lupton, 4th of July 1843, was over her.

John Brown (who afterward went to Calif. with Jim Waters & Matias (Kincaid & others killed (on acc't of this same woman) a Frenchman named See-some (Seesom may be the French Six hommes) at the Greenhorn at ranch of old Jose Meis a Mexican (pronounced like Mace in English) but not to be confused with the old*

(54)

"Old Maurice was 1 eyed" (says Tom Autobees). Died over on Cimarron river at Maxwell's. The last time he came up to Chas. Autobees' place on Huerfano was in 1879. When he left the Ark val. in the sixties early (1861) he went to Maxwell's. On leaving Ch. Autob's place in '79, he went to Trinidad & lived with an old trapper named Bill & staid there about 1 yr, then returned to Maxwell's where he died, a few months later (in 1880.)

(55)

*American hunter Al Mace, who lived in Mace's hole (which is named for Al Mace) See some was killed in the early forties, Tom thinks.

Mat Kincaid used (for several yrs) to hunt for buffalo calves, out on the plains, (Terracita with him) taking milk cows out to suckle the buffalo calves, which he later sold back east. This was Apr. to May (time the calves were dropped) in fall would take down east & sell the calves.

Benito Sandoval was wounded twice in breast with a lance; then he ran into a small corner room that he used for a kitchen

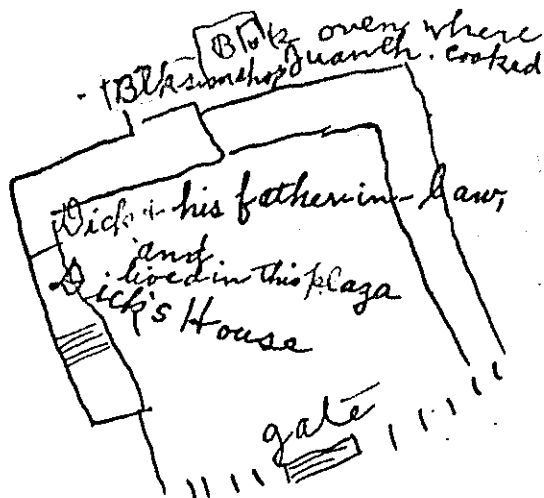
Notebook II, Nov., 1907

(56)

The Dick Wootton & Jo Doyle 1851 ditch was the first one on the Huerfano R. It supplied the farm of their settlement with water. It was taken out about a mile above where Charlie Autobees placita was afterwards built. (How far above?)

(57)

and that had a pole bed in it. While nearly dying he put his hands all bloody up on the ridgepole and the bloody finger marks could be seen for years afterward. Tom saw them after the roofs of most of the other rooms had caved in



N.E. of Dick Wootton's was Chas. Autobees, nex & N.E. of that was Coloráo Mitchell; &

(58)

These Doyle - Wootton village placitas were of Jacal, plastered over with mud (so looked like adobe.)

(59)

still N.E. of that was Krbenig, who, S.E. of his house had a Blksmith shop. Dick Wootton's Blksmith shop was the N.W. corner bldg, of his square(placita). More easterly still was Juan Pais a Mexican, and Jo Doyle & Robt Barclay lived (they also had a blksm. shop & Terracita lived in the S. corner house, the placita facing (its gate) to N.E. Barclay & Doyle had a store (sold goods) in the plaza (so did Dick Wootton in his plaza). Old Charlefoix lived back of Doyle in a dug out (close to Ark. R. which passed this settlement on the north. Off to N.E. of Doyle's house there were a

(60) lot of Mex'ns & French living in dug-outs. Among them, was old Juhn Smith, who lived there with his Indian wife (1851) and off to S. of these placitas were also another row of Mexican Jacal cabins. Doyle & Barclay's placita was the largest (about 75 ft from S.W. to N.E. & 60 ft. N.W. to S.E. Dick Wootton's was second in size. This was quite a little town in its day 1851. It was on the S. side of the Arkansas, and close to the river bank (about a mile above (= W. of) the mouth of Huerfano river. It had quite a little trade with the immigrants to Calif., who passed along on the north side of the river and often camped in the tall cottonwood timber on the N. side opposite the village

(61) They traded sore-footed oxen & cows for sound footed ones trading 2 sore for 1 sound; also bot anything needed from Barclay & Doyle's or Dick Wootton's stock of goods. There was a ford (& just below it for high water times) a ferry about 10 steps below it. These crossings were back of Kroenig's. Doyle & Barclays placita was 350 yds (more or less) east of Wootton's. Indians

Notebook I, Nov., 1907

(61) continued)

also traded at these places. Off one side of the village Tom Autobees showed me (Nov. 8, '07) remnants of 2 piles of stones of Indian sweat houses. Inds piled up stones, and

(62) built fire over them & got them red, hot then poured water over & the steam confined by hut built over it (covering of huts was apishamores. Apishamores were sort of blanket made of buffalo robes dressed as buckskin; no hair left on.

"Bill Garey" had a Cheyenne wife; their son was "Ed Guerrier" who married Julia Bent. Bill Garey was trad'g with Sioux up at Ft. Laramie, selling powder, knives etc a spark fell from his pipe into an open keg of powder which blew up & killed him. "Couldn't find nothing of him." This happened in an Indian

(63) tepee, an old Indian had come in to buy powder. Several Indians were in there & also killed; the explosion blew some knives into a tree near. The tent stood in timber - Bill Garey traded on his own account.

"B.A." Jones used to live at Hardscrabble, worked for Doyle then. Marcellina Baca (who was well off had lots of stock till Utes got away with his stock at El Pueblo) lived in the "Vicroy" house (later so called) on a rise of ground 1/8 mi. S.W. of the Hardscrabble plaza (old trapper Bob Fisher had a son in Trinidad.

(64)

Charlie Newton was an old trapper, a good old trapper, a good old fellow. Died only in Apr. 1807 in Alamosa.

"Negro Tafoya" (so called by the Mex'ns) was "Nig" Tafoya of the Americans, a Mexican his real name was Juan Cristobal Tafoya. His mother, Francisca Tafoya once lived on Hardscrabble.

(65)

In '47 or '48 Bill Williams, Tom Tobin, Bob Fisher, Metcalf, Charlie Newton, "Nig" Tafoya, Jesus Silva, & some others were scouting ahead of the soldiers, & "old Colorow" (the Mexicans called "Bill Colorao" and "old Colorao = Colorado) & wd stay off fr. rest to l side. Once he saw tracks of burros of Mex hunting party Bill Wms. tracked them & he knew the mocassin tracks were those of Mexicans, as those of Indians were narrower, & Bill Wms had picked up a (Note: R. Wootton & R. Fisher married 2 sisters. W's 1st wife is here meant).

(66)

Jno Poisel was an American had 2 sons and 3 daughters by Arap. wife (Mahom) 1. Robert (got killed) (boy) 2. Marian (oldest daughter) married Ben Keith. 3. Matilda 4. Maggie (m'd Fitzpatrick) 5. John (may be alive)

(67)

Fitzpatrick married John Poisels breed Arap daughter, Maggie (her Indian name Chivysay. She bore Fitzpatrick a son called Jack, who may be alive among the Southern Araps. in Okl. now. Guadelupe Avila (1833) Tom Autobees mother's brother worked for old Capt Gantt & helped make the adobes out of which the fort was built, while they were mak'g the adobes a party of Shoshones came down the Fountain cr & camped near Gantt's fort. Bent had at that

(68)

time a little log trad post about 3 miles below Gantt's fort (betw. Chico cr & Gantt & the Araps & Cheyennes were trad'g then around Bent's post. A party of Araps & Cheyennes went up to the Shoshone camp to steal their horses, which Bill Bent (who never did like the Comanches & Shoshones) had told them he would buy if they stole them. The Shoshones put up a fight to defend their horses; but the Shoshones got wiped out, all but 3 or 4 men who got away, and 2 or 3 women whom the Chey & Araps took prisoners.

(69)

Dominguez Madrild (a Mex'n) he was the only other Mex'n there; & these 2 men made all the adobes for Gantt's Fort. Guadeloupe Avila said they started to make the adobes in May of 1833. (Gantt's men may have lived in a picket fort during the previous winter.) In 1831 - '32 Guad. Avila had worked for Jim Wilkes at Taos & in '33 Wilkes (who seemed to have some connection with Capt. Gantt) & who came out with Gantt in fall of '32 engaged Guadel. Avila in spring of '33, & Madrild to go up to Ark r. & make the adobes for Gantt's fort.

(70)

Nov. 8 Jo Blason is an old Frenchman (over 80 yr old) lives about 4 mi S.E. of Avondale, Colo. Vicente Trujillo (80 years old) lives about a mi. S.E. of Avondale, Colo.

Nov. 9, 1907. Interv. with Tom Autobees. Jo Levanway, one of the oldest trappers was out here in the R. Mts before Ch. Autobees & Kit Carson was. He died in Walsenburg about 3 wks. after Chas. Autobees died (1882). He was out with the Norwesters (sometimes call "Norwegians". His right name was Barnois "Barnosy" He and Portelance & 2 or 3 others got lost in the N.W. & wandered up into the Esquimaux country and wintered with these snow-shoe

(71)

people, & saw them catching seal & wringing out the greese & drink it like water; and go up in tops of pine & spruce & cut branches & make beds on the ice of a river & then build a hut over it, and then cut a hole in the ice & catch fish; let these fish get partly rotten & then eat them so without any cooking. In spring some of these Inds. accomp'd them out of the dangerous ground; but the Frenchmen could not find thr Norwest companions. They finally reached Mo. r. & went down to St. Louis & after that served in R. Mts. for Am. Fur Co., making his 1st trip up the Mo. R. for that Co. in 1831, with Chas Autobees (his 1st up Mo. R. in 1831) They were of the

(72)

Amer. F. Co. brigade under Capt. Weiser (35 men) and in the spring of 1832 had a fight with the Blkfeet Inds. on Salmon river, in which Levanway got shot in the eye. Chas. Nadeau was in this fight also. After the fight, the brigade wintered on Salmon r., with the Nez Perces & Flatheads; it was betw. Salmon r. & the Bitterroot country. Jim Beckworth, and a "Dutchman" named Pete Simmons; This Dutchman always fought Inds. with pipe in mouth, smoking & whenever he saw an Ind. get shot, he'd burst out laughing. He was full of fun & didn't care for nothing. Chas. Autobees & Charlie Nadeau one night were on horse guard in that winter camp and their lodges (thr Ind. Flathead squaws in their lodges-the 2 lodges close together) Then he had a

(73)

Thought heard a stick strike tent. Auto asked Nadeau, did you throw a stick at the tent. "No". Went to lodge, baby cried, blt fire, & at dawn sent out scout (Ch. A's Ind boy brother in law); he saw plain covered with Blkft. A fight soon began, in which the whites killed the Blkft chief Nick-oose; then was gt mourning in the Blkft came, and cries of "Nickoose, Nickoose, Nickoose" Many Blkft were killed in this fight, the whites beat. There was once in the 40s (45 or '46) a Frenchman called Charlie Carbonneau who had a trading post across from Nepesta on N. side of Ark river, this post was called Wolf Den. Cha. Aut. was hunt'g buffalo & met Jim Beckwith at the Wolf Den & asked him, "Would

(74)

you like to been in Salmon r. fight now?" Jim said emphatically "No". A strange Frenchman asked what about this Salmon river fight. They told him & told him how many Inds in the fight, 100. Jim B. & Autob. got hot, because he said, "No, not 100". The stranger said hold on keep cool, let me tell you, then you can see if I know. He described the details of the fight to show he was there & told them the Nickoos band they fought was only a fraction of the Blkft Inds near there & how after stealing Autobees broad

over

(75)

overbrim hat & 2 kegs of rum & other things from the
wreck of the whites during the battle the Black main
body had, next night all got drunk on the rum and might
easily have been killed by the whites, had the latter
even known it and followed them.

(75) continued

latter known it and followed them. This was the famous so called Salmon river fight (Compare battle of Pierre's Hole). Autobees left St. Louis for upr No. in spring of '31; & remained winter '31-'32 on upper part of Salmon r., or betw that river & the Bitterroot country in the Flathead & Nez Perces villages when he got his Flath squaw (and the baby was born (a girl, which his friend, Charlie Nadeau named Eliza = Liza) In '34 Autobees & Nadeau came down to Taos, for trading goods (flour etc) to trade to Inds. Autobees got married in 1884 at Rio Hondo Serrafina Avila & remained at Rio Hondo.

(76)

Nadeau & the others went back to N. via Ft. Laramie; Chas. Autobees had intended to go back with them; but had his horses stolen and couldnt go. He then went to work for Sim Turley on Rio Hondo, where he met S. Avila & took her for his. At the time of the Taos & Turley mill massacre Ch. Autobees was absent from the mill with pack-train bound for S. Fe. After Turley's death, Ch. Autob went to trad'g w. the Inds. out on the plains, and continued this till he settled at the Doyle-Wootton town 1 mi. above (on S. side of Ark. R.) mouth of Huerfano r. in 1851.

.....

Mrs. Shaw's notebook number is III and page number is 32

Aug. 18, 1907. Statement of Fred Fleshman of 1st Colo. Volunteers, born Feb., 1839 in town of Delaware Ohio; Colo pioneer of July, 1860. Now lives 103 W. Cimarron St., Colo. Spgs.

Lucien Maxwell's wife still lives at Ft. Sumner; their 2 children were Pete and Virginia; latter married a U. S. army officer (a Yankee Lieut.) Kit Carson, Tom Boggs, Lucien Maxwell, Zan Hicklin & "Ritz" (German) married 5 sisters, Castilians (Query: Is this correct? Cragin). Charlie Boggs (still at Las Animas) is only son of Tom Boggs. Fleshman lived 3 yrs (1866-1869) at the Bent (Judge Moore) place. Robert Bents mother was killed in the Sand cr. fight, 1864 (a full Chey. squaw.) At that time Bill Bent hadnt been living with her for several yrs. Bill Bent gave (?Cheyenne) Chief Roman Nose (Julia Bent's beau at that time) a sorrel horse to go & get Julia from among the Inds. in 1876. Roman Nose was*

(33)

Adeline Green wanted Bent to take her out West. He said he would but wouldnt marry her. A few days later having a little liquor or seems to have changed his mind & had Billy drive him to the Catholic church. BB said do you want to see me married? Billy said, "No, I'll stay out here & hold the horses." Billy supposed the ceremony was performed. Thought he wdnt have done it except drunk. Only after his (Bill Bents) death, did she claimed she was married to him & said she could prove it.

(34)

*killed in the fight on isl. in Republican river in 1868. He wanted to get her home from among the Indians to educate her. She had been living with the Inds. Geo. Bent & Ed Gurrier who had also lived with the Inds in boyhood, had come in to Bent's Ft. in 1866; Ed. Guerrier studied in Cathol school in St. Louis 7 yrs. prior to 1869 (perhaps not immediately prior). There is a Rabbit Ear cross'g 2 mi. above (W. of) the Aubrey cross'g (S. Fe Trail.) Adeline Green was a bad woman (whore) ($\frac{1}{2}$ breed Snake Ind.) She asked Bill Bent if he hadn't known her father in St. Louis. He said yes. Bill Bent went around with her. She wanted him to take her out west. She was only 22 yrs old when Bill Bent died in 1869. He had brought her out to his place at mouth of Purgatory r. in 1868. & she claimed to have married him. Billy (a mulatto cook of Bill Bent prior to 1869 for 35 yrs.) went with them to a Catholic church (Bill Bent was a Catholic at time

(35) of the supposed marriage; but he staid outside & didnt go in to witness the ceremony; but felt sure they were married. On Bill Bent's death-bed, his son, Robert Bent, asked him (Bill Bent) if he had married Adeline Green, as the latter would claim a wife's share ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the estate, after Bill Bent's death; Bill Bent denied having married her. So after B.B's death, they, (the children of Bill Bent) offered her a child's share of the estate; but she claimed $\frac{1}{2}$ share as wife; she particularly wanted the Bent place, 6 mi. east of Kansas City. Fleshman doesn't know just how the matter was settled; says a Las Animas man working in livery at Manitou knows the name & place & time of death of Bill Bent's old mulatto cook, "Billy". Fred Fleshman was in the Sand creek fight; saw there Jim Beckwith, "Susse" Lewis of Taos etc.

(37) and gave him a drink, and asked him if he felt better. He replied that he would feel better pretty soon. By the time they had laid him down again, he was dead. Adeline Green had a cousin named (Bud Dillon?); this cousin of hers took her, some time after Bill Bent's death, to the Moreno mines in N.M. (discovered in 1867), where some think he schemed to ruin her. Who was "old One Eye", he was a Cheyenne.

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK III

(37) continued

When Robt Bent (who had a good educa. & had been posting the quarter master's books), in Rule creek of Ark. R., Rule Ranch on Turkey cr. & Rule cr over beyond Hayden divide; named for Tom Rule, an old "hardshell Baptist preacher.

(38)

Little Kit Carson (son of Kit) was born in Spring of 1868 (youngest child). Lucien Maxwell (like Bill Bent & assoc s) was a southern sympathizer. When his daughter, Virginia, wanted to marry a Yankee U.S.S. lieutenant, he threatened to never give her a dollar again. But she ran off and married the lieutenant. Bill Bent died in Judge Moore's house. In fall of '68, old Pete & John a span of Bill Bent's mules that he paid \$600 for in Kans City, were tied near Judge Moore's house under a bunch of cottonwoods on the Picketwire, they began to snort as if frightened. Bill Bent told Fleshman that it was probably noise made by Roman Nose, who was probably prowling round trying to get or see Julia. Roman Nose would have taken her away if she would

(39)

she wouldn't. Bill Comstock (scout) was killed by a man named "Wyatt (a wood contractor) in '67 at Ft. Wallace." Fleshman says O.P. Wiggins is a fake in the State of Colo. Julia Bent was lighter & more yellowish than Mary bent. Mary Bent was a large swarthy woman. Judge Moore was a saloon keeper when he married Mary Bent. A team ran away with Moore & upset in an acequia & he was killed. Fleshman never saw Moore take a drink. The Cheyenne village at Sand creek, 1864 fight was of half-moon shape.

(40)

Geo Jackson who discov'd California Gulch near Leadville in 1859; was from Jackson county, Mo., where his father was a slaveholder. Col. Boone was in the Black Hawk war. John Smith & his 3 half-breed daughters & his son Jack & Charley Bent, Dick Colley Mary Poisel & Mary's Ind. mother ($\frac{1}{2}$ breed wife of Ben Keefe) were in Black Kettles village at time Chivington attacked it. Squires killed Jack Smith; the other half breeds were taken captive & afterwards liberated.

(41)

Thos. Fitzpatrick picked up Arap. Friday near Ft. Laramie & took him on through to Calif, & afterwards took him to St. Louis & then Friday went to school for 7 years.

(42)

Statement of Eugene F. Ware, Aug. 23, 1907 at Cascade, Colo. Inds had run-ways, N. & S. in '64 '65 at Cottonwood Springs, Neb., at O'Fallon Bluffs & at Julesburg & at these run-ways the Gov't built forts (where they crossed the Platte river.

Monneconjou = shallow water Sioux

Ogallalah means split-off band of Sioux.

Capt. N.J. O'Brien, Land Office Denver, Colo. was on Connor's Powder River expedition. Jim Bridger. Jules Coffee (corrup. of Fr.?)

Leo Palladie Charles Elston fr. Va. guides in '64 & '65 on Platte & N. Platte

(43)

John M. Johnson (1907) says: Ft. Elliott (Tex.) is named from Maj. Elliott, killed in the Battle of the Washita. Colorado Springs -- Interview of Aug. 30, 1907. McKean Ormsby (born 1833 in Warren Pa., raised in O.) went to Calif. over Oreg. Trail in '53, crossed Mo. r. at Council Bluffs; no Omaha then; saw no house bet. Mo. R. & Calif. except Ft. Laramie; went on N. side all the way, so didn't see small houses on S., & only saw Ft. Laramie at mi. dist. across the r. In '56 went thro Rogue river war; later in Modoc war. In 1857 after

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEROOK III

(43) continued

4 years in Cal. & was a crack shot returned to N.Y. by the ocean route Panama Ry & Aspinwall & to Pa. He now gets a pension acct. services in Rogue river war, in Oreg. In Elk Co. Pa. remained, freighting over Alleghany Mts. from Olean, N.Y. to Little Toby, & in 1861 married Mary Keller & then settled on a farm in Mercer Co. In spring 1863 went to DeKalb Co. Ill. & remained there till in fall, went to

(44) and (45)

Freeborne Co. Minn. In spring of '64 again started W., intending to go to Calif. again; but got to Denver early Sept. soon after Cherry cr. flood & concluded to remain in Colo. First squatted that same fall 22 mi S. of Denver, on Cherry cr. (about 4 mi. below Frankstown) & engaged in hauling oak wood to Denver, winter of '64 + '65 sold on load as high as \$33, though the usual price was \$18 - \$20; the load contain'g a large cord. Contin'd in wood hauling & later summer of '65 worked for Jno Cantrill cheese making; & later in fall took his pay in cows then went up W. into Happy Canon, next spring ('66) traded for Am. Gordon's homestead (right) & settled on it, 10 mi. S. of Denver on Cherry cr. (While living on the Am Gordon place he was engaged partly in dairying but also in the fall & winter in hunting antelope for the Denver market; antelope hind quarters, about all that was usually saved of the carcass, brought usually from 3 cents when meat was very low, in price, up to 10 cts. usually brought 10 cts; then it gradually fell to 8 & finally couldnt be sold at all in Denver by late in fall. But in winter, when weather got cold buyers for car load lots came from the east & pd 5 cts a lb. & saved the hunting for a while.) He first lived 22 mi. S. of Denver for about 2 months in a log cabin that had been owned by a Mrs. Hobbs; later in a good log house of Wm. Cantrill about 1/4 mi. E. of the Hobbs cabin. The Cantrill place had a barn & corral & here Ormsby put up travellers. In the summer of 1865 while he lived in Cantrill cabin, a band of Utes was staying on Cher

(46) ry cr. near and below his house.

These Utes had become somewhat troublesome to travellers on the old divide trail from whom they often took provisions and other property by force, tho they never killed anyone. A complaint was made to Ind. agent Oakes & he came out to remove them, bringing Jim Baker as interpreter. Baker had with him a Spencer rifle. A few days after Oakes & Baker arrived among the Inds., Ormsby was hiding down from his house to the Ind. camp with Morgan Pratt, Wm. Cantrill's son in law. When within about a hundred yards of it, they heard an explosion, & Ormsby remarked, "There's a gun busted or something". A large puff of smoke raised up out of the willows. Ormsby rode a mule & Pratt a horse, both fractious. They crossed the

(47) creek above the camp to avoid the willows & turning down creek; saw Oakes running toward them; he asked them to come down quickly as possible, as there was a man all blown to pieces down at the Ind. camp. They found Baker sitting up in a willow wigwam into which the Indians had brought him. His left hand was torn into ribbons, and his right cheek cut (& Jaw bone broken), his rifle magazine having exploded while he was shooting at a stump. The gun also had kicked and broken his right collar bone & lacerated the flesh above and below it. Baker after the explosion had been unable to speak plainly but said as well as he could, when an Indian brought a strip of the gun to him,

(48) "Take that damn thing & throw it in the creek." Oakes wanted to take the wounded man to Ormsby's house, but Ormsby thought it better to have him taken into Denver, as Oakes had a spring wagon. The Indians wanted Baker to remain with them; so they could hold a pow-wow over him. Baker was apparently half inclined to the Indians' idea. Ormsby said, "Darn your pow-wow, let's get this man

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK III

(48) continued

in the wagon & get him out of here". Ormsby & Pratt put B. in the wagon & Oakes took him to Denver, though he was evidently afraid to cross the wish of the Indians, & there Baker was given proper medical treatment and had to remain there several months before he was able to return to his home at the toll-bridge on Clear creek,

(49)

In '75, Mr. Ormsby went over the Old Divide Trail past Jimmy Camp, to Wet Mt. Valley & a year later went back & brought his family to that valley, where bought out a homestead right & homesteaded a place on Cottonwood Creek in the S. edge of Custer county.

(50)

Sept. 27-29, 1907 at ranches of Henry M. Burroughs on Hardscrabble cr. The old Mexican village of Hardscrabble was on the old Vicroy-Bruce place, now owned by Henry M. Burroughs, on the west side of Hardscrabble cr. about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S.S.E. of junct. of Adobe and Newland creeks (Adobe runs into Newland cr.) and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. above the junct. of Newland and Hardscrabble creeks. It, the Viceroy-Bruce farm is in the N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 77, tp. 20 S. of Range 69 W. in the S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the quarter-section) There was also prior to settlement a house & irrig. ditch on the Henry Burroughs place.

(51)

about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi above the old Hardscrabble village plaza (nearly vanished in 1864). The ditch showed farming on Hardsc. cr. before the Pike's Peak region was settled by 58ers & later. The house was discovered by the ploughing up of an old rock fire-place.

The old fort on Adobe cr. (fort called El Cuervo) (Crow's nest) was on the left side (going down) of Adobe cr, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mi. S.W. of the old Prof. Gould House (now the F.S. Allen house. It is a basin like hole about 25 to 30 ft square; old stones beads & arrowheads about it & formerly some old logs. It was rendezv.

(52)

At mo. of Beaver Cr. 7 or 8 mi below Florence, see lady who married Al Toof then his bro. Geo. then a 3rd man, as each of 1st 2 died. See Geo M. Griffin, of Canon City who got from a Mex'n the story of the Ute Pass (Canon Cy) Ute fight given on p. 546 of Hist. of Ark. Val.

(53)

Statem. of Jac. Alex. Betts Sep. 29, '07: Zan Hicklin came to S. Fe in '47, driving a govt ox-train or freight train. born probably a little before 1830. He went to Utah with Marcy's exped. from Ft. Union in spring of 1858, was in the gt divide storm; didn't suffer so much as others because was in an ambulance. Ed Pointer, Jim Shelby, & another man. He married a daughter () of Gov. Chas. Bent. Mr. Betts says (the Americans called the old trappers' fort (Maurice's) "The Crow's Nest" and the Mexicans called it "El Cuervo". (Hist. Ark. Val. calls it "Buzzards' Roost") B. says Geo. Simpson came up in 1860? with an uncle, "Rains" & got his leg broken & went

(54)

back to Taos; had come in connec. w. settlement of the Nolan Grant, which he thot included Hardscrabble cr.; but it only included St. Charles cr. val. The Mexicans that came with him (to the old Hardscrabble place) wouldn't stay after he returned; & they went back to N.M. Rains came back in (1861?) to get the cattle that Simpson had left when broke leg.

(55) and (56)

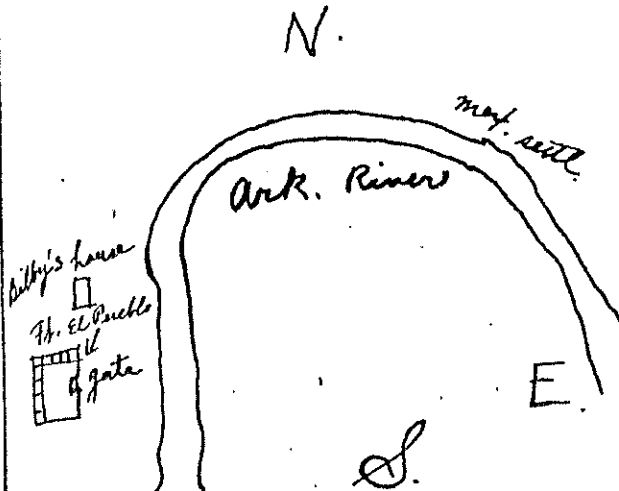
Oct. 15, 1907. Mr. G. W. Bilby, 1st teacher in Pueblo; lived in a house built out of adobes near the old Fort El Pueblo. Came to Pueblo in 1863 Came to Colo. in 1860. He lived right near the old fort several years. (See him at the City Scales. Name given by Steve Smith, who says that Marcellina Baca was living for several years after Fountain City (1st town of Pueblo, E. of mouth of Fountain cr.) was started. In '59, Steve Smith & another man passing up the Ark. r. val., with an outfit, bot Baca's

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK III

(56) continued

crop of corn for forage. Baca then lived a short dist below Juan Chiquito's Lookout (= evidently where he did at the time of the massacre. (But Felipe Cisneros says Marcellina Baca soon after the massacre 18⁵⁴, abandoned his place near Fountain creek, & never returned to it.) Check up this inconsistency betw. Cisneros & Smith, by consult'g Marcellina Baca's daughter (Mrs. Mariano Autobeas) and her son (Antonio Autobeas) and her cousin (Tom Autobeas). These 3 say Marcellina Baca was killed in battle of Valverde, N.M. (which was in 186-)

(57)



(58)

Mr. Bilby says that in '63 the fort was merely an old outline of Adobe wall (perhaps about 60 x 50 ft. (Vicente Trujillo says about 200 ft. square) with rooms ruins attached to the walls on the west side and on the N. side. The gateway was on the East side (possibly, but he thinks not probably a small gate on the west side. The river at that ran almost due N. & S. there at the fort; and the fort was about 75 ft. from the bank of the river. After the massacre, of Xmas '54, the Indians burned the fort, the dirt roofs fell in & smothered the fire & lots of the charcoal of it & charred ends of the roof poles were seen still by Bilby in '63. (Felipe Cisneros says Utes did not burn fort at the time of the massacre.) The N.E. cor. of the fort was within a few feet (W) of the S.W. cor. of the Fariss Hotel (No. 187 -9 Union

(59)

Ave. The river ran north about 75 ft E. of the fort (along in what is N. Union Ave.) then E., then S. past W base of the bluff between the City & E. Pueblo (Tenderfoot Hill) and down past the Mex'n settlement. Bilby says Baca's house was a cabin against the foot of the bluff not far from (a little W. of) the brewery. Bilby says Val Toof (a bro. of Al. & Geo) lives up on Fountain cr. on a ranch say some miles above Pueblo. (Contin'd after next leaf.)

(60)

Oct. 15, 1907. Edwin B. Haver of Pueblo (subscriber) owns a ranch which is near the home of Dick Wootton in 1853-'4. He promises me a sketch of the region of jc. of Ark. & Huerfano, with old locations of Wootton, Doyle and Autobeas' houses marked on it. He says that old Tim (a son of old Chas. Autobeas) works at Avondale, and Jo (another son) lived till recently quite near the old Autobeas place. Jo now lives at Nepesta, Colo. The Chas. Autobeas plaza was on the S. edge of Vigil & St. Vrain grant.

(61) and (62)

cont'd from 2nd leaf ante: Bilby says Chas Autobeas said at time of Ft. Pueblo Massacre, a man started out early to gather up horses which were out on the hills N.W. of the fort. (Of all this, the man who went out

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK III

(61) and (62) continued

to find Baca's horses tells his own story, quite different from this, elsewhere in my notes. (See small yellow covered notebook, for same. FWC) When he got up on high ground he heard shooting and saw smoke rising from the fort; he got on one of the horses, crossed Fountain creek, $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 mi. N. of the fort, and west to Chas. Autobees' place on Huerfano & reported.

Chas. and a party of men from Huerfano river came up that afternoon and buried the victims of the massacre. (Five skeletons were found in digging a trench in front of Fariss hotel; supposed to be victims of the massacre). Bilby says Chas. Autobees was once at Bilby's house to dinner (B's house was say 60 ft. N. of the N.E. cor of the fort); and after dinner walked out and

(63) and (64) showed Bilby the spot where the victims were buried. He says it was east of the fort (between it and the bank of the old deserted river channel.) (From statements of Tom Autobees and particularly of old Pando, who was present at the burial of part of the victims, only 5 were buried in front of the fort. Others in it; & still others near Baca's & Rinaldo, 1 mi above Huerf. r.) (This was after the river was straightened artificially & ran E. farther S.) Nearer to the river bank than to the fort. (In 1863 the Mexican freight trains & other teams used to cross the Arkansas river on S. Fe Av., Pueblo. This ford was a little S. of the intersection of First St. and Santa Fe Av.; there the river ran east. "Arthur's Castle" (a 2 story bldg still on W. side of S. Fe Av. & 1st) was on the N. bank of the river.

(65)

October 15, 1907. Mr. Jno. J. Thomas went out from Ft. Leavenworth July 17, 1857, 10th regiment U.S. Inf'y Col. A.B. Alexander commanding & was back & forth on plains till enlisted in 1st Regiment Colo. Volunteer Cavalry on Aug 1, 1861 (not of record till 8th Nov. '61) In '62 spring, this regm't was ordered to N.M. & staid there a yr & came back & camped at Pueblo summer of '63. In Jan'y '65 permanently settled in Pueblo. Says Julesburg is about 3 or 4 mi. above Alkali Station. Jack Robinson was of medium or a little heavy build ordinary ht., light complexion; Blue eyes.

Louis Vasquez dark complected, gray haired, had mustache & perhaps whiskers.

(66)

Vasquez was living there at Ft. Bridger in winter of 1857-'18 was with Jno. ("Jack") Robinson. The Mormons had burned down Bridger's old fort, & only the stone walls that Robinson had made were then standing. The stone wall was built by R. for the Mormons, who had bought Bridger out.

(67)

Oct. 16, 1907. Senor Francisco Frederico says was in Mex'n war; lived in Taos. Baca's Pueblo, Colo. cabin was S. of the brewery if understand F.F. rightly, 20 Mex'ns killed in El Pueblo. May be 100 Utes made the massacre.

Oct. 17, 1907. Col. J. J. Lambert says see A. L. Kellogg, works at Colo Supply Co or Al L. Price of City Water Works cor 4th & Grand Av., as to neg of 1867 photo of Pueblo that was sold (50¢) by Ladies Guild of the Epis Ch. of Ascension at fair of ch. 10 or 15 yrs ago, to raise money for the ch. Later: find this = same Vasquez that is now living at La Veta. Jno Thatcher says: consult Fred O. Roof, Pres Minnequa Bank as to $\frac{1}{2}$ breed Vasquez at Walsenburg = "Hi Vasquez, Roof says not at La Veta.

(68)

October 17, 1907 Josefina Romero at Salt cr. says that Encarnacion Avila is today at Miguel Gutierrez's east of the brewery at Goldsmith. Take right hd road after cross river bridge going fr. Salt Cr. Mex vill Tomorrow (18th) she will begin to live at Salt Creek vill. again, at

EARLY FAR WEST BOOK III

(68) continued

Ramona's house. Elena Autobees (dau. of Marcellina Baca and widow of Mariana Autobees) is just now at Florence, living with a dau. & son-in-law Julian Real (& wife) Says the wife of Jose Maria Velasquez, at Florence is a Vasquez ("Basquez")

At Niguel Gutierrez's House. Encarnacion Avila says she born in Taos, is an adopted daughter of Chas. Autobees, her Mex'n mother, who died when she was young (E.A.) was Maria Garcia. Says Chas. Autobees came to Huerfano from Taos; & he died on his ranch on the Huerfano. Jo Autobees mother was Serafina Avila, an aunt of Encarnacion

(69)

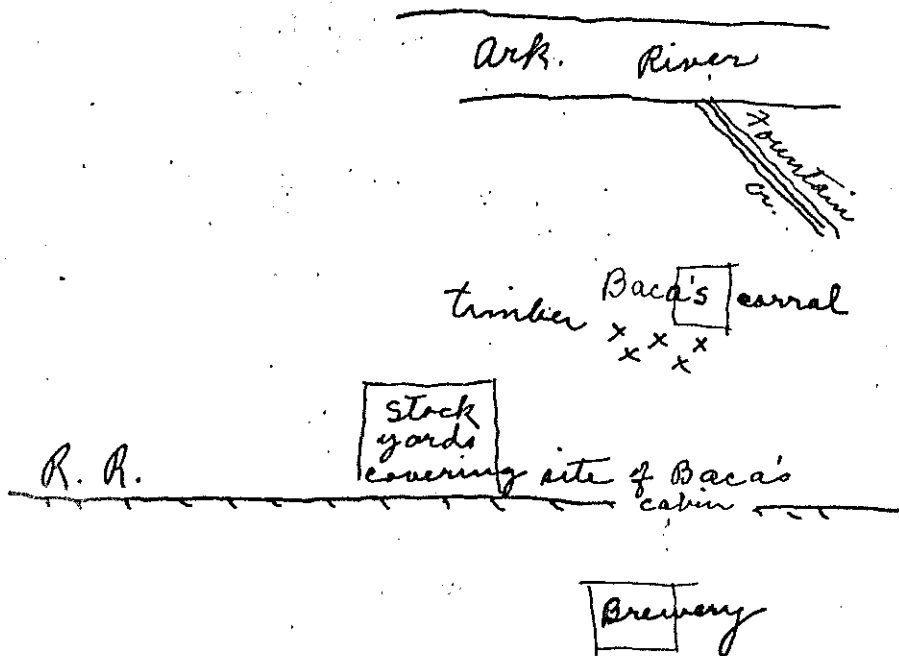
After Chas. Autobees Mex. wife died he had 1 squaw wife Estafano (Navajo squaw); 3 childr: Alexandro Autobees, Luisa Autobees, Enrique Autobees. He had a 2nd Ind. wife, a Sioux squaw, after the first squaw died, still living on Huerfano r.; her name was Juanita, after whom the P. O. of (called also Juniata) was named.

By the first wife (Serrafina Avila, Chas. Aut had 4 children, 3 boys viz., Mariano, Tomas, Jose Maria and one girl, Francisca. Salvador Avila (a brother of Encarnacion Avila) who had come fr. Rio Colorado to trade, he with others, followed the Indians and took Chepita Miera's scalp to prevent the Indians from getting it. Marcellina Baca left here (Colo) before 1860.

(70)

Wives of Chas. Autobees in order: 1. Serrafina Avila (Mex.) 2. Estefana (Navaho) 3. Sycamore (Siccamo - Sioux Indian name) not a regular wife, out door wife in a tent 4. Juanita (Sioux, still living). He had children only by wives no. 1 & 2

(71)



(72)

Miguel Gutierrez says born in Bernalillo, N.M. 1837. Juan Chiquito was killed on the Ark R. bottom land, W. of the Walter's Brewery in Pueblo. Says Marcellina Baca's house was about 200 yds. S. of the brewery where the stockyards now are. Says Miguel Alona went to Oklahoma about 15 yrs ago; before that, he lived at Little Buttes station on Fountain creek & later he lived at Buttes station. He was originally from the Mora & Las Vegas region. The Pueblo stock yards now occupy the site of the former cabin of Marcellina Baca; the cabin being about 100 yds S.E. of the Walter's Brewery. Early in the spring (March?) of 1862, Mig. Gutierrez

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK III

(72) continued

returning fr. Denver, heard, at Pueblo, all the folks talking about the killing of Juan Chiquito so*

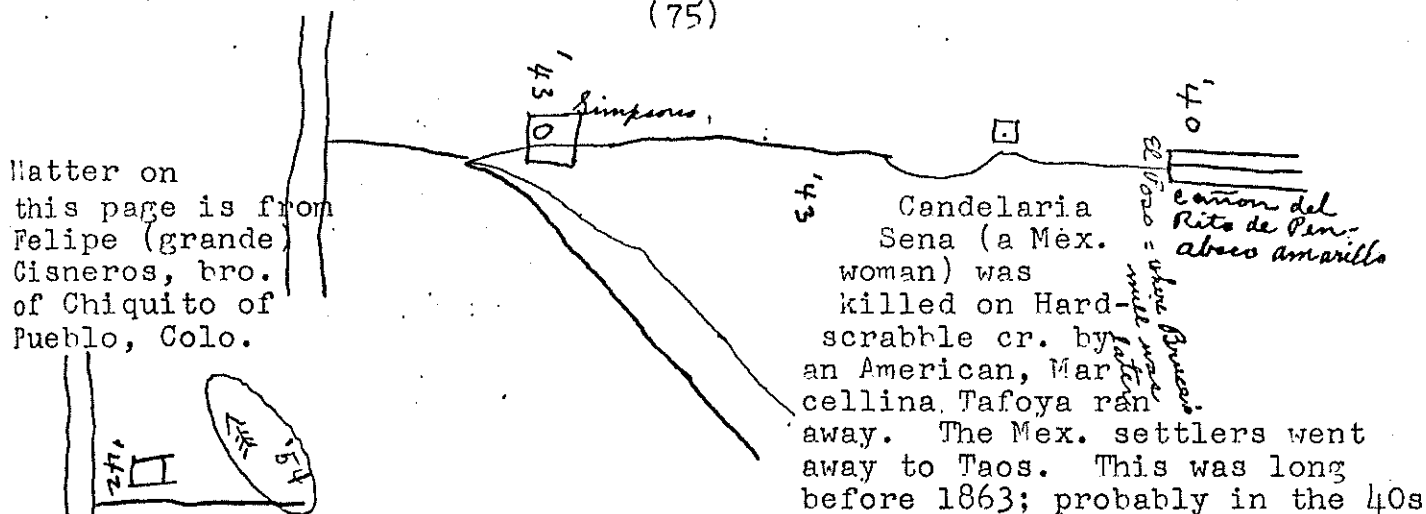
(73)

says Miguel Gutierrez Aguaje de los Yutas
Waterhole = Tinaja

(74)

He thinks J'n Chiquito was killed in 1861. Tomasa Suaso (bro. of Doyle's & of Simpson's wives) was a foreman of Doyle's Ranch; and Dick Wootton & John Horn were other foremen. Ruins of Atkinson were on a hill as seen in 1858 by Mig. Gutierrez. In '58, there was a small trading store on S. Fe trail at Cottonwood creek, and one at Pawnee Fork. In 1858 Walnut creek (now so called), which is at the Gt. Bend, was known as Ash creek. There Dick Wootton killed a Mexican teamster who asked him a 2nd time to give him a hickory shirt, When Dick was reading and had some liquor in him, and didn't want to be disturbed.

(75)



Matter on this page is from Felipe (grande) Cisneros, bro. of Chiquito of Pueblo, Colo.

Felipe "Chiquito" is the one who lived at Baca's at time of Pueblo Fort massacre.

(76)

Pueblo, Oct. 19, 1907. Felipe Cisneros ("Grande") of Pueblo, Colo. says: Juan Cordova and Vicente Trujillo; were both in Pueblo region when Juan Chiquito was killed. He says: Terracita Suaso lived (here, in Pueblo) many years (probably before the El Pueblo massacre). She was mother of Juanita Suaso (Geo Simpson's wife) Marcellina Tafoya lived on "el Rio de Penasco Amarillo" (i.e. Hardscrabble creek. she was a cousin (primo" of Felipe (gr.) Cisneros (of Pueblo. Fel. Cisn. says that Barela, a very old man (relative of Senator Barela) was in Marcellina Baca's house, time of Ute massacre; the others wanted to make friends with the Utes, but Barela said, "No, don't make friends, they'll kill

(77)

Oct. 23, 1907. - Walter Wilder & F.W. Cragin, photo by Wilder of Juan Chiquito's Lookout. On S. side of present Catalpa street, just across street (S) from the adobe house of late Judge Bradford, was Juan Chiquito's Plaza. The adobe house of Judge B. occupies nearly the same place but is a few feet (say 15 or 20) back of the site on which stood an old adobe row of 4 portholed adobe rooms (originally these had no other windows than the portholes) built (on N. side of present Catalpa street) by (?Santa Fe traders) several years prior to 1862. Judge Bradford came to Pueblo (Fountain City as District Judge in 1861 and bought the land on which the old portholed adobe trading-houses stood with his wife in Feb. 1862 he moved into them. Later (1877) he built the adobe house

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK III

(77) continued

that still stands a few ft. further N. on N. side of Catalpa st., 1 block east of Prospect St. (in old Fountain City, now part of East Pueblo)

(78)

"us". So they didnt let the Indians in to Baca's house. Marcellina Baca was killed in the battle of Val Verde. This battle was fought 7 mi. N. of Ft. Craig, N.M. Feb 21, 1862
Oct. 23, 1907

(paragraph crossed out by f.w.c.)

Later. - There is an old adobe home that of Judge Bradford (deceased) on Catalpa St. a block N. of the other one. That was on N. side & across the road just across from Juan Chiquito's Lookout (Later: This old adobe faced Juan Chiquito's Plaza)

(79)

Mrs. Emeline C. Bradford (Oct. 23, 1907, Wednes.) (widow of Judge Allen Bradford) says, Juan Chiquito had 2 or 3 boys, Jose Leon was the oldest. These boys were all had men fighters. There had been for several yrs, a feud between the Charles Autobees family and the Juan Chiquito family, before the former decoyed & killed Juan Chiquito. Latter was pretty well off. Had on S. side of what is now Catalpa St., in E. Pueblo, a plaza opposite facing north and oppos. this, was a row of bldgs (facing S.) that in 1859 to 1862? constituted Fountain City. Juan Chiquito's plaza consisted of a house of several rooms, and a long string of rooms (say 25 or less of adobe in which his Mexican peons lived. He cultivated some 80 acres or more, raising

(80)

little grain, but a good deal of vegetables, especially beans and chile, some corn and wheat. He had a little Mex'n grist mill near the Fountain creek west of his house. It was run by water of a little ditch taken from Fountain creek, and wd grind about a bushel or so a day. In to this mill he was run by Autobees' gang last day of his life; after truce he was decoyed over the hill to the east to look at a fine horse Autobees sent word they had to trade, & he was shot while going by a $\frac{1}{2}$ breed Ind. (?son) of Chas. Autobees. After his death his widow kept candles burning for several weeks for the repose of his soul in Purgatory, in a room west of the main front entrance room. The main front entrance room was say 15 or 16 ft. N. & S. by 30 or more E. & W.

(81)

Back of his main house was a square inclosure or corral. The peon rooms were not so high as his house; and the latter had a little fort or observatory built on top, at front of it from which he could watch for the Autobees or any other enemies. He used to keep a man on the watch much of the time on Cerrito Juan Chiquito, (Juan Chiquito's Lookout), east of his house. Juan Chiquito's row of adobes was say 1 block long (short city block & of say 20 rooms, on S. side, and the "Santa Fe traders" had say about 4 rooms of adobe on the north side of the road. This road is now Damson St. Judge Bradford & wife moved into these 4 rooms,

(82) having bought out Mr. Chilcott,

who had a ranch & had taken out a ditch from Fountain Cr. about 2 mi. above Bradford's house. Judge B. also bought out Steve Smith's 40 (which was N. of Chilcott's) and extended N. to 5th Street. The "Santa Fe traders" rooms had no windows, only round port holes "just above your head", but too small for a person to crawl through. There were 4 good roms in Feb. 1862, when Judge Bradford came west of the S. Fe trad'g houses & a few others both E. & W. of these, 2 small ones were of frame Lafayette Head had a big ranch on Conejos river, a Mex. wife, & lots of land and peons! Mrs. Bradford says there was not an adobe wall clear around

(83)

but thinks there was an adobe wall on the east side of Juan Chiquito's plaza. Juan Chiquito was buried right at the west base of Juan Chiquito's Lookout, in a little burying ground which was inclosed by a pole-picket fence, some of his family were buried in the same little cemetery. Judge Bradford died in March 12, 1838. Chas. Autobees died till several yrs earlier; he was a pretty smart man. Judge Bradford's son, Tom A. Bradford, still lives at E. Pueblo, and works at the Zinc smelter; is often evgs at the cigar store, cor. of 4th & Santa Fe Ave, where Steve Smith also hangs out.

Oct. 23, 1907. Thomas A. Bradford says Chas. Autobees died, he thinks in or about 1835; Chas. Aut. told him that he had come to the Huerfano in 1834. Bradford says Juan Chiquito's Lookout was 8 to 12? ft higher formerly.

(84)

Chas Autobees told Tom Bradford that the victims of the massacre were buried by himself & others, on the top of Tenderfoot hill north of the St. Joseph's Cathol church between 2nd and 3rd streets, (Note by Cragin: WRONG, There were old graves on Tenderfoot Hill, but not El Pueblo massacre victims.) that 17 were buried there & 2 or 3 ± near the old jacal corral of the Fort El Pueblo. It was east of the old road which crossed the Ark. at a riffle and ford where afterwards Santa Fe Av. crossed and the S. Fe Av. bridge of 1863 was built. Jo. Doyle died in the winter session of '63 -4. Tom's father, Judge Bradford, was with Fremont in his 2nd exp. (1843) as far W. as Independence Rock, whence he & Loughborough (pronounced

(85) Luffboro) & 3 French voyageurs

having had a row with Fremont, returned to Ft. Pierre, where J.J. Audobon then was. There came in a party of free trappers who wanted whiskey. Being told there was none on hand, they found & tapped the liquor of Audobons barrel of spec (including snakes, toads etc) and had a glorious drunk. He was furious, said his specms were ruined, but the fort authorities told him to keep cool & wait, that they had some liquor buried. They then opened the bbls of snakes etc & showed the men what they'd been drinking. The men were disgusted & went off; after which, the fort authorities dug up some 40 gallons of brandy they had, & solaced Audobon with a new supply for his specms. The Pueblo Press, (predecessor of the Star-Journal? had a series of articles by Judge Bradford telling of Col. Boone's life &

(86) other western matters. Geo.

W. Hepburn of Moab, Utah is a Colo. '58er (visited in Pueblo 2 yrs ago, has a daughter Mrs. Mike Keating living in Pueblo.) & knows old hist well. can tell of the Big Storm or Winter. Elbridge Gerry told Hepburn (says Tom Bradford) that he had seen the snow 5 ft. deep on the sand-hills at mouth of Cherry creek. In '63 the country about Pueblo Tom B. saw was covered with buffalo horns & skeletons, but no buffalo. About '64, at St. Marys, Colo., the Tabejuaches told Judge & Tom Bradford that a great storm, many years before had wiped them (buffalo) out & there had been none here since.

(87) Tom Bradford says there was a

small herd of buffalo about Pike's Pk in 1862. Tom says the N. front of Juan Chiquito's buildgs was about 120 or 125 ft. long, & thinks an adobe wall ran back of the row of adobes some on N. side and that back of that there was only a picket fence inclosing a space. Says the name of Ind. boy that shot Juan Chiquito, was Kico (at least pronounced Keeko) Oct. 24, 1907. Col. J. W. Stanton (subscriber) says Ceran St. Vrain's son (oldest?) was named Vicente.

Oct. 24, '07. Steph Smith says: younger son of Ch. Autobees' was "Jose Inez". Jose Leon, the older son got killed on Huerfano r.; Jose Inez later went to Trinidad & became sort of bandit; got into lot of trouble. The mother a sort of innocent woman, went to Trinidad, Colo. with Jose

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK III

(87) continued

Inez, they may live there yet.

(88)

Oct. 27, 1907. Fred Roof of Pueblo, Vice Pres. of the Bank says "Hi Vasquez" of LaVeta, seems to be a Frenchman; and lived formerly at Walsenburg, where he tended sheep (& lost a lot of them one severe winter) for Fred Walsen, in the early seventies. Says that 'Mr. Sheurick of Taos came W. about 1853, and married the youngest daughter of Gov. Chas. Bent.

Oct. 27, 1907. Antonio Autobees of Salt Creek village, E. of Bessemer Steel Works, S. Pueblo, Colo., is a grandson of Chas. Autobees and also of Marcellina Baca. He was born in 1837; is 3 1/4 years old. His mother, Elena Autobees, is a daughter of Marcellina Baca, and was the wife of Mariana Autobees, who left Pueblo county, Colo. many years ago and is supposed to be dead. Mariana Autobees (Antonio's father) was the oldest son of Charles Autobees.

(89)

Antonio Autobees' mother, Elena Autobees is now about 62 years old, and was born (in 1846) on Hardscrabble creek, S. of Florence, Colo. She was living at the home of her father, Marcellina Baca) where the Pueblo Stockyards now are (S. or S.E. of Walter's Brewery and N. or N.E. of the Pueblo County bridge over Arkansas river) when she was eight yrs. old (= in 1855). She returns from Florence (where she has been visiting her daughter in law, Julian Real) to Salt Creek (= Mexican village of Salado), where she lives with her son, Antonio Autobees.

Oct. 29, 1907. -John Thatcher says, that in June or July summer of 1864, on acct. of Indian troubles, there were built, as defenses, on summit of Tenderfoot Hill (Pueblo, Colo. betw. Santa Fe Av. & Fountain cr.) between 1st and 2nd sts., 2 circular forts consisting of portholed

(90)

adobe walls 15 or 16 ft. in diameter, covered over with dirt roofs. At these, sentinels or guards (2 for each fort) were kept at night as well as day for a period of about a month and Mr. Thatcher himself was on guard at the south one for two or three nights.

The riffle or ford (wagon crossing) of Ark. R. at Pueblo was about 100 ft. above LeRoy's blacksmith shop which was a little back from the N. side of the river between present Santa Fe Av. and Main streets. This was in 1863 or 4.

Oct. 30, 1907. -Pueblo Colo. Mrs. R. E. Hepburn (and Mrs. R. B. Mitchell) daughters of Peter K. Dotson, living 124 E. 5th St. Pueblo. Another dau. living in Pueblo, is Mrs. Mary A. Morris, and a son Peter T. Dotson lives Pueblo. Mrs. Hepburn says Peter K. was

(91)

born Jul. 3rd 1823, in Greenbrier Co., West Virginia. Migrated with wife to Great Salt Lake City in 1852, arriving there in May; drove cattle from Missouri to Gt. Salt Lake. Soon after he became stage agt for the Overl. Stage Co., and built bridges for the Co. Later he was appointed U.S. Marshall by Buchanan and passed through many dangers. This was in the days of the Saints and B. Young's "destroying angels". In after years he met a Mormon who confessed that twice he had to kill him. In 1857, the Mormons drove the Mormons out. They all left S.L. City in 1 big train early in the spring. Mr. Pete K. Dotson took his family to Echo Canon, some followed to get 2 girls, who were leaving with the other gentiles, one girl had come out horseback after the other gentiles, dressed in men's clothes and accompanied by a young man. The gentiles (Dotson) got the

(92)

drunk, & Dotson who was U.S. Marshall went back to Salt L. while his family went on E. with the other gentiles & went to St. Louis, where the children went to school. In fall of 1860 Pete K. Dotson and Wm. Morton brought a train of flour

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK III

(92) continued

from Salt Lake to Denver, where they got good prices for the flour. At one time flour had sold as high as 25 per hundred; and in Pueblo in 1863, enough calico for a dress cost \$5, a hoop skirt same price. In 1861, late in the yr. Dr. Dotson started with his family for Tex., but on account of troubles betw. Colo. troops & Texans, stopped & wintered at the Baxter ranch (now Ry sta. of Baxter). In Feb. 1862 they started to the Greenhorn, where he engaged for 1 yr having rented Zan Hicklin's ranch in farming, & in spring of '63 came to Pueblo & bot out and ran the hotel (for 1 yr) & then spring of '64 farmed up on Fountain; the ranch was *

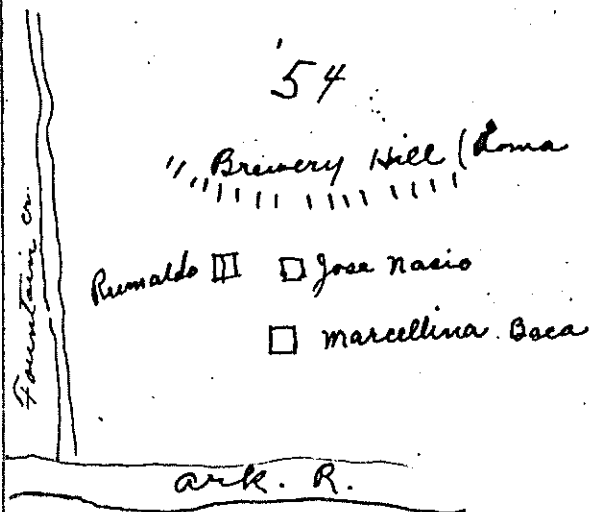
(93)

Mrs. Elena (Baca) Autobees says: Marcellina Baca was for many years a trapper in R. Mts. In 1856, his dau. Elena was born at Hardscrabble. From there, he went to Greenhorn & farmed; thence to St. Charles R., where he farmed also; then back to Greenhorn; and then looked around at Huerfano and Ark. R. & Fountain cr. for a place to build a home; he selected a place at the jc. of Fountain cr. & Ark. R. (present Pueblo City Stockyards) where he kept many cattle and some horses. A friend of Marcellina Baca in battle of Val Verde with Baca, & earlier & now living on Shook's Run, below Santa Fe depot, E. of the creek. His name is Pablo Allires

(94)

overwhelmed by the flood of '64. The ranch was 4 mi. N. of Pueblo on E. side of the Fountain. Dick Wootton lived 4 mi farther up, & his son came down horseback without saddle or bridle about daybreak & warned Dotson's family, which had only time to dress scantily and to save trunks full of clothing and a guitar, throwing them into an ox wagon & flee to the bluffs. A lot of bottles of gold dust were among the things left in the house in the flight, & many searched for these afterward but failed to find them. The house had stood several rods from the creek; but the main channel after the flood, was under the front part of the house; and under the front legs of the stove was a hole 15 ft deep. The front cabin (of the 3 that formed the house) was carried off by the flood, & where it had been, was the main channel of the stream. In '65 he took up his ranch on the St.

(95)



Antonio Autobees' family have an old tin-type of Mariano Autobees and his wife; Elena (nee Elena Baca) taken about 1867 or '68; and a photo. of Elena Autobees & her son Antonio taken in 1903

(96)

* Charles river, 28 mi S.W. of Pueblo where he lived till 1880. This was a fine large and well-known ranch; he took it up as govt land, the main central farms. He worked 60 Mexicans. Sold it to a Scotch Co. in 1888 & moved into Pueblo. Pete K. Dotson married Mrs. Emily Kibble (widow, nee

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK III

(96) continued

Wingfield) in Gt. Salt L. Cy in Sep., 1852, Mr. Kibble had died of Cholera on Oregon trail the previous summer, on Platte river. Mr. Dotson and his cattle having passed the train in which Kibbles were travelling in his trip westward.

Salt Creek Oct 31, 1907. -Senora Elena Baca former wife of Mariana Autobeas (who may be alive or dead). She says she was born in Simpson's settlement on Rito de Penasco Amarilla, in 1846; in '47 her father Marcellina Baca moved to Green Horn; in '52 moved to mouth of Mountain cr. (97)

Benito Sandoval (Commandante)

Guerro Pais (Fel. Cisneros says Guerro Pais not a victim of Pueblo massacre but killed later up N. by an American)

Rumaldo Cordova

Chepita Miera (sister of Albina lived in the fort, & not with her sister)

Jose Guadelupatigil

Juan Rafael Medina (lived till afternoon & gave M. Baca acct of events at the fort at time of massacre)

Juan Choco

Joaquin Pacheco (the only one in the fort who didnt let the Inds have his gun)

A Navajo Ind. named Guadalupe

Francisco Nestas

Jose Ignacio (killed by Utes on N. side opp. Mo. Salt cr. when going home from the fort)

Manuel Trujequa

Tanislado

Juan Blas

Long after the massacre Indians found Chipeta up in the mts., dead & scalped. The bodies of Juan Shoco and Tanislado were never found. (Possibly these 2 jumped into river and drowned). Felipe Cisneros was going up on the Brewery Hill after the horses when he saw the Utes. He ran down a ravine or hollow on S.E. side of the hill & hid in timber. Get details of this again: Pacheco ran and jumped into the river and tried to swim across; but fearing he was going to drown, he turned back again and was shot by the Indians. Guerro=nickname=White Hair. Benito Pais real name.

(98)

Rumaldo Cordova (husband of Chepita Miera) lived 24 days (Later: Tom Autobeas says Rumaldo lived only 17 days) was buried on last hill E. of point betw. Ark. & Huerfano river. Jose Ignacio, Guadeloupe, & Juan Rafael Medina's bodies were hauled by Marcellina Baca on the same day of massacre in Rumaldo's wagon, & buried between Baca's house and the river. It was Bents Sandoval (not Rumaldo) that the Indians got by breaking through roof of the room in which he had locked himself. Rumaldo lived (not in the fort, but) in a jacal house only a block or so from Marcellina Baca's log house. Jose (=Ignacio) "Nasio" lived in another log house near Marcellina Baca's. The Utes came to Baca's house before they went to the Fort El Pueblo. Baca saw the Utes on the hill & went and waked up and warned the wives of Nasio & Rumaldo. With Andrea Ignasio lived her mother-in-law Guadalupe & with Albina (Chipeta & Rumaldo?) lived her daughter Pelegrina. These 4 women all

(99)

Interpolation. In Bacas house at time of the massacre lived: Marcelina Baca and children of Baca's family: Tomasa Baca (a Pawnee woman called also Tomacita) his wife and thr 3 children; Jose Baca (born about 1839 older son) killed on Field's on Huerfano R. 18 ; Luis (younger son, died in Salt Creek vill Jan. 16, 1890; Elena (only own daughter, younger than the sons, still living over 61 yrs.; and an adopted girl Juliana Baca: Felipe Cisnero, and Sisto; Barefa
In the beginning, Chipeta was coming(or out of) into the fort;

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK III

(99) continued

and Indians seized her by the arm and tried to pull her out. She screamed and (Cf. F. Cisneros here) Rumaldo ran to her and tried to pull her in, and then some Indians shot him in the mouth. Rumaldo was then shot in several other places by the Indians, and supposed to be dead his bloody body was flung out on the ground. After the massacre of the others, he came to & was found by other mexicans later standing by the fort covered with blood.

(100)

98 continues ^{from 98} here ran to Baca's house and their lives were saved. After the massacre Baca brot 3 dead & 1 wounded (Rumaldo) down to his house. When the massacre occurred (morn'g of Dec. 2/1th), the people of the fort were all planning to move down to the mouth of Huerfano creek, to Dick Wootton's neighborhood to live and work (probably to build new houses there). On account of the Indian troubles. Chipeta was the only woman in the fort at time of massacre. Before sunrise, Dec. 2/1th Guerro Pais was sent horseback from the fort down to Marcellina Baca's to get some milk. On the road, he heard the Utes whistle and saw them up on the hill (N. of the Brewery) and put his horse on the run to Marcellina's and told Baca the Inds. were near. Baca went out to the east of the house; Barela to the west to warn the Inds off. Baca saw chief

(101) Blanco riding on Baca's best

horse, a fine white mare; Blanco wanted to talk, and claimed to be friendly (amigo), but Baca said if he came a step further, he w'd shoot him (blow his head off); so Bl. went back to the other Utes & then went off over to Ft. el Pueblo. Elena ran out from the house to where her father was, to see the Utes (being too much of a child to be afraid), then ran to where Baca was; the women in the house were all crying. Her father sent her in & she got a whipping from her mother for being so careless. Her mother told her that if the Inds killed her, she wd kill her, to prevent the Utes from getting her. Baca had a corral back (N.) of the house & several cows & a calf in it. All his horses, the Utes drove off & all cattle not in the corral.

(102)

Marcellina Baca's brother and 3 Americans were killed by the Utes in Ark. val. a little above the mouth of St. Charles cr. But this was not till a few days after the massacre at the Pueblo, when moving down to Chas. Autobees place. Marcellina Baca was born in Taos. When killed in battle of Val Verde, he was between 50 and 60 yrs old (his daughter doesnt know just how old.) He was shot in the evening. Benito Sandoval, in the fight (massacre) ren into a room and locked himself in. The Indians broke open the roof and shot him in the top of the head. (Juan Chiquito didnt live here at the time of the massacre.) The Bacas had come from Greenhorn to Fountain cr. & lived there 2 summers before the massacre. The Inds. came to Baca's house first, only a short time after, (say 1/2 hr.) the people at Baca's heard the shooting and crying and shouting of the people who were being killed at the fort.

.....

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK IV

(11).

Simeon Turley was one of men who helped build Ft. Pueblo; he owned a store or trad'g post, & had a man run it for him (possibly Green.) Chas Autobees in these days used to freight goods for Sim Turley from Independence, to Ft. el Pueblo. This was in '43 and the ft. was built in '42. The same yr, 1856, that Jose Leon killed Archul., Chas Autobees was away from Huerfano r. ranch working as foreman of the Mexicans who were mak'g the adobes for Ft. Garland, Mariano was in charge at Huerf. rch (Ft. Massachusetts had been of logs (laid horizontal). Ft. G. was adobe) and Chas. was stabbed July 20th by a Mex'n, Juan Pineda. The knife passed thru the left biceps muscle & slashed open the flesh over the heart, expos'g the heart's

(12) beating. The gov't doctor at

Ft. Garland told Chas Autobees that he couldn't live a minute. Chas. Au. ans'd, "If I don't live a minute, you won't live a half a minute, you son of a bitch", he pulled his gun, & the Dr. bolted out the door. After that, others had to come in with the doctor to protect him, as he was afraid to come alone. Chas. was sick about a month & then got all right again. The fol'g went fr. Hardscrabble cr. (in 1847) Bob Fisher, Metcalf, John Brown, Jim Waters, Matias Kinkaid (same Kinkaid was jealous of Barclay on acct of his wife (seems someth. wrong) & took his son, Andres, & went to Calif. with Fisher & others; the Barclay & Doyle & Simpson crowd, at same time moved

(13) away & in '48 they blt Ft.

Barclay, N.M. In '52 some of the Doyle & Simpson crowd & D. Wootton came up to the Huerfano village & started it. (Wootton came from Taos, & the others fr. La Junta de los Rios). Chipeta was killed in Wet Mt. Valley, where 3 creeks come together fr. the Sierra del Mosco (Mosco means fly). Tom visited the place with his father & old Claymore, (Gus Clermont) and Levanway, & Tim Goodall (& the latter's 2 Crow Ind. wives) & old Maurice LeDuc & others, a large hunting party, in 1859, and they cd then still see the bones of the animals the Utes had feasted on, that had been run off from Marcellina Baca and Ft. Pueblo, Dec., '54.

(14)

Jose Barela (Viejito Barela) was an uncle of Terracita Suaso (nee Terracita Sandoval) who died at Doyle's rch., having come up here with the Simpsons & Doyles, when, in 1860, Jo Doyle estab'd his rch in 1862. Ben Field came to Huerfano r. in '64, & Wm. Kronig then returned to La Junta, turning the operating of the rch over to Fields, tho' Kronig & Fields owned the rch & its outfit in partnership. Fields died about 9 yrs. ago. His son Ed. Fields now lives in Avondale. Terracita Suaso's father

(15)

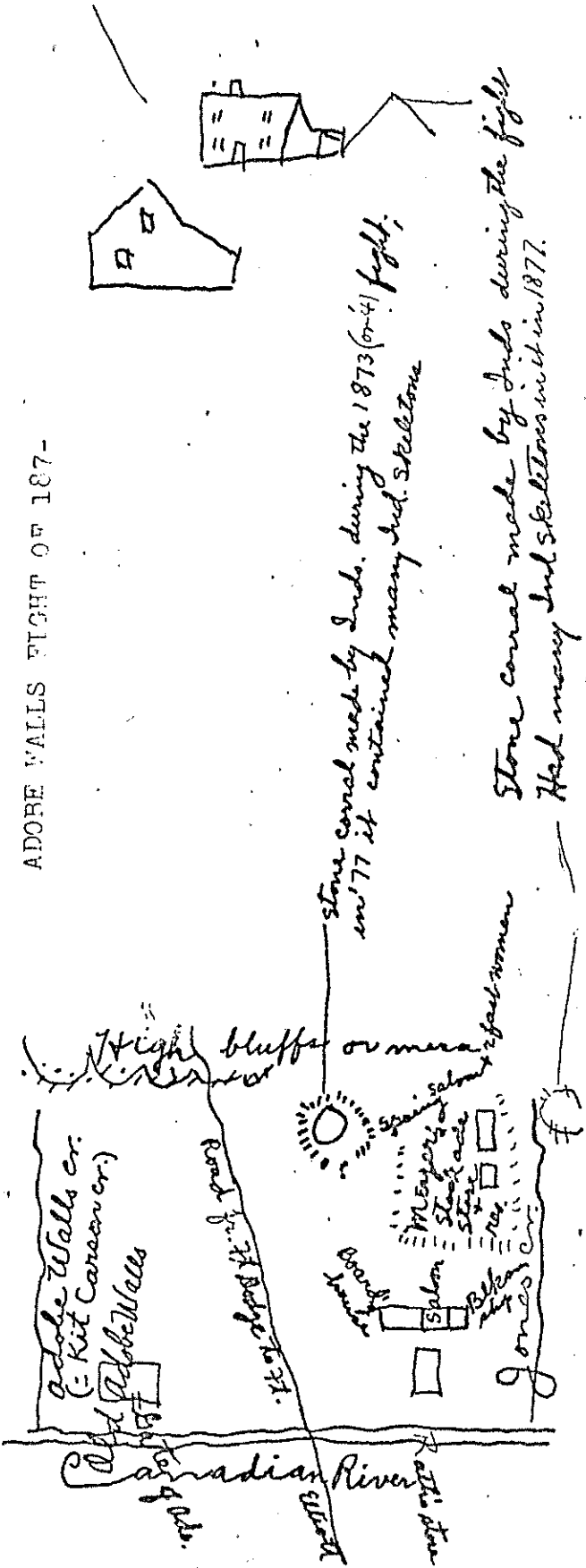
old Greenwood - Bois Verd, which the Mexs called Baugh-Bay (Eng. phonetic spell'g)

Juanita Suaso = Mrs. Simpson; Crucita Suaso = Mrs. Doyle; Tom Suaso (In fall of '65 he went down to Trinidad & married Clara Gutierrez dau of Juan Gutierrez; Rafaelita Suaso = Mrs. Kronig.

(16)

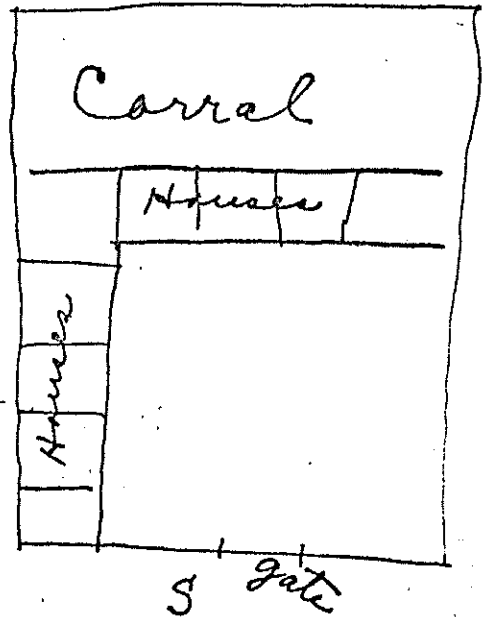
(Tom thinks) was Antonio Suaso, whom Terracita left pretty sick when she ran off with Kincaid. Terracita was "pretty as a peach". The Sam Watrous had a ranch on Huerfano river above Ben Field's & below Jim Welton's. In 1863 he put John Rice in charge of it. Sam Watrous married John Rice's sister-in-law. In early days, the Bents had a trad'g post for the Comanches and Kiowas at Bent's canon on Las Animas river. Later, they abandoned that & went & built Adobe Walls of the Panhandle. Adobe Walls of the Panhandle still stood in 1877.

ADORE WALLS FIGHT OF 187-



The man who shot self climbing ladder was a clerk of Meyers & the accident was in a house inside the stockade. His wife was 1 of the 2 women at the place; & a fast woman was the other.
(19)

Approx. plan of old Adobe Walls, acc. to N. Tom Outobee



EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK IV

(20)

Billy Dixon, Matt Clerc, . . . Sharp, . . . White during the 1873 (or 74) fight got up on the blksmith shop & did the first sharpshoot'g at the Indians. Matt Clerc was at the place with Tom Autohees in 1877; & Tom Autohees saw Billy at Ft. Elliott in 1877; & both told Tom details of the fight; at same time ('77) Sharp & White were at Sweetwater (now Koboetie) 4 mi below Elliott. Sharp & White also told Tom details of the fight. Greeley, Col. Aug. 4, '08. Chas. H. Wheeler says an old name for Long's Peak reputed to have been used by early trappers was Peak

(21)

Denver, Aug. 12, '08. Jason T. Younker, came w. the Lawrence party in '58. In hunt'g buffalo at Cow cr. crossing of S. Fe trail, got lost fr. party & later came in to Allison's trading post 20 mi. further W. & staid there 2 nights & 1 da. wait'g for his pty to come up; then returned to at Cow cr. At Cow cr., no settlement of any sort was seen; but at Allison's swarms of Inds. (friendly to the post, stopped over night (June '58) en route to council with other tribe. Allison's post was an adobe large building of say 50 x 100 ft. surrounded by an adobe corral. Only 1 of the firm (Allison Bros?)

(22)

Denver Aug 15, '08. Judge Wilbur T. Stone says: Napesta Calvin Jones in '60s told him that Napesta was properly "Tapesta" meaning burial scaffold.

Denver, Aug. 18, '08. Wm T. Eubank (b. Cooper Co. No., Jan 1, 1833; went to Ft. Lvw'th in 1848; to Council Grove in sp'g of '49 with Solomon Houck intend'g to go to old Mex; but returned with Col. Gilpin & 200 dragoons to Ft. Lvwth. In 1850 went fr. Cooper Co. to Calif. by Oregon trail. (The Sublet cut-off wasn't made till 1851; & in '52 Eubank went by it).

About 1840 Mrs. Horn & Mrs. Harris were captured by the Comanches south of the Ark. (on dry Cim. route, S. Fe trail) in

(23)

a small train, of which the men were all killed (Bill Calloway, wagonmaster, & Horn & Harris were Santa Fe traders. Harris outfitted at Booneville, Mo., there was a considerable no. of men & a large train; & Horn & Harris, who had made former trips to S. Fe, were now going out there to live. Either Mrs. Horn or Mrs. Harris was still living in 1856 on Russian river, not far from the ranch of Lindsey Carson (this ranch was at Santa Rosa?) Lindsey was youngest bro of Kit. smart Bob was a scalawag. Eubank saw Bob Carson in '50, '51, '52 at Sacramento, Calif., & the last he saw him in 1856 (drunk) at Marysville Calif., where he died. Old Bob Carson married Miss Bousher (French) and went soon

(24) after to Calif. (leaving his wife)

& never returned to Mo. or her, nor sent her a dollar, & left her to raise their only son, Bob, who was killed. In 1860, after the fight bet. Utes & Cheys., both sides having taken prisoners, Kit Carson was appointed by gov't with consent of these tribes? to exchange the prisoners & straighten matters out. That year ('60) Eubank was running a train of 26 wagons (about 30 men) for Jones & Cartwright fr. Ft. Lvwth to Denver, & Bob Carson was one of the drivers. Kit took Bob with him, probably to Taos. Eubank saw the exch. in about July (or June?) 1860; the Inds. of both tribes made the prisoners (whom they were about to give up and were all

(25) children) run the gauntlet. They

had to pass through between 2 lines of squaws & bucks. The bucks did not touch the children but the squaws made a slight pretense of touching them lightly with a small switch or head or any little thing they had in hand each Ute squaw saying some words to each child as she touched it. The Utes were camped $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. below Denver as Denver was then (in heart of city now); & it was at the Ute camp that Eubank saw this. He didn't see whether the Cheyennes did same gauntlet with their prisoners. Eubank saw John Richard first (1852) at Bitter Cottonwood; later he built

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK IV

(26)

a toll bridge on the Platte, in or about 1855, way above Ft. Laramie. Then he & Louis Bernard (or Grignard) got at outs, & the latter went & built a bridge about 75 mi. further up the Platte. Later, the Jno. Richard's bridge was burned by unknown parties, & Richard laid it on to Bernard (or G.); it was said B. had an Indian burn it. They charged immigrants \$5 a wagon; to the big they asked as toll only an order on the company (Jones & Cartwright or Major Russell & Waddell. This was an old plainsman Jones & Brown began about 1840, long before Majors & Russell began about 1857; & Jones & Cartwright began 1858. This Jones was John S. Jones (his son is

(27)

motorman Jim Jones on the Englewood car in Denver. Jones had 3 daus. also; was once wealthy in Denver, but died a pauper. His whole family now live in Denver, except one dau. (Mrs. Street) who died in Denver yrs ago). One was a Mrs. Curt Field; mother after a 3rd marriage, is Mrs. Bunch (Don't say much about them.) Old John S. Jones had a fine plantation in Pettis Co., Mo. & many slaves & the civil war partly broke him; but his earlier reverse was by trying to start an overl. stage-line of Jones & Russell which he was compelled to let go (under mortgage) to Ben Holliday. B.H. got the line for a song just as travel began to get heavy enough

(28)

to make the line profitable; B.H. also got the gov't contract for mail which helped him out gtly. Archambeau had a trad'g post at Devil's Gate, Wyom. in 1850-53.

Lee Cayu (Kiyu) on Platte r., Denver horse trader much at City horse market, was Fr., on plains in 1852 & can tell of LaBonte.

In 1856 Mariano Medina had a trading station on Sweetwater r. where the Oreg. Trail leaves it to go over to South Pass. The Beckwith cut-off is a cut off of the Sublette*

(29)

1886 Rel died; 61 yrs old when she died. 1825 Rel born. Rel was 21 yrs old when Mary was born, as per Mary's own statement. Mary was born in 1846 and her statement that she was born in 1848 is error. This agrees with statement of her brother, Chas. St. Vrain who says Mary was born in 1846 & is only 2 yrs younger than he.

(30)

*cutoff. It was made by Jim Beckwith. Eubank saw Jim Beckwith in Nevada in 1863 or bet. that & '66 on Reece river. Seth Grant of Ft. Hall, had a son named John Grant kyxā (½ breed by a Snake Indian woman) Denver, Aug. 22, '08. Mrs. Mary L. Sopris says she was born in Ft. St. Vrain, 1848 (her brother says Mary was born in 1846) Mar. 10. Her mother was "Rel" a Sioux (perhaps sister of Red Cloud) Rel died Apr 12, 1886 at Trinidad, Colo. Mary was 1 yr. old when her father went back to Mo. Mr. Wm. Bransford died Dec. 26, 1883. Marcellina returned to Mo. from Bent's fort in spring of 184-. Felix died in Vicksburg, during the Civil war of small-pox. he *

(31)

Rel married at 13 years old. Her 1st child (lived 18 da) b. when she was 14; 2d child Felix b. when she was 15; 3d child Chas. b. when she was 17; 4th child Mary b. when she was 21

(32)

* was on the Confed. side; but his bro., Charles was drafted into the Federal service. It was in '66 that Col. Wm. Bent married Adeline Harvey in St. Louis, and brought her out to his ranch at mouth of Las Animas river. Adeline Harvey was a dau. of . . . Harvey by a Blkfoot squaw. When Rel sat for the portrait of which I made a copy at Chas. St. Vrain's house, she was only 30 yrs old; the original of this portrait

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK IV

(32) continued

was a daguerreotype taken at Taos. She was just past 13 yrs old when she married Marcelline St. Vrain and she was 61 yrs old when she died. Mary L Sopris was married when 13 in 1864; day before New Years.

(33)

Denver, Colo. Aug. 25, '08. Benton Canon, pio of '65 says the youngest dau. of Jo Doyle married Geo. Richards, merchant of Lake City Colo. & he divorced her. She still lives in Lake or at least was living there 4 or 5 yrs ago, keeping candy or other store. See . . . Beard (son of old Judge Beard of N.M.) is on the road for Nat'l Biscuit Co. resides in Golden. Judge Beard was fr. Tex. (& Mex's called him "Cochino Teja" = Texas hog) was a large heavy man 250 typical Tex. aristocrat. Ask the son for father's picture. Denver Aug. 27, '08 Judge Hiram P. Bennett says that Jim Baker told him that he

(34) first came out to the Rocky Mts.

in 1837.

Sep. 7, '08, Denver, Colo. Jerome C. Smiley shows a large coll. of Sen. & other Gov. old maps: Sketch of Capt. Gunnison's Route to Sept. 20th 1853 (Gun Ex. Doc. No. 29, 1 Sess, 33d Cong) Hydrographical Basin of the Upper Mississippi. From . . . Surveys. . . 1836, '37, '38, '39 & '40 assisted in 1838, '39 & '40 by Lieut J. C. Fremont . . . authorized by War Dept Reduced and compiled under direc. of Col. J. Abert & published by order of Ho. of Rep. Map of the U.S. Terr. of Oregon W. of the R. Mts etc compiled of of Col Abert 1838. Maplat Plan of Route of Exp of Maj. Beall 1st Drags for Relief of Wagons of Ft. Aubrey against Apache

(35) Inds. N.B. Route design'd by dotted lines (makes the wagons at Trinidad, Col) Smiley annotates in pencil "Not later than '49. Sen. Doc Vol. 9. 31st Cong 1 Sess. Greenhow map of the Oregon country (probably accomp'g his book on Oreg.) 1838-'40.

3 maps of "Colorado Territory" 1861. By Surv. Gen'l of Colo. Ty. Francis K. Case. Sen. Ex. Doc. No. 1, 37th Cong. 2d Sess. 1862 by same. No. 1, 37th Cong. 3d Sess. 1863 by John Pierce, Surv. Gen'l Ho. Ex. Doc. No. 1, 38th Cong. 1st sess

Denver, Col. Sep. 17, 1908. Antoine Lebrie, born in Green Island Parrish, Canada. Left Canada when about 17 or 18 in spring of yr.

(36) and (37)

yrs old & went to N.Y. & worked on a sloop in summer, where he remained till fall & then went to Grand Rapids, Wis. & ran saloon there for a yr. Then went down the Miss. R. on a lumber raft to St. Louis, arriving there in spring of 1857. Lebrie and 3 other French Canadians (these 3 Fr. Canadians were Leon Constantin, Leandro Beral, & Louis Clouthier, the latter later married a dau. of Beaubien) hired out to Wm Bent (whom they met in the old southern Hotel) to drive Bent's train of 32 wagons (5000 lbs to the wagon, & 5 yoke of oxen on each wagon) across the plains, to convey for the Gov't presents to keep the plains Inds. in peace on acct. of the lately increased immigration to the West. The goods were taken to the Ark. R. at point on the S. Fe trail above where Ft. Dodge was

(38) afterwards built and were there

distributed by Bent to the Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes, Arap's & Kiowa-Apaches. After the distrib., Bent took back the empty train to Kansas City, and went thence to Washington & made his report to the gov't. Then he bought Ind. trad'g goods (tobacco, coffee & sugar, blankets, beads, guns, ammunition etc) and went to Bent's new (stone) fort on the Ark. R. This fort was a stone quadrangle with one large gateway (with double doors) for wagons and some 15 or 16 rooms inside. Bent had

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK IV

(38) continued

2 rooms for h'self & Ind. wife & son Bob (who was there most of the time. Geo. was then in school in St. Louis).

(39) and there was one large room used to store the goods, and John Sprole, Bent's trader, had a room for his residence; and some other rooms were used for men's quarters, 6 men in a room (who cooked for themselves.) Bent's squaw cooked for the Bents & Sprole. Bent had 3 Ind. wives, but only 1 at a time. bought for horses, & took back 1 & got another when wanted. There was a blksmith shop, a forge, in new Bent's Ft. but supplies of all kinds (ox-shoes & nails etc to reshoe oxen) were kept on hand. Bent & his men traded till, in spring, grass was good enough for travel. (They got a lot of buffalo robes & some deerskin & rawhide

(40) lariats by trade with Inds.)

Then went back, all but 3 men (Americans, who were left to care for the fort), and went to Westport. (Camp was $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 mi. fr. Westport). Bent went again to Washington, taking 1 head chf of each plains tribe, to get more goods for the plains Inds. When the Inds got back to Bent's New Ft., Lebrie asked them what they thought of the white men and the white men's country. One of the chiefs replied, he didn't see what they lived on; he saw no game, nor anyth. else for them to live on. He said they were very clean people and washed face and hands & combed their hair before they ate thr meals, but they had one dirty trick (he thought it was awful dirty) they carried a little

(41) and (42) rug in their pocket and

blew their nose on it, and then put it back in their pocket. He returned and again distributed the goods to the Inds this time on N. Platte r., below Ft. Laramie. (in the summer of '58). The wagons were arranged in a circle, & the wheels chained together, making a tight corral inside which the goods were unpacked (when the distrib'g camp was first estab'd, the whites had to stand guard for 2 or 3 nights, till the goods were all unpacked.) and divided into 5 piles for the respective tribes (Apaches had least). Bent then pointed out to the several chiefs their respective piles and the chiefs ordered their buck Inds. to carry them off. After the distrib. of '58 on N. Platte, Bent returned E. & got more goods & came out to his stone fort on Ark. R. & spent

(43) and (44) winter of

'58-'59 trad'g with the Inds. In summer of '59 he again bro't out gov't goods & as agent distributed them to the Inds. and again traded in the stone ft. winter of 1859-'60. In the spring of 1860 the Frmen took Bent's robes back to K. Cy., and then returned to the fort where Bent and they settled up; and the 4 Frmen removed to Hardscrabble. In the previous winter the Frenchmen (having been told by Bent that he couldn't keep up the Indian trade on acct of increasing emigration, and w'd sell out soon to the gov't) they sent Constantin ahead on a mule they bought of Bent and took out a location & he having found nothing suitable at Canon City, selected Hardscrabble, where were good lands for ranch and adobe houses ready to move into. The Frmen did not irrigate but raised crop of corn & a little wheat by the natural

(45) rainfall. They observed no irrigating ditch, & if the original inhabitants had made one, it was by this time filled up. They had a stock of goods (groceries & whiskey) that they had bro't out from Kan. Cy., and being unable to sell these to any advantage at H'dscrabble went to Canon Cy & built a large $1\frac{1}{2}$ story store on 6 lots which the town comp. gave them. They got thr store ready in fall of '60 in time to catch the trade of the miners who came down from Calif. Gulch to winter at Canon Cy. They (the 4 Frmen) remained in possession of the property at Hardscrabble & Canon City till the spring of 1862, when they removed to the Huerfano river at Huerfano Butte, where Beaubois was already located (but hadn't yet

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK IV

(46) and (47)

built his fort) and where the trail from Denver to Santa Fe crossed the Huerfano river. Beauvois was murdered in cold blood at Zan Hicklin's place, at Greenhorn, while talking with Zan H., by an American who had been a renter of Beauvois, farming on shares, and with whom Beauvois had had a quarrel over division of the crop. The man rode up & shot Beauv with scarcely any warning; (Zan Hicklin when he saw the man was about to shoot B., cried out, "Don't shoot, don't shoot!" but it did no good) the wounded Beauv. ran around the house & into Zan Hicklin's kitchen where he fell on the floor. Mrs. Zan H. began to scream. The murderer followed B. into the kitchen & shot him through the forehead, killing him instantly. It was after Beauvois' death that Felip

(48)

St Vrain

was brought there & located, by his father's order by Hi Vasquez. Beauvois in '58 or '59 had been allowed by Ceran St. Vrain in 1st place to come & settle on 3 miles of land on the Huerfano at the Huerf. Butte, to settle & perfect title to the St. V. grant. Juan D'Amigo settled at what later became St. Mary's a few mi. above Huerf. Butte and had a plaza there soon after Beauvois did. One of old Maurice Leduc's sons got killed in New Mexico for some theft, or other meanness. In 1860 or '61, while LeBrie etc. were living at Hardsc. & Can. Cy., old Ransici was living on Adobe cr. in a little lodge or round tepee of poles with a hole for smoke at top; living with 2 little boys, poor little motherless, friendless ragamuffins. The loc. where Tom Tobin

(49)

killed the Espinosas was on head of Cucharras cr.

Denver, Colo. Sep., 19, 1908. Henry Thomas Galbreath says: He was brn Audrain Co., Mo. Dec. 31, 1842. His father was Alfred Galbreath, born 1817 in Ky. His father was a cousin of James Purcell had 3 sisters, named Mary, Cynthia & Martha, and at least one bro. (much younger than James) called young "A. Purcoll". The Purcoll family was of Boone Co., Mo. James is said to have died as folls.: Fell into a lead mine in S.W. Mo. and the bone of his lower leg was forced through his boot & he died of want of proper attention.

(50)

Denver, Oct. 9. Capt. W. H. Green says, that old Maurice Leduc told him in 1859 or 60 in reply to quest. "How long have you been in this country, Maurice?" replied, "Forty years since I left LaCrosse". That shd make it 1819 or 1820.

H. T. Galbreath (Denver pio.) (in Denver), Oct 15, '08, says he passed Peacock's deserted ranch at S. Fe Trail cross'g of Walnut cr. in Apr. of 1861. Peacock had been killed the previous fall (Oct?) by Kiowa Inds. Ft. Zarah, later, (+1864) was built further up cr., Peacock's picket cabin & store all one bldg and small corral were about half a mi (not more) above mouth of the Walnut cr., close by the S. Fe trail. It was on the N. side of the creek & on the right-hand side of the road as one traveled west. Great Bend city was several mi. further up (3 or 4) up the cr. W. Eastward from Peacock's ranch,

(51)

the S. Fe trail followed down the Ark. r. for about 6 mi. to a point a little bit W. of the present town of Ellinwood, at this point it bore northeast, away from the river, to the well-known Cow cr. crossing. At the point where the trail left or joined the Ark. R. there was, in Apr. 1861, a 2-roomed, flat-roofed sod house then already deserted. This adobe stood on the north bank of the Ark r. near enough so the occupants cd get water fr. the river, and was on the S. side of the trail. Galbreath says he met a son of Jim Bridger in 1861 or '62? near Ft. Lyon, where he was engaged in putting up hay for the gov't. Thinks that son's name also was Jim.

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK IV

(52)

Denver. Nov. 23, '08. Judge E.T. Wells says Greek George who killed Alf. Bent did so by an accidental shot, & so grieved over it that he committed suicide. G. Geo was the man that brot the camels into the country. Denver 24th Nov; Jno. T. Mason, says Albert Pfeiffer of Del Norte, Colo. is a son of old Pfeiffer & has old letters of Kit Carson to his father, & says Albert's mother was a Mex'n and was killed by Inds in a fight at some hot springs about a mile fr. Taos ? in which old Pf was wounded but managed to get away to a fort. They pressed the Inds. so

(53)

hard that the Inds killed her (who they had taken captive. He had some claim on Pueblo. Can this be Chipeta Miera & the '54-'55 Ind. troubles? Denver, Nov. 27, '08. James Louis Boutwell, Colo. pio. of June 8, 1859 (1st Vice Pres. Colo. Pio. Soc.) says in 1860-'64. Tim Goodell lived in the region to W. & N.W. of Denver. In 1860 he lived on Boulder cr. about 3 mi. below Boulder Cy. (at the old "Cherokee Trail" crossing, where Boutwell then had a ranch. T.G. had a Shoshone squaw, "Jennie" good looking and only 25 yrs old, while Tim was ±. 60; she spoke

(54)

pretty good English. He had a stock of Ind. trad'g goods & sold them to Mr. B. because competition had come & he could no longer get the old prices. He moved then to LaPorte, & lived there till '64. Tim looked like an old farmer, light complexion. He didn't dress much in Ind. style, but wore moccasins & white man clothes. Was about 6 ft & weighed about 155 to 160 lbs. B. never saw him with a coat on; was always smoking & talking. Always carried a Navajo blanket (beautiful one, that cost \$75) on his horse behind his saddle. He was from Ill. and came to R. Mts. when a boy or young man. (In latter part of '64?) Tim & a lot of the old Fr. men of

(55) LaPorte left and went over to

the Bitterroot country, Mont., where Tim died many years ago. 1st No. (Vol. 1, No. 1) of R. Mt. News Apr. 23, 1859, mentions, as then in Denver, and appointed to pilot a road-making party, "those experienced mountain men, Oscar B. Totten and J. C. Sanders".

Same No. contains proceed'gs of the convention that proposed and outlined a state to be called "Jefferson".

In No. 2 of same (May 7, 1859) on 1st page is "Table of Distances from Omaha to

Location	Cherry Creek	miles	in which we read:
Fort St. Vrain - good camp	8	513	
Fort Lancaster	" "	7	520
Fort Lupton	" "	6	526

No. 3 of the R. Mt. News relates a conference, at Blake and Williams Hotel, in Auraria, with Little Raven,

(56) "The Chief of the Arapahoes"

"Chat Dubra" acting as interpreter.

In R. Mt. News of May 28, 1859, (Vol. 1, No. 4) the "Emigrant's Register" on p. 2 gives "Sylvester Watts & Co. St. Louis, Mo., 4 men", as arriving at Denver May 16, 1859. Also "E. Doty's Lightning train, wagon No. 1, E. Doty, Mr. Forbis, S. Jessup, Ind" & others fro. oth. locs; & wagons No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 each with men named.

p. 3 of No 4 says, "A Show for Vegetables. - We recently paid a visit to the garden and farm of J. Smith & Co. on the opposite side of the river from this place. They have enclosed about 40 acres, some ten or twelve of which is already plowed and planted and gives good promise of yielding a heavy crop. We found Uncle Jake (Jack?) planting corn but his earlier crops, as peas, onions, etc., are up, several inches".

(57)

on p. 3 of No. 5 of Vol. 1, R Mt. News (june 11, 1859) "Dangerotypes

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK IV

(57) continued

we observed the other day Mr. Welch; the artist, taking views with the apparatus in and around the cities of Denver and Auraria to illustrate Frank Leslie's Pictorial. Mr. W., we understand, is going into the mountain mines for the same purpose. We doubt not but the views taken from the summit of the Rocky Mountains will grace the pages of the Pictorial with delicate sublimity."

J.B. For killing of Kennedy & letter of Wm. Slaughter (who with K. & Dr. J.L. Shank made the prospect'g trio) - letter dated Mountain City, Gregory's Diggings, K.T., June 29, 1859, - the killing = a few days earlier, see p. 1 of R.Mt. News of July 9, 1859 = Vol. 1, No. 9, (killed above timber line between Clear cr. & S. Park) in No. 10, same, see poem taken fr. K's note-book.

the touching

(58)

See also p. 4 of No. 12, Aug 13, '59 for Slaughter's lettr of Jul. 25, 1859. rep. on a party says that Kennedy was killed 26th of June (went to Kennedy's grave after burial. They found also where Dr. S. D. Shank had been killed same date, near by. Dr. S. had been scalped "which was at once pronounced by Mountain Joe to be Cheyenne's work. It was taken off at the top of the head in a circle three and a half or four inches in diameter." (Original notice in No. 9, supposed the murderers to have been Utes.)

(59)

R. Mt. News, in No. 12, p. 3, Aug. 13, 1859 we read: "J. B. Doyle & Co. On Wednesday evening last, the street, in front of our office was suddenly blocked up (by) the arrival of a large train of huge wagons belonging to the above firm, and freighted with over one hundred tons of groceries and dry goods for their wholesale house in this place. For the present their place of business is in the sales room recently occupied by J.E. Wootton & Co." An advertisement on p. 2 of same No. = "Flour, Flour! ! Received this day Superfine American Flour. Also, First and Second Quality Mexican Flour. For sale by J.B. Doyle & Co. Ferry Street, Auraria, Aug. 13" In issue of Sep. 3, '59 Sopris & Slaughter advertize hotel, the "Vasques House".

(60)

Prof. Ellsworth Bethel says the Biography of Edwin James was recently pub'd (6 or 8 mos. ago) pub'd at Ames Ia. and a copy can probably be had through Prof. Pammel of the Ag. Coll. A niece of Edwin James Miss Kellog is Sec. of the Coll. Denver, Dec 2, 1908 John R. Smith says Moccasin Bill died near Villa Grove, Colo. about $1\frac{1}{2}$ yrs ago. Denver, Dec. 7, 1908. Serg't Morris Flager soldiered in N.M. in '66, & then in Colo. was in the Volunteer & U.S.A. for 30 full yrs. Was on Laramie r. in '71 & went thence to Red Cloud Agc'y in '71 & left there in '73. Ft. Robinson was started that fall at Red Cl. Agcy.

(61)

Denver, Dec. 2, '08. J. C. Smiley says a map of about 1770 shows a French "fort" on Platte r. 50 or 60 mi. E. of the Forks. Serg't Flager, in winter of '70-'71 made his last buffalo hunt. It was at Pawnee Buttes h'd of Pawnee cr., about 100 mi. S. of Cheyenne. The tradition or story of Pawnee Buttes was that the Sioux chief, Pawnee Killer, & his braves got a lot of Pawnees driven up on the top of the main Butte (a big butte with walls which in '70 -'71 were perpendic. on all sides) and kept them there till they starved them to death, only one Pawnee escaping. The Pawnees

(62) saw the Sioux coming & fled,

gained the top of the butte. The Sioux camped at the foot of the butte and kept the Pawnees corralled up there till they starved to death. Pawnee-killer got his name (perhaps) from this. (F. thinks) The troops

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK IV

(62) continued

which Flager hunted with there, were a party of 6 men of the Third U.S. Cavalry of the 8th Infantry (the latter with 2 wagons (cav. Mtd). One of the infantry men shot himself accidentally, pulling gun out of wagon which caused the party to return, after killing a wagon-load of meat. Cheyenne Pass adjoins the present town of Laramie.

(63)

Denver, Dec. 11, 1908. B.N. Sanford, 465 Tenth St. says: old Uncle John Smith was interpr at Ft. Wise in winter of '61-'62; had Wm. Gilpin Smith, by his second Ind. wife, (from whom John later parted). This second wife was a Chey. or Arap. & a comely squaw; named Zarepta. They lived in adobe quarters (part of the soldiers' quarters, they were not all occupied some empty qrs.) Zarepta's sister was Opila, meaning Elk Tooth. Zarepta was a fine maker of Moccasins, & one time Mrs. Sanford, who was the only officer's wife there, wanted a fine pr of Moccasins that Z. had; & John Smith wanted Zarepta to give her a pair; but Z. asked \$5 for them and didn't want to give them without the money. Old John slyly slipped a 5 dol gold piece into Mrs. S's hand and told her to give it to Z, which she did & got the moccasins. Then Zarepta handed the money back to John, who looked at it as if he had never seen it before.

(64)

At this time Wm. Gilpin Smith was about 2 yrs old. W.G.S. & Jack were the only children of old John; Jack being by his first wife. Old John told Sanford that he came W. to R. Mts. in 1828 from the states via the Ark. r. starting from Independence. In 1861-'2 he appeared to be 45 or 50 years old; had iron-grey hair.

At Uncompahgre, the govt gave Ouray 160 acres of land & blt him an adobe house, & adobe stables.

In Feb. '64, Mr. Sanford took up a claim of 160 acres and on the same he saw a lot of old sapling cottonwood stumps, cut off at about 6 ft. high. These were about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. N.W. from Denver's present D. & R.G. station. An (Arap.?) Ind. called Capt. Jack, told Mr. Sanford that the Indians cut the trees down for the ponies to brouse on.

"Hole in the rock" is a sink

(65) or funnel water in it was over

20 ft. below rim; good grass around & good water; rim half a block or so in diameter (round). In July 1860, at least one of the towers of Ft. St. Vrain was still intact, having a loft or second story with a floor and mud roof. The road near Ft. St. V. in 1860 was about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. fr. the fort. It left the river below; and struck it again above. Mr. Sanford stopped in the Ft. St. V. about a week with John Overton, who had taken up the place as a claim of 160 acres. The bases of the partitions of poles remained, but the poles had been used for firewood by travelers & campers. The fort in 1864 (spring) Mr. & Mrs. Sanford found Zarepta (Smith's 2d wife) living in a wigwam with a young man Mr. Clifford (26 or 7 yrs old) in a

(66) tepee on a ranch near Julesberg,

and Zarepta then had (by Clifford) a little boy pappoose a day or two old. Z's sister (Opila) was then living with Zarepta.

In 1862, up at the foot of the Raton pass, Mr. Sanford saw several ruined log cabins which had been built by freighters of Majors, Russell & Waddell yrs before when latter's train of 26 wagons was caught & snow-bound. Later Dick Wootton built his toll house estab't at the loc. of these old cabins.

Denver Dec. 15, 1908. Maj. J.B. Thompson says: Ouray's name has this origin (This Ouray told Thompson). The first word that his parents heard

(67)

him speak was oo-oy, the Ute word for yes. So they called him that; but it got changed to oo-lay by the other Indians; but he preferred the spelling Ouray (See Maj. T's acct in Hall's Hist of Colo.)

Early FAR WEST NOTEBOOK IV

(67) continued

He was a Tabeguache. Ouray called himself, "Chief of the Southern Utes" meaning the Tabeguaches, Weeminuches, Capotes & Muaches (as disting'd fr. the 3 N. "bands", of the 7 bands of "Confederated Utes"; Yampah Grand River & Uintah). Nevava was chf. of the 3 N. bands. (Bunkarah accent 1st & last syl) Ouray laughed when Mr. Thompson asked him the meaning of his name, and replied that it had no meaning. Ouray then related the above incident explaining the origin of the name.

(68)

H. H. Harris of Manitou, Colo. says (Aug. '09 McNees cr. was named for Robert McNees of Franklin Mo. who had a brother, Wm. who was also a trader. The cold Friday & Sat, bet '35 & '37 in Franklin, Mo. thermom. went to 3 to 37 degrees below zero.

Nov. 14, 1846. Traders (his uncle & others wagon train to Santa Fe were caught in storm on Santa Fe Trail and had to leave goods etc.

(69)

Ute word for Eagle-tail

Colorow a Tabeguache?. Where, when d. Chf. Tierra Blanca. Garden of Gods. Meaning of Apishapa. S. Platte river. Where was Grand Camp creek. Cache a la Poudre. Cherry Creek. Monument Creek.

(70)

Pike's Peak. Boiling Springs. Palmer Lake. Grand river. Green river. Colo. Sp. Gazette of Aug. 10, 1909. "For the first time in 50 years, Mrs. Rita Starr, sister of the famous chief Colorow, will visit in this city today. Mrs. Starr was born on the divide near Palmer Lake 65 years ago. She will be accompanied here from Denver by her husband, a full-blooded Indian, and two small grandchildren. Colorow, the famous Ute fighter, had a long list of white scalps to his credit before his death." Uncompahgre. Tomichi. Bunkara. S. Park. W. Park (Bull Pen) Where Nevava buried & when died. Where & when Colorow died.

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK IV

IV is Mrs. Shaw's Notebook No. She also numbered the notebook pages.

(1)

Pueblo, Colo. July 20, '08. D. P. Johnson at Pueblo Jc. (when I photo'd smelter refer'd me to D. Francisco, or son grocer living at Ingalls. (former Co. Com'r & Co. Treas'r) Pres. of the Cimarron Bank; lives betw. Cimarron & Ingalls, Ks, 1 mi. fr. the old Cim. Cross'g of the S. Fe trail. (P.O. = Cimarron).

Pueblo. Jul. 24, '08. -Mrs. Judith M. Gallup, subscr. of 23rd, has carbon portrait (bust life size) of Capt. Jno. Gantt, her great uncle & oil painting of his father, Rev. Edward S. Gantt, M.D., D.D., F.R.S., (Rev. Ed. S. G. was born in Lowden Co., Md., May 25, 1742, & d. in Louisville, Ky., Sep. 24, 1837. Rev. Ed S. Gantt's wife was Ann Stoughton Sloss of Hagerstown, Md. (Rev. Edward S. Gantt was ordained deacon Jan 25, 1770 at Oxford Eng by the Bishop of Oxford and priest on Feb. 2, 1770

(2)

by the bishop of London. Capt. Jno. Gantt, married Virginia McClanahan, & by her had a son (only child), Beall Gantt, who married Amanda Morgan of Louisville, Ky., who died perhaps about 12 or 15 yrs ago. The Cap't. (Mrs. Gallup thinks) was born in Georgetown, Md. (whence Rev. Edw. S. Gantt moved to Louisville as a missionary when 66 yrs. old (in 1808) Mrs. J.M. Gallup is a grand-niece of Jno. Gantt; her grandmother was Jno. Gantt's sister. Jno. Gantt's father (Rev. Ed.S.G.) was Mrs. Gallup's great-grdfather. July 25, '08. City Engr's office, Pueblo, Colo. "Plan of Pueblo, Colo. made for the Probate Judge", by H.M. Fosdick, Engineer, March, 1869, shows that in that yr the curve

(3) of Ark. R. near Ft. el Pueblo,

w. limb of curve, bowed very far to w. much further w. than earlier in Berndollar's office. Assessment surveys on file in City Engineer Wm. Peach's office, City Hall, shows (in connection with my measurement finding center of front of old Fariss Hotel building to be about 136 ft. N.E. from the cor. of North Union and Victoria Aves.) that the Fariss Hotel bldg stands on lots 5 and 6 of Block 58, Hobson's Subdivision. These lots are about 130 ft. in length, and as the old fort stood at the back end of them partly on back end of them & partly in alley and the river cut about 125 ft. to N.W. of North Union Ave. (this maximum N.W. cutting of 1869 being directly opposite the fort, the river must have cut into the

(4) eastern edge of the site of the

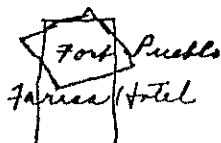
fort, but did not cut the main part of the fort site (which was in the alley back of Fariss Hotel) away.

Jul. 25, '08, Pueblo, Colo. Mr. Peach, City Engr of Pueblo, Colo. showed me a blue print that he made from an original drawing that Mr. Geo. W. Row made for & under the direction of Mr. James Edward Smith, a Pueblo, Colo. pioneer. The latter says Pueblo-Star-Journal pub'd an art. on early times in Pueblo (badly jumbled in part) but failed to use the drawing that Smith had caused to be made.

Jas. E. Smith, Pueblo, Jul. 25, '08 says, that in '63 or '64 (same yr. the little round forts were blt on Tenderfoot *see map sheet*

(5)

→ Jul. 4, 1860. Calif, Gulch from Richardson Co., Memo. July 25, 1908 Pueblo, Colo. James Edward Smith's recollect. of rela. of ruins of Ft. El Pueblo to the site of Fariss Hotel. J. E.S. is a S. E. Neb. pioneer of 1857; an 1860 pio. of Colo. & a Pueblo pioneer of 1863.



W. ← Union Ave.

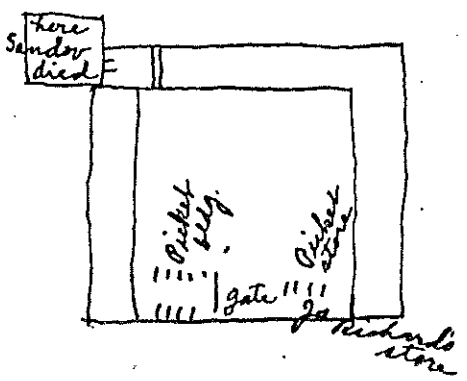
EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK IV
(6)

hill) the citizens built a square or oblong quadrangle fort on the N.E. cor of 5th & Main Sts. where the Liebhardt bldg now is, as defense in case of Ind attack (1 side of logs laid horizontal (including the gunwales of an old Ark. R. ferry boat) and the other 3 sides adobe from other old buildgs. (This is perhaps the Fort that Mrs. Orman said she remember.) The 2 little round forts on Tenderfoot Hill had portholes. Avondale, Col. Jul. 28, '08. Tom Autobees says: He came up fr. Arroyo with his (what Chas. A. came & got) from Rio Colorado (where Tom, born in Arr. Hondo, went when 1 yr old) to the Autobees ranch. This ranch Chas. had had

(7) since 1852 when he & Kronig with Lewanway & Shelton & Charley began to take out ditch & farm on the Huerfano, altho they made thr home in the old vill. till '55. The village field had no crop in '55; neither in '54 acct. of massacre. But in '54 & '55 both Chas. Aut. had crop at his ranch. Kronig furnished materials, & Autob. put in the crop for 3 yrs. ('52 '53 & '54). In spring of '55 Kronig moved to Ft. Barclay, with Barclay, Col. Mitchell, Jo Doyle, Geo Simpson, Tom Suaso & old Terracita, Dick Wootton. Juan Chiquito (Trujillo) killed "Polvaderas" (probably a nickname) in Fernand. d. Taos, in 1852 and came with Polvadera's wife to the old village 1 mi. fr.

(8) Huerf. on Ark. r. & lived there, cooking for Dick Wootton. In 1856, Juan Chiquito's son Jose Leon, killed Felipe Archuleta July 17th, 1856 & Juan Chiquito fled with Jose Leon to jc. of Cucharas & Huerfano rivers & staid there camp'g and hunt'g about a month. Then Juan Ch. slipped in one night to Chas. Autobees rch & got his wife & went up to mouth of Fountain cr., and completed the unfinished adobees of Marcellina Baca, making portholes in the front wall. Later, Juan Chiq. built a new house on the S. side of road & 5 or 6 Mexicans called "los Chimayosos" (real names

(9) and (10) Espinosa) note: From Chimayo Antonio Espinosa; Diego Espinosa; Remondo Espinosa; Tomas Espinosa; Miguel Espinosa. Above is not the same Espinosa family, as those that Tom Tobin killed; but were mean. with thr widowed mother moved in to the portholed house & later Si Smith, & later Judge Bradford, & still later Chilcott lived in the same port-holed house. (Si & Steve Smith built a log house on east of the (1/4 of the portholed adobes & 3 log houses, added on E. made 7 houses.) Juan Chiquito built his little mill in '61. The crop-field of Ft. el Pueblo, was just a little N.W. from the fort. Tom Aut. says the fort in the 50s was thus:



Besides Jo Richard there were Peter Richard, and John Richard but no proof that Peter & John did live here on Ark.

Mrs. Shaw's number for the Notebook is V and all page numbers are hers

(1)

White Rocks (Ute Agency) Trip: Notes of Summer of 1902 - Historical Utah Martin Curtis, born Mar 7, 1837 in No. was 57 yrs old when Jul. 2, 1894 at Castello Springs, Utah, he died. Lived among the Southern Utes when he was a boy of 11 or 12 yrs old. Ran away from home in No. to Utes. Could speak Ute as well as any Ute. Was in the military exped. to the Navajos. His son Utah M. was about 19 yrs old in 1891; was janitor in the (W?) Denver High School. The daughter was younger. Utah M. (the elder)'s first wife was a young girl from Denver; his second wife survived him and now lives at Ft. Duchesne, where she keeps the tavern. Mrs. C. has a photo & an enlarged picture of him. Auguste Archambeau, born about 1817 in Montreal died St. Louis, in 1882 (about Aug. or Sept.); was about 65 yrs old. He ran away from home (Montreal) when 12 yrs old. His wife still lives (1902) Saint Armand, Mo. (16 mi fr. St. Louis). His oldest son, Auguste, (born about 1842) is probably around there now. The father died from a tumor in chest caused by effects of an old wound (rec'd when with Fremont at Pyramid Lake, or elsewhere.)

(2)

Statement of Mr. E. K. Bivens, Aug. 30, 1902, Wheelwright at White Rocks Agency. "Chat" Duhray (Chat was a nickname) died on Big White river at mouth of Cottonwood Creek, late in winter of 1901-'02; he fell over dead in his wagon, going home from beef-issue. Was working as butcher up to day of his death at Butte Creek issue house, on Rosebud reservation. He was moderate height, say 5 ft 7 or 8, rather spare-at least in old age.

(3)

(Bivens Statem contin'd) Old Raymond was still living, Mr. Bivens thinks, at least late as Apr. 1902. Is now very old & childish. Lives down on the Keya Paha river, about 40 or 50 mi. fr. the Agency, on Rosebud Res. Old Claymore was also then living, but blind; became so gradually. He was living at the Rosebud Agency. Had land that the Govt had allotted to him, that he went out to occasionally; but seldom lived on it. Jim Wheeler is an old pioneer, who knew the old mountaineers well. His P.O. is Walsburg, Walsatch Co. Utah.

(4)

Pickett Murdoch (generally called "Pick Murdoch") born in Utah. When about 3 or 4 years old he was sold to the whites near Salt Lake, after his father's death. He lived a while with Porter Rockwell (Destroying Angel) of the Mormons; later with a Mr. Murdoch, whose name he adopted. Left the year before U.P. Ry got to Ogden and when went pretty much all over the west, in mining camps etc; discovered 2 or 3 silver prospects in Parley's Park, where Park City now is. P. Murdoch has been living on Uintah reservation since 1878; took part in the locating of the White River & Uncompahgre Utes on reservation. He speaks English perfectly; but the Ute he speaks not so well. He is in neighborhood of 50 years old. Capt. Berry, in fall after the White R massacre, sent him out with 8 names of principal Uncompahgre Utes to bring them in, if possible. He brought them in from

(5)

the mts S. of White R., at edge of timber-line. He was interpreter for the Utes when Waugh was agent. His P.O. address is White Rocks Agency. The littered site of Big Joe's old corral cuts a little into the east side of the site of the old fort; this corral is about 75 yards nearly east (a little N of E?) of his other corral. Tabby lives with a brother of his (younger bro) called "cut-tip Jim". His Ute name is Nioke, means fighter) Uncompahgre means red lake. Uintah means Pine tree (the kind referred to is what the whites in the Uintah call "Bird's Eye Pine".

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK V

(6)

Statement of James Reed, Sr. Aug. 30, 1902. (Nephew of Auguste Archaubeau). Auguste Archaubeau was a straight, tall, handsome man, say 6 ft 2 inches high. Usually wore (sometimes wore) mustache or goatee. Sandy hair, blue eyes.

John St Clair, a son of old Jno. Sinclair, the trapper who was at Ft. Crockett in '39, was still living at Ft. Washakie Wyo. a little while ago & probably lives still.

Sorel died about 8 yrs ago, at Ft. Hall. Heavy set (wt say 180 lbs) med in ht (5 ft 3 or 4 inches), light haired when young. Has a son Harlisse living at Pocatello, Idaho

(7)

Statement of Jas. Reed continued) Jim Baker had a ferry on Green River on the old emigrant road; he sold in '59 & went to Denver. Louisiana was the Mexican who got Marcy's force through in winter of '57- '58. (??)

James Reed, born in Louisville Ky, about 1844, when 12 yrs old went to the Rocky Mts with old Auguste Archaubeau. Archaubeau went back to St. Louis in 1859. Archaubeau's store was at Jim Baker's ferry; Jim Reed worked there awhile. Tim Goodale had a ferry 3 mi. lower down the river than Baker's. Ferris on Green R.: Kinney's; Sublette's; Louis Robinson's at No. Big Sandy; Jim Baker's (12 mi below R's); Tim Goodale's

(8)

(Statement of Jas. Reed cont'd) The Shoshones & Utes called Jim Baker "Ondon Jim" meaning Yellow Jim. (Note filed under "Jim Baker") At Brown's Hole, in winter of 1866, there was an old stockade-corrall & ruins of some old cobblestone chimnies. These chimnies were about 2 miles above the mouth of Vermilion creek, which is a left-hand trib. of Green R. (can this be ruins of Ft. Crockett? FWC) Louis Archaubeau was killed by the Slade gang at Whiskey Gap, in Wyo., in the sixties. Auguste Archaubeau was called by the Utes "Loop-chee" (meaning "Little Fellow") because he came out to their country first when he was small.

(9)

Photo of Jno Duncan (Utah Ute) taken in Washington, Fall of 1901, by Bachrach & Bro. Old Pardon Dodds was agent when Independent was hurt, mauled. It was perhaps 26 yrs ago. Independent laid out ever since. Agencies on Utah Reservation: 1st - 30 mi. up Duchesne R., a little below the upper crossing; Pardon Dodds, agt. 2d - at Tabby's camp; Art Dodds. 3d - at White-rock

(10)

Provo Dick's statement to me. Independent. His mother died of old age; not killed by son. Provo Dick is Independent's brother. The story that Independent killed his mother appears untrue. (See previous page)

(11)

Observ. Aug 31, 1902, F.W. Craig in Reed, Mrs. Winton. Aboriginal houses, made of 3/4 inch to 3 inch vertical poles set almost in contact, and bound together at intervals by horizontal cross-rods, which were bound to the vertical rods by 2 or sometimes 3 (willow?) withes usually about 1/8 inch in diameter. The walls apparently averaged 4 to 6 inches thick. The impressions of the poles and withes are preserved on the clay which is baked very hard and is red as brick except where blackened by fire on parts of the inner surface of the wall. The walls were made of clay plastered on by hand and the fragments often show the finger marks. Some pieces show will marks, as if the rain had fallen on the outside of the houses before they were fired. 3 pieces of upper (metate) and one lower millstone were found. Lichens thick on some fragments, denotes 8t age.

(12)

(observation of Aug. 31, 1902, by F.W. Craig, in company of Jno Reed)

(12) continued
 (as guide) & Mrs. M. P. Myton continued: Old aboriginal houses, 100 yds apart now = low cones some 7 yds across, & 3 ft high. One about S.S.E. from the other. The north furnace house seems to have been a little larger and thicker-walled than the S. one. The metates are of course brown sandstone, one of them somewhat quartztic. One arrow-head was found near the N. house, and irregular flints abound also near it. The metates were found near. Some of the black'd inside wall fragments show prints of greasewood such as abound today in immediate vicinity. The N. house had walls at least 7 inches thick & was evidently larger and taller. The houses are a little less than 5 mi. S.E. of Whitepocks.

(13)

(Statement of James Reed, Sep. 1, 1902) Archambeau's brother (Edward A.) married James Reed's aunt, Mrs. Annie Sullivan. Louis Simmonds (American) used to like to go and camp at the site of the old Fort Uintah, where he used to be much, when the fort was occupied. Louis Simmonds married a Comanche half-breed daughter of Kit Carson. (Should "Comanche" be Shoshone?)

Mrs. Archambeau later had a trader's store somewhere in the vicinity of the old Fort Uintah. One Sorel & Frapp (this Sorel was a brother of the Sorel who died at Ft. Hall) was killed on Savory's Fork (=Battle Cr.) in a fight of whites with Arapahos, Sioux, & Cheyennes. Fought 3 days, killed about 300 Indians. There were 80 or 90 whites, Delawares & French in the Frapp fort, Jim Baker among them.

(14)

Statement of Jas Reed cont'd) Louis Simmonds died in Provo, Utah. He used to frequent Uintah valley much in latter years of his life; finally became insane while living at Ft. Duchesne, whence he was taken to an asylum in Provo, where he died some 2 months later (say 6 or 7 yrs prior to 1902).

Mr. Curry (of Ouray Agcy) says Louise S. married a daughter of Kit Carson. Mrs. Tenbrack of Ft. Duch. says Louise's latest res. at Ft. Duch. was in a cabin (of adobe & sticks) a little E.S.E. of the fort, on rt bank of Uinta R. Earlier he lived in a smaller, about 8-9 ft. half-log, half-dugout cabin, about 1/2 mt S.E. from the Ft. D. parade ground on left side of the Uinta R. (This smaller dugout affair I later, on same 1902 trip, visited. F.W. Craigin).

(15)

Observations made Sep. 2, 1902, by F.W. Craigin and Dr. Henry B. Lloyd. Bearing of Whitepock Agency from Ft. Uintah is due N.W. as nearly as can be calculated with use of large pocket compass - this is allowing 15 degrees for declination. Apparent distance from the Agency, in bee line, is one mile. The Ft. Uintah is in Range 1 E. from the Uintah Special Meridian, and Township 1 N. from the Uintah Base-line. (on the sec. line bet 29 & 30) It is almost exactly one mile east and 1 3/4 miles N. from the point of intersection of the Uintah Special Meridian with the Uintah Base Line. The circle of French log houses is approximately marked by sage-brush; that of the stone by a dense growth of rose bushes 25 feet square in the W.N.W. part of the inclosure. Diam. of yard within circle of houses = 68 ft. one house 20' from front to back another 16, another, all of these merely approx 16 perhaps average size place.

(16)

State. of Dick Murdock Sep. 1, 1902. About Jack, the White R. Ute. He who was an associate of Colarow, was blown up at Ft. Washkile in 1880. He had trouble with an officer there & started away, with his party of Indians; but his squaw, Tatischeah, twitted him of being a "Squaw" (that is a coward), whereupon Jack turned back to "have it out". He was told to leave camp but refused and entered a tepee. He was told he would be

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK V

(16) continued

given so much time to leave camp and would be killed if he didnt come out and leave within that time. He dug down a little into ground and piled up some buffalo robes. At expiration of the time, soldiers flew him up with cannon or gatling gun. (See Salt Lake papers of that time for an account & illustration of it.)

(17)

Port Uintah, Sep. 2 (Obs. cont'd) 1902. Charcoal along outer and inner limits of dwelling houses & store indicate fire burn's (confirming Fremont's footnote). Careful meas't indicates a pentag. form of group of the houses. 55 ft. (approx) on a side. Some fireplaces seem only 12 ft. apart, others about 20 apart, but these chimney-sites are not all quite certain in orig. position, owing to removal of stone in some cases. (Big Tom said the racing was fr. S to N, i.e. up valley. Sweepstakes (furs, guns etc) being piked at N. end; Indian E. side of N. end, whites at W. side of N. end.)

(19)

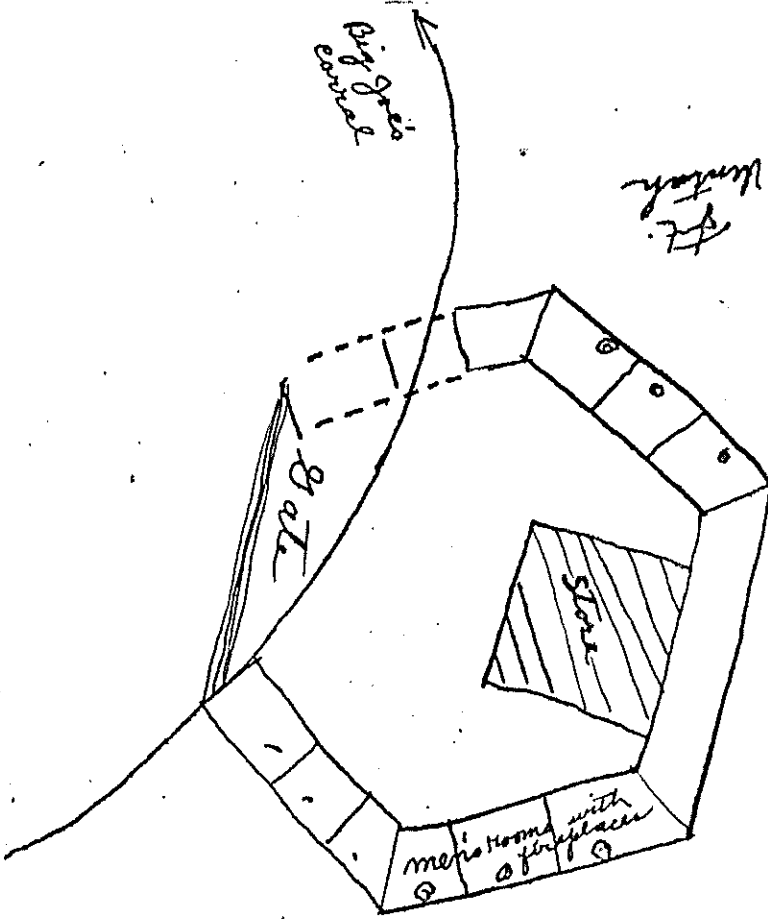
Old Big Tom & old Jimmy Duncan are two of the Uintah Utes who lived in Uintah valley when Ft. Uintah was still there. They both remember it & Ant Robidoux; they remember him (R) as blackbearded. Big Tom was a young man grown when Mormons came out with Jim Bridger. Jimmy Duncan was a boy 12 or 13 yrs old when the Ft. Uintah was still standing. One corner of Ft. Uintah is about N.W. of the N.W. corner of the store.

(20)

Henry Earnest Harris, Post Interpreter Ft. Duchesne Sep. 2 1902. Born Grass Valley, Nevada Co., Calif. Jan. 15, 1863. His mother is a full-blooded Pute, living at Wadsworth, Nev. Been on Uintah res. 14 yrs. Was issue Clerk & Interpreter at White Rock 10 yrs (1888 - 1898). Married Harry May Reed, daughter James Reed of White Rocks. Big Tom married (first) Deliat, a $\frac{2}{3}$ breed daughter of Sorel by Shoshone-ute squaw. Jim Duncan married Big Tom's wife's mother.

(21)

Statement of W. B. Penhroock, Sep. 2, 1902. (P.O. Ft. Duchesne, Utah. Ft. Thornburgh, first established where Oway now is in 1881, about Sep. 1; i.e. they began to construct quarters there then. Russell H. Davis was quartermaster. The buildings then made were stockade with dirt roofs; also some dugouts. The next year (spring?) they bought out some ranches (Ted Wilkins ranch etc.) at Ashley gorge and removed Ft. Thornburgh to that point putting up some frame buildings there. The Sixth Infantry (under Maj Hawkins) garrisoned both the first & 2d locations w. 4 comp's. In '03 it was totally and permanently abandoned. In 1886 Ft. Duchesne was established.



(18)

(22)

(Penrose continued) Douglas (White R. Ute) In '82 he used to come into Gibson's store at Ashley, take up a newspaper - probably upside down - and pretend to read: "Buckskin N. Y., four dollar; ashler, Gibson's store, ten cents a pound. Flour, New York & Washington, one dollar a sack; Ashley four dollars." Jane, who formerly had worked for Judge Carter at Ft. Bridger, was working in the family of Meeker at the time of the Meeker massacre. She heard Mr. Meeker say to his family (on arrival of a messenger by courier), "The soldiers are coming, thank God." She went out and told the Utes, they

(23)

had better behave themselves. Old Louise Simmons came to Ft. Duchesne as soon as the post was established; and made it a sort of center from which he would go out to hunt & trap beaver, going over sometimes to hunt in Colo. for buckskins (dear) & lived here in a little cabin near the Duchesne river till in 1893 he was taken to the insane asylum at Provo. Col. James Rondelette, now agt of Klowas & Com. in Ok. probably knows consid. of U.M. Curtis early histo.

(24)

Mr. Wm. S. Smith's statement (Supt of Irrigation) Sept 3, 1902. Engleston (Uncompahgre Ute) now lives about 8 or 9 mt. below Leland or about 6 from Oury, Utah, on the N. side of the Duchesne river, about half a mile from the stream. He lives in a house in winter & has a brush wickiup and a wigwam for summer and several other wigwams for his relatives. He is one of the more influential and politician-like of the Indians. His son, White Crow, has a Mex. wife & lives at Oury. Chipeta lives in a settlement miles from Oury. She may be 60 yrs old; looks not over 50 yrs, will cared for. Snake John (Ute) lives about 3/4 mt. below the White rocks; was reputed a leader in White River massacre.

(25)

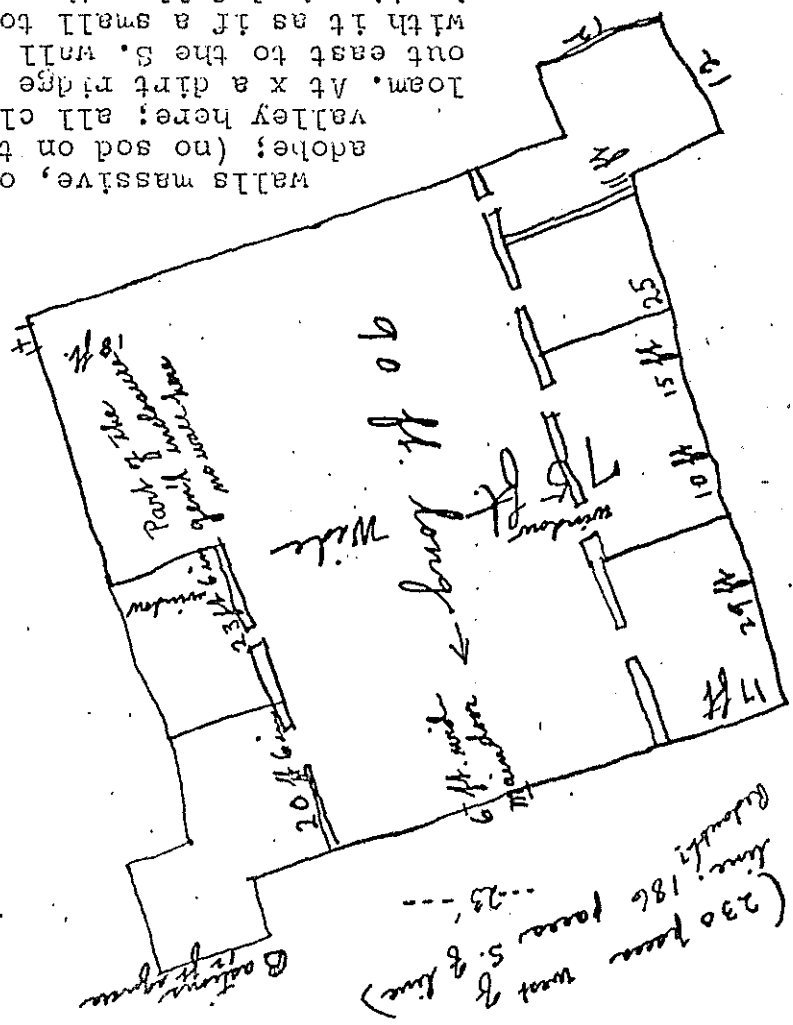
W. S. Smith's statement). Arapo is father of Red Jacket and Jane is Red Jacket's wife. Jane is a good interpreter and is reliable; was an employee in Meeker's family. Arapo talkative, claims knew Mt Garrison; lives about 3 mt. fr. Duchesne bridge Charley Mack is one of the best interpreters but is a full-blood, more loyal to Utes than whites, & given to his son Verne Mack. Alandra, living about 2 mt. nearly S.E. of Ft. Duchesne, is a tolerable interpreter of Ute, 260 yrs old. Mr. L. W. Curry, trader at Oury, has been there about (12?) yrs. Mr. Wallace Stark (from Garden GY, Kan.) has been on Uintah reservation 6 or 7? yrs.

(26)

W. S. Smith says: Charley Shavaneux is head chief of the Uncompahgres; is a son of old Shavaneux; is about 60 yrs old; lives on the S. side Uintah river about 3 mt. fr. Ft. Duchesne & 2 fr. Leland. Speak English well enough to make himself understood; his family are above the average in culture and intelligence; he is a very honest Indian, agreeable, and approachable and, for an Indian, an estimable man. (27) At Vernal, see old Mr. Clark, above 80 yrs old; lives 2 1/2 mt. S. & 1 mt. E. of town; knows old hist. In 1902 Sep 3 I saw, 4 mt. N. of Oury on Ft Duchesne Oury road rather faded painting on a sandst. face of bluff (horse, Ind, Teepee, sun etc) said to have been painted 15 yrs ago; is fixed up often in new colors. A draw (plain) (on block fallen down) a little further S. = Ind hand's peace pipe to anoth. Ind.

28 is a scratched out diagram marked "Old Ft. Robidoux"

Walls massive, of adobe; (no sod on the valley here; all clay-loam. At x a dirt ridge runs out east to the S. wall & flush with it as if a small tower or bastion had fallen there; it's only about 4 ft. wide.



Obs. of F.W. Cragin & Mr. J.M. Barker. Sep. 3, 1902. Ft. Robidoux.

Length w. side	Length e. side	Width N. end
50 - 0	76 1/4	76 + 3
39 - 1 1/2	73 2/4	74 + 9
09 - 1 1/2	74 3 1/2 = 4	24 - 9
1 - 6	1 1/2	1
00 - 7 1/2		

EARLY PAR WEST NOTEBOOK V (29)

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK V

Sep. 3, 1902

(31)

An island of Green river extends from nearly opposite Ft. Robidoux down to a point a little below the mouth of White river. This island is a mile or more long. It is only separated from the land on both sides in wet season, being joined to the west side by a dry channel in the dry part of the season.

Mr. Jas. Myron Barker, who helped me locate site of - and measure - Ft. Robidoux, has been in the Utah-Vernal country 29 yrs. He came from Tomawanda, N.Y., to the White rocks agency then, as a missionary. His regul. P. O. = Vernal and he says write him there, asking any guests that he can answer. He was only at Ouray temporarily.

(32)

Concerning Ft. Robidoux, Mr. L. W. Curry says, "The tradition is that the Robidoux party there wanted to work the Indians both ways: do all the trapping and make on the trading at the same time. Utes objected; wanted to do some of the trapping themselves. So didn't agree, and the fort was abandoned.

(31)

Statement of Guero (old chief Guero's son) Sep. 4, 1902, at Ft. Duchesne. There is an upper village of Utes at mouth of Antelope cr., near the upper bridge of Duchesne R. Sapinavero died about 30 yrs ago between junct. of Lake Fork & Duchesne. Old Guero died in the Cedars at mouth of Antelope Cr. (S. side of Duchesne R.) Both died of sickness.

(35)

Photo of U. W. Curtis was taken in or about 1890 at Ogden by Newcomb Bros. Wright Block, Washington Ave., Ogden Utah. One of face & bust; one full length, with niece. Mrs. Curtis at Ft. Duchesne has a copy of each. Miss Elizabeth Curtis, U. W. C.'s daughter, was 4 or 5 yrs before his death a 17 yr-old girl, clerk's & Fisher's store, Denver. (Ute word) Wa-ti-z-in the past; Wa-a-a-ti-z=long time ago; Kutch=no; Oa=Yes; Peatch=mother

(36)

The late Mr. Wm. Britt then of Vernal wrote a Ms. hist. of old Louis Stmons; Mr. Phil Britt, his brother (P. O. Raven Mining Co. via Colton, Utah) or a married daughter of Wm (ask Phil Britt for her present name & address) can probably tell what has become of the Ms., or may have it.

(37)

J. G. Mead, Sep. 5, 1902, P. O. Springfield, S. D.; late of Vernal knew in 1882-14 at Pine Ridge Agcy, S. D., Amos Labonta, then about 65 yrs old, retired mountaineer from Wyo. & Col. came to S. D. from the Chugwater. Used to team some. Had been among Inds since a young man. Antoine Laduennesse used to trade (indep) with the Utes; had a terrible winter experience, one man with him, also at Pine Ridge were: Nicholas Jants (still living) & Antoine Jants; the former (Mich) still living; late died about 10 yrs ago; each had been 52 yrs with Sioux.

(38)

6th Catal. of 2nd hand Books being a collection of Rare Volumes relating chly to Spanish America. For sale at affixed prices postage included by Blake's Bookstore, Gante 8, City of Mexico, May, 1902. Send for it. Subscribe to or get sample copy of the Publisher's Wkly.

(39)

Salt Lake City. Chas. W. Carter, S. W. cor 1st W. & 5th S (later) Photo Salt L. Cy. had some old negatives of notables of old time (ref. Mr. Callahan's Bk store) At historians Office Salt L. Cy, see Mr. Cowley. Savage's Photo Gallery on Main St.

(40)

Ask Rivers (who is a carpenter of or Blacksmith at White rocks Agency) if Claymore had a brother; also ask first name of Claymore and of Raymond. If possible, get from Mrs. M. P. Winton a photo of Big Tom; & one of Jimmy Duncan; the two Utes who were living in vicinity of Ft. Uintah and remembered

EARLY EAR WEST NOTEROOK V

(40) continued

It when it was occupied.

(41)

Colo. Notes: Apr., 1903. "Pt. Vasquez" just west (about 300 ft. west of the U.P. track and 1 1/2 mi. S. of Plattville Ry station. Fort = 123 ft. long (= E. & W.) by 105 ft. wide (= N. & S.) walls about 2 feet thick; 8 ft. a trifle over 8 ft (about 8 ft., 2 inches) still standing on one part of W. side 4 to 6 ft. of wall standing on considerable portions of the other 3 sides. Fort of adobes with mud mortar. Foundation made of flat flaggy sandstone (at least that of north wall.) Fort fronts nearly east; big gap in middle of east wall indicates a gateway probably; but the lowest gap (width indet) is in S. wall. None of gaps in N. or W. or S. wall is down to level of ground, but ridge indicates continuous walls on these 3 sides. Some evidence (low ridges of almost obsolete - of dirt) that the west part of the fort's interior was divided off into 5 small rooms. No porches in the 8 ft high, preserved, of west wall. No visible remains of bastions.

(42)

Apr. 13. Informa. from Mrs. Judge Jno. E. Wheeler. She came to Colo. in 1861; the Judge came in 1859. There was in 1861 (when Mrs. Wheeler first came to Plattville neighborhood, a house (flat-roofed) of 3 rooms just south of Ft. Vasquez. That house was occupied by the Paul family; it was torn down after the Paul family went away. (Hammit says it was a log house).

Near La Porte was Colona, or "Corona", a Catholic mission to the Indians (Colona=old name of La Porte) long before Denver, Mrs. Jno. S. Wheeler (wife of Judge Wheeler) 3 mi. S.W. from Plattville (her P.O.) says she saw old Marianna Medina living on Big Thompson creek, where the old stage road crossed the creek a few mi. W. of Loveland. He kept stage station there. This was in spring of 1868. Kit Carson had been at Marianna's just a little while before and went, on same trip, to see Jim Baker, on Clear Creek; then to Denver, where he put up at the American House (best hotel in Denver.) Marianna was a rather small man - Mexican (43)

(From Mrs. Wheeler) Marianna had a daughter - then about 13 years old - and Mrs. Wheeler thinks he had sons also; but she saw only the daughter. She thinks the daughter was the youngest of the children. 2 grown squaws were living at Marianna's. When Elbridge Gerry died, his squaw took the children to Pine Ridge agency. He had 2 by first squaw: "Lizzie" and "Jelf"; Lizzie had studied at a St. Louis convent, and she taught school on the Cache le Poudre sometime in the sixties. Lizzie married Seth Ward and lived at Evans; he died and she married again, Scott Bullard, and later she went to Pine Ridge agency. The names of some of the children are Mariah, "Sally" (form of name Sarah), and Seth, called "Buster". The Gerry boys were great riders; there was no broncho they couldn't handle. Mr. E. M. Perkins now of Evans, Colo. was a great friend of Elbridge Gerry. Mrs. Wheeler has a photo of El-

(44)

a table playing cards, with Mr. E. M. Perkins, photo taken by W. G. Chamberlain of Denver. E. Gerry lived till late (in 80s?); ask Perkins for year or date of E.G.'s death. Marianna had some log cabins and a stockade corral. The stage station across creek from Marianna's is called Namagua (see Nell's map) after his squaw. (George Simpson, who, Wiggins says, came up with Marianna, was still living on Big Thompson (lower down than Marianna's) as late as 1871?) Elbridge Gerry was a little below medium height. Andrew Jackson Williams and Charles Blake (Judge Wheeler says) were partners at Denver in 1858. Ft. Lupton was deserted at that time; A.J. Williams came out and occupied it, and used it as a trading-post, trading with both Indians and whites. He remained there about 2 yrs; then Mr. Marcus Wells was associated with Williams in the business at Ft. Lupton.

(45)

Later still, Mr. Wells ran the place alone. He died in Oct. 1865 at Butte station, 10 mi. below Julesburg, from results of a wound received from the Indians.

Old Beauvais, of Beauvais' Ferry, on S. Platte R. some 40 mi. below Julesburg was a fine looking man, nearly 6 ft. high & fine proportioned; well built. Judge Wheeler in 1898 showed Gov. Adams and Dr. Coles to Ft. St. Vrain & Vasquez and Lupton; the photos they had engaged missed his train; so they got a Platteville girl, Snyder (David Snyder's daughter), to take Kodak photos of the forts, but these photos were comparative failures.

Sally Gerry was sent to a convent school in Denver, she was unmanageable; so they sent for her father; he came and said, shut her up and put her on bread and water & they did so; and she decorated the walls with crayon sketches (Indian pictures of teepees, horses etc.); Mariah married a Mr. Kempton; his ranch was down on N. side of Platte, below Crow cr.

Otis B. Spencer son-in-law of late Gov. Gilpin was interested in hist. = Clerk of District Clerk. See him at Court House.

Samuel Ashcraft was a squaw man, here before Denver. He had a brother Grant Ashcraft. Sam married a Paul girl.

Holan Godfrey of Ft. Wicked. There was a girl say 10 yrs old called Waneeta (Beckwourth) (or possibly Beckwith) living at Fairplay, Colo. and she was brought thence to a ranch on S. Platte R., below Platteville by A. V. Southland, about 1884 and lived in his family about 10 years.

(47)

and then went to Pine Ridge Agency whence she was sent to a school in Indiana, and after returning to agency taught school there and later married an official of the agency. She was called "Brownie" She may be 27 or 28 years old now. She now has a little boy. Her father lives on the P.R. Agency also; he went off & left the girl at Fairplay (could he have been a son of old Jim Beckwourth?) Mrs. A.V. Southland now lives in Boulder, Colo. (Later Mrs. A.V.S. says name wasn't Beckwith)

"Col" Louis Vasquez, seemed about 55 yrs old when Judge Wheeler saw him in 1859, in June, was a small sized, slender man, rather gray; medium length beard, spoke English fairly. He claimed to be the original builder and owner of Ft. Vasquez. He told Judge Wheeler the year in which he built it, which to Judge Wheeler's memory was 1834. Never saw him after '59; understood he went to N. Mexico

(48)

Short art. on Ft. Lupton says wall 4 ft thick in Denver daily paper of about 83-85.

Picture of the flood of Denver May 19, 1864 in Mrs. Wheeler's scrap-book.

"How the Frontier was Saved" by Elbridge Gerry article = by Jno. Barnoch in Mrs. Wheeler's scrap book.

"A Haunted Lake" no author (Indian legend & battle at Grand Lake Colo. Battle = spring of '47. In Mrs. Wheeler's scrap book. It may have been pub'd in Denver News of 1883 +

In summer, haying time, 1864 Mrs. Wheeler & about 50 families took refuge from Indians in Ft. Lupton sq. tower one room above another at S.W. cor. No stairs (ladder) & sq. hole to enter upper room. Round tower at N.E. cor. Well in fort near tower. (Wrong as to towers).

(49)

Judge Wheeler went in to Ft. Vasquez in '50 through a south gateway, the hewed cottonwood side pillars of the gate were still there but gate was gone. Paul's house had not yet been built. Judge W. built a foundation, intending to take up the place, but afterward selected a location S. side of Platte 2 1/2 mi. down stream from Ft. Lupton.

(19) continued

Statement of Francis W. Hammett, (lives 1 mi. S. of Plattville) Apr. 17, 1903. One of the old Frenchmen, who lived in this S. Platte region long before Denver was John Sabille. J.S. claimed to have told F.W.H. he helped build Ft. Vasquez in 1823 or 1833. In '60 or '61 he claimed to be 77 yrs old and to have been in the mts 50 yrs or more. He claimed to have been of a prominent & wealthy family; founders of St. Louis. His own family came to Denver later than '62 or '63. He had a squaw wife in each of several Indian tribes, married them in order to

(50)

(Apr. 14, 1903) trade with these tribes. He traded with the Araps, Cheyennes, Mt. Utes. Brule Sioux, & perhaps with some tribes near No. R. Building Ft. Vasquez Sabille said Ft. Vasquez built as trading-post; that Bent had more to do with building it than Vasquez did; & that some of the men therefore preferred to call it Bent's Fort. He said Col. Bent brought a Mexican ox-train here and Sabille explained how they made the robes by driving oxen around traps in the mud. Said Vasquez was in the matter too: & he projected the plan; but Hammett thinks S. had not enough money & Bent furnished the money needed, & thinks they shared profit. Sabille was a rather small man of rather light weight, thin-faced & tolerably gray, frizzily whiskers all over his face, rather long chin beard. Very wiry and agile for a man of the age he claimed, so that Mr. Hammett, who often camped with him and heard him talk, used

(51)

to find it hard to believe he was so old as 77 yrs. He was a friend of Dick Wooton; he used to mention also Marianne & Bouvais. Mr. Hammett thinks he died in Denver; Mr. H. recalls seeing him last at the Twelve Mile house (hotel) about 12 mi. down S. Platte Fr. Denver; this was probably in winter of 1862-'63; and Mr. H. thinks he died not long after that. In 1860, there was a small door, the main gateway was on south side, in the east side near south corner, raised somewhat. On a lintel over the main gate or over this small door, (forgets which) there was a date carved in the wood: "1823" or "1833". At N.W. there was a round tower, said to have been 36 ft. high, & ran way above the walls still in 1860. Walls were about 14 ft. high. Ft. Vasquez had only one tower, of which the walls of the N.W. corner of the fort formed the base. The lower part of the tower was probably square as to outside walls and round as to inside walls (i.e. walls inside fort); but above the main fort, walls (Hammett says) were certainly round.

(52)

Ft. Lupton, Apr. 14, 1903. A. J. Williams had an ox team & milk cows & he kept them in the fort, as a corral, at least part of the time. He lived there probably till about 1865. Bill Cole (Limont?) was a later partner of Williams in banking & insurance, lived at the Elkhorn ranch near Brighton, he could give information about Ft. Lupton & old settlers etc. Old man Roland had possibly been here as long as Sabille; at least many years before Denver; he had a son Bill Roland, who spoke (Mr. Hammett thinks) about an old Ft. Vasquez, built as a temporary makeshift, further down the Platte.

from here to end of page crossed out by Cragin:

Ed. P. House, now of Greeley was probably editing the Evans Courier when E. Gerry died. Consult him about time & article on G's death.

(53)

(New Ft. Vasquez) Apr. 14, 1903. (The fort near Hammett's house) over the south entrance (possibly E.) there was an arched wooden lintel on which were plainly visible from road the words "Ft. Vasquez". Mr. Hammett doesn't remember whether these were painted or carved, but he thinks it was painted. The road, then as now, ran N. & S. along the east side of the fort.

Mr. R. L. Lurry of Fort Collins, lived in '58 or '59 or '60 or '61 in a small house built adjoining Ft. St. Vrain. See Richard who lives about 2 mi. W.N.W. of Ft. Collins (Fr. here in '58? (His son Frank). Rucoll not an old timer is a French neighbor of Mich. His daughter writes books Joe L. Bailey of Denver, was in Denver from the first; look for him around the Evans Block.

The tower on N.W. end of Ft. Vasquez (near Plattville) was torn down, for its adobe, which were used in building houses, chimneys etc & the fort was used by Mr. Paul many (say 12) yrs as a cattle corral.

(54)

Apr. 14, 1903. Judge Wheeler: remembers to have seen "Vasquez" carved on a hewed log (flattened on 2 sides) lying near the S.W. cor. of the fort. He remembers that the name was not midway of the log but nearer one end.

Colorado Pioneers Association 2d floor Charles Block, has large photo of Jim Baker. Al Godfrey (son Holan G. of Ft. Wicked) lives about 3 mi S. of Evans. Judge Wheeler said Byers & Wiggins never did agree with him that the fort 1 1/2 mi. S. of Plattville, was Fort Vasquez.

(55)

S.M. Natlock's statement Apr. 14, 1903 he came to Cheyenne who in '69 & to Evans in '70. Says Harrianna died and was buried on his home place; the grave is marked by a cross; he was a Catholic. Died about 1873. Apr. 15, 1903. W. P. Pollock (mail at Plattville) came to S. Platte val, Oct. '58. Ft. Lupton had a row of rooms on the east side, and a row of stables on the west, these rooms had flat dirt roofs; the room adobe fire places in corner, rooms about 16 ft. sq.

Colton's Map of Colo. (before 1858) shows the 3 forts; calls the Plattville Ft. "Ft. Vasquez". Another map called the same fort "Ft. Lancaster" Apr. 15, 1903 Mr. Pollock says: Jerome C. Smiley writes for Denver Republican is writing up early settlements. Gets as near the facts as anyone according to Mr. Pollock's idea. See recent Sunday issues.

(56)

Apr. 15, 1903. Dr. S. J. Hubbell of Ft. Lupton says the tower of Ft. Lupton had a great upright log or center pole that went up from the ground and supported the roof of the tower. Dr. H. Loans me his drawing of old Ft. Lupton, drawn by him as a restoration in 1878, and revised in 1890. (cont. below)

(57)

State Hist & Nat. Hist Soc. Colo. Apr 15, 1903 One exhibit in case is: Map of Colo. Terry, compiled Fr. Govt Maps & actual surveys made in 1861; Sen. Ex. Doc. No. 1, 37th Cong. 2nd Sess. Also on exhibit in another case, same room, sketch of the Quartz Mining Region of the Rocky Mounts. etc. by S.W. Burt & E.L. Berthoud Civil & Mining Engrs. Central City & Golden City. Robt S. Roeschlaub (architect), 52 King Block, Lawrence St., between 16th and 17th sts (N. side of St. upstairs) Denver, has a map of Denver and one of Kansas City made early (about first map of these?) by the late Gov. Gilpin of Colo.

(56)

McKnight was Scotch-Irish. Baird was either Scotch or Scotch-Irish The McKnight who was of the Baird, McKnight & Chambers party, was a great uncle of Mr. Gilbert McClurg of Colorado Springs.

Jose note says:

Joseph B. Doyle
 Born at Mount Pleasant July 10th 1817. Shenandoah County, Virginia
 Died March 4, 1864, in Denver.
 Children James Quinn Doyle, born near Pueblo, Colo. Aug 21, 1849;
 Frances Teresa Doyle, born at same place 1853; Florence A. Richards
 May 23, 1861, head of the Arkansas River.
 Tom Suaso half bro of Marie Kinkhead; still lives in Phoenix, Ariz.,
 & his son lives there too. Tom Suaso is a mining man.
 Married (date) in New Orleans to Marie Kinkhead (a sister of Andrew
 Kinkhead and daughter of Matthew Kinkhead) Marie died at the Doyle ranch
 on Huert. R. Mar. 3, 1865.

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK VI

Dec. 8 -11, 1907

(Notes taken at Walsenburg and in and near LaVeta)

Mrs. Shaw numbered this notebook VI and she also numbered the pages

(1)

Sun. Dec. 8, '07. John Brown of Walsenburg says, he used to see old Maurice at Greenhorn in 1861; & later ('62 & later) at Butte Valley on Huerfano R. about 2 mi below Huerfano Butte (This Butte is about 2 or 3 mi below St. Mary's) Old Maurice in '61 & '62 & '63 then very old was still trapping Beaver. His home (much as he had any) was on Adobe or Hardscrabble cr. He used to drive around with an old sorrel horse and cart & his home most of the time was where the cart & horse were. He had a young Mex'n woman, Rafaela (in '62 +) who was a sort of mistress with him for awhile (& others at other times). She used to be at Butte Valley a good deal, & go and camp & live with him for awhile, and they lived together on Cucharras part of one summer; probably tend'g sheep for Mex'n sheep owners from N.M. She finally left him. When fur was good he trapped; when it was not good he worked at whatever he could get to do or loafed at Butte Val., where old John*

(2)

In the sixties, there were mountain bison on the Spanish Peaks; they were wild & hard to get; so the hunters yearly went out on the plains for their buffalo (gen'l'y once a year). Ask Hi Vasquez, who came from Mora to Huerfano Butte with Felix St. Vrain in 1863, where Col. St. Vrain & his son Vicente (by a . . . woman) lived, & later died.

Felix St. Vrain's mother was Spanish, - a Trujillo; but Vicente the older bro. of Felix had mother of other nationality.

*Brown, & about 10 Frenchmen (former employees of Col. Bent lived; or with other of his old trapper friends. At Butte valley John Brown remembers as settlers at Butte valley names of Antoine Labrie, Pete Norbert Berard (called French Pete), Leander Berard, Leon Constantine, Louis Clouthier (who in 1862 went to Taos and married old Carlos Beaubien's daughter & went into partnership with a German

(3)

man named Miller (Muller)

who married another daughter of old Carlos Beaubien. Clouthier was well educated wrote fine hand had work'd for old Bent, as did the others in this settlement. These Frenchmen were at Hardscrabble for about a year or two, previous to coming to Butte Valley; They found the water at Hardscrabble insufficient and sold out to Vicroy and in fall of 1861 came over & took up claims & farmed with John Brown a sort of settlement at Butte Valley. The settlement was regarded in civil war times as a sort of "seaash" spot, harboring rebels etc. Clouthier and Miller in partnership with St. Vrain used to run big freight trains through this Huerfano valley, from Taos to Pueblo and Denver. Brown went there to work for Leander Berard whom he later bought out. Berard went to Ft. Union in 1863 (later part) or 1864 (early part) and opened a hotel, where

(4)

and (5)

Brown came and worked for him (after Brown escaped fr Denv'r) till the hotel was paid for (notes of money borrowed by Berard to build it, paid off). Berard cleared \$10,000 there in 1 yr. The hotel was at Los Posos where the post, Ft. Union, first had been for years. Later the post was moved $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. N. across to the other side of Dog cr. At Butte valley Norbert Berard's partners, French Pete, was bought out by Jno. Brown, & Brown was the only American living there in this Fr. settlement, '62 - '76. When Brown went to Denver and thence to Ft. Union (acct of trouble, forcing him to leave) (he & Labrie & others were arrested by Gov. Hunt & taken to Denver & were to have been tried at Buckskin Joe for aiding rebels (He, Brown, & Labrie etc had been ordered by Lt. Shoup, now U.S. Senator fr. Idaho, to arrest 2 of the Reynolds gang, when they shd come

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK VI

(4) and (5) continued

along next day, which they, ill armed, failed to do, partly because they couldn't. Baxter, not O.H.P., had a little store there and sold about \$5 worth of goods to these ragged but heavily armed survivors of the Reynolds gang, who went on. Later Brown told the U.S. troops how the men came and bot goods, & couldn't be arrested by the butte Val. folks. Later, next day, after troops came, Brown, Labrie etc. were arrested. Tom Tobin, trailer & soldrs had been put on trail of the gang by Brown, Labrie etc; & Lt. Shoup & troops, coming later, were very mad at Brown & the Frenchmen, claiming might have caught etc, tho' the Tobin crowd were much ahead on trail, but for action of Brown & the Frmen. Only 2 of the Reynolds gang came to the B. Val., the others had been killed, 1 wounded. It was from pique that Shoup had Brown & Labrie etc arrested & taken to Denver, to be tried at Buckskin Jo later. But Brown fled to Ft. Union & Labrie & one other went in to Buckskin Jo only to see court dismiss the case.) but Brown got away & fled to Ft. Union & worked for Berard in hotel. The property on hand at Ft. Union ran up to millions of dollars in value. When the Texans invaded N.M. & were driven back by Canby.

(6)

Long before John Brown of Walsenburg came, there had been a Brown living on Greenhorn creek who had a mill & Ind. trad'g post; & built some log houses on top of the hill above Geo. Sears' store, & Brown of Walsenburg thinks the old log houses of that older Brown may be there yet. But the adobe up there, Zan Hicklin built. The old Brown millstones lay down by the creek as late as in the sixties. That older Brown was the originator of the place; (no rela. to Jno. Brown who dont know 1st name.) Long before Zan Hicklin came to Greenhorn. Zan H.'s place was part of the Nolan Grant, Zan came to Taos fr. California, where he went in '49, (or about that) from Mo; & from Taos, to Greenhorn. The Espinosas that Tom Tobin killed were killed on head of Cucharas cr. a few miles above LaVeta.

(7) They had stolen a steer from Col.

Jno. M. Francisco & Henry Daigre, who had a ranch where LaVeta now is. Espinosa's bro., a horse thief, had been killed up N. & he killed Americans for revenge. The Espinosa that Tom T. killed left a daughter who is now wife of Pedro Domiguez (an old soldier who once was a most trusted servant of Dr. Thombs of Pueblo), Espinosa's wife had a withered arm; her name was Sanvista Hurtado. Tom Tobin (besides the \$500 raised at the Denver wtg just after T. T. killed Espinosas) got \$500 within the last few years through Bob Ross, then in legislature (say 5 or 6 yrs ago.) Bob Ross is now lives in Trinidad; is an attorney. Tom Boggs married a daughter of Governor Chas. Bent.

(8)

Dec. 8 - '07 at Walsenburg. Jose Anastasio de Jesus Valdez says most important to consult is the priest, Gabriel Ussel, who was ordained in Santa Fe Dec. 12, 1856; remained at S. Fe for short time; then to several places in N.M. & was many yrs at Taos (1856 Oct - '76) & friend of St. Vrain. Valdez knew old Caneache. Am Kaneage; last saw him at Trinchera in 1878; K. then was about 60 yrs old. ("Rafael Cabeza" was what the Mexicans called Lafayette Head.) Ouray was a slick fabricator. Early in 1867 (Feb. or Mar.) Ouray came to Valdez's ranch (where the Toltec coal mine now is) about 2½ mi. N. of Walsenburg) and found Valdez studying English in a book of the Orlendoff Method, -Vinguete's "The Spanish Teacher". Ouray said to Valdez, "I and Rafael Cabeza wrote that book".

(9)

Once, about 1858, or '9 Marcellina Baca & Chas. Autobees took their swords & had a mock duel on horseback to create a sensation in the town of Rio Colorado - now called Cuesta. They were then living in Rio

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK VI

(9) continued

Colorado, & Valdez knew them then well, he being a native of Rio Colorado. Marcellina Baca was quite a pugilist, & once in Arroyo Seco he offered \$5 to any one that wd whip him. A short, stout Mex'n in blanket, approached & said, holding out hand, "Give me that five dollars." Baca held out his hand to give it to him & the stout man knocked him down. The laugh was on Marcellina. Marcellina in 1858 must have been 45 or over, yrs old. He had 3 children in '58, the oldest then perhaps 15 yrs old. His Pawnee wife Tomacita told the Mexican women of Rio Colorado how he got her for wife was as follows. He (Baca) was taken captive by the Pawnees; the Pawnees would sometimes fatten a captive for a peculiar cannibal feast or sacrifice in which they tied the captive to a post, and having built a fire, danced around the victim; one of the dancing Pawnees would approach and cut off

(10) from the victim's living body a strip of flesh, this they would carry to the fire, and roast it and eat it; another would do the same; and strip, after strip would be cut off, the victim perishing miserably in the meanwhile. They were fattening M. Baca for such a feast; but Tomacita, who was the daughter of a chief, had fallen in love with the white captive, and went in tears to her father and begged for his life, which (probably after a council) the chief decided to spare; and so Baca took her for his wife. Shavano (Ute chief's name) is the Spanish for Shawnee.

(11)

Dec. 9, 1907. - Joseph Felix St. Vrain, son of Col. Ceran St. Vrain; born Nov. 1st, 1844, in Taos, says Col. St. Vrain died at Mora Oct. 28, 1870, 68 yrs old. His children were 3 namely: Joseph Vincent St. Vrain known generally as Vicente by New Mexicans; he died at Mora, N.M. a year or two after Ceran did; & was then about 59 yrs. old. His wife's maiden name was Amelia Rohmann. 2. Joseph Felix St. Vrain, now lives at the Huerfano Butte. 3. Felicita (full name, Mary Felicita St. Vrain) who is nearly 20 yrs younger than Felix. Amelia may now be living at Franklin, Tex. near El Paso (lately did) & may be married again. Ask Mrs. Jno May of Las Cruces. See gravestone of Col. Ceran St. V. at Mora, and perhaps 1 of Vicente. Col. Ceran never lived at Mora, as his home but always at Taos; Vicente had lived at Mora since 1861, at that time Felix (op'g of Civ. war) returned from school near St. Louis (Webster college 15 mi. from St. Louis. In all

(12)

Felicita married Macaio Galledo; they were living in Las Vegas but Felix thinks they may have moved over to Mora. Col. St. Vrain was in S. Fe at time of Taos massacre, but Felix (a lit. boy) was then in Taos. Vicente's mother was a Mexican woman whose maiden name was - Luna; Felix's mother's maiden name Maria Ignacita Trujillo (died about 5 yrs ago.) Felicita's mother's maiden name was Louisa Branch, ($\frac{1}{2}$ breed Eng-Mex.); she is dead. Sister-in-law of Vicente (Amelia) probably has photo of Vicente. Felix St. V. settled on a grant (part of the Vigil & St. Vrain grant) about 2 mi. square, near Huerfano Butte in 1866. But this part of the Vigil & St. V. grant wasnt confirmed; so Felix had to take up his land as U.S. govt homestead, just as anybody else.

(13)

Felix was about 6 yrs in schools at St. Louis. First at Carondelet; after that went to Mr. Clarkson & boarded with the Bent boys, Geo. & Charlie, at Clarkson & went to Webster coll. Judge Carlos Beaubien's 4 girls married: L. Maxwell, Vidal Trujillo & (?2) other girls married 2 other men. Felix thinks his father Ceran St. Vrain, was born in St. Genevieve, Mo. & lived there when a boy. Col. Ceran St. Vrain had a paralytic stroke, when sitting in a rocking chair smoking, at the store in Mora;

* Probably Macario Galledo

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK VI

(13) continued

his home was in Taos. He remained in Mora until his death (after the stroke), a few weeks after the stroke.

(14)

Ceran St. Vrain had 2 brothers: Charles St. Vrain & Marcellina St. Vrain. Charles had a son called also Marcelline (cousin of Felix) and he and Vignaultt took care of the business after Vicente's death. Vicente had taken care of it after Ceran's death. Marcellina St. V., (bro. of Ceran) committed suicide a good while before Ceran died. Charles (bro. of Ceran) never did come out west to R. Mts.; he (Felix thinks) did not die till after Ceran did; Charles lived on a farm north of St. Louis.

Gov. Chas. Bent had one son Alfred who was killed (in a poker game, his murderer claimed accidental) died in Taos many yrs ago, Alfred who didn't die immediately told them not to do anything, as it seemed accidental. Gov. Bent had 2 daughters: Terracina (Mrs. Sheurick) Estafana (Mrs. Zan Hicklin. 1. Alfred; 2 Terracina; 3. Estafana.

(15)

Estefana is now living at place name like Kilhawk beyond Trinidad, with a half-sister, Rumaldita. Ask John Hicklin (at Maitland, a brother of Zan Hicklin) where Estefana now lives.

Old Maurice (Fr trapper) was living on the south side of the Rio Raydo, in 1866, and 2 or 3 yrs later when Felix St. V. returned to Mora, old Maurice was still living there about 10 or 12 mi. S. of Rio Rayado, at a place called Puertecito; he was living with a Mex'n woman who was known as Chihuahuevien (= woman from Chihuahua). Old Judge Carlos Beaubien was an older man than Ceran St Vrain. Col. Ceran St V had the mill at Mora till he died, it may be running yet; he had another grist mill at "Rio Grande", a small creek near Taos; this R.G. mill he sold before he died. The store and the mill

(16) at Mora & the distillery at

Guadelupita, which had been owned by Jo Playa, were bot from the latter by Col. St. Vrain before the Civil war, (sometime while Felix was away at school) i.e. sometime between 1855 & 1861.

Mary and Robt. Bent lived at Westport part of the time while Felix St. V. & Geo. & Chas. Bent were at St. Louis. Mary & Robt didn't have much schooling.

C. St. Vrain, Carlos Beaubien, and Peter Joseph were all wealthy residents of Taos. "Levanway" (Levanois?) was an old trapper who lived at Taos & he & St. Vrain had trapped together. St. Vrain in his early manhood yrs. used to go out with trapp'g parties, tak'g along goods on pack-mules (tobacco, flour, shirts, shoes, traps, powder & lead etc. such things as the trappers needed), and they would trap

(17)

beaver, and he would trade the goods for the furs and take the furs back to Taos on his pack-mules. Old Wm. Proffit, of Walsenburg traveled with St Vrain's pack trains a good deal, & may remember some old things, if memory still holds out, the remains of Ceran & Vicente are in a private cemetery on a hill S. of the old St. V's store (a little southwest.) Old Craig cheated Col. St. Vrain & Cormelio Vigil out of most of their land (or right or value) of the Vigil & St. Vrain grant. Ceran had a good house & a store in Taos, but not stylish inside of house.

Geo. C. King (in Nov., 1907) wrote to Felix St. Vrain from Comfort, Tex. & wanted Ceran's photo for a book on old times he is writing.

(18)

Dec. 9, 1907, at Walsenburg, Father, Judge Carlos Beaubien's children were: 1. Narcisse (close to 20 when killed); 2. Maria de la Luz (married Lucien Maxwell); 3. Eleanora (married to one Trujillo); 4. Juana (married Joseph Clouthier); 5. Teodora (married Frederick Mueller); 6. Petra (married Jesus . . .); 7. Paul (=Pablo) (in 1856 was perhaps 6 or 7 yrs old). All dead except Petra, who is

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK VI

(18) continued

living at Rayado; she was 16 yrs old in 1856; so now 67. Maria de la Luz was born in or about 1829. Jo Clouthier died betw. 20. & 25 yrs. ago. Lucien Maxwell sold his grant for nearly one million two hund. thous'd dols. Maxwell's children were: about 6, 1 boy, the others girls. Virginia, born about 1853, married a U.S. officer or doctor against her father's will; and did not reside thereafter in N.M. a girl; a girl; a girl; a girl (first one married a Mex'n in Albuquerque.

(19)

Barron, a barber in Walsenburg (rather young) his bro. clerked for Clouthier & Mueller, & can give information. See very old Wm. Proffit at Walsenburg; he freighted for St. Vrain in old times. Also see Berard at Walsenburg.

(20)

Peter died at Ft. Sumner, N.M. Mrs. Maxwell also died there, not so long ago. Clouthier & Mueller kept store (Beaubien's old store) in Taos; they both had children, and one of Mueller's boys is still keeping store in Taos (is perhaps about 42-45 yrs old); he has been at school or college in S. Fe. Carlos Beaubien died in 1864. Ceran St. Vrain was older than Beaubien. Berard (that Jno Brown worked for) is in Walsenburg.

(21)

La Veta. - Dec. 10, 1907. Interview with Hiram Vasquez, now 68 yrs old, born Aug. 23, 1839 near Independence Mo; son of Col. Louis Vasquez. Col. Louis was born Oct 2, 1795; died on his farm 10 mi. S. of Kansas City (=6 mi. S. of Westport) 1 mi. E. of the Kan. line. (Jim Bridger's farm was 2 mi. further south) Bridger was buried on his own farm, (in the orchard under an apple tree). Col. Louis V. died Sept. 17, 1867. He then lacked 15 days of being 72 yrs old. He was buried in a Catholic cemetery at Kan. Cy. S. & a little W. from the old Kan. Cy. boat landing. This landing was about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. below mouth of Kaw. Benito Vasquez, Sr. & his wife were both born in October and on 2nd of the month but in different years, and they died on 2d of Oct. in different years, both 72 years old. Col. Louis Vasquez was also born on that same date (Oct. 2) 1795.

(22)

Libernuay (Levanois?) is an old Frenchman who died at a very advanced age (presumably between 92 on Cucharas Creek; was then living with Vicente Hi Vasquez thinks this Levanway may have been one of the old Pierre el Esparaner or Chouteau & Denver Exped. (Many preceding words written in by Mrs. Shaw. In the notebook itself, lighter ink indicates her words) Grignet is another whose son recently died on Apishapa cr., where old Grignet has a daughter still living. Hi Vasquez was taken out to R. Mts. by Col. Louis Vasquez when only about $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 yrs old, (probably in 1843) too young to remember the journey out there. A little later he has recollect. of a little fort in which he lived & which was occupied by Bridger & Vasquez on Flack's Fork, (about 2 or 3 mi. above where Boack's Fk. & Ham's Fk. come together, and therefore some dist. above the later, better-known Ft. Bridger. B. & V. were then bldg the larger Ft. Bridger & soon after that H.V. remembers living in the new fort. Not long after

(23)

moving into the new fort, Hiram V. and his sister, Armilda (2 yrs older than he) were playing about 200 yds E. of the fort, when some of Wash-akie's Shoshones came by. The children ran for the ft. & Arm. escaped; but Hiram, too young much more than toddle, was picked up by a mounted Indian, who put whip to his horse and was off like the wind. He remained with these Shoshones until he was 9 yrs old, and then escaped one night, by running away when his band were camped on the right hand side of the old Salt Lake trail, where it comes down over the mt. in sight of Gt S. Lake. The sister, Armalda sometime during Hi's captivity, was put in charge of a

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK VI

(24)

man named James Peck and sent to Oregon, lest she also shd be caught by the Indians; and she was never afterwards heard of by any of the Vasquez family. Later Bridger had a Snake squaw, Mary (by whom he had several children); and her & her children he ultimately took back west with him to his farm near Westport where he & she died. Auguste Pike Vasquez, son of Antoine Baronet Vasquez, nephew of Col. Louis Vasquez, and cousin of Hiram Vasquez of LaVeta, is buried on Tom Crumley's ranch, between Cucharas cr. and the South Beyta cr. about $\frac{1}{4}$ mi. S.W. of the LaVeta station of D&RG Ry. After failure of his firm in Denver, he returned Jackson Co., Mo., and was there a yr or two, then came *

(25)

Approxim. birds-eye view of Ft. Bridger
about 1852-'3



drawn by F.W. Cragin, after Hi Vasquez's
description Dec. 11, 1907

(26)

*back to Colo., and to old Chas. Autobees plaza. Hi heard of him & of his having no home nor means; and Hi went & brought him up to Henry Daigre's cow ranch, where LaVeta now is, and got him a job with Daigre. He was known as "Pike Vasquez" from his middle name; but his father was the original "Pike Vasquez" of Pike's Exped. Auguste P. Vasquez died on the Daigre ranch (the part of it now called the Crumley ranch) sometime in the sixties. He only lived 2 or 3 yrs after coming to Daigre's. He was 6 or 7 yrs older than his cousin Hiram. Col. Louis Vasquez married Narcissa Land (a native of Ky.) in Jackson Co., and the names of the children were: 1. Armila, 2. Hiram, 3. Louis, 4. Mary Ann, 5. Sarah Ellen, 6. Louisa, 7. Emma, 8. Burdette.

(27)

Col. Louis Vasquez married a Ver-Tracy.

The year that Col. Louis Vasquez moved back to Mo. taking with him his family including also Hiram, then recently recovered from the Shoshones was that of the great U.S. Ind treaty of 1852 (?) or (53?) The U.S.R officers came to Ft. Bridger & wanted Vasquez to go to the treaty ground; being then about ready to return to Mo. V. completed his preparations and attended the treaty, his journey thither being part of his longer journey to the States. Hiram well remembers the vast number of Indians of many tribes assembled on that occasion. From the treaty ground he went on to St. Louis, where he bought a house & lots on Hickory street between Paul and Ham sts. There V. and

(28) family (also Mrs. Tracy, then a

widow) lived for 18 months; after which the Col. removed with his family to Jackson county, Mo., where he purchased a farm of 210 acres six miles south of Westport, and lived there till 1862, carrying on farming operations. In 1862, orders from govt came to move to town owing to unprotected state of the border & the Col. moved to Westport & lived till about the wind'g up of the civil war; then returned to the farm, where he lived till he died. It was in the summer season that Col. L. Vasquez brot out Mrs. V. and Armilda and Hiram to Ft. Bridger, (about 1842 or 43) Old Charlefoix has a $\frac{1}{2}$ Mex. son now living in LaVeta; now quite old Tim Goodell wintered at Vasquez's farm one winter in the late fifties.

(29)

Dec. 11, '07. Hi Vasquez says he came out to N.M. from Jackson Co. Mo. in summer of '61, arriving at Mora in Aug. He came out driving an ox-team of a train belonging to Majors, Russell & Waddell; the boss of the train was Jno. Moore. At Mora, Hi. V. hired to Vicente St. Vrain. Jim Bridger & Family: Jim Bridger had a son Felix (and perhaps a daughter) from a Flathead squaw. Subsequently he had, by a Shoshone squaw, Mary 4 children, viz: 1. Betsey who died in the 50s; 2. Jane married Mr. Washburn; 3. Elizabeth (Lizy) was liv'g with Jane; 4. William ("Billy") died. Felix was given a pretty good education in St. Louis; he died not far from the time of the end of the civil war. Betsey who also had a pretty good schooling at St. Louis, died in the fifties. Mr. and Mrs. Washburn were still living on the old Bridger farm the last Hi. V. knew of them. Lizy was liv'g with them. Billy died either a little before or a little after old Jim Bridger died.

(30)

In '61 Felix Bridger came west with Hi Vasquez. The latter left the wagon train above Ft. Lyon, returned to the ft, and engaged in cutting hay for the govt., and on return of the men of the train, was joined by Felix & several others & went to work for Bill Young on the latter's ranch 15 mi. above the Pueblo on Fountain cr & later to Denver & thence back to Jackson Co. Mo. in the spring of '62. After a few days Hi returned to the mts (Mora, N.M.) & went to work for Vicente St. Vrain. In the fall of '62 Felix, whose mind had been temporarily deranged from excessive use of Guadalupite distilled aquadiente, tried to kill himself. Felix wished to go over to Taos & wanted a horse to ride over. Vicente refused it & said he could go over a few days later in a buggy which was to be sent over to bring back the Colonel. Angered at this, Felix went to Guadalupite afoot to get a horse from his friend Jno. Riley at the St. Vrain distillery. He found Riley away and no one there. the distillery operations having been permanently abandoned shortly before and Riley, in charge of the building, having gone away temporarily after cattle. Felix brooded over his trouble & the absence of the man he considered as

(31)

only friend, and said to himself, "I'm no account anyway; I'll end it right here." He had with him an old-fashioned cap and ball navy revolver. Having gone to a flat rock some 50 yards or so south by a little west from the distillery (which was a large square adobe fort-like building inclosing a plaza of say 50 ft. inside he seated himself on the rocks, placed the revolver to his left breast, wrote on a piece of paper, "No one is to blame for my death. I die by my own hand", put the paper in his pocket, intending to shoot through his heart; and pulled the trigger. But his aim was poor and a little too high. The bullet entered the left breast and emerged through the left shoulder-blade, lodging under the skin beneath which it projected and was later removed by Dr. Crane of Mora. A few hours later a Mexican found him lying on the rock, and, supposing him dead, reported to Jno. Riley who had then just returned, that Felix had been killed. Riley went out to the rock

(32)

and discov'd that Felix was still alive. Riley sent word to Hi Vasquez and the latter reported to Vicente, and sent to Mora for Dr. Crane. Vicente sent to Taos for the Col. Dr. Crane arrived about midnight; and next ev'g came the Col. & his wife. After some months Felix recovered; but for nearly 2 yrs after the shooting he openly maintained the purpose of killing himself & made several attempts to do so which were frustrated by the watchfulness of his friends and especially of Hi Vasquez who was charged with watching him. On one occasion Felix swallowed a large draught of laudanum; but an emetic saved his life; again he grabbed a razor from Hi V. who was about to shave him, but Hi pulled it through his hand cutting

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK VI.

(32) continued:

it severely and thus prevented him; In the summer of '63 Vicente asked Hi to take Felix over to Cucharas river and take care of him. Enroute thither, and arrived at Santa Clara creek, while Hiram and Felix were sitting in the buggy, the latter suddenly grabbed a revolver from Hi's belt, cocked it and placing its muzzle against Hi's ribs, threatened to kill him then & there

(33) unless he would take the gun and kill Felix. Said Hi, "Have I ever done you any dirt?" Felix admitted he had always treated him fairly. Then said Hi, "If you want to shoot... you can pull the trigger." Felix recognized the unreasonableness of his demand, and dropped his weapon, surrendering it again to Hiram. Having gone beyond the Cucharas, without knowing it, being unacquainted with the country, they arrived at Huerfano river at a small French settlement called Butte valley, below Huerfano Butte, and thence proceeded to Beaubois' fort a quarter of a mi. N. W. of the Butte. Thence they returned to the site of the present town of La Veta where at that time Henry Daigre had a cow-ranch tending cattle for Ceran St. Vrain, Francisco & himself. Here they remained for over two years, the fall of '65 Col. St. Vrain came over, and made arrangements for Felix & Hi to settle on the Beaubois ranch on Huerfano river, having purchased that ranch for the purpose. They repaired to the Huerfano where Felix still lives. Vasquez remained there but briefly & returned to Cucharas creek and Daigre's ranch, later

(34) for many years the ranch of Ceran St. Vrain, Daigre & Francisco. Col. St. Vrain at that time claimed this whole region as the Vigil & St. Vrain grant. The headquarters of this ranch occupied the present site of La Veta town. They were fort-like adobe buildings in form of a square with portholed wall projecting above, as defense against Indians. The walls of the fort were of Mexican adobes laid chiefly by Hiram Vasquez himself. A considerable part of this adobe building still stands and is occupied by some of Francisco's relations. The flat dirt roof has been built over with a hip roof of shingles, and the portholed wall has been taken down. During the early days this place was twice threatened by the Indians, the first time by Jicarilla Apaches, and the second time by the Utes, necessitating the calling over of soldiers first from Ft. Garland and second from Ft. Lyon, Hi going as the messenger on both occasions. There was also some trouble here from the Utes once during the time (1867 - 1874) that Hiram first ranched independently on Apishapa river. In 1874, Hiram went to Mo. & brought out his brother Louis to Apishapa

(35) river ranch. This trip occupied about 3 months, May to August. Louis died on the Apishapa, at this same ranch, Oct. 10, 1883, nine yrs after its sale in 1874 by Hiram. Hiram has continued to live in Las Animas and Huerfano counties Colorado until the present time, with of one period of 6 or 8 spent at Glorieta and one of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ years on the head of Canadian river near Catskill, N.M. He now resides $\frac{1}{4}$ mi. W. of Cucharas creek on a ranch $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of LaVeta, where he has been living for some six years past. Old Joseph L'evanway lies buried in one of a little group of graves about a mile S. and a little west of LaVeta, on the bluff at east of Cucharas creek, directly eastward across from the front door of Hi Vasquez's residence. He died many (perhaps about 20) yrs. ago.

(36)

Hi Vasquez, the little captive on arrival at Shoshone h'dquarters, seems to have been regarded as a captive of higher than ordinary rank, doubtless recognized as the son of Louis Vasquez the trader, who was not only one of the proprs of Ft. Bridger, but also equally with or even more than Jim Bridger himself an old timer in the Rocky Mts. And who had like Bridger been long a brigade-leader of trappers. He was therefore adopted

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK VI

(36) continued

into the household of Washakie and treated like a son of the chief, with the utmost kindness. Unlike the Mexican and other captives, he was not required to work nor perform any sort of servile tasks. His only duty (considered one of honor) was to attend the scalp-dances and bear aloft a pole with a scalp dangling at its summit, stepping about in the center of the circle of dancers and chanting a monotonous song keep'g time with the tom-toms and the weird notes of the hilarious redskins around him. He of course had no concep. of the significance of the dance except that it was a time of rejoicing. He became skillful in the use of the bow and arrow with which he is still handy and in the arts and games of Indian children. He learned perfectly the Shoshone language, and remembers such of it to this day.

(37)

It was in the summer or fall of (1852?) that Washakie's Shoshones were at the place where the Salt Lake trail crosses the mountain and looks down on the valley of Gt Salt Lake. They were gathering wild fruits and nuts. From this camp some of the Indians visited Salt L. City for purposes of trade and parties were continually coming and going. Little Hi wanted to go also, but was denied permission. Piqued at this, he determined to go on his own account. Waiting one night until all in his tepee and in the whole camp had been long wrapped in slumber, he stole quietly out of the village and, with a small buffalo robe wrapped about him, over his deer skin suit, and equipped with his bow & arrows and a small bundle of food he stole quietly out of the village, wended his way toward his coveted Mecca. Arrived on the outskirts of SLCy., some time before dawn, he was at loss what to do; but finally crept into a cow yard, curled up in a corner and went to sleep. Being wakened in the morning by strange sounds near him, he was greatly startled to discover himself in the presence of several white women who were milking the cows. He darted out of the corral like a frightened coyote. At length he summoned up courage enough to approach some of the white men's dwellings. Coming near an open door he would bend over to the right and then to left, peering cautiously in, and then run away. Having repeated this at several houses, he was at last espied by a man in one of them who beckoned him to approach. At first he hesitated, but

(38)

gradually his courage and confidence in the white man increased and he entered the house. The man asked him many questions, none of which he could understand, and the family and curious neighbors crowded about. At length a man was called who could talk in the Shoshone language. This man asked him where he was from. He answered, from the Shoshone Indians. To the question how long he had been with the Indians, he could only reply, "A long time". Where had he been with them? "Oh, here and there, (pointing in several directions) and everywhere". He was asked where the Indians got him, but he replied that he did not know. He only remembered being snatched up and carried off on a horse while his sister, with whom he had been playing, ran into the house. He was then asked his name. Fortunately this he had been able to remember, and he told them it was Vasquez. This cleared up the mystery, for Vasquez was well and favorably known in Great Salt Lake City and unlike Bridger, and especially had the regard of Brigham Young. Hiram when he thus came back to civilization was dressed in a shirt and leggins of deerskin and wore a breechclout and his hair was long and hung down over his shoulders, and was prolonged by queues braided of horse-hair hanging down to the ground. Thus accoutred, and with bow and arrow in hand and quiver slung over his shoulder, a small portrait was painted of the little captive, which for many years remained a valued possession of his family and himself, but which

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK VI

(39)

at length disappeared, and its whereabouts if now in existence are not known. On the day after his arrival among the Mormons of Great Salt Lake City, Hiram was mounted on a horse, taken to Ft. Bridger, and restored to his parents, having had his hair cut and his Indian costume exchanged for the habiliments of civilization. At first his mother did not know him; but presently, despite the years that had passed, she recognized the features of her long-lost offspring, and ran and clasped him in her arms. Hiram remained at Ft. Bridger for perhaps a year or more till Col. Louis and his family returned to Missouri. During this interval he several times visited Washakie, returning with him from Ft. Bridger to Washakie's people, with whom he was perfectly safe and felt quite at home; remaining with them on one occasion, several weeks; he was always returned to Ft. Bridger promptly at the time appointed, the relations between the Shoshones and the proprietors of Ft. Bridger being those of peace, trade and friendly intercourse, and the chief Washakie being a particular friend of both Vasquez and Bridger, though it would seem not averse to religiously adopting a papoose of the Fort Bridger families, when kidnapped by

(40) one of his young Shoshone

braves and brought captive to camp.

.....

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK VII

June 25 & 28 & 29, 1907 and Feb. 11 - Feb. 26, 1908

Mrs. Shaw numbered this notebook VII and she also numbered the pages

(1)

1907 - June. June 25, 1907. John A. Thatcher of Pueblo, Colo. says (June 26) came to Colo. in 1865. M.D. came in '65. John A. Thatcher has a military photo of Kit Carson taken from a large one that was taken in Detroit during the civil war. It shows him holding a cane in hand. Chas. Autobees has a son ($\frac{1}{2}$ breed), Joseph, living at Boone; also one, Tom, at Avondale, Colo. (ask at Avondale store, Colo.)

June 28. Virgil Boggs U.S. mail service Pueblo, says his grandfather "Prof" (phrenologist) Jno. L. Boggs (cousin of Tom Boggs & Lilburn?) formerly lived in Beulah Colo. As to Mace of Maces Hole ask Geo Kranskie 1400 Lake Ave. Pueblo, Colo. K. is old res. of Beulah. Virgil Boggs was born in 1874, in Mace's Hole; his father was David Boggs. Virgil says it is tradition that some men were killed, early in old adobe house on Muddy cr. (7 or 8 mi. from Osage Avenue)

(2)

Trip Colorado Spgs. to Pueblo, June 25, 1907

June 25 - Carfare in C. Spgs	.05
" 25 - Round trip ticket from Col. Sp. to P. 1.50	
	(special Tuesday rate)
" 25 - (night of) lodging, Pueblo	.50
" 26 - Breakfast & fruit & sugar etc.	.35
" 26 - Dinner	.35
" 26 - Car fares	.10
" 26 - Colorado Laundry, work	.35
" 26 - To Mrs. Susan Officer 1906 interest	37.05
" 26 - Cost of P.O. money order for same	.15
" 26 - supper-lunch	.10
" 26 - Hair cut, and shave	.35
" 26 - (night of) lodging	.50
" 27 - Breakfast	.15
" 27 - Dinner	.25
" 27 - supper, berries, oranges	.50
" 27 - Tongue sdwch & popcorn for breakf.	.10
" 27 - car fares	.20
" 27 - (night of) lodging	.50

(3)

June 28 - Carfares	.10
" 28 - Breakf	.15
" 28 - Dinner	.40
" 28 - Supper	.15
" 28 - (night) lodging to night of 29th	.50
" 29 - Breakf.	.10
" 29 - mid-day lunch	.15
" 29 Evg dinner	.30
" 29 - car-fares	.10

(4)

Pedro Lesperance "Dn. Pedro Lesperance fundador de la Plaza en los Valles de San Gerónimo, nacio en Sorel poblacion del Bajo Canada Condado de Richelieu, en la Privincia de Quebec, el dia 10 de Octubre en el ana de 1791. Sorel es una ciudad de unos ocho anil habitantes situada sobre el arroyo Richlieu a su junta con el Rio San Lorenzo, a 45 millas N. de Montreal. Es ahora

(5)

June 27, 1907. (Interv. w. Stephen Smith of Pueblo, Colo., a Colo. pioneer of '58. He went over Oreg. trail to in 1851. Returned to in 185 . Came west as far as Bent's Fort in 1858; thence returned. Came to Pueblo, Colo., in 186 . Showed me "Juan Chiquito's Lookout", east of "Juan Chiquito's Plaza" (a street just E. of Fountain creek, on which street, Juan Chiquito's adobe houses were on the S. side and the houses of the Fountain town Co. on the N. side. The Lookout was a squarish tower on a hill E. of Fountain creek and N. of Ark. river from it, one could look up & down Ark r. and up Fountain cr.; Steph. S. thinks the lookout was formerly 6 or 8 ft. higher (i.e. about 1860) at least. Stephen Smith says the Indians said the triangular area whose apices are Manitou soda springs, Pueblo, and Canon City, was neutral ground. There Indians "no fight". (i.e. Mt. vs. Plains Inds.)

(6)

June 29, 1907. Interviewing Jno. D. Miller. In a Denver magazine El Porvenir was pub'd, about 1904 or 1905, an important article, "The Fight at Battle Mountain, as Told by Jim Baker", by Willis Reed (author). It gives important Biog. matter on Jim Baker, & has a good (new to me) photo of him. Jno. D. Miller (Colo. pioneer of 1858 - member of the Lawrence Party) has a copy of the article in his scrap-books, in which also are other old clippings back to 1869, and a few earlier. Not over a week ago, Miller saw Tom Autohees (one of Charles' sons. In Scrap-book No. 3 of Mr. Miller are arts on: "Jim Baker" (fr. Denv. Reub. by Ferril); "Ft. Lyon" (fr. a daily newsp article dated Jan 2, 1890); "Denver's Childhood" (fr daily newsp of early in 1890; says "St. Charles was named from a town in Georgia); "Charles H. Blake" newsp. early in '9

(7)

(Jno. D. Miller's scrap-book No. 3 contin'd)

Death of Edward Wynkoop (ex-warden of N.M. penitentiary & earlier of Colo pioneers) died Sept. 12, 1891 after a long illness; was a native of Phila. newsp. item, the teleg. dated Santa Fe, N.M., Sept 12 says "died today".

"A Colorado Notable" (Uncle Dick Wooton; died at Trinidad Aug. 22, 1892. See the newsp clipp'g so titled in J. D. Miller Scrap b. 3, for resume of his life. "Chas. H. Blake, Pioneer, Recent Death" etc.

"Sons of Colorado", a magaz mthly, of Colo. Pio. Soc. (Mr. Miller gives me a copy of it.

Says Mr. Miller: Dall DeWeese has studied early w. explorations & has a room filled with stuffed animals; is in fruit & fruit land business at Canon City; a hunter

(8)

Las Vegas, N.M. Feb. 13, 1908. Interview with Mr. Felipe Ledoux, son of Abram Ledoux living at Las Vegas N.M. and his wife. Her maiden name was Luz Trujillo; the latter's 1st husband was Metcalf. She married Metcalf when she was 13 yrs old; she did not marry him because of love, but because her mother told her to marry him. Metcalf was about 50 yrs old then. This marriage was in Taos. Metcalf had first to be baptized, before he could marry her. One month after their marriage she went up to Ft. El Pueblo & lived there with Metcalf 2 yrs. In '46 they moved to S. Fe Metcalf died of cholera in 1848, at Ft. Laramie. Her 2nd husband was a Mr. Geo. Whittlesey. Her third husband was Felipe Ledoux, whom she married in 1855 in Taos. Felipe Ledoux is a son of Abram Ledoux. Abram and Antonio Ledoux were bros. who came to N.M. in very early

(9)

(Consult Luis Leroux at Ocate, it is Luis Leroux Jr. that lives at Ocate. He is a son of Joaquin Leroux. Mrs. Ledoux says that old Luis Leroux lives at village of Luaro. Where does Dolorita now live? Ans. At LaCueva, N.M. Who was Antonio's 2nd wife? Ans. Polonio Lucero y Sandoval. What was the name of his 1st (Pawnee) wife?

(10)

days. Antonio Ledoux was father of the $\frac{1}{2}$ Pawnee breed (French-Pawnee) Antoine Ledoux that lived so many yrs at Ft. Laramie. Abran Ledoux died when Felipe was about 7 yrs old. Felipe Ledoux was born in Taos in 1835. His mother was Guadalupe Trujillo, of a very old rich family. Antonio Ledoux raised a family in Mora, N.M., & died in Mora about 1858. He had 1 son, Jose Ledoux, for whom the town of Ledoux, N.M. is named, and two daughters. Jose now lives in Oklahoma; of Antonio's 2 daughters, the older was Quirina, and the younger one was Dolorita. Quirina is no longer living. Dolorita was married to Jesus Garcia, & he died many yrs ago. Before that, Antonio had a $\frac{1}{2}$ breed son, Antonio, whom his father brought to Mora. Felipe Ledoux was in the '58 Marcy-Loring exp. & says the man who died (froze May, 1858) & was buried at Jimmy Camp, was Felipe "Abeitia" He was a Mexican. Jimmy

(12)

camp creek was called Arroyo de Campo Jim. Point of Rocks (on head of Kiowa creek was called La Ceja (eyebrow) by the Mex'ns. The Mexicans called Black Squirrel creek (at the old trail crossing) "Arroyo Blanco" Felipe Abeitia, when in danger of freezing, dug a hole in the bank of Jimmy Camp creek & sat in it covering his knees with a blanket till he froze to death. He was buried at Jimmy Camp. Ft. el Pueblo was in old times, called the Pueblo Colorado by the Mexicans (?) When Mrs. Ledoux (then Mrs. Metcalf) lived at el Pueblo (1844 - '6) there were living there: Metcalf, Dick

(13)

Briggs & Burris

Jo Doyle

Al. Barclay

Geo Simpson

Lafontaine

Whittlesey; killed LaFontaine and a woman, Candelera Sena (it was another woman of same name as her "Candelaria", not Sena, who caused the duel at El Pueblo) at Hardscrabble plaza. It was "Candelaria", a half-breed Mexican-Indian woman (not Candelaria Sena of Hardscrabble) that caused the Jim Waters-Ed Tharp duel of 1845 at Fort El Pueblo.

(14)

Wootton, Colorado Mitchell, John Brown, Jim Waters, Bill Tharp, Ed Tharp, (The time when Jim Waters killed Ed Tharp was the 2nd year that Mrs. Metcalf lived there, =1845. When Ed was killed, Bill, Ed's brother, wanted to avenge his death by kill'g Waters; but Waters hid on Rio Almagre & Metcalf supplied Waters with some meat, coffee & bread mornings & even'gs for a few days, till finally Waters left the country (possibly to Calif.); this Jim Waters was not related to Sam Watrous (not the same name). The woman in the case (cause of duel at Ft. El Pueblo was Candelaria, a $\frac{1}{2}$ breed Mex. - Ind. woman. Luz Trujillo was born in 1833 at Taos; she and Vicente Trujillo of Avondale, Colo., are sister and brother. (Manitou Soda Springs were known to the Mexn's in 1840s as "Ojos de Arena", ("en el Rio d' Almagre") Mrs. Metcalf (now Mrs. Ledoux) made good bread there from the soda water of the springs in 1845. Abran & Ant.

o La Ceja (11)
(= Point of Rocks)

Arroyo Blanco

Arroyo old div. road
Soda Springs Jim

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK VII

(14) continued

Ledoux were from Central Canada.

(15)

Did Felipe Ledoux know Labonte? Ans. No.

(16)

Others who came out very early & were companeros of the Ledoux bros. (possibly of the 1815 - 1817 exped.) were: Juan Chantet, Charette, Lame Vidal, Bijou, Lespérance, Yara, Charra, Gillette, old Duchesne (very old, all the time drunk). Turcotte Peres (scalped at Turley's mill), Grignet (or Grenier) St. Simon, Charbonneau, Lachene, LaForey etc. Baptiste Lalanda's mother and Lucien Maxwell's mother were 1st cousins. A grandchild of Bapt. Lalanda lives opp., or near, house of Felipe Ledoux. In 1844 & '45 Metcalf used to trade at the Manitou Soda Springs (and Mrs. Metcalf went with him), trad'g whiskey & coffee to the Cheyennes & Araps., for buffalo robes. In 1844 or '45 there was a *

(17)

(After the Araps. fled toward Pueblo, the French and Americans at El Placita de Penasco Amarilla made a great feast for the Utes great quantities of bread and buffalo meat boiled with corn, were prepared and the Utes (about 40 of them) ate this, seated on the ground in the Placita de Rio de Penasco Amarillo.)

(18)

*fight near Kincaid's house on Hardscrabble cr. ("Rio de Penasco Amarilla" between the Araps & Mexicans on one side, and the Utes on the other; the Mex'n's & Araps were beaten; the Araps & Mex'n's fled. Mrs. Metcalf, who was then visiting at Hardscrabble Plaza - not far below Kincaid's on Hardsc. cr, & Mrs. Barclay & Mrs. Simpson heard the guns' reports during the fight. Terracita Barclay & Mr. Jo. Doyle & Mrs. Juanita Simpson, were then at the Placita de Penasco Amarilla; also Mr. Whittlesey (who killed Lafontaine and the Mex'n woman, Candelaria, at Plaza de Penasco Amarilla, and then fled to Ft. el Pueblo; & then ran away. This was while Mrs. (Ledoux) Metcalf lived at the Pueblo. Mrs. Shaw's page 19 is actually a note for page 20.

(20)

Revised List of Victims of Massacre at Fort El Pueblo, Massacre of Christmas, 1854.

Jose Benito Sandoval (el Commandante, or principal man).

Rumaldo Cordova and his sister-in-law

Chepita Miera (she was from Taos,

Mrs. Guadalupe Vigil (a Mexican who Ledoux says had been many years a captive with the Comanches & later with Americans)

Juan Rafael Medina

*Juan "Shoco" (real name is Juan Aragon. Shoco = a nickname; there is no Span. fam. name Shoco, for boys

Joaquin Pacheco (he was from Arroyo Hondo)

Francisco Mestas (his 3d name unknown)

Jose Ignacio Valencia from Taos (Jose Ignacio Valencia was killed by the Utes, on the east side of Fountain creek, on his way from the fort to his home near Marcellina Baca's

Manuel Trujeque "Lucero" (Pedro Sandoval says true name of Manuel Trujeque was Manuel Lucero fr. Taos. from Taos Mrs. LeD. says.

Juan Blas Martin

Tanislado de Luna

Note: the name Guero Pais was given to me as that of one of the victims by Marcellina Baca's daughter, Elena, (now widow or deserted wife of Mariano Autobeas; but Felipe Cisneros, who was working for Baca at time of the massacre said, in 1907, to me, that Guero Pais was not one of the victims, but that Guerro Pais was killed later, up in the north country by an American.

(Mar. 1908)

Victor Cisneros Padilla (stage-driver Watrous to Mora lives at Cleveland,

Early FAR WEST NOTEBOOK VII

(20) continued

says other victims of El Pueblo massacre were:

- *Guadalupe Miranda
- *Juan de Dios Encinas
- *Cristobal Sena

Note: Later Pedro Sandoval says, these may have been soldiers who pursued the Utes in '55; but none of these 3 lived at Ft. el Pueblo at time of massacre.

(19)

*Note, May 3, 1908. Mr. Dolores Cruz, of Taos, says that the son, Joselin Shoco, of this Juan Choco, is now living at Ranchos de Taos is about 68 yrs. old. Mr. Cruz says that Juan Choco was from Ranchos de Taos; he says that Guadalupe Miranda, Juan de Dios Encinas, and Cristobal Sena were Mexican dragoons; and his father who know them well told him of them. Cristobal Sena was of very black Mexican. (My stage driver, Watrous to Mora, was one of these black Mexicans).

May 14, '08. Ranchos de Taos, Josalina Aragon says, Joselino Aragon is 76 years old; lives in an old 2 story house at W. end of N. side of plaza de Ranchos de Taos. Generally called Joselino "Aragon". Juan Santistevan says, his real name is Joselino Aragon; Juan Aragon was married, and that time (of massacre) his family were at the home (a "Casa allo" in which squire lives on N. side of the old cut-off west part of the plaza). Only Juan was at Ft. Pueblo. Juan's wife was Juana Pabla Casillas; at time of massacre he had 4 children: in order Joselina, Julian, Herman, Nestora (3 sons & 1 dau., Nestora); all are living except Julian. He don't know 3d name of Jose Ignacio, but he went from Taos to San Pedro, Colo. & there herded sheep for Beaubien before the massacre. Juan Aragon's wife died in or about 1868. Benito Sandoval, before the massacre lived at Fort Barclay, (La Junta de los Rios)

Massacre = Mortandad.

(21)

At Jo Watrous' call for photo of Sam W.

(22)

Interview with Joseph B. Watrous son of Sam B. Watrous, Las Vegas, Feb. 14, 1908. (Jo B. Watrous was born in Taos, in 1887, Apr. 16. Sam'l Bowman Watrous, born in Montpelier Vt.; he died Mar. 17 1886 at past 78 yrs of age; died at his home at Watrous, where he was the first settler, in 1848. He came to N.M. first for his health, in 1835; had been very sickly in the East. He was (first 2 years or nearly in N.M.) in charge of a store in Taos; trading then at the placers at las Mortas trad'g & hunting 2 mi. W. of Dolores, till he settled in '48 at La Junta de los Rios. On the way out from Vt., he stopped in Mo. (probably Independence) and there the party was organized; members of the party thought he wouldn't live to get out here; but he lived to be old. Watrou is the original spelling (an abbreviation of Waterhouse); not Waters. He went to school till 14 yrs old, and then, his parents hav'g recently died, he learned the trade of hatter; which he followed till his health failed and he had to come west.

Alexander Barclay was an Englishman; died in 1855; and in 1856 Wm. Kroeni bought Barclay's Ft. from the administrator of ~~see~~ (24)

(23)

(Jo Watrous Raton route in old days was called Camino de Raton by Mex'ns.

Barclay's Ft. was on the N. side of the Raton branch of S. Fe trail, & on the south side of Mora river (say 40 yds fr. the river bank). The trail S. Fe was single till it reached within about a mile & $\frac{1}{2}$ of Barclay's Ft.; from this forking of the roads, the Cimarron route continued on a little N of East, and the Raton route went more northerly past Ft. B., Ft. Union Ocate & Raton pass; Rayado, Cimarron (Maxwell's old place) etc. Later a more

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK VII

(23) continued

direct route was adopted by way of the present town of Springer; this route cut out Rayado & Cimarron.)

(24)

Barclay's estate. Wm. Kroenig was a bro-in-law of Joseph Watrous (married Jo's half sister); Wm. Kr. was a native of Germany.

B. M. St. Vrain came out from St. Louis to Mora. Paul was the son of B. M. St Vrain (=? B. Marcelline St. Vrain).

W. H. Ewig freight agent or mgr was in charge of 5 trains of 26 wagons each, belonging to Majors Waddell & Russell & containing Govt supplies. When these trains arrived at Dog creek within 8 miles of Sam Watrous' house (Dog cr is within 2 mi. of present Schumaker station), (which was on the S. Fe trail, Cimarron route) (continued at A)*

The Cimarron Crossing was 25 mi. above Ft. Dodge, then betw. the Cim. Crossing and the Cimarron river. (Cimarron means "wild", it runs in the sand, & here & there breaks out). Jo Watrous freighted over the old S. Fe Trail, (Cimarron route) from '56 to '64; thinks the Cimarron route was abandoned about '65. The Aubrey route (which had the advantage of wood at Bear cr. & at one other hollow) was started by Aubrey and was abandoned before 1861, at which year Jo Watrous found it grass-grown,

(25)

and his train passing over it, re-opened it; after which it was used by others (especially in springtime for several years; as long as the Cimarron route was used. Majors, Waddell & Russell freighted chiefly over the Cimarron route; but in winter, they usually used the Raton route until in the winter of 1860, their trains were caught on Raton route in the mts. by a big snow, & had to camp there till spring. This caused them an enormous loss; and soon after, M. W. & Russell's Co. failed. They had long had the exclusive freighting for Ft. Union. After the Kan Pacif. Ry reached pts. pretty well west the original Cimarron route was changed; new cut-offs being formed but leading into the regular old Cimarron route, either near Cold Spring or between Cold Spring and Point of Rocks (he forgets which.) In 1853, Jo Watrous went east and began to attend Chapel Hill College in Lafayette Co., Mo; attended there 3 yrs. then had to leave on account of trouble

(26) with his eyes; is now blind.

In that same yr ('53) Ft. Union was estab'd; the arsenal was the first build'g built. In 1861 (+) the big main fort was built. Ft. Barclay was built in 1848 (or 7) for speculation to sell to government. Barclay & Watrous built at about same time.

* A (contin'd from 24: came to Watrous house and Ewig asked S. Watrous for a good camp'g place, where he could await the command'g officer and the quartermaster fr. S. Fe. Mr. Watrous conducted him to the springs above Los Posos (latter were water-holes, or basins on Coyote creek filled from large springs a short distance above at head of the creek) The place of this camp is 8 mi. from Watrous.

In 1843, the Scolly grant was given by the Mex'n gov't; and they tried to settle it (Jno. Scolly & other Americans, & Mexicans); but had to give it up on acct of hostile Indians. In '46 a smaller party (Scolly & Sam Watrous among them) made a new application for a smaller grant than the

(27)

very large one first given and they were placed in possession of this grant, which was called the Scolly or LaJunta grant (region of jc. of Sapello & Mora creeks). In 1846, while working on this grant, the Inds. came & drove them off, & after this, in 1848, Sam Watrous returned with hired men and settled the grant permanently. Sometime between '46 & '49, Bonney came and built some little houses up at the mouth of Mora canon, & then the Inds. drove him off; & in '49 he returned to those houses and then Watrous & Barclay went and notified him that he was intrud'g; but he begged them to be allowed to remain and use a parcel of land, as he had come and built

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK VII

(27) continued

his houses when no one else was there, & didn't want much, & would be a help in defending against Indians;

(28) this request, Watrous & Barclay granted, giving him a small tract of land to cultivate in vicinity of his houses, Bonney was killed by Indians at Cherry valley not long after that (a yr. or 2 or 3). Cherry Val. is right below Shumaker. In 1865 + Bernard Salazar married 1 of the Bonney girls; Trinidad Lopez, at same time married another of the Bonney girls, & these 2 Mex'n's settled on Bonney's tract; claimed it because they had married the girls. Then came Joab Houghton (Judge) & got 1/7 int. in the Scolly Grant, and wanted Watrous to join in the suit for the ejectment; but Watrous wouldn't do it because he & Barclay had given that land to Bonney. Kroenig bought 4 interests (or sevenths) (there were 7 grantees, and each owned a 1/7th (undivided) interest, Barclay was merely allowed to come in as a settler because Scolly couldn't get the other grantees to come & help settle on acct. of the fear of Inds. The grantees gave Barclay an int., to have him settle. Barclay died in his fort and is buried about 300 yds W. of it, by the side of

(29) a road; the grave is in edge of a field on the N. side of a road, and is surrounded with a stone wall of same dimensions as those of the grave. He was the 2d man to die in that valley; the first was Jno. Owen, employe of S.B. Watrous. Owen died about 1850; and Barclay 1855. Sam Watrous used to be a corresp. (from 1858 until some time during the civil war) to the St. Louis Globe Democrat. Early in 1858 Sam Watrous started a ranch on Canadian river, about 11 miles above where Ft. Bascom was afterward built. He suggested, in his articles in the Gl. Democrat that posts be built at 100 mi. from the settlements; & Fts. Bascom & Sumner were built, in accord with such suggestion, about 1861.

(30)

Interview with Octave Geoffrion (of the firm of Geoffrion and Desmarais, in old town of Las Vegas. Feb. 15, 1908; now 71 yrs old; came to R. Mts. (N.M., San Miguel) in 1856; staid there at San Miguel a few months, till spring of '57, when went to Mora and lived there 1 yr.; then lived at LaCueva a yr. or a little more; and in spring of '59 and then went to work for old man Desmarais who lived at Las Vegas worked long for old Michel Desmarais & about '62 or '63 went into partnership in mercantile business with Fred Demorais, old Michels'nephew. Old Michel Dem. died in 1870. Geoffrion says, Maurice Leduc at one time (before G. came to N.M.) lived at San Geronimo same village where old Pedro Lesperanza lived; he had then a Sioux squaw wife; and by her he had 1 or more children; After a while he fell in love with a

(31) Mexican girl, and he went off and got married to her by formal ceremony of a priest. When the Sioux woman found this out, she took her Leduc's children and his pony & all his stuff that she could lay hands on and went back to her nation. Maurice was living with the Mex'n wife in Mora in 1857-'8, where Geoffrion knew him.

Interview at Old Las Vegas with Fred Demorais. Feb. 19, 1908. Once, in the seventies, Fred Demorais went up to San Ignacio from Las Vegas; on Sapello r. at Las Tusas, he found old Maurice shoot'g prairie-dogs for grub (food), from a low barrel-shaped inclosure of straw. Maurice was then stopping with a Canadian, H. Abert Gosselin, further up the Sapello. (Las Tusas means Prairie Dog, is a Mex'n village of formerly many houses; now nearly deserted only 2 or 3 families liv'g there now. Sapello heads at or near Hermit Peak, (as also does Rio Gallinas). Old Father . . . (in Demorais's store). (same date) told fol'g of Maxwell:

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK VII

(32)

Maxwell put rent in a box, placed on footboard of stage, \$7000 or \$8000, east. It got lost off and a Mex'n fd it & came to Maxwell's asked if he lost a box. "What box", "containg money & checks for large amount; here it is." Mexn took 25 cts fr his pocket & said, "Here; go and buy a rope and hang yourself; if you found a box like that you ought to known enough to keep it."

(33)

Fred Demorais says Pierre L'Esperance and Pope Pius the 9th about the same age; and Pierre L'Esperance died only a few months after Pope Pius 9th died. At time of the Pitchfork Rebellion in Canada (1837) Michel Demorais (uncle of Fred Demorais and father of Dr. M.F. Demorais) went to Newfoundland, a yr. or 2 later to St. Louis & N.M.; died in Las Vegas in 1870. Old Pierre L'Esperance came & staid till Michel Demorais died. About '72 or '73 old Pierre's nephew, gen'ly called "Pedrito" (a very large man, the diminutive name being used as a joke, & because he was nephew or junior of his old uncle Pierre) went to LaJunta to bring out Pedrito's brother & mother (the latter = sister-in-law of old Pierre); she couldn't talk Spanish, & old Pierre was so old & had so nearly forgotten his mother tongue (Fr.) that it was a burden to him to converse in it, & once, when she asked him to talk to her in French, he replied, "You make me

(34)

tired." He had got completely

used to talk'g Spanish.

Continuation of notes given me by old Octave Geoffrion at his store, at Las Vegas (N.M.) plaza, Feb. 15, 1908: He said that old Pierre L'Esperance once told him of how Larame was killed. A small band of trappers, separated from the main party, was trapping on what is now called Laramie river. One night in camp while Pierre L'Esperance and Laramee (his 1st name unknown to Geoffrion) one night in camp, were sleeping under the same buffalo robe, L'Esperance was wakened by a noise, only to hear at his side a terrible. "U-u-u-ugh!" It was the dying groan of his bed fellow; and L'Esperance on opening his eyes, was astonished to behold the dusky outline of an Indian bending over Laramee whose chest he had transfixed with a lance, pinning him to the ground. Without attempting to rise, L'Esperance instantly seized his heavy rifle, which lay beside him, and swing it round over his head with all his

(35)

might knock-
ing the Indian to the ground, dead or stunned. Then with a yell to arouse the other Frenchmen L'Esperance sprang to his feet and ran to the top of an adjacent hill whither the other fleeing trappers speedily followed him.. On the summit of this hill, though there was more or less snow covering the ground, the unhappy survivors, barefooted and only half clad, were compelled to spend the remainder of the night. In the morning it was found that the Indians had gone, and that horses, clothing, bedding, food and general camp equipage had gone with them. Going to the places where they had set their beaver traps in the stream, they took these up, tied them together, and hung them up in a tree, as a sort of cache. Then they started down the river, in quest of the main trappers' company to which they belonged, and of something to eat. They had preserved their rifles and ammunition; for this was a sort of 1st law of nature among the trappers, who always slept

(36)

with their prime essentials so close at hand that they could be instantly seized in case of any danger that might overtake them at night. They travelled two days without finding game or having a morsel to eat; when they at length f'd & killed a buffalo. They then stopped and feasted for a day. Then they resumed their journey in quest of the main trappers' camp; and were at length successful in reaching it. Old Maurice Leduc in 1866 or 1867 while living at Maxwell's (on Cimarron river) got sick and wished to visit Las

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK VII

(36) continued

Vegas hot springs, and there take the baths. Helping himself to one of Maxwell's largest burros, he packed it, without so much as saying "by your leave" to Maxwell, and struck out. Not long after he appeared in the plaza of Las Vegas, with the burro and its burden of brass kettle and other camp outfit; and applied to Geoffrion for a place to stay. Geoffrion had a spare room in the same building that

(37)

contained his store, and it had a little Mexican fire-place in it; and he told old Maurice he was welcome to occupy it. Maurice moved in, and lived there for a while, making the daily pilgrimages to the baths for his health. He soon got better. After a while Maxwell came to Las Vegas on business. He put up at the old Exchange Hotel (Now the saloon of T.B. Ho . . .) on the west side of the plaza. Word soon got to Maurice that Maxwell had come. The old Frenchman was considerably perturbed, but, after his fashion, rose to the occasion. He buckled on a old single-barrelled pistol that he had, put a knife in his belt, and went over to the hotel. Approaching Maxwell from the rear, and with his right hand crossed to the left side on the handle of the pistol in his belt, he struck an attitude and shouted, "Hulloa, Maxwell". Maxwell turned to look at him and laughed. "Maybe you think I stole your burro", said

(38)

Maurice. "If you want him he's over there, at Geoffrion's". Maxwell burst out laughing and said, "You keep the burro, Maurice, he's yours; I give him to you, and if there's anything else you want just let me know. Whenever you get tired of staying at Las Vegas, come up to my place and if I'm not there go right in and eat with the rest. Don't ask anybody. Just make yourself at home, and stay there as long as you want to." The old trapper's features relaxed and he returned to Geoffrions smiling and perfectly mellowed, and loud in his praises of Maxwell. Some time later, he packed his burro and went over to Maxwell's. When Maxwell, in 18-- sold his Holland grant to the syndicate and went to Ft. Sumner old Leduc went with him and remained there with Maxwell a considerable time. At length his restless, roving habit and disposition reasserted itself, and he again packed his burro and started back for the mountains, intending to go to

(39) Cimarron where he had a son

living. On his journey a snow storm overtook him and it is supposed that he lost his way and succumbed to the storm or met with some disaster. His body was never found; and it was never known just where or how the old Frenchman perished.

Feb. 22, 1908. Las Vegas Plaza. Mr. Geoffrion says: old Pierre L'Esperance told him that on their trapp'g excursions, sometimes in winter they had to break the ice to get at the traps that had been set in a stream or pond in winter and often had to get into the icy water to recover the traps; but that notwithstanding such exposure, he never had had even a twinge of rheumatism. He was a large strong man, about 6 feet in height of large frame but not fleshy. He was as strong as

(40)

several ordinary men. He built at upper Tecolote (Geronimo) the first sawmill in this part of the country, one of the kind that has a vertical motion (or reciprocating saw) (not circular saw tho his nephew, Pierre L'Esperance, built a circular saw mill there at a later period). Once a trough made out of a log, had to be lifted into a certain place at the mill and 12 workmen who were there thought it was too heavy for them to lift. The old man told them to get out of the way. Then he stooped and lifted the trough alone, and set it up in the place where it was intended to go. Old Pierre belonged to a family of strong people. He had a brother who carried 800 lbs. at one of the portages in the Lake Superior region. Old Pierre L'Esperance came from Canada, near Sorel; he had light complexion and blue eyes.

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK VII

(41)

Interview: Mr. & Mrs. Adolphe Mentel, at Las Vegas, N.M., Feb. 23, 1908
Mrs. Perry McDonald (nee Maude St Vrain) at Mora, is Paul St V's sister.
Says: Mrs. T.J. Walton (hotel at Mora); has photo of K. Carson; her 1st
husb was Rouelle.

Las Vegas, N.M. Feb. 25, 1908. Interview with Misses Merina and Lucy
Simpson, children of Joseph Simpson who was a son of George Simpson.
They say that old Mrs. Juana Maria Simpson (widow of Geo. S.) and Mr.
& Mrs. Jacob Beard and Mrs. Cavelier are living in Calif., a town near
Los Angeles named something like Moravia. Family of Rob't now live in
Trinidad. These girls say that Mrs. Jerry Trujillo of Trinidad (dau.
of Robt) may be able to tell about the Sandovals of Benito Sandoval
family. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Simpson were:

(42)

Rafaelita (Mrs. O. B. Henderson); John (married Rebecca . . .); Annie
(now Mrs. Teodora Chacon); Horace; George; Edward; Merina; Lucy.
Mrs. Cecilia Adamson of Trinidad is a sister of Felix (dead) & Juan
Isidor Sandoval, & Pedro is an older brother. Juan Isidor lives at
Hochne, Colo., & Pedro lives at Loma Parda, between Mora & Watrous.
Mrs. Sara Simpson (widow of Jos. S.) has at Las Vegas old town a framed
portrait of Mr. Geo Long, father of herself & Mrs. Geo. Thompson.
Las Vegas. Feb. 26, '08: Dr. M. F. Demorais of Las Vegas says, his father
Michel Demorais, came from Vercheres, Canada, in 1837, with 7 others
(trad'g exped.); one of the others was Pierre Antoine Senecal. They
arr'd at San Miguel N.M. on 10th Oct., 1837; & Michel Demorais died in
Las Veg. also Oct. 10, 1870. Of these 8 Fr. men, all but M. D. & P.A.S.
died on the way out from Mo. (on S. Fe Trail, in Kan) fr. an epidemic
like cholera or dysentery. They all 8 got sick & were put out of the
caravan on ground to die; 6 died, & these 2 survived. Juan Vigil, of
San Miguel, Dr. Demorais' maternal gr. father, traded across plains
much before 1837 (Dr. Demorais thinks early as 1790); he saved the lives
of his old comrade Mig. Demorais & of Beaubien, Ceran St. Vrain,
Gosselin, Lalanda & other fr. men in early 1847, when in the time of
danger of the Taos rebellion.

(44)

Points on Santa Fe Trail (El Camino de los Estados) (Cimarron route)
from Las Vegas east:
Las Vegas (9 miles)
Las Lagunas (several wet-weather lakes)
Paraje (means camping-place) (this was at a bend of Rio Sapello) \pm 4 mi.
La Junta de los Rios (= jc. of Sapello & Mora rivers.) This point was
not used after the locality was settled, owing to damage
that would have been done to crops, but a place about $2\frac{1}{2}$
miles further east called
Coyote was used instead.
Perro (Dog creek; springs at and a little above the Here permanent
running water of Dog cr. begins.
Gallinas (a little above present Tipton station on S. Fe RR). This was a
dry camp except in wet weather. The name is that of an
arroyo on Las Gallinas, coming from the Sierra Gallinas or
Turkey Mts.
Wagon Mound (Fine springs) called Ojos de Santa Clara
Ocate (crossing of Ocate river)
Vado de las Piedras (Rock Crossing of Red or Canadian river, Rio Colo-
rado. Tho not called Canadian by inhabitants till it gets
big lower down.

(46)

Points on Santa Fe Trail contin'd

Jaritas (now called Chico. Holes of water here, with bushes, small

Early Far West Notebook VII

(46)

willows and Chico bush)

Point of Rocks (dry camp usually; here was a ravine called by the Mex's Palo Blanco, on acct of timber lower down the valley. The Ams named it from the rock. The Mex's named it from the ravine. (This point is some distance N. of the road.)

Whetsone creek (a spring here; and here were excavations where the white sandstone had been dug out for whetstones and (later) even for grindstones (Piedras de amolar).

Rock Creek (with holes of water)

Rabbit Ear (a creek with big holes of water & cottonwood trees, the cr. named fr. 2 hills prominent, like rabbits ear at distance. (Orejas de Conejo)

Cold Spring

"Upper Springs" on Cim R.

Ceja Blanca (part of this ridge of white rocks extends to N.E. a distant

(Ceja Blanca is not directly on the river but at a short distance north of it.)

a camp called "Escarvala (so called because they had to dig for the water in the sandy bed of Cimarron R.

(47)

Lower Spring (of Cimarron)

La Jornada (a dry level stretch of some 50 miles, between the cross'g of Ark. R. so called "Cimarron Crossing" and Lower Spring of Cimarron.

In this Jornada, the trail crosses only one small hollow, which occasionally has water in shallow holes for short time after rains. At the crossing of this hollow is "The Battle Ground" called by the Mexicans "La Vataya" (phonetic spelling, perhaps to be corrected Vataya or Bataya (Batalla=Rattle) means & refers to a battle in which Mex'n Cibolleros were nearly overcome by Comanches, but finally beat the Comanches. The Comanches called the Mex'ns "Chimayos" & wouldn't fight the "Chimayos" after that fight in which the Mex'ns used even the stirrups in fighting. Thus Jo Watrous heard the story from old Mexicans in 1857.

(45)

Feb. 28. Jo Watrous says, In 1835 the Cimarron route struck Mora river about 150 yds above the jc of Sapello & Mora rivers (called "La Junta de los Rios"). There was a road to from the Cim. trail to Mora (it left the main trail about a mile west of the Vado de las Piedras or Rock Crossing & went via Ocate to La Cueva and to Mora). But this was only a branch connecting those places with the main trail. The main trail always went by Wagon Mound, Lajunta de Los Rios, Las Vegas. Alex Barclay & Tom Suaso lived in Ft. Barclay from time ('48) latter was blt till his death in 1855. (So he could not have lived in Huerfano village on Ark. R.) Cimarron River = "Wild River" because it gets lost, disappears by sinking & reappears at different places.

(48)

Jo Watrous saw the Ark. River dry at "Cimarron crossing" twice; once in 1853, and once in 1863. Had to dig trenches in the sand (with spades) & let the water rise in it; then stock could drink from these improvised troughs, the water that came up was pretty clear.

.....

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK VIII
1908 June 17 - July 11

VIII is Mrs. Shaw's Notebook No. She also numbered the notebook pages.

June 17, '08. Las Vegas, N.M. Felipe Ledoux (& wife) say that there were 12 Mexicans killed at the Flechado pass by Ute Inds. in 1843. Many others killed at other times there. One of these was Pedro Trujillo the first husband of Chepita Niera. P.T. was cousin of Felipe Ledoux. Another of the 12 was Matias Nestas. (P.T. was kill'd at the summit and Nestas 2 or 3 miles below to west of the summit. Luz Trujillo married Metcalf when she was not quite 13 years old in 1843; and in '44 went with him to el Pueblo to live. There were living there then: Jo Doyle, Dick Wootton, Metcalf, Bill Tharp & Ed Tharp, Jim Waters, Jim Beckwith (who lived with woman "Magdalena Martinez"), Rube Herring, Alex (wife) Barclay, Geo. Simpson, John Brown, (who later, in 1847, went to Calif.), Robert Fisher

(2)

The Jim Waters - Ed Tharp duel was over Candelaria (Waters' wife).

(3)

Maurice (Frenchman) Estes or Istess. Wives of these men were, (as given by Mrs. Felipe Ledoux):

Jo Doyle	lived with	Cruz Suaso
Dick Wootton	" "	Dolores Lefevre
Jim waters	" "	Candelaria (dark) She later went to Calif. with another American name unknown
Bill Tharp	" "	Antonia Luna
Ed Tharp	say then	22 or 23 (not married)
Jim Beckwith	lived with	Magdalena Martinez
Rube Herring	lived with	Nicolassa (she used to fight with him constantly)
Alex. Barclay	" "	Terracita Suaso who previously had been the wife of Matias Kincaid, but had left him & gone to Barclay)
Geo. Simpson	" "	Juanita Suaso
John Brown	" "	Luisa Sandoval; had 15 children 12 boy & 3 girls
Bob Fisher	" "	Maria Lopez
Maurice Le Duc	no wife then	
Istess (an American)	(went on trap'g exped. with some American fr. N.M. to Tex.?)	

In '46 John Brown & his wife, Luisa Sandoval, were at El Pueblo at the time when Gen. Kearney was passing Bent's Ft.

(4)

At this fandango at Bent Ft. were: Mrs. Metcalf, Mrs. Boggs, Mrs. Kit Carson, Mrs. Chas. Bent, Mrs. Geo. Bent (his wife was Cruz Padilla), Ind. women.

(5)

Senora Metcalf was then at Bent's Ft. (& went thence in Sept. to S. Fe) (& many other women & they had a big fandango at the fort for Gen. Kearney & his officers). Some time after Kearney passed Bent's Ft. (in spring of '47?) Mr. & Mrs. J. Brown went with the Mormons when they left Pueblo, to Calif. (to San Bernadino). This John Brown had many fine cattle & horses; & in Calif. he & especially his sons became very rich. One of his sons was also named John Brown & when latter was infant the Utes attacked at Apache cr. (near Greenhorn) a party that was travelling from Huerfano to Taos, includ'g Metcalf, Chas. Towne, L. Maxwell, and Juan Brown and Mrs. John Brown, the Inds tried to capture her, they told her to jump, Mrs. John Brown and her little son; she took the boy under her arm (his arm about her neck & nearly choking him) jumped the arroyo horseback & sped her horse to Greenhorn, while the men killed 3 of the Ut

(6)

The men told Mrs. Brown that she must make her horse jump an adjacent arroyo with her child, and speed to Greenhorn or they w'd have to kill her to prevent her falling into the Utes' hands. She took the child under her arm, with her arm about its neck & forced her horse to jump. He cleared the chasm successfully, and she got safe to Greenhorn; but in making the leap with her horse, she clasped the child's neck with all her might to prevent his falling from her, and so tightly as to wrench his neck so that his head was always afterward, carried bent forward.

(7)

Only 3 of Juan Brown's children were born in Taos N.M. or in Colo.: (Matilda, Lola, & John). Matilda was the wife of Col. Loring (& lived in Washington). Lola was wife of a man from New York (of good family) June 18th, at Felipe Ledoux's house. Mrs. F. Ledoux says: Bill Tharp had 2 children, (their mother the Mex'n called Antonia fool she was half-witted); Mary born in 1840 or earlier; James born in 1846?. Both were captured when little children by the Apaches (Jicarillas) who took them to Abiquin, where some relatives recognized & bought them. Mary died when a child. James died at Cimarron about 10 yrs ago; and his mother Antonia Luna about same time.

(8) and (9)

At the mouth of Canon de Penasco Amarillo, was the house of Mathew Kincaid; lower down the cr. lived Six hommes (a Frenchman); lower down lived el Viejo Wilson & his woman, Candelaria who was from Taos (This Candelaria was not dark, & is not same as Candelaria that lived with Jim Waters) (this Candelaria & one La Fontaine were killed from jealousy by Wilson in 1845). W. dismembered her. Wilson was later allowed & helped (by el Pueblo folks) to escape to the Platte (& Calif?) below = a plan of Kincaid in jacal cabin, Burris and Briggs (in Jacal), & lower Barclay opposite Barclay was Rube Herring's house & below = Simpson. One Mr. Istuss was very early in N.M. (a very brave man, - a trapper. Later he was husband of mother (Maria Natividad Sandoval) of Mrs. Felipe Ledoux Maria N. Sandoval's first husband was Jose Francisco Trujillo (gen'l'y called "Francisco"). Thr. children

(10)

were: (1) oldest =

Vicente Trujillo (now 82 yrs old); (2) Maria de la Luz Trujillo, Mrs. Fel. Ledoux (now 75 yrs. old); and Maria Francisca Trujillo (who married Fernando Maxwell, & died 2 yrs ago at age of 71 yrs. at Taos, where Fernando had a nice house.

Maria N. Sandoval's first husb'd, Francisco Trujillo, was killed by the Utes in the vicinity of Fort Uncompahgre, in connection w. whose trade he was then employed. Robidoux sent him to examine the traps in the river; when on this errand, some Utes shot him from the top of a neighboring hill. Another Mexican, Calario Cortez, went to the traps at same time; but when the Utes fired, he ran away & went to Taos. Robidoux & others were then in the Ft. Uncompahgre. After Francisco Trujillo's death, his widow married (old) Istuss. They had a child (Bob) Robert Istuss of whom

(11)

Bob Istuss (son of old Istuss and Mrs. Jaramillo, of W. Las Vegas (who speaks English, gr. d. of Fel. Ledoux) has a portrait of Bob. Istuss. Mrs. Sandoval (gr. d. of Fel. Ledoux) lives in W. Las V. in winter & on ranch in summer near El Porvenir (or 5 miles up Gallinas river fr. Gallinas Plaza); she speaks Engl. & is well read & informed on old hist.; has old portraits of Jno. Brown of el Pueblo & other old portraits; says anoth. besides Dr. Robinson (of Fike Exped) tried to collect from Lalande for Morrison.

(12)

Felipe's daughter (Mrs. Julian Jaramillo of old Las Vegas) has a portrait

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK VIII

(12) continued

Robt Istuss died in Raton 5 or 6 yrs ago; left no family. One of the Robidoux (rich, probably) had a daughter of 3 or 4 yrs at Ft. el Pueblo in yr 1844, very white haired, her name was Leonora, she was by Robidoux's Mex'n wife, Rufina Garcia.

Old Las Vegas, June 18, 1908. Antonio Le Blanc son of Guillaume Le Blanc and of Alvina Vigil (of Arroyo Hondo) says his father, Guillaume LeB., was born in Canada, came to Arroyo Hondo (Turley's) in 1842 & got married to Alvina in 1843. He had been a trapper before that (Ant. don't know where or how long).

(13) was at Turley's mill at time of the massacre there, & he & others dug a hole in the rear (adobe) wall of the house & escaped after nightfall. They all (Tom Tobin among them went to Greenhorn, but Turley; who was lame, & whom they had to leave after going some 8 mi. The Inds. & Mex's later killed Turley. Guill. LeBlanc was employed as a carpenter at Turley's place from 1842 - '47. For 8 or 10 yrs after the massacre Guillaume LeB. lived at Arr. Hondo, 2 miles + above Turley's mill; then went to a ranch near Galisto, r'ch little above Galisto owned by Bishop Lamy, and was there about 2 yrs; then back to Arr. Hondo where he lived

(14) till in 1870, when he moved to Del Norte (on Rio Grande river 1 mi. above town) where (on a ranch of his own) he died in 1872, Dec. 31. In early 1849, Guillaume LeBlanc went with some men & helped get Fremont's men out of the mts. = F's starva. expd.)

Old Las Vegas, June 20. Geoffrion says the name of old Maurice was certainly Maurice LeDuc (not DeDuc; he knew him well.

(15)

W. Las Vegas, June 21, '08. Mr. Frank Oscar Kihlberg says that Ft. Barclay had 2 towers; thinks they were round. The Ft. was a little oblique to pts of compass and gateway was on W. side, towers on S (or SW. and N. (or N.E.) corners. Betw. the main outer wall and the bldgs was a space left, all around which was used for corral and stables! In these stables Kroenig used to have for his farming, about 25 teams. Kihlberg once saw Barclay, at the ft; also saw Doyle there several times. Wm. Kroenig tried to kill himself several times; probably acct of his being such a spiritualist (Watrous also was a spiritualist, killed himself one of his sons killed self.) F. O. Kihlb. was born in Mobile, Nov. 5 (not 31st as in Anderson's hist. N.M.) When Frank was 4 yrs old, his father took the family consisting of Peter & Louise Kihlb; Frank (4 yrs old) and F's sister Paulina (3 yrs old, 1 yr & 3 mos or so younger than he) to

(16)

Panama, & up Chagres river, a short distance, and up the Santa Magdalena river, from some point on which a journey was made horseback to Bagota, republic of New Granada, and thence across the Andes to Caracas. Coming west after he came to N.A. (see p. 583 Anderson's Hist N.M.), From Baltimore, he traveled by the "Cumberland railroad" to Cumberland, which then was the end of the R.R. From Cumb. he went by stage coach to Wheeling; from there he took river steamer to Cincinnati. Thence by another steamer to St. Louis, Mo., which he reached 4 days after the big fire (of 1849). While living in St. Louis he was engaged in various employments & at one time as freighter for about 4 months in winter and spring of 1851 - '2,

(17)

clerk on the steamer Jennie Deaves, running betw. St. Louis & New Orleans. Other steamers engaged in the lower Mississippi river trade at that time were the F.X. Aubrey, the Die Vernon, the Grand Turk, the Eclipse, (the finest boat on the lower Mississippi), the Polar Star, the little Martha Jewett, & many others. About the first week in June, 1852, Frank O. K. left St. Louis by steamboat, & went to Westport landing, near Kansas

Early FAR WEST NOTEBOOK VIII

(17) continued

City, where then were only one immense warehouse used as a forwarding and commission establishment by Riddlebarger and Barclay, two boarding houses & two taverns and

(18) a few farm houses. At this warehouse was received all the freight bound for New Mexico. The town of Westport itself, whither our subject now proceeded and where all outfitting for interior was done was about six miles from the river. He joined a mule-train of 20 wagons belonging to Jose Leandro Perea of Bernalillo, N.M. in charge of Narcisso Santistevan; and they made the trip to Bernalillo in 47 days. Council Grove was at that time little more than a frontier trad'g post. The Hays brothers (Seth, Amazon and May) were its principal traders. A short dist. before crossing the Ark. for the Dry Cimarron, they passed the ruins of U.S. milit. fort (Fort Mann). They *

(19)

Damasio Salazar, who cut off the Texans ears in '41, used to live at Sapello (where the road fr. Las Vegas to Mora crosses Sapello river. The ruins of Salazar's old house are there yet. The old S. Fe trail coming E. out of the gap formerly called el Puertecito (now called "Kearney Gap") in early times before Las Vegas was founded, used to go nearly east from the gap, and crosses Gallenas river about 4 mi. below the Las Vegas town, at the head of the canon called Piedra Lumbre; and proceeded thence over the mesa to Nine-mile hill and thence to LaJunta de los Rios. Piedra Lumbre is so called from an old rock-alum mine in the neighborhood of the trail crossing.

(20)

*experienced no trouble from Indians and reached the first permanent settlement at LaJunta de los Rios (now called Watrous) without special incident; having travelled for 18 days through buffalo country in which the caravan was never out of sight of buffalo, and these were scattered over the plains in great herds which stretched away as far as the eye could reach. From LaJunta they went to Las Vegas. From Las Vegas they went through el Puertecito & south to Anton Chico (which they arrived at on the territorial election day when Padre Gallegos had "hung up the gown" and was running for delegate to Congress). From Anton Chico they crossed the Llano Sune & past the Placeres and the Tuertos, to Bernalillo. In Anderson's Hist. N.M. p. 583, 5th l. fr. bot. of page, for "six or seven yoke of oxen in a train", read "six

(21)

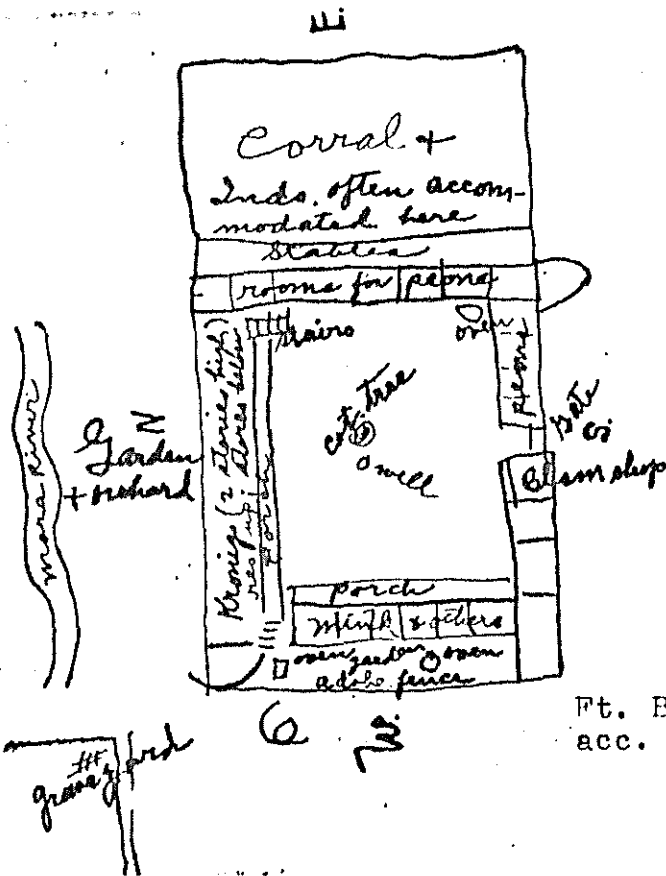
yoke of oxen to the wagon". (6000 lbs. were hauled on each such wagon).

(Call Tues. 3rd at 1 P.M. at Mrs. Kihlberg's; she will give me if can find it, the daguerreotype she has, of Ft. Aubrey.)

E. Las Vegas, June 22, '08 at house of Jose T. Lujon 1026 8th St. The mother of Mrs. Lujon, Senora Guadalupe Trujillo de Valdez, born in Taos in yr 1836, & says that Julian Pando, and his wife Nicolassa Trujillo and son Felipe Pando, who married "Jesusita" lived at the "punta" de la Lomita when Guadalupe T. de Valdez was 4 or 5 yrs old 1840 or '41. At time of revolution (after Price came up) of Taos 1847 Guadalupe T. de V. was visiting at house of Joaquin Leroux, with Leroux's fam. Joaquin Leroux was not there but his bro. "Beral" (who came to N.M. later than he) was there & Joaquin's fam. She heard him called "Joaquin Jacques" as well as "Joaquin Leroux". There lived in Taos a Fr.

(22)

man named "Maurice" his wife was Juana ("Juanita") Sylva, of Canon de Goos; they had one son, Juan de Maurice, and one daughter, Dolores la Maurice. Las Vegas June 24, '08. Dr. Wm. R. Tipton says: Wm. B. Tipton and Enoch Tipton (father of Dr. T.) came out to N.M. together with Gen. Kearney in 1846.



In the w. side garden was a sq. oven & a round one, when the

central cot. tree was surrounded by log corn-cribs.

Mr. Mink, died at Anton Chico, about 4 (3?) yrs ago, at age of 88; his dau. (Mrs. Nelson) now lives at Ant. Chico (also his widow.)

Ft. Barclay, 1865
acc. to Mrs.
F. M. Jones

(24)

E. Las Vegas, N.M., June 26, '08. Mrs. Frank Meredith Jones, (nee Fannie Kronig, born in Ft. Barclay, Dec. 24, 1856) says: she is a dau. of Wm. Kronig by his first wife, Rafaelita Kinkaid, whose brother, . . . Kinkaid, and father, Mathew Kinkaid, went to California probably before the gold fever. Jake Beard was with Math. Kinkaid in Calif. when he died. Math. Kinkaid's wife (mother of . . . & Rafaelita) was Terracita Suaso. The son of Math. Kinkaid married an Am. lady from whom he later separated and this lady now living in Sacramento where Matthew Kinkaid had his estates; Math. K. had become quite wealthy & owned ships on the Pacif. coast, & had haciendas in Calif. Ft. Barclay was nearly square; it had a tower. Mr. Mink was Mr. Kronig's book keeper in 1865, & Mr. Nelson was his clerk. Nelson married Mink's daughter.

(25)

The founda. of Mr. Kronig's new house (now Phoenix Rch) was already begun in '65 & he probably evacuated the Fort Barclay about 3 yrs later. Trinidad, Colo. June 27, '08. Mrs. Eliza Walker says: Ft. Barclay had over the entrance which was in S.E. side, a little square room (or look-out) with one window on each side & one or 2 in front, the Mex's called this room La Charita (the little cage); it was used as a school-room, and Mrs. Walker used to sit in the S.E. window (when she was a scholar there) and the hot sun would sometimes make her so drowsy she wouldn't get her lesson. She was there in '56 or '7 when Mr. Kronig lived there and Mrs. W. remembers when Mr. K's 1st wife died. At those times lived there the fol'g families: Kronig, Doyle, Wootton, Simpson, Ben Ryder, the school-teacher then James Mayberry; who boarded with the Wootton. An earlier teacher in the same school and the first one probably at LaJunta de los Rios, was

(26) contains an * note for (27)
and that is all!
see (27)

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK VIII

(27)

Mrs. Holmes, a sister of A. W. Archibald of Trinidad. Trinidad, June 28 '08. Sam'l W. DeBusk, at his ranch in Sunflower Valley, on Purgatory r., 16 mi. N.E. of Trinidad says: From the "Trinidad Daily Advertiser", of which he was then editor (Dr. Beshoar being Prop'r & publ'r) that in the No of that paper for Jan. 5, 1885, p. 1 is an item, noting that "A memorial tablet to Kit Carson was dedicated at his grave in Taos county, New Mexico, on New Year's day. Twelve hundred people were present" Wm. A. Bransford * *(See full Bransford article on a subsequ. page) died of apoplexy in Trinidad, Colo, Dec. 26, 1883. (Mr. DeBusk worked the paper for Beshoar only 1 year, on the "Advertiser" & that was from Aug. 27, 1883 to about same time in 1884) See obit. notice of him by Mr. DeBusk in Trin. Daily Adv. of Dec. 27, 1883.

(28) and (29)

Copy of obituary notice of Wm. Adamson. "Our highly esteemed old friend, William Adamson, Sr., died yesterday evening at 7:20 o'clock at his residence in this city, aged 67 years, 8 mos., and four days. He was born in London and emigrated to Canada at the age of 27. From Canada he removed to St. Louis in 1841, where he resided till 1844. Then he came to New Mexico and settled at Taos, along with Kit Carson and Col. Bent, was the third foreigner at that place. In 1850 he was married to Cecilia Sandoval. He was the father of twelve children; seven sons and five daughters. Four sons and one daughter are still living. In the year 1865, he removed to the Huerfano and lived on the Doyle ranch. In 1868 he came to Trinidad and settled on the spot where he died. He was a miller by trade and died followed that occupation most of his life after leaving Canada." (From Trinidad Daily Advertiser of Dec. 21, 1883.) In Trinidad Weekly Advertiser of Feb. 2, 1885 (page 4) is an art. of about 1 column entitled "Old John

(31) Albert - a '36er - Now living at Walsenburg. It is as follows: "According to his own account Uncle John Albert was born at Hagerstown, Md. in 1806; came to St. Louis in 1828; was employed by the American Fur company in 1834, and came to the Rocky Mountain country; that in 1836 his party entered on the Cache La Poudre, where snow fell the first of December and lay on the ground all winter seven feet deep on the level, and they were obliged to subsist principally on horse flesh; next spring moved to Bent's Fort; and during the summer to New Mexico, where he lived a number of years, and was at Taos at the time of the famous Taos massacre, which he describes as follows:

(30)

"Well, you see, Colonel Charles Bent, an old border man, was appointed the first military governor of New Mexico, and it was not long afterward that the natives got up a big revolt and an effort to retake the country. Governor Bent was at that time away from Santa Fe (the capital) visiting his Mexican wife and his half-breed children, who resided at Taos in the northern portion of the territory. A force of Mexicans surrounded Gov. Bent's residence, killing the governor, two American men named Elliott and Lee (Error) Cornelio Vigil, the probate judge, and a lawyer by the name of Blair.

"I was close by, but was not aware of the sweat mill that I was to go through a few hours later. At that time, with a few other Americans, I was engaged in the manufacture of whisky, better known by the old-timers as 'Taos Lightning'. Our distillery was located at Arroyo Hondo, seven miles from Taos. On the morning following the Taos massacre, at sunrise the Mexicans, who were bent on extinguishing all Americans, surrounded and opened fire on the distillery. Our little band fought as only men can, when they knew that to surrender would be to die. We stood the Mexican force off all day, and continued fighting them after dark. It was plain that we could not hold out much longer, and (we) resolved

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK VIII

(30) continued

to cut our way out or die in the attempt.

"Well, I called the men together near a small side door and said to them, 'You have been talking all day of cutting your way out; now is the time if ever.' With this I opened the door, fired my rifle into the besiegers, and before they had time

(32) to recover from the surprise, I was among them using a 2-pound knife as vigorously as my strength would admit. The others followed me. Some were killed on the spot, and others were caught and killed after cutting through the Mexican lines. I was the only one to make a successful escape. As soon as daylight

(33)

appeared I cut a bee-line for the Arkansas river. I had left my coat in the distillery and lost my hat in the skirmish. This was on Jan. 11, 1847 and the snow was quite deep. The weather was cold and I sorely felt the need of a coat and hat, but I did not stop to consider it. On the Sangre de Cristo range I killed a large deer which I immediately proceeded to skin, head and all. Being a small man, I managed to force my body in the hide recently worn by the deer, pulling the scalp over my head for a hat. The skin was soon frozen stiff, but it kept off the wind.

"A short distance of Pueblo, on Apache creek, I espied a white man some distance away, riding a mule. The pleasant thought came to me that now I can get a chew of tobacco, for which I was almost famished.

"I hailed the man and beckoned to him. The fellow raised in his stirrup, stretched his neck, and turning his mule to the opposite direction, made off as if the devil was after him

(34) and I have no doubt he fully

believed that I was the devil in the shape of half man and half deer. I have no idea that fellow has stopped running up to the present date. I am a little too previous, however, in my story. My first impression at seeing the individual last named (was) that he might be a Mexican, and had he proved to be such, I would certainly have killed him for his clothes. I afterwards learned that he belonged to a party of Mormons hunting in that vicinity.

"I arrived at Pueblo late that same night, but in doing so had to pass through a mormon village. The inhabitants were all asleep, with the exception of a large black dog. that also mistook me for the devil, but, unlike the Mormon on the mule, the dog showed fight, and so vigorous were its assaults on me that I was finally compelled to shoot it.

Arrived at the settlement of the mountaineers at Pueblo, I was kindly received, meeting many old comrades. My story of the massacre so enraged them, however, that they pulled up twenty odd Mexicans whom they had in their employ and, but for my entreaties, would have shot them.

"I am living with my second wife, a Mexican woman. My first wife was a half-breed Mexican, the daughter

(35) of William Pope, who came to the mountains at a very early date. From the two wives there have been twenty-six children born to me." But age is telling on Uncle John. A few more years will number him with the majority.

(The preceding is a complete copy of the article; no author stated. Dr. Miguel Beshoar was then editor & propr. The number of the paper in which the art. appears is entitled "Cattlemen's Advertiser". It is the weekly edition of the Trinidad Daily Advertiser of which Mr. DeBusk has a partial file. Copied above art. at Mr. DeB's ranch, 16 mi N.E. of Trinidad, Colo., June 29, 1908.)

In same paper of Thurs. May 14, 1885 is a paragraph (on p. 2) on Jo Doyle's son's death: "Poor Jimmie Doyle! He is remembered by many of us (as) having been one of the brightest and most promising youths of southern Colorado. In early manhood he drank socially with his friends

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK VIII

(35) continued

and contracted an appetite for liquor. The appetite grew into an uncontrollable habit, and last night the destroyer finished his work . . . (Here follow some temperance reflections) . . . Jimmie's remains will be followed to their last resting place by

(36) a host of pitying friends, who cherish his memory for what he once was, and join in but one ejaculation, 'Poor Jimmie Doyle'".

A paragr. on Calvin Jones in same paper but copied there from Denver Times of June 18, 1884, states that his home was then at Alfalfa on San Francisco cr. (a branch of Purgatory r.) in Las Animas Co; that he came to Colo. over the mts. fr. Calif. in 1846; was at time of newspaper interview, in Denver, where he in 1852 had killed buffalo on Cherry cr., below Larimer str.; was born in Ky; (DeBusk says that is correct) when a mere child his parents moved to Missouri; at age of 11, he ran away from home with a band of Indians (DeB. says he was older, say + 17, & didnt come to R. Mts. with Inds. but with wagon-train & doubts about his coming fr. Calif., but says Jones had travelled to Calif. & to old Mex) "and ever afterwards his home had been in the R. Mts., with various Ind. tribes, as a trapper and hunter until a few years prior to 1846. Although he

(37) can neither read nor write, he speaks English and Spanish fluently, and converses with ease with the Comanche, the Arapahoe, the Ute, the Navajo and several other Indian tribes".

Trinidad Daily Advertiser of Dec. 27, 1883, has the folg on Bransford: "A Pioneer Gone" "The Largest Funeral of the Season" "The death of William A. Bransford at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, sent a thrill of sadness throughout the city. The feeling will touch many hearts all over Colorado and New Mexico. While he was a ripe shock, having reached the age of 71 years, still all regretted to part from the genial good nature of Uncle Billy. He was never more cheerful and healthful than on Christmas day. After rising from bed yesterday morning, and while dressing, the fatal apoplectic stroke came. He did not regain consciousness, nor speak again.

"Mr. Bransford was a Virginian, having been born near the historic old town of Lynchburg. In early life he emigrated

(38) to Kentucky, and was partly brought up in that state, where most of his relatives now live. During last summer the Advertiser published some of Uncle Billy's recollections. In these he says: 'In August, 1844, in St. Louis, I hired to the firm of Bent St. Vrain & Co., who were about to start a wagon train across the plains with supplies for their stores in Taos and Santa Fe. After a long and tedious journey we reached our destination and were sent by our employers to the different trading posts, namely, Fort St. Vrain on the Platte, Bent's fort on the Arkansas, and the posts on Red river. (Meaning Canadian r.) In my travels to and from these trading-posts I became personally acquainted with Beaubien, Miranda, Kit Carson, Maxwell, Col. (afterward Gen.) Kearney, Gov. Bent, and all the early settlers of this country." this extract gives us the names of some of the trusted companions and friends*

(39) DeBusk says it is not true that any co treas'r of this county kept his accts by beans; but there was a Mex'n retail merch't who kept his accts. so. (Senator Barela knows his name.) The story was changed to a Co. Treas'r.

(40) of Uncle Billy in the early days of this country. We venture to say that their friendship for him was not misplaced. He was honest, sincere, benevolent, and had no enemies. "He was the first treasurer of this

school district, having filled this office from the organization of the county in the year 1866 till the fall of 1867. He also served as county treasurer in the year '67. He was appointed coroner in January, 1881, and served one year. From the spring of '82 till his death he was police magistrate. During this last term of office that he filled, he addressed many kind, benevolent words to the numerous hard cases who were continually coming before him.

"He was long stationed at Bent's Fort and lived also at Taos, Mora and Cimarron. In 1865 he settled in Trinidad, and from that date till some time in the year 1867, he was associated with Mr. Stoner and Eugene Leitensdorfer in the mercantile business.

"The publisher of the ADVERTISER became acquainted with Mr. Bransford in the year

(41)

1867, and for two years made his home at Uncle Billy's house.

"A few months ago Uncle Billy visited the far east for the first time, having been absent from the scenes of his boyhood for half a century. When he returned, having seen his kindred and the old places, he frequently remarked upon the affection that had grown up in his soul for the picturesque Rocky mountain region.

"During the presidential election of 1844, he was at Bent's fort. He heard of President Polk's election a year after the event, the news coming via City of Mexico.

"In the prime of life he had opportunity to accumulate a handsome fortune, but having never learned the art of being close-fisted or penurious his generous disposition left him but little material wealth in his last days. The numberless kind words spoken of him during the twenty-four hours succeeding his death are

(42) a rich heritage to any man. The funeral was from the Catholic church, and was largely attended. Every available vehicle was in requisition.

"Only a few days ago Uncle Billy Adamson yielded up his spirit. Now Bransford is gone. James Gray, Jones, Van Brimmer and a few others linger. The old frontier guard will soon be gone. The survivors deserve all the kindness that their successors in trust of the Rocky mountain empire can give them."

"Uncle Dick Wootton was 68 years old yesterday. R. L. Wootton, Jr., and family, and Judge Walker and family went up and gave the old man a pleasant surprise party. Uncle Dick was in bed sick, but felt better when his guests departed. The ADVERTISER wishes many years to be yet added to his green old age. A fine suit of clothes was presented to the old gentleman as a pleasant reminder from his children and grandchildren". (Item in Trinidad Daily Advertiser of May 7, 1884.) 1884 minus 68 is 1816. Hence his b'day was may 6, 1816.)

(43)

"The Fight at Battle Mountain, as told by Jim Baker." pp. 161 - 175 of El Porvenir of Nov., 1904, Monthly magaz. pub'd in Denver. (10 cts a copy.) This 8^{vo} mag is or was pub'd by the El Porvenir Co., 506 Quincy Bldg, 17th & Curtis Sts. Subs \$1 a yr.; 10 cts per copy. The Denver Field & Farm (illust'd 4 to wkly) pub'd at 1516 Arapahoe St. Denver (1905) a few doors south of the P.O., has a regular departm't. entitled Frontier Sketches, well worth looking over. The files of this mag. go back some 25 yrs.? S.W. (~~W.W.~~) DeBusk has files more or less complete of some 10 vols.

Denver Field & Farm of Aug. 25, 1900, (p. 6) says: . . . "Julia Bent was the second daughter of Colonel Bent and was born on the Purgatoire near

(43) continued

the Arkansas in what is now Bent county. She was a half-breed Indian, her mother being a Cheyenne squaw. The girl was sent to the University of St. Louis to be educated and was kept there several years during which time she budded into a most beautiful woman and was wooed by many suitors among whom was Colonel Fitzpatrick of the army who was considered quite wealthy.

(44)

She spurned all these however and one day disappeared from the school and found her way to St. Joseph, from which place she journeyed more than 600 miles on foot across the desolate desert to the village of the Cheyenne tribe, where she had a lover in the person of a half-breed named Charles Gerreaux (Edmund Gurrier, or "Little Garey", son of "Bill Garey", Wm. Guerrier), who was a good-for-nothing customer of no redeeming qualities. She at once married him and became a member of the tribe, rather than take to civilization and all its glamor. In this regard she was much like her miserable outlawed brother Charley, on whose head the government placed a reward of \$5,000". (Under Dept of Frontier Sketches.) Under Dep't Men of the Hour, Denv. Field & Farm of Feb. 2, 1901, p. 5, says, "Fernando Nolan, an old-timer in the southwest, died last week at Santa Fe, New Mexico. He was of French descent, being the son and heir of Hervasio (Gervasio) Nolan, one of the early French-Canadian settlers of these parts. If we remember rightly, he was born on the Huorfanos at the foot of the Spanish Peaks in the southern part of this state. He was a *

(45)

Jesse Nelson, p. 15. Lindsey wintered in '48-'49 in Taos, & ^{see} in spring went on fr. Taos to Calif. with Kit C. & Dick Owens. ^{aff} Jessie thought a good deal of Lucien Stewart, who often did clerk work for Kit.

(46)

*man who made history repeat itself, of liberal views, kind-hearted and strong in his attachments to his friends."

Lucien Stuart (~~Stewart~~)

In Denv. Field & Farm of Feb. 2, 1901, p. 6 "Lost Mine Zarah", a prospector, is quoted as follows: "As for the old Stuart mine in Utah, that's sure if Stuart ever gets the scent again. He lives down in New Mexico and goes out every year prospecting for his lost treasure. I've been there with him many a trip. Stuart will not give up. It's kind of pathetic after all.

"It happened in this way: Stuart had made a contract in '49 with the government to carry mail from Santa Fe to San Francisco. He started September 3 to make his first trip and he lost the trail. In wandering around with his fifteen mules, nine packs and eight men, he got into a pocket canon. One day he went out to reconnoiter with a mexican and they stumbled across a mine. This, in later yrs, he vainly sought to find again.

Saw at DeBusk's ranch June 30, '08 Henry George, who went from Iowa to Los Angeles Cal., via Santa Fe trail (Cimarron route) (I am going to continue the story here instead of keeping Mrs. Shaw's page numbers consecutive)

(48)

but not thro S. Fe but through Albuquerque & Mohave river. Returned to Albuquerque same winter of '88 & was for about 4 years in govt employ freighting fr. Alb. to Ft. Defiance & other govt posts of N.M. & Ariz. In 1862 entered employ of a mail stage co. as stage driver. His 1st trip was from S. Fe via Cimar. route to Ark. r. where they met the outcoming stage and changed crews & returned to S. Fe. (= first & only trip that way). His later trips were via Raton route, and were made for Barlow & Sanderson. (or Barlow, Vicroy, Barnum etc) The road over

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK VIII

(48) continued

Raton pass was then very rough; Raton cr. was crossed 18 times & the creek banks were steep, so that the crossings were hard. The snow wd fill the arroyos full & they wd have to shovel thr way through. (In winter carried

(50) shovels for that purpose. One time H.G. & his stage was detained 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ days on Raton cr. by deep snow, coming east from Red River Station; during that time they had nothing to eat but a little corn which they parched. Travel was heavy in those yrs 1862-'5. In '58 when H.G. went thru to Cal. with a herd of 200 or 300 cattle belonging to L.J. Rose (Rose was migrat'g from Ia to Calif, via Kan. City with his family) (about 18 or 19 in party) they were attacked east of the Colo. R. by Digger Ute Inds. & later on W. side of Colo. R. by Mohave Inds. & had 7 or 8 killed (most of 'em by the Mohaves.) The Mohaves were large men & averaged 6 ft. good fighters & brave; instead of shoot'g straight they would elevate thr iron headed barbed arrows & the latter wd come down with great force; & if entered flesh had to be pulled through, as couldnt be pulled out. Before the fight the Mohave women came to

(52) white men's camp offering dressed buckskins & beadwork for sale, to make show of friendship, to put the whites off thr guard, so they wdnt suspect that the Mohaves intended to attack them. In spite of this attack & loss of men the party cattle drivers diminished the party returned with pack animals thru that same Mohave ctry fr. Calif. The route fol'd by this party going & coming was that known as (Lt.) "Beale's trail". The Mohaves got one small bunch of Rose's cattle that got off from the rest during the fight. The trouble with other Inds., east of the Colo. was only random shots from concealed Indians here & there along the road. Rose's party had as thr guide an old Albuquerque Mex'n who had been thro with Lt. Beale's party. The road was not well marked, but here & there heavy wheel ruts (probably Beale's for it was not likely that any other wagon party had been over the route since Beale's, till Rose's party.

(53) now go backward on Mrs. Shaw's numbers
Jesse Nelson. p. 11 In this '49 exped of Jesse Turley, J. Nelson was along. Turley had ox-train of 6 wagons & went W., not only to trade but to close up Simeon Turley's estate. They went by the Cimarron route. One Hughes Volunteer soldier of Mex War in '46 ate wild parsnips at where Gray's ranch now is & died & was buried there. (Two ate & at least one of them died). Jesse Nelson enlisted for Mex. War in '46 but his Co. was held in readiness & not used because not needed, but disbanded. No trouble with Inds. that trip. Late in Nov. '49 Nelson went back to Independence & then took the goods to Santa Fe & then went to Port La Vaca & got goods that had come fr New Orleans, & took them (in winter this was) to S. Fe. In Apr. to later part of May, 1855, Jesse Nelson went on trap'g exped. with Moses Carson (then very old); went from below Bent's old fort (then partly in ruins but Hatwood & Tibbetts, traders fr. Ill. occupied a few rooms which they had fitted up & were then (spring of 1855) trad'g with Cheys. & H. & Tibbetts had also been there previous winter when also Nelson was there.

(51)

Jesse Nelson, p. 12 Moses Carson & Nelson trap'd fr. below Bent's fort up to Huerfano r. & over Mosca pass to Ft. Massachusetts & back to Cucharras river. Geo. Simpson drank hard, but quit before he died. He never earned much. His father used to send out a load of provision every year and the way Mrs. Geo. Simpson earned money by teaching school is a wonder! Geo. had a love disappointment and tried to kill himself with laudanum or opiates, but failed & his folks outfitted him to go west. In '48, 8 of the 10 mentioned on preced'g page came thro fr. Calif. to S. Fe & Jesse Nelson & Stimson joined Kit's party at S. Fe & went to Ft. Lwvth. Jim Beckwith at one time lived at Taos with

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK VIII

(51) continued

woman called "Antonia Fool" (Antonia Luna was the real name). Antonia Fool at one time lived with Kit Carson & J.N. says the Tia story of Kit and Antonia is true. Antonia was a sister Pabla Luna & Pedro Luna. Pabla's daughter Luisa lived first with Lt. Jackson ("Chile Verde"); later she lived with St. Vrain. Col. St. Vrain lived with Vicente's mother, Later with Ignacia Trujillo; later with Pabla Trujillo; then with her daughter Luisa Branch (dau. of Branch & Pabla Luna.)

(49)

Jesse Nelson, p. 13 Jesse & Mrs. Nelson settled at the Kit Carson place at Rayado in 1851, staid about 3 yrs & then went to Cimarron & built for Maxwell the first bldgs that Maxwell had there; the Indians had been very troublesome at Rayado & continued to be so at Rayado. Ft. Union was built in 1850 but some soldiers remained at Rayado till '51 & that yr. the last soldiers were removed from Rayado (in '51). Kit had had a cabin at Rayado, but in '51 Kit bot the old hospital there & he and Nelson moved from the cabin into the hospital which was there after thr house as long as they lived there. Nelson lived at Cimarron about a yr. till & then Carson thought he (N.) cd do better at Rayado; so N. Moved back to Rayado. N. left Rayado about 2 yrs & moved over to Purgatory river above present Hoehne in 1862 & 66 to Higbee (9 mile bottom). about 1866. Maxwell built his bigger res. on Cimarron in '62. In 1868 Nelson scouted for gov't with 10th US & 5th & some 7th cavalry.

(47)

Jesse Nelson, p. 14 Says Bill Wms always slept with Roland etc with head to the fire (instead of feet as other hunters). Moses Carson used to work be in employ of fur traders in Far West & of the Santa Fe traders. Lived in Calif many years (with Rolands etc.) Returned Mo. Rockport and St. Louis in + '52 or '53 and married a young fast or high-toned widow, Mrs. Geeder (nee Buckhart) formerly rich and kept hotel for awhile. They spent pretty fast what Moses had made in cattle in Calif. Ran through all; then came in '55 & trapped in S. Colo. with Nelson hoping to recoup fortunes. At Taos, Kit Carson, his half bro. fitted him out with traps & horses etc (& Nelson furnished his own horses); but he didn't make anything at the trapp'g (too old and stiff to get around, Nelson caught all that were caught). They returned to Taos, & Mose went to S. Fe where he lived along time on credit, charging all his bills up to Kit's acct till he had run up bills amount'g to \$700. Kit paid this all up for old Mose (tho the latter had never helped Kit in earlier yrs when Mose had plenty & Kit had been in need); and Moses went to Texas where (?in Eagle Pass or Eagle Springs or some mining locality) Moses died.

(45)

Jesse Nelson, p. 15 Lindsey wintered in '48-'49 in Taos & in spring went on fr. Taos to Calif. with Kit C. & Dick Owens. Jessie thought a good deal of Lucien Stewart, who often did clerk work for Kit.

(54)

Trinidad, Col., Jul. 2, '08 - Alexander Bransford, son of Wm. B., says he is now 54 yrs old (oldest child of his father & "Rel") says he was born at Mora, where his father lived some years. Says Rel was a Sioux, "sister of Red Cloud". Says "Rel" is corrup. of "Red". Says when he, Alex., was 10 yrs old, or 11 ± his falks sent him (say in + 1865) to school at St. Louis, he was there 2 yrs ±; when he returned to N.M. his father & fam. were living at Ft. Union, N.M. where his father had gov't contracts for build'g adobe bldgs for the fort. His father lived there, at Ft. U. a few yrs & then came to Trinidad, where he resided until he died (1883).

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK VIII

Beginning here, I'll copy the Jesse Nelson story in Cragin's order although it will make total confusion of Mrs. Shaw's paging.

(85)

Jesse Nelson p. 1 Smith's Canon Rch. of Jesse Hodges Nelson. July 9, 1908. He says: Born in Boonesboro, Ky, where the old 1st settlmt fort stood Apr. 9, 1827. He came W. 1st in '47 from Sibley, Mo., with wagon-train of Henry Miller a S. Fe trader. At Coon cr. Roman (father-in law of Vicente St. Vrain) and Sheets (traders of St Fe coming E. for goods) met Miller & bot him out, & Jesse Nelson went on to S. Fe with Roman. At Council Grove a gov't train joined Miller's. Two days before that on which Roman reached Coon Cr., Miller's train camped in ev'g on Coon cr. with the gov't train. Same night Lt. Love, travell'g with a comp. of soldrs & escort'g another gov't train west-bound, camped 1 mile further east. In the morn. Comanches attack'd the Henry Miller train & head gov't train. Lt. Love saw the Inds. making the attack & driving off the cattle. He dispatched 20 soldiers to aid the attacked trains; but they were badly routed, 5 soldiers being killed & 7 wounded; & the Inds got away with the stock (oxen) leaving the train. Two teamsters (of each of the trains) were wounded (Crosswhite of the gov't train was run over by 3 mtd Inds. and was thrust through with a spear; Wilson (of Miller's train) was less severely wounded, had lance wound in neck & shoulder, Wilson killed)*

(83)

Photos of Jesse Nelson & wife taken last spring in LaJunta by Moyemont & Bietes; who probably have the negatives & can supply more copies. Jesse Nelson says: old Maurice had a son called Ama(d)o. Mrs. Nelson says her maiden name was Susan Carson (dau. Rob't Carson, who died on his farm in Howard Co. Mo., not far from old Ft. Cooper). She and Mr. Jesse Nelson were married Mar. 15, 1851, in Howard Co., & left Westport for N.M. about 1st of June of '51, & went via Raton pass to Rayado where Kit then lived; Jesse & wife lived with Kit there for several yrs. When Kit went on expeds, K's wife w'd go to Taos & live with her folks; & J. Nelson & wife lived on the Carson place.

(81)

Jesse Nelson says Viejito (Jose) Barela died at very advanced age (90*) (at Juanita Simpson's?) at Trinidad, very suddenly, when on way afoot from Mora to Huerfano. Barela got his bows & arrows & rallied the folks at Baca's in 1844. (Footnote to "Jesse Nelson, p. 1" Jesse Nelson had heard Bill Wms was from Maryland or other east state. While Henry Miller's party was camped on Coon cr. (after the Ind. attack) Bill Williams travel'g W. fr. Independence, came rid'g in to camp all alone, riding one horse & leadg a pack horse, perfectly unconcerned. Laid down under one of the wagons & rested 2 or 3 hours; then he packed up & went ahead all by himself. At Independence, his bro. who had recently fitted him up for tradg business with several thous'd worth of mdse & a ox train; but Bill gave it all away or much of it and went back to the wilderness with a single pack animal. Had bucket of whiskey. about 4 or 5 mi. out of Independence on the S. Fe trail, Jesse Nelson saw Bill Williams in camp with bucket of whiskey giving away whiskey & goods right and left.

(77)

Jesse Nelson, p. 2 * the Ind that lanced him. 3 Inds. lassoed the dead Ind. & drag'd him off to prevent soldrs scalp'g. Wilson with a Flintlock dragoon pistol killd the Ind who lanced him. Jesse N. got this Ind's blanket & bow & arrows (which he sold to 2 Englishmen for 10 & 2½ tak'g load of silk to Chihuahua. J.N. reached S. Fe this 1st time

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK VIII

(77) continued

about Jul. 20, '47. The govt train that was run off left its goods at Ft. Man & Roman had 2 mule-teams with which he was going in (intend'g to buy more mules & some wagons & goods) with these 2 teams he took part of the goods to S. Fe (lvg the rest at Ft. Man to return for later. R. & sheets pd Miller 100% advance on Miller's goods (so Miller came out well after all). In summer of '48 J.N. returned to Mo. R. (Ft. Lwth) with Kit Carson's party (Lucien Stewart was of the party) fr. Calif. to Ft. Lwth; Carson

(75)

Jesse Nelson p. 3 went in to resign as 1st Lt. in reglr army. There were 10 mtd men (1 left acct of ~~Cherry cr?~~ = Ben Ryder at Greenhorn, where, that summer lived Bill New & Calvin Jones & some Mexns) in the party, which left Taos the 25th of June, 1848, the day after San Juan day. In the party also were Jim Dawzle, Louy Simmonds, Archambeau, (Jim?) Stinson, Lawrence a Frenchman, & Gus Williams. They went by Ft. Pueblo & up Fountain cr to head of Cherry cr.; thence east by a little N. to sod Ft. Kearney where they drew rations, thence to Ft. Leavenworth. Jesse Nelson says Luke Murray lived at the old Huerfano village; was shot by Dick Wootton. J.N. knew old Luke Murray well, real name was Luke Moran, he was Franch harmless sort of fellow. Dick ought not to have shot him. Not to be confused with old Maurice.

Kit Carson had by his first Ind. wife, 2 daughters: Adeline who married Louy Simonds (at Taos, married by the priest); she was educated at a school in Fayette Mo. Louy was all right but she didn't do right & he had to leave her. (Dont lay it on too hard). Adeline came back from school a good girl to Rayado, came in 1851, with same train that Nelson & Kit did, & lived at Rayado till in '53 she married Simonds, & went to Calif. with L.S. in Kit's '53 sheep exped., & Kit set the pair up with a little farm & left them in Calif. The other Ind. dau. of Kit died young got burned up?

(73)

Jesse Nelson, p. 4 Bob Fisher finally went to Calif, abandoning leaving his farm in Taos (his sons were hard cases & used to run with the Juan Chiquito. Bob Fisher was a very strong man, tall & well built (180 lbs?) John L. Hatcher, about time of beginning of Civil war, was heard of (by Jesse Nelson) as living in state of Durango, Mex. & was rich; had a large number of sheep. J.N. thinks Metcalf was killed at Pawnee or Walnut fork, (or that region), on S. Fe trail. J.N. regarded Lt. Whittlesey as a pretty fine man. Kit Carson thought well of him. Whittlesey had a dau. Fannie by Luz Trujillo; she married a respectable Mexican who clerked for Otero & Sellers; & lived at La Junta, Col.

(71)

Jesse Nelson, p. 5 The Manco de Burro pass fight in wh. Maxwell got wounded, was in June, 1848, it was in same fight that Chas. Towne & Black Hawk (a Del. Ind.) and Jose Cortez & some others were killed, and all the party wounded except Peter Joseph. "Indian George" Jorge Gallabis (an old Mexican captive from Casas Blancas that Bill Bent bought from the Delawares) was shot through arms & several other places. Ind. Geo. was 1 of the bravest men in the world; saved Maxwell's life, Maxwell was 1st wounded shot in back of his head & fainted & Ind. Geo. got water for him in his hat, & later when Ind. Geo. got wounded, Maxw. gave him water in hat. Greenleaf was shot in heel. The Max- *

Geo. Bent took up with Gallegon's wife (Cruz Padilla) & had a son "Bob" by her; he was educated back E. but it did him no good. He was living in Trinidad with his mother (widow of G.B.) about 1866 or 67. The Gallegon, was once a sort of ranch-boss for Maxwell at Rayado; J.N. knew him there & at Taos. Gallegon wd lie on his back & stretch out arms & J.N. & another man same size (weigh'g then each about 160 lbs.) wd stand 1 on each of Gallegon's hands, & he would lift both.

* see asterisk on next page

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK VIII

(69)

Jesse Nelson p. 6 Kameatch saved Kit Carson's life. Gallegon made a great fist dent in the wall of widow Bent's house.

*Well party had been trad'g with the Utes up in Wet Mt. valley & the Inds. (Utes & Jic. Apaches) fol'd the party & south of Manco de Burro pass, on Una de Gato cr., got up on the walls of the canon & shot down on the whites. When Maxwell got back to Taos, he had nothing but old flannel shirt & a pair of pants. Kit then had \$2000 & divided it with Maxwell. Later, Lt. Whittlesey gave Maxwell a lift by giving him double (100% profit) on forage. He'd send M. out to buy up forage for Ft. Union & pd double. M. subhired Nelson & gave him men; they got \$48 a ton for the hay deliv'd at Ft. Union (& not big tons at that.)

(67)

J. Nelson, p. 7 About 1857 or '58, when Kit was agt last time, a Ute Ind., Blanco, once came to Kit's house at Taos when K. was Ind ag't & called Kit to the door & looked awful mean. Kit said, that Ind wants to kill me; I know what he's up to. The Ind. wdnt dismount with the others but, staid on his horse while the others were eat'g; watching for chance to kill him. Finally he did draw a gun on Kit & Kaneatch (the chief who had kept watch) grabbed the gun & took it away from Blanco. When Mr. & Mrs. Nelson came w. in '51, they passed Bent's old fort

(65)

Jesse Nelson, p. 8 When Kit & Nelson ('57) had their critical time with 20 Cheyennes (The whole Cheyenne Village was close at hand. An officer had had an Ind whipped for stealing his wife's ring (acct pub'd) This started the Chey. trouble) at Chouteau's Isl. (a big Ind having a hatchet held up over Kit's head); J. Nelson stood behind that Ind. with a gun levelled on that Indian; and an Ind. stood behind Nelson with a bow & arrow pulled back to the head. Ind. Geo. & Tom Whitelesy were there Adeline Carson & Mrs. Nelson were crying; but Kit & J.N. told them to stop. The situation was strained. Had fight begun the whites w'd soon have been killed. But Old Bark's son had come with the fighters to see who the whites were, & when he saw and recognized Kit Carson, as old friend of his father (Old Bark) he harangued the other Inds. & finally got them to abandon thr intended attach. This was the 1st time Cheyennes had ever been hostile to the whites. Soldiers had shot at Inds. & got Cheyennes stirred up. Geo. Bent got shot in fight at Sand cr in the hip (See Ark Val. hist which J.N. dictated acct of the Chouteau Isl fight, 1851)

(61)

Jesse Nelson, p. 9 (For illstr of this son of Old Bark, see Lt. Abert's drawing in Emory's Report) Old Bark thus saved life of Kit etc; he warned Kit that the Chey. band w'd follow his party & not to let it get any advantage & it did & overtook it 4 days later; two Cheyennes Black Bull & one other Chey. came in to camp; Kit asked how many were in his party; he said 7; but they kept com'g in till 21 were in camp (about same no. as the no. of the whites). Then Kit told them that they had been lying to him & that if another Ind. came in sight the whites would fight them. Then an Indian gallopd off into the sandhills & no others put in appearance. They made a gt circle to smoke & wanted Kit to get in the center & smoke; he refused. An Ind who had a pistol in his blanket wanted K. to go off to look at a horse that he had to trade for Kit's mule. Kit went, saw the pistol, threw up the Ind's blanket & said, "See there, you wanted to kill me like a woman, but you'll not do it." K. had his own pistol on. The

(59)

Jesse Nelson, p. 10 Ind's courage failed & he went back to camp with Kit. (The horse trade trick preceded the smoking circle trick). In the Carson-Nelson trip of '48 to Ft. Lwvth, the party

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK VIII

(59) continued

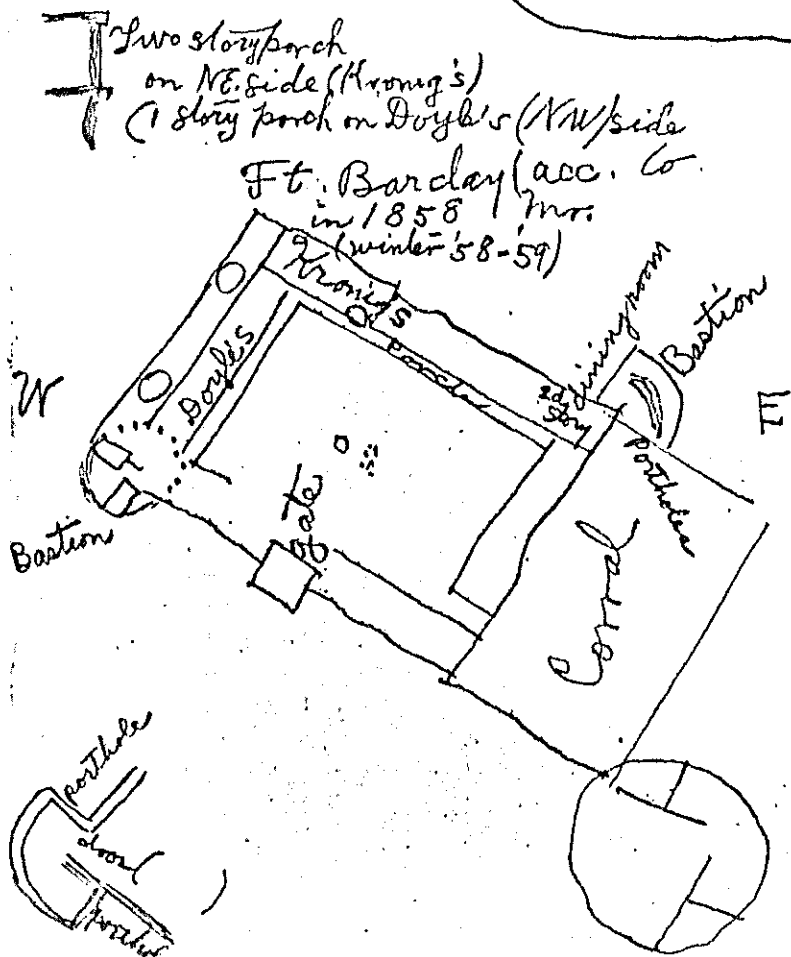
Jesse Nelson (continued) found absolutely nobody living at Ft. Pueblo (only some mtneers lived then at Greenhorn (& to this Greenhorn, the party had an escort of 20 or 25 soldiers (more dangerous than Inds. because the soldiers would go ahead & shoot at antelopes & might shoot at men by accident.) A few mtneers then lived also at mouth of St. Charles river; but at mouth of Fountain cr., were only empty Ft. Pueblo & the deserted log houses of the Mormons. In 1840 (June) Jesse Turley outfitted at Arrow Rock (with goods that had been shipped there) & went to S. Fe & then moved to Taos & later to Mora, where (tho kind, drank & gambled) & drank self to death at Mora. He left a nice family in Mo. (near line betw. Casper & S) the lived later years with Gov. Chas. Bent's widow.

- Jesse Nelson, p. 11 is on (53)
- Jesse Nelson, p. 12 is on (51)
- Jesse Nelson, p. 13 is on (49)
- Jesse Nelson, p. 14 is on (47)
- Jesse Nelson, p. 15 is on (45)

(55)

N

Tom Calvin
map of Mora
Grant



The 2nd story of the W. tower may have been circular.

The E. tower was same shape above as on 1st story, & there was an entrance to it on 2nd story from 2d story rooms. Joists, no floor on 2d story of this tower

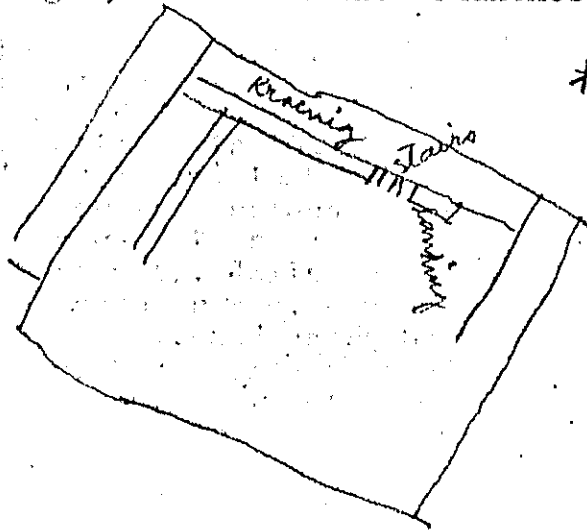
EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK VIII

(56)

Mr. Archibald, Trinidad Jul. 2, '08 says: Ft. Barclay was at the in 1856 therefor a howitzer that Col Fremont had abandon'd near Wagon Wheel gap (where his starv exped broke up). This howitzer was taken to Kroening & Field's ranch on Huerf. river by Tom Suaso, at order of J.B. Doyle (in Doyle's wagons) & remained there till 1860 or '61, when, to prevent it falling into hands of the confeds., it was taken possess. of by the Colo. Volunteers of the U.S. A. (& may be now in Denver. Ben B. Field (who may still live on Huerfano) was there when it was taken. Off S. or S.E. of Ft. Barclay in 1858-9 was a chapel ($\frac{1}{4}$ mi. or less fr. the fort) where Mrs. Geo. Simpson gave religious instruction to the children of LaJunta de los Rios. Doyle moved his family fr. Ft. Barclay to the Doyle ranch on Huerfano in 1862 or '3*

(57)

Jesse Nelson thinks Currum Pav means Crooked cr. Rayado was a Comanche chief, who had a great fight (his Comanches) with the Utes at the N. side of Rayado cr. on the hill side N. of cr. at gap above Ranch Kaneatch told Nelson of this fight, Kaneatch's father was in the fight, Utes beat the Comanches.



(58)

* and he at same was in business in Denver in the firm of Doyle, Salamon Bros. (the bros. were Fred Z. and Hermann Salamon) until Doyle's death in 1864 or '65. Doyle's wife died 1 yr. later, One of Doyle's 2 daus. married man name Berry (Julius? Berry) and lived at Pueblo Colo. for some time thereafter Trinidad Colo. Jul 08 Denver Times (Mag. Section) of May 5, 1905 has Mr. O. E. Aultman's art. on his trip in steamboat down Colo. R. (to Cataract Canon) Bot of Aultman (pd for 50 cts) photo of Mrs. Geo Simpson to be mailed to LaJunta

(60)

On train bet. trinidad & LaJunta. Jul. 5, '08 (Geo. Wm. Williams born in Morat Co. Mo. in 1847, of Seneca Ks (& wife returning fr. Tuba Ind res. (West'n Navajo res. N. of Flagstaff, Ariz; she was teacher of Domestic Sci. there). He, G.W.W. says: his father Eli Williams born & raised near Uniontown, Pa., came to Monite Co., Mo. & married there a Miss English of prominent fam & died at close of Civil war at age of +45 yrs. Eli Williams had an uncle John, who left Penna early & went W. (cat girl escapade) & was never heard of later and an uncle Ezekiel. Eli's father was James Williams who died in Mo. in 1844 or 45 just after the overflow of the Mo., died from exposure in trying to save his property which he lost, in Mo. r. bottoms in that flood. He was a descendant of Roger Williams of R. I. A Mr. Williams of St. Jo, Mo. has a genealogy of this Roger Williams & is interested & well versed in hist. of the family. G.W.W. had an uncle Oliver Williams also who came to Mts & went back to

(62)

& later to Okl. & died there. John Stowell (atty) Seneca, Ka. is pub'g at Seneca a hist. of Coronado's exped. W. E. Wilkinson, banker of Seneca is much interested in early West Hist. & has library partly on early hist. Mrs. E. M. Collins, Seneca, Ka, teacher for yrs, is interested in of plains, Navajo games etc. might try this for suscrib. Geo. Wm. Williams had a half brother William, much the oldest of the family, may have been born 1800 or earlier. He Wm may have been named for another uncle, unknown to G.W.W.

(63)

Dates from a copy of record in the old Dan'l Boone bible

Jessie B. Boone, son of Dan. Boone, born May 25, 1773

his wife, Chloe Boone, born Aug. 18, 1772

The child'n were:

Jeremiah Boone, B. Jan. 9, 1793

Harriet M. " (Mrs. Hiram H. Bibler) born Feb. 22, 1794

Alphonso Boone " Nov. 7, 1796

Minerva S. Boone (Mrs. Col. Wynkoop W. " July 28, 1799

Panthea Grant Boone (Warner) " Sept. 20, 1801

Albert Gallatin Boone " Apr. 17, 1806

Madison Boone " Feb. 13, 1809

Emily Boone (Married Judge James S. Henderson) " Aug. 31, 1811

Van Daniel Boone (acc. to a newspaper item in Mrs. Jno. M. Boggs' scrap-book, "Died - Boone - At Boonesville March 4th, 1871, of pneumonia, Van Daniel Boone, Esq., aged 57 years.")

born Apr. 29, 1814

Minerva gen'ly called Minnie Boggs, or "Aunt Minerva"

(64)

Las Animas, Colo., July 5, '08 John McKinley Boggs (bro. of Tom Boggs) says: He was born Nov. 18, 1832, at Independence, Mo. (on the cor. where the old Nolan Hotel later was). His father was Lilburn Wyckliffe Boggs born in Lexington, Ky. (died Mar. 14, 1861 in Calif at Roxobelle farm (his estate) in Napa Valley about 6 mi. W.N.W. of Napa City. J.W.B.'s mother was Panthea Grant Boone, born Sept. 20, 1801 in Ky, on the Kenahwah river. The children of Lilburn W. Boggs were: a. those by his first wife, Julia Bent, (a sister of Gov. Chas. Bent); who died when her younger son, Henry, was a baby were two, both sons: Angus Langham Boggs, and Henry Carroll Boggs. After Mrs. Julia (Bent) Boggs died, L.W. Boggs married Panthea G. Boone, when Henry her Julia's ygst son was about old enough to wean. The children of L.W. Boggs by

(66) his 2d wife P.G. Boone were:

1. Thomas Oliver Boggs - born in Aug. 1824 (?) on the Marais des Cygnes in Mo. while his father was absent with a large train to Mexico; died at Clayton, N. M.

2. William Montgomery Boggs (lately living in Napa City but now living in Berkeley Calif, where lives his youngest son "Bud" Boggs Wm. S. Boggs has genl management of the oil interests of in Kern river valley 12 mi. fr. Bakersville) born in Jackson Co., Mo. 1826

3. Martha Boone Boggs (graduated at a school in Louisville, Ky & died soon afterward)

4. Albert Gallatin Boggs, born in 1831.

5. John McKinley Boggs, born in Indep. (now lives at Las Animas) Nov. 18,

6. Theodore Warner Boggs born on Big Blue river 1832

farm of L.W. Boggs) 1834. Thrown from a buggy and killed by a frightened horse near Prescott, Ariz. a few yrs ago. Left his large mining & property to a favorite ~~son~~ ^{niece} Nydia Boggs, son of a deceased youngest bro.)

7. Minerva Warner Boggs, born at Indep 1836 * Married Geo. Hopkins, (lawyer) fr. Ala.

8. Geo. Washington Boggs, born at Jefferson City during Gov. L. N. Boggs' administration in 1838

9. Sophia Barnes Boggs (wid Jas M. Palmer, of S. C.)

10. Joseph Oliver Boggs

(67)

1824 * 16 = 1841 Tom Boggs was nearly 17 yrs. old when he ran away from his father's farm adjoining Independence town, on a fine horse that he got from a neighbor whom he told that his Tom's father would pay for.

(68)

Of these, 3 are now living: Wm., at Berkeley, Calif. Jno. at Las Animas, Colo. Sophia, at Napa City, Calif (where she has lived since married & had 5 sons & 5 daus; her husb. died a few yrs (??) ago. Tom Boggs ran away and joined one of Chas. Bent's trains, and went west to Bent's old Fort in 1844 (the yr after ex-Gov. Boggs was shot, in 1843 or possibly in fall of '43.

Same places & date Albert B. Jones, son of Henry W. & Eliza Boone (live Las Animas in Saddlery & harness business) says: His fam. came to Booneville Colo. in 1865 & later 1866 to LaVeta (old Francisco & Daigre) & that Vasquez that yr 1866 and is buried on the point on N. of side of Cucharas river across

(70) northerly from D&Rg Ry depot of

LaVeta.

Same date & place Jno Boggs says: Jno. A. Murphy has a birds-eye-view taken in the eighties for Jno. Lee owner, then owner of the old Tom Boggs place, showing old Boggsville & old buildgs of it separate. Murphy is editor of the Las Animas Leader.

Old Kit Carson treaty tree was 42 ft. in circumf., it stood near a little store Kit had at corner of Purg. river bluff about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ mi above old Boggsville. Boggsville was (and some of its bldgs still are) on the left or west side of the Purgatory river, about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. above the mouth of the river.

Near Las Animas, Col. Jul. 6, '08 Mr. Jno. Boggs says: the maiden name of Tom Boggs' wife was Rumalda Luna, who was daughter of Don

(72)

Jesus Luna of Taos; her mother nee Dona Ignacia Jaramilla (niece of Cornelio Vigil, after Don Jesus died she (Ignacia) married Charles Bent. Mrs. Tom Boggs died March, 1907 at Clayton. Tom Boggs died at Clayton. Archie Boggs, oldest son of John Boggs drove me over to Boggsville where I photo'd the Tom Boggs house also the ruins of the smaller & much older Tom Boggs house where Kit Carson's family lived & where Mrs. Carson died. Saw also the large Prowers house now dilapidated and partly abandoned the rest occupied (like the larger Boggs house) by renters. All these Boggsville houses & lands now belong to the estate of the late Jno. Lee, of Boston (Lee was a highly educated Irishman) Bill Bent was buried on his old farm, later known as the Judge Moore place, east of present town of Las Animas, Colo., but body said to have been removed to the regular town cemetery, south of Las Animas. Copy of a newsp clipping in a scrap book

(74)

in house of Jno. Boggs.

"An Interesting Relic" "A sportsman who recently returned from a hunting trip in the Indian Nation, brought with him to Wichita, Kan., an interesting relic which he discovered half buried on the bank of a creek in the Cherokee strip, forty miles west of Pond creek. The relic is an old rifle barrel. On it is the inscription: 'Old Mike Jones, presented by Kit Carson, 1840' On the side of the barrel is the word 'scalps' followed by twenty-three file marks. Around the spot where the barrel lay buried were bones of horses and men and two skulls. The find probably reveals the fate of Mike Jones, who is remembered as a member of Kit Carson's adventurous band, and who, about 1860, mysteriously disappeared from his winter haunts, and has never been heard of since. The bones lying around the old rifle probably tell a silent tale of an Indian struck and a raising of scalps". In scrapbk of Mrs. Jno. M. Boggs, is a biog. sketch of Lilburn W. Boggs, which says: "He was born in Lexington, Kentucky, in the year 1797 and served in the war of 1812. He was in the battle of the Thames, under Gov. Shelby of Kentucky. He removed to St.

(76)

Louis in 1818, from which place he removed to St. Charles, and from thence to Jackson County, Missouri. He was one of the commissioners who selected the

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK VIII

(76) continued

site of Independence, Missouri, at which place he engaged in Mercantile business." (& about a quarter of page more. It says he died of heart disease in 1861 on his farm in Napa valley, Calif.

Jno. M. Boggs says that his half brother Henry, Son of L.W. Boggs & Julia Bent came to Calif. in 1850, & settled in Napa valley, later he became very rich, from lands bot in Calif. He lived at Napa City or Lakeport & died there. Lindsey Carson lived and died at or near Lakeport, on Clear Lake, Calif. where he had a ranch on the lakeshore, of several hundred acres, and was pretty well off. Lindsey's farm adjoined a large ranch owned by Henry Boggs on Clear Lake. H.B. was nearly or half a millionaire & owned 200 or 300 thous'd dols worth of lands in Napa Valley. He & Angus Boggs had good business ability & training. Independence Jno. W. Boggs has a photo of Tom Boggs at age of 18 or 20, long hair, as

(78) he had worn it at Bent's fort on

his first trip there. Angus Boggs (neph of Chas. & Wm. Boggs) had been out & worked at Bent's Fort, & came home when he heard of the shooting of Lilburn W. Boggs (in 1843?) by Normons. At this time Angus had long hair coming down nearly to his elbows; looked very much like an Indian. He had, later, on arriving in Calif. only 50cts left, but became rich in Calif. Wm. Boggs has photo of Angus. In the 60's (at least 1863 - '67, and perhaps earlier) Angus Boggs and John L. Hatcher had a ranch stocked with several thousand sheep - in the Sonoyta valley, Calif. They had many losses from wolves. Finally, Angus Boggs bought out the interest of Jno. Hatcher (in the ranch & sheep) for \$30,000; and Hatcher went to Oregon. This was about 1867 or some earlier.

(79)

Acc to Jno Boggs: Col. St Vrain was in his 90th yr. when Jno Boggs saw him at Maxwells place in fall & winter of 1869 winter of '69-'70. Col. St. Vrain lived there at Maxwell's that winter. He died (?in Mora? at Vicente's) the foll'g spring (or a yr or 2 later). Col. St V valued Tom Boggs as one of his best wagon-train masters.

(80)

Angus also sold out later this ranch Hatcher didn't prosper so well in Oregon as he did in Calif; but Jno. heard little else of him after he went to Oreg. Angus Boggs went to Calif. in 1849. Henry Boggs went to Calif in 1850. Jno. M. Boggs says: When L.B. Maxwell, Kit Carson, Tom Boggs & Capt Mignault got back to Taos fr. their 1st sheep drive to Calif. they had so much money they didnt know what to do with it. The drive was so profitable. L.B. Maxwell once offered Tom Boggs \$25,000 a yr to manage his business for him on the Maxwell grant. Tom Boggs had worked 17 yrs for Maxwell, & got a notion to go to the Arkansas river, then Maxwell offered to raise his wages to \$25,000. It was in 1859 or 1860 or '61 that Tom Boggs left Maxwell & came down to Las Animas r. with Kit Carson & a lot of followers, & established a ranch. Bill Bent had been promised

(82) 6000 acres (When Boggs & Carson came

Bent divided the 6000 acres with them, giving them about half of it) of the Vigil & St. Vrain grant, by Cornelio Vigil, Ceran St Vrain & Chas. Bent. Bill Bent wanted Tom Boggs & Kit Carson to come & settle on the grant with him as they (T.B. & K.C.) had interest in the grant. Tom Boggs' wife was a niece of Cornelio Vigil's wife when Vigil died his right went to his wife, from whom her niece, Rumalda Luna, got it; & so Tom Boggs Rumalda's wife, got it. (Call at James Blk at 4 P.M. & if Mr. W. not here, come to 402 Raton Ave.)

LaJunta, Jul. 8, '08 Mrs. Kit Carson Jr. says Kit Jr. was born June 12, 1858 at Taos. At house of Spear E. Wood a framed family record gives under Births Spear E. Wood Feb. 4, 1863; Stella Carson Dec. 4, 1867; Marriage of the above two Dec. 2, 1884; Death of Mrs. Stella (Carson) Wood Oct. 1, 1899.

(83)

Jul. 8, '08. This date Mr. Tom Wood (Speer E. called "Tom") promises to send me a photo of his first wife, Mrs. Wood (Nee Carson) which he cant find now in absence of the 2nd Mrs. Wood.

(84)

LaJunta, Colo. Jul. 8, '08 Mrs. Thos. Corwin, dau of Jesse Nelson & granddau. of Robert Carson; her hush pio of 1860 Same date John Carson (son of Hampton (Kit's bro) says: The father & mother of Kit C. had the fol'g children (true order not given here, & not known by Jno. By the first wife:
Andrew, lived in Howard Co.
William lived always in Boone county
Moscs (settled in Calif.)
Elizabeth (Aunt Betsey) married a Cooper.
By the second wife:
Hampton blacksmith at 35 or 40 yrs old died in Howard Co. Mo.
Hamilton died in Howard Co. Mo. in R. Mts. & Calif several times.
Robert went to Calif., liyed there a long time, but went back to Mo. & died there.

Kit

Lindsey settled in Calif

Sarshell killed in Mo by soldiers time of Civil war; he was not in the war

Mary nicknamed "Polly" married Mr. Ruby

Matilda Married a Mr. Adams

and Nancy married a Rob't Briggs

Lindsey went fr. Calif to Texas a few yrs before he died; & died in Texas.

Robert Carson had a son Charles who was killed "up north" by Inds in the West. Sarshell Carson also had a son killed by Inds.

(86)

Jno. Carson says: Chaquaqua cr. means Elderberry cr. a lot of Elderberry bushes grow on this cr., at head & mouth. West from present loc. of Ry sta of Timpas, Colo., to the creek that Walsenburg was later founded on used to run an old buffalo hunter trail. Its course from Timpas easterly. Jno. doesnt know. Jno. remembers well (used to go to school near) the ruins of the old fort (Coopers fort, doubtless) in Cooper's Bottom, nearly across from the Arrow Rock. In this fort Mrs. Ruby, John's aunt, (nee Carson) told John that she was living (hence doubtless Kit Carson & the rest of the Carson family were living) during the war of 1812, when Sarshell Cooper was shot. The acct she gave John was as follows: they usually put out a guard, but omitted to do so that night, as it was stormy and rainy and it was not thought Inds wd try anything such a night. An Indian pulled out the rags that were stuffed into a porthole and taking delib. aim shot Sarshell Cooper as he sat with his back to the fire. Jno. says when the A.T.S. fe Ry got to Grenado

(87) occasional trains went thence S.W.

via, Willow Springs, Las Cuevas, & Emery's Gap. Jno says that Kit had an interest in a gold placer claim at Placiferes, near Ft. Garland (owning some placer claims there jointly with other army officers. When Kit was ill at Ft. Lyon, he told John that latter c'd have his (Kit's) right or share in these claims. Jno. went over but th gold out a mgr in charge seemed to absorb all profits at least Jno. couldn't make it go in connec. with the army officers & left it and let it go. Tom Tobin once showed John how fast an old trapper could shoot with old breech-load'g rifles in case of emergency. Had piece of leather size of silver dollar fastened on inside of breast of coat or vest; same leather had notches all around on outer edge, like circular saw. A cap stuck on each tooth of this, & with bullets in mouth and the patching or wadding omitted, powder & ball were quickly put in and the gun capped & fired quickly 4 or 5 shots could thus be quick made before gun wd get loaded.

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK IX

May 20 to June 17, 1908

Page numbers and book number are Mrs. Shaw's, not Dr. Cragin's

(1)

Raton, N.M. May 20, 1908 (& 21) Mrs. Allen (daughter of Kit Carson) says: (Mr. DeWitt Fulton Allen). Wm. M. Lewis, E. Las Vegas, N.M. (P. O. Box 8) has an enlarged portrait from the best photo of Kit Carson (the photo that Mrs. Jesse Nelson has). Mrs. Allen has a photo of Josephine Carson & Josephine's 2d husband, Wm. Squires (photo taken in S. Fe by D.B. Chase photographer soon after thr marriage. Clinton J. Crandall of U.S. Ind. Train'g Sch. S. Fe, is chairman of a committee that will (for N.M. Masons Grand Lodge of N.M. Free & Accepted Masons) build a suitable railing about Kit Carson's grave. The other members of the committee are Mr. Solomon Spitz of S. Fe, Mr. I.W. Dwyer of Tass

(2)

Mrs. Nelson has a photo of Kit that Mrs. Allen likes best. She doesnt like the one that Kit (Jr.) has. Some old-timers witness in the Teresina Carson Allen claim case of Isaac R. Hitt (Atty Bond Bldg 14th & N.Y. Ave. Washtn. D.C.

Jesse Nelson	Wm. Higbee	Uriel Higbee	Ben White
Wm. Richards	Robt Lambert	Chas. Nelson	John Conover
Robt Beach	Silas Wright	John Nelson	Thos Corbin
John Boggs	Thos. Wood	Luke Kahill	Uriel Seebry

(3)

Mrs. Allen says: May 21) At 9-Mile Bottom (on Purgatory R.) are Jesse Nelson & his wife, the latter is Susan Carson, a dau. of Robt. Carson, (Kit's bro.) She is well informed on the family (Kit's bros etc.) Charles Carson (son of Kit) unmarried. Wm. Higbee bro of Uriel Higbee is at Las Animas.

At La Junta: Kit Carson (Jr.) & wife (nee Guadalupe Richards). They have 5 girls & 2 boys (of whom I saw Julia 7 yrs old, at Mrs. Allen's, but Julia is now back home. Also John Carson is a son of Moses Carson cousin of Mrs. Nelson & Allen. Also Mrs. Thos. Corwin of La Junta a dau. of Mrs. Nelson (has photos of Carson). John is well posted on the older & later hist. of K. Carson's bros.; he is 62 or 63 old.

At Las Animas: John Boggs & gr daus. of Wm. Bent. Rob't Lambert? Spear E. Wood is real name of "Tom" Wood. Thos. Wood of La Junta whose 1st wife was Estefina Carson.

(4)

May 21, 1908 Took Kodak copy of framed water-color portrait of Rebecca Carson (portrait owned by Mrs. Allen at Raton) taken when she was about 18 yrs old. (She died at Springer, N.M. without issue when she was 21 yrs. old. She was married when 19 yrs. old to John Lewis a $\frac{1}{2}$ breed Mexican. Mr. & Mrs. Lewis lived on a ranch at La Trinchera about 5 mi W. of Ft. Garland. She died before he did. This La Trinchera was a collection of ranches. At the same place (La Trinchera) Wm. Carson married the daughter of Tom Tobin who also had his home at La Trinchera. Wm. Carson married Pasquala Tobin a daughter of Tom Tobin. He died at Ft. Garland, Colo., where he had been keeping a store. The accident fr. wh. he died, the horse kicked a pitchfork that he had in his hand & the handle of the pitchfork struck & discharged a revolver that was in his belt, the bullet striking him in the hip and ranging down through the knee-cap. The shot was late one afternoon & he lived only till about (2?) o'clock next day.

May 21. Copied by Kodak, from a large framed photo of Wm. Carson, Kit's oldest son. Ask Mrs. Nelson about Caroline Carson she knew her well. Some 10 yrs ago John Boggs told Mrs. Allen that Caroline Carson had then 3 children, & was doing well. Josefina Carson was married to her 1st husb. by priest at Cimarron, to her 2nd by protestant preacher at Springer. Tom Boggs moved from Springer to Cimarron, thence to Clayton.

(6)

The best portrait of Mrs. Estefena ("Stella") (Carson) Wood is that of herself & son, Charlie and baby Albert, of which Mrs. Allen has a copy. If I fail to get a copy of this photo fr. Mr. Wood, write & let Mrs. Allen know, & she will procure me one or send the one she has.

Trinidad, Colo. May 23, '08. Mrs. Jerry Trujillo (nee Alice Simpson), says: Mrs. Geo. Simpson and Jacob and Mrs. Beard still live in Monrovia, Calif. Mrs. Trujillo

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK IX

(11)

Mrs. Adamson thinks Benito Sandoval couldn't have been over 50 yrs old when he died. Juan Isidro now lives near (some 20 mi. from?) Folsom, on a ranch. "Viejito" Barela's real name was Jose Barela. Mrs. Ad. says that Chipeta Miera was killed by the Utes only 8 days after the massacre. But her bro. Juan Andres (who has better memory) says 12 days). Mrs. A. says Albina Miera was the wife of Rumaldo. Felix had been sent out after wood & when the killing began and an Indian took Felix upon his horse behind him Felix got off once; but was put on again & made to stay on by threats. Benito took Juan Isidro into a room, & when the Inds. started to break in thru roof Benito let go of Juan Isidro & took his gun & killed 2 Inds. before he was killed.

(12)

Blanco ? shot Rumaldo thru the mouth. Accid'ly coming into Prof. Adamson's house during this interview, is Juan Andres Sandoval who says: Chipeta was killed 12 days after the massacre. J.A.S. says that it was early in the morn of 24th Dec. when the people at Ft. Pueblo first saw the Inds. J.A.S. says the name of Rumaldo was Rumaldo Baca (not R. Cordova). Juan Andres is now 57 yrs old. Juan Isidro was born in 1847 & so was 7 yrs old at the time of the massacre. Felix was born in 1842 so was 12 yrs old at time of massacre (& was about 5 yrs. older than J. I.) Pedro Sandoval was born in 1838; & so was 16 yrs old at time of the massacre. Benito Sandoval's wife was born in 1814; Pedro Sandoval wd know how old Benito was when killed. Mrs. Miller's mother (across street from house of Prof. Adamson) is the widow of Felix (later says there is no portrait of Felix). After Felix died, she married again; but her second husband also is dead.

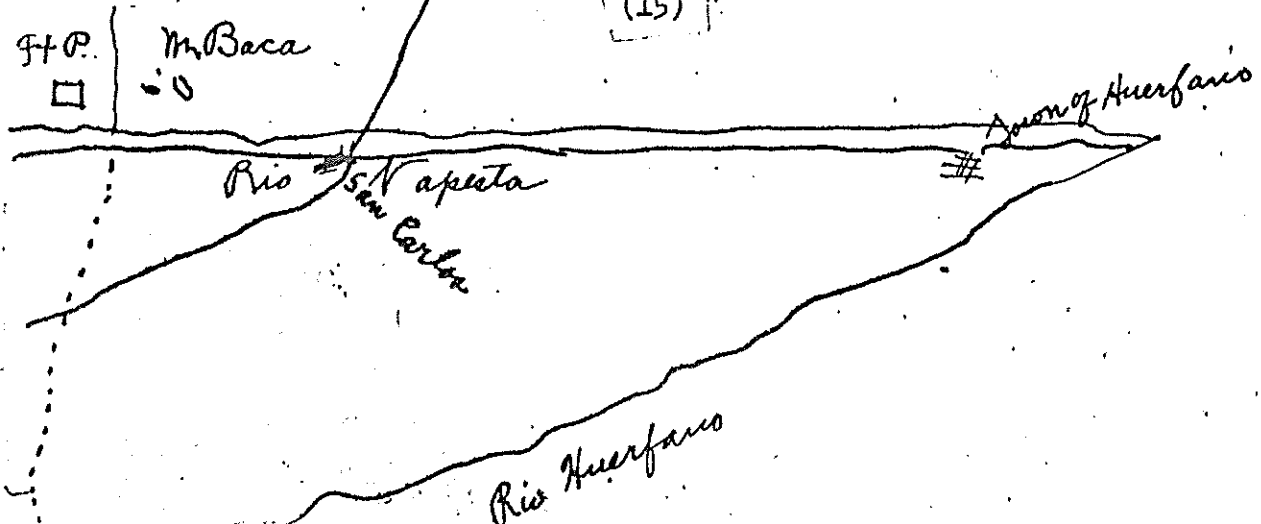
(13)

Felix saw the Utes shoot Chepita; it was as fols: The Inds. stopped at a spring to drink, & Chipeta was allowed to get off from her horse to drink also. After drink'g she began to wash her face; about this time she noticed 2 of the Inds trying to ride around behind her, and were talking in Ute angrily. She sprang up and started to run, and they shot at her, one of the arrows striking her in the back its point coming out in her breast. She tried to pull it out and was ordered to move on, but was unable to do so, and fell down & soon expired. Their reason for killing her Felix said, was because she was down-hearted

(14) and refused to be comforted. Prof. Adamson says that Alex: Brantsford works at Victor Flores' ranch at Hoene, in Sunflower valley. Mrs. Leyva is Al's sister. Mr. & Mrs. Leyva live in an adobe house on w. edge of town, one of the last houses in town, on road to Starkville. Go out Main St.

Jo Doyle's son, Jim Doyle, Jr., died in Trinidad, some years ago (15? more or less yrs. ago) his widow lives in Mora. One daughter of Jo Doyle, Florence Doyle (present name unknown) married, lives in San Juan country; another, Fannie Doyle (married) lives in St. Louis, Mo. Other children of Jo Doyle, (now dead) were Alexander Doyle and "Joline" Doyle. Mrs. Adamson says Jose Ignacio (victim of Ft. Pueblo massacre)

(15)



EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK IX

(16)

victim of the Pueblo massacre), was a married man, married to one Andrea, whom Mrs. Adamson knew in Mora. Andrea's mother's name was Guadelupe. Andrea had a sister named Elena. Elena was the wife of Maurice Leduc. About a year and 4 months before the massacre, Benito Sandoval & others went up to Ft. Pueblo from Ft. Barclay at La Junta de los Rios & vicinity. But Benito Sandoval went first from Mora to Ft. Barclay and worked at that fort (one of the workmen building the walls of Ft. Barclay); thence to Loma Parda; thence to Ft. Pueblo. Benito Sandoval took his family (all except Cecilia, who was then married to Mr. Adamson & lived with him in Mora) to Ft. El Pueblo. At time of the massacre Mrs. Benito Sandoval had gone to visit her daughter, Mrs. Adamson, at Mora; so she escaped. Pedro Sandoval, on Dec. 23, 1854, started from Ft. Pueblo to "Huerfano" (village) & got there on evn. of 24th & found that the news of the massacre had already reached there. He had slept, evg. of 23rd

(17)

at San Carlos (ranch or placita at mouth of San Carlos river. At Ft. El Pueblo was a lot of corn belonging to Benito Sandoval stored in a granary. Colorado Mitchell (of San Carlos) had contracted for this corn. But the Indians, at time of the massacre, carried the corn all off in their saddle-bags ("maletas")

Trinidad, Colo. May 25 Mrs. Alvinita (Sandoval) Miller, widow of Ira Miller, says: her father, Felix Sandoval, married Isabella Molina (born at Cebolleta, N.M. & her bro. at Gallup, where his father was one of the grantees of the Cebolleta grant). Isabella lives with Mrs. Miller; she lived with Felix 15 years, before he died. He died Nov. 4, 1878. After he died Mrs. Felix Sandoval married Rafael Salazar, & they separated & later he died. By Isabella, Felix had 6 children:

1. Gertrudes (born in Loma Parda, N.M.)
2. Maria Cecilia " " " " "
3. Zenon " " Trinidad, Colo.
4. Marcella (boy) " " " "
5. Alvina (Mrs. Miller) born in Trinidad, Colo.
6. Felix (born 2 mos after his father died in Trinidad)

(18)

Felix Sandoval died in 1878 at age of 35. Therefore, was born in 1842 or 1843. Felix Sandoval had a ranch near Trinidad, where Barela station now is; lived on it part of the time. He died in Trinidad, of small-pox, in 1878

(19)

When Felix married Isabella (1863 more or less) she was 16 yrs old and he was 20 or 21. Felix's widow says the Indians led Felix & Juan Isidro away & Felix looked back & saw an Ind. shoot his father Benito through the chest. Benito then ran into a room & locked himself in; and they later broke through roof & killed him.

Trinidad, Colo., May 27, '08 Mrs. Jose Leyba, dau. of Wm. Allen Bransford, says Mr. Bransford's children were 1. Alexander (living near Trinidad); 2. Virginia (dead); 3. Anna (Mrs. Leyba); 4. Amelia (Mrs. Josiah Eddie); 5. William (dead); 6. Charles (lives at Roswell, N.M.); 7. Jefferson (lives at Almagordo); Mr. Wm. A. Bransford's wife (Mother of the above named children) was *

(20)

* Charles thinks it really 1864, as he thinks Mary was only 2 yrs. younger than he. The record was written by Marcellina St. Vrain in the old fam. bible; & Charles' family has a copy of that record, from which I take these dates; but he thinks Mary may have changed the date to appear younger.

(21)

* Rel, a Sioux woman, she had been formerly wife of Marcelline St. Vrain, father of Chas. St. Vrain of Sopris, Colo. Chas St. Vrain has a photo of Mr. Bransford, & Mrs. Sopris of Denver has one. Mrs. Leyba has a large gilt framed portrait (not very good) of Mr. Bransford. He & Rel both died in Trinidad (he in the house of Felipe Baca which was one of the first built in Trinidad).

Sopris, Colo., May 29, '08 Chas. St Vrain says he is son of Marcelline St. Vrain & Rel a Sioux (dau of Ch. Red Cloud?) Ind. woman. The children were 1. Felix (oldest, born in Ft. St. Vrain, June 17, 1842); 2. Charles, born in Ft. St. Vrain, Oct. 17, 1844; 3. Mary, born March 9, 1848* in Ft. St. Vrain. (See (20) for *

(22)

Marcelline St. Vrain died Mar 4, 1871, born Oct. 17, 1815; therefore 55 yrs. & 7 mos & 13 days

(23)

Mary now Mrs. Sopris of Denver.

Marcellina St. Vrain's health failed and he was threatened with failing of the mind; so he left Ft. St. Vrain & his family there and went to St. Louis, Mo. where his brothers, Ceran & Charles (& Dumatil?) paid his expenses in a sanatorium. His family remained at the old fort for a few years, till Charles (now living at Sopris, & in employ of the Colo. Fuel & Iron Co. for 18 yrs past) was old enough to remember a little of the fort; because remembers that they kept the gate shut, so he couldn't get out; & remembers circumstance of an Indian woman hanging herself at (outside of) the fort. Then after he was seven yrs old Charles' mother, Rel, took the children & went to S. Fe, & later to Mora. Soon after Marcelline went to Mo. lived with Wm. Bransford. Rel went to Ft. Laramie & later to S. Fe, & then to Mora. Mrs. Sopris remembers living there. Wm. Bransford was one time sheriff of Santa Fe Co. & worked on the S. Fe Trinidad Courthouse. From S. Fe, Wm. Bransford & Rel moved to Mora & later to or near Trinidad, where they had a cattle ranch,

(24)

for several yrs on Frijole cr., 12 mi. below Trinidad. Bransford died in Trinidad. Rel died in the spring in Trinidad 1886 (or probably that year). After Rel's death, Mary went on a visit (3rd visit) Bowling Green, Pike Co. Mo. where Charles then lived. March 4, 1871, Marcelline St. Vrain died, at age of nearly 56. Marcelline was born in 1815 (the month and day of month same as birth of Charles) Oct. 17, 1815. Marcelline left home (St. Louis) & came to R. Mts. the first time when only about 14 yrs old. At the sanatorium in St. Louis (after he left ft. StV) Marcelline soon recovered & married a Missouri Irish woman, Jane Murphy; by whom he had fol'g children: 1. Izidora, born Nov. 21, 1851; 2. Theresa Emma, born Jul. 4, 1854; 3. Wm. Eugene, born Mar. 7, 1856; 4. Maria Felicite, born May 10, 1858; 5. Sarah Helen, born Apr. 1860 died July 24, 1862; 6. Celeste, born Apr. 15, 1863; 7. Leona, born Aug. 31, 1865; 8. Paul Augustus, born Mar. 16, 1868; 9 and 10 posthumous twins James Marcelline and Elizabeth Zelania, born June 6, 1871.

(25)

(Jacques de St. Vrain; James de St. Vrain)

Charles St. Vrain says: In 1853, Felix & Chas. went from Mora to St. Louis Co., Missouri (when Chas was 9 yrs old) his father then had one child by Jane Murphy. Rel remained in Mora, with Mr. Bransford & her daughter Mary St. Vrain (Mrs. Sopris.) Mary made 2 visits to Mo., the 1st in or about 1866, to the Marcelline St. Vrain's farm in Ralls Co., Mo. Marcelline had a saw & gristmill on Spencer creek, in Ralls Co., about 1 mi. below his farm. Charles (who in 1871, Sep. 19, had married Mary J. Cope of Ralls Co.) moved to Trinidad in 1890, & has since resided at Sopris. Mary lived always in the West (except 3 visits to Mo.) mostly in Trinidad after Marcelline left the St. L. sanatorium & got married, he settled

(26)

on a farm in St. Louis county, Mo., thence he removed to a farm in Ralls Co., when Charles was about 10 yrs old. In the middle 10 or 12 yrs of his life in Ralls Co. Marcelline had the mill. Bought farm; then sold it & bought mill; then bot another farm & ran both mill and farm for a few yrs. then sold the mill & remained on the farm till he died. Chas. says that if Rel went to Ft. Laramie, it must have been after he (Chas.) went from Mora to Mo. Marcelline told his son Charles that he had been out in the mountains

(27)

in all, 9 years engaged (for some fur Co.) in hunting and trapping & trading. Marcelline St. Vrain was a graduate of a college (McDowell or some such name) in St. Louis, that was torn down time of the war. He could speak 7 diff. languages. After graduating it was the custom to take a trip to the west & on occasion of his graduation, he & several other graduates of same class took a trip together from Independence to the Rocky Mts. in a wagon train. This was his 1st trip to R. Mts. There is no portrait of Marcelline St. Vrain; he never had a photo taken; always postponed till he died.

(28)

At Central Park, Trinidad (a holiday) Colo. May 30, '08. I met Chas. St. Vrain again. He says Marcelline B. St. Vrain of Mora was a son of Dumatil St. Vrain, & nephew of Ceran St. Vrain. John, the oldest of the St. Vrains that is still living, was son of one now dead that Chas. forgets name of. John was liv'g at Chester, Ill., a few yrs ago. The children of Dumatil St. Vrain were: 1. B. Marcelline St. Vrain (oldest); 2. Augustus; 5. Richard (Rich'd was youngest and about age of his cousin Charles); 3. Scott; 4. Felicita (Nos. indic. order of age). The above fam. lived on a farm (near that that Marcelline once had in the same county) in St. Louis, Co., Mo. Charles (bro. of Ceran) is supposed to have been killed by Inds. in the R. Mts.

(29)

Trinidad, Colo. May 30, '08 Rafael Chacon says there was a Cortez killed at Ft. of Pueblo massacre; from Rancho de Taos.

Trinidad, May 30. Mrs. Eliza Walker says: Ben Ryder was one who lived at old Huerfano village, & afterward lived at Ft. Barclay. (1857 & 1858) when Mr. Wootton & family lived there. Mrs. Lujan is mother of Dick Wootton's last wife. Mrs. Lujan's father, Dillette, came out from Carondelet at same time that Manuel Lefevre did, and Mrs. Lujan can tell what rela. Manuel Lefevre was to Maurice Le Duc; the Lujan family lived at or near Cleveland, N.M. & Maurice lived at Mora. Ask Mrs. Lujan about Maurice. Mrs. Walker loans me portraits (to copy) of her mother Dolores (LeFevre) Wootton who died and was buried at Huerfano village and of her grandmother,

(30)

Frances Virginia Wootton. Mrs. Dolores Wootton died at time of the birth of her fourth child, which lived to be only 2 mos, or so, old, & died at Taos where the family had removed soon after. Mrs. Dolores Wootton lived only 8 days after taken sick (sickness of childbirth). Mrs. Walker gives me a photo of old trapper Auguste Claymore. Mr. Wm. Roland Walker (Judge Walker, who married older dau. Eliza of Dick Wootton) came out in same trip with Jake Beard to Ft. Union, as a soldier in 2nd. regim't of dragoons (Beard was a teamster) 1850. Ben Ryder lived at Trinidad in later yrs; has a daughter Catalina (Ryder) Chacon now living near Mrs. Leyva's in Trinidad. Mrs. Walker says her father, Dick Wootton always said Rel was a Blackfoot.

(31)

See Mr. Wilkins, who has old record of old-timers of Trinidad, that his father kept. Lives on Robinson Av., 3 or 4 doors N. of Cent. Park entrance, or 2 doors N. of big stone church.

May 31, '08, Trinidad Mrs. Wootton, young widow of old Dick Wootton & Mrs. Lujan (Mrs. Wootton's mother) say: 1. Alarid Blanco (French); 2 Manuel Lefevre; 3. Antoine Gillette (Antonio Gillette married in 1836 & Mrs. Mariade la Luz was born 1807); 4. Robert Fisher; 5. Merejildo Archuleta; 6. Juan Duran; These 6 married 6 of the 7 Lopez sisters (daughters of Ramon Lopez) the 7th remained single; the 6 wives were: 1. Guádalupe Lopez; 2. Teodora Lopez; 3. Victoria Lopez; 4. Maria Lopez; 5. Bartola Lopez 6. Josefa Lopez. Lefevre was captain of brigade of trappers & Blanco & Gillette were of the brigade.

(32)

Trinidad, Colo. June 2, '08. Mrs. Eliza Ann Walker says: Jo Doyle & family & Ben Ryder & his Mex'n wife, Chipeta, & fam., (This Chipeta was a widow & had 2 children Manuel by 1st husb., before she married Ryder; Ryder had 3 childr. by her) left the Huerfano village after the massacre, before the death of Mrs. Dick Wootton (Mrs. Walker's mother, & went to Barclay's fort & were still living there when Mr. Wootton left Barclay's fort for Denver, Nov. 24, 1858. (Wootton & fam. arr'd at Denver in exactly 1 mo., Dec. 24th.)

Florence Doyle, 1 of Jo Doyle's daughters, married a Mr. Matthews; they lived in Lake City Colo; they separated, & later, Mrs. Matthews was living with her married daughter, Pauline. Another

(33) dau. of Jo Doyle was Fannie, who married

Paul Berry, a nephew of Jake Beard. They live in New York state. A son of Jo Doyle, James Doyle, married a girl in Trinidad and he died in Trinidad. Jo Doyle had also another son, Alexander, who died on Huerfano river, at Doyle's ranch. In 185- Jo Doyle left LaJunta de los Rios (Ft. Barclay) & went to Huerfano River & estab'd a ranch on that river. Tom ("Tomacito, el matador") Whittlesey, had a hewed log house in the old Huerfano village, midway between the placitas of Doyle & Wootton. His

(33) continued

wife, then was Maria, later the wife of Isaac Van Brimmer. Mrs. Whittlesey & her 2 children, on one horse, were chased by Utes

(34) from their field on Autoboos ranch to the Huerfano. She had her baby tied to her by her big Reboso & the larger child riding behind her. This is said to have been the same band that massacred the people (earlier) at Ft. el Pueblo.

Trinidad June 4, '08 Mrs. Walker says: Manuel Le Fevre's children were: 1. Francisco Le Fevre (m'd a Mex. Susana) 2. Dolores (m'd Dick Wootton); 3. Guiller (m'd Charles Williams); 4. Leonora (m'd Dr. David Harmon now of Springer, N.M.); 5. Maria de la Luz (m'd Chas Fracker), (now living in 6. Teodora (m'd ?); 7. Pacifica (m'd ?)

Ben Ryder's daughter, Catalina, widow of Pedro (?) Chacon, lives up the arroyo at west end of Trinidad.

Trinidad, Colo.

(35)

June 6. Mrs. Caterina Ryder (living on Carbon St. Trind, widow of Jesus Chacon) says: Ben Ryder died in May, 1886 22 years ago, at Walsenburg, Colo. says his wife was Josie Tafoya called "Chopita Tefoya" from Taos. Thr. children were: Robert (dead) born at Ft. el Pueblo; Ben (dead) Born at Ft. el Pueblo; Willie (dead) Born at Napeste. 48 yrs. Catarina born at La Junta de los Rios (m'd Jesus Chacon; 44 yrs old James (lives in Thatcher, Colo. born in Trinidad; Polly (m'd Encarnacion Martinez; Lorenza (m'd Ignacio Gurule); Anna (died after m'd to Juan Garcia). Ben Ryder lived in Ft. El Pueblo and at Rio de Penasco Amarilla. He lived at El Huerfano, & from

(36)

there went to Ft. Barclay; then to Trinidad, of which he was one of the first settlers, and near which city he lived many years on a ranch on Las Animas river, below el Moro. Five yrs before he died, he went from Trinidad to Walsenburg; & lived in Wlsbg till died there. At one time he was in charge at Bent's Ft. Also in early yrs. was a trapper. He was very old (probably some over 80) when he died. The family has no portrait of Ben Ryder. Jesse Nelson possibly may have one. Ben Ryder worked about 6 yrs for Jesse Nelson at Nine Mile Bottom; after B.R. had lived awhile at Trinidad.

Trinidad, June 6 David Henry says old Calvin Jones used to live on the N. side of the Las Animas river, about

(37) 3 mi. below Trinidad (on same place where

Judge Hubbard now lives?) Jones used to tell Henry how to make a beaver pelt weigh heavy; said tie the beaver in the water by hind legs so hung down stream, & the fine sediment w'd catch in the fur & couldn't be got out & fur w'd weigh nearly twice as much that way. He said many a time when he was a trapper he had gone several miles at ev'g to make camp where he could find greasewood to make coffee with. The gr wood gave the coffee a peculiar flavor, & the trappers liked the flavor, & wdnt make coffee w. any other fuel if they c'd get greasewood.

Trinidad, June 8, 1908 at Judge E.J. Hubbard's, 2 mi. N.E. of town. His wife's mother says that there was a Mr. Bellecourt living in St. Louis as late as 1853. As late as 15 yrs ago two of his sons (1 named Francis; the other

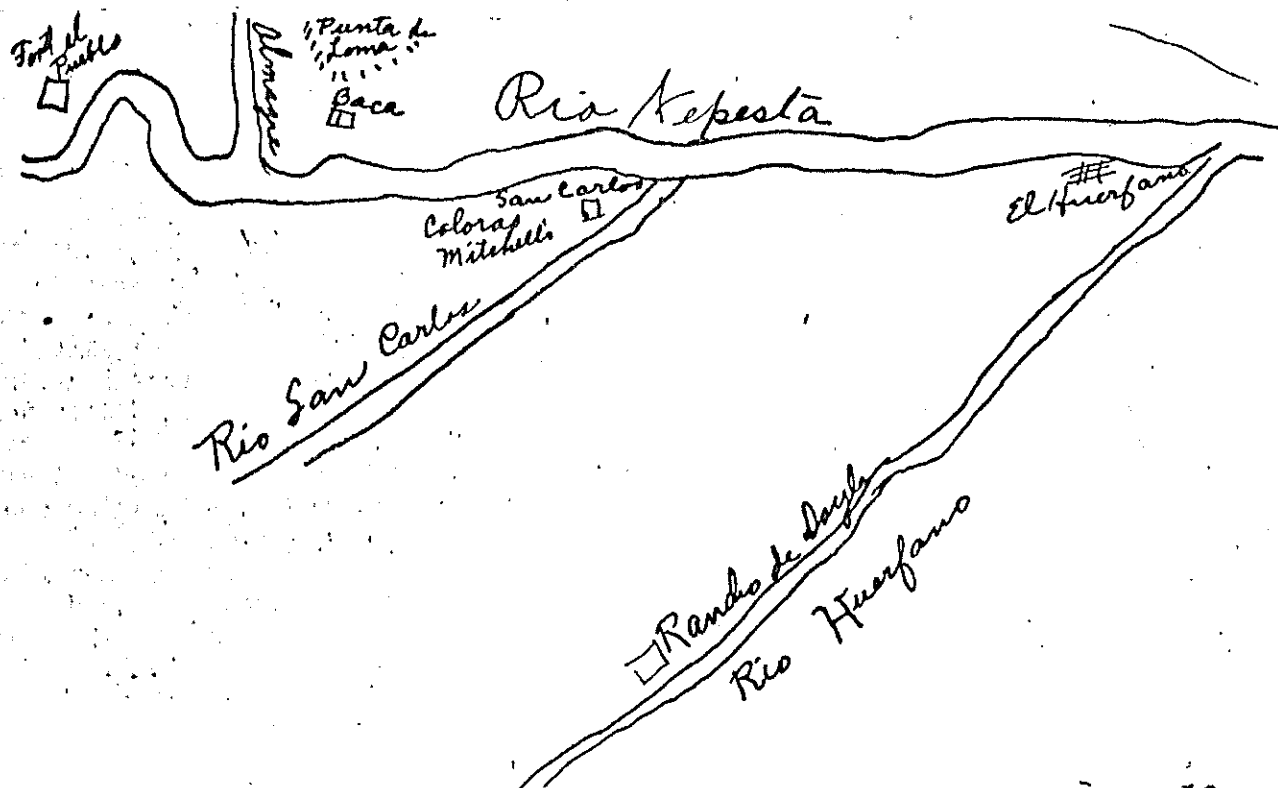
(38)

Guillarme ?) were living (married?) in Belleville, Ill. Judge Hubbard says: The widow of Jo Doyle was engaged to Dick Wootton; Dick went down to see her once & found she had died the previous night & they were about to bury her (hadn't sent Dick any word). Dick tho't they had poisoned her, to prevent Dick from get'g the Doyle property. A Dr. had come there recently to the ranch (Tom Suaso was first administrator of the Doyle estate; McDonald (of firm of Judge Bradford & McDonald firm of Pueblo); Pete Simpon (Son of George) was the 3rd; & the 4th was Paul Berry who married the younger Doyle girl (P.B. was probate judge in Pueblo, gambled away the estate; & he had to leave Pueblo. Jake Beard used to supervise gambling games ("keep case") in Trinidad & was straight about it. Calvin Jones dictated (couldn't read or write) a MS autobiography to John Hallum (a lawyer of Trinidad connected with the Vigil & St. Vrain

(40)

grant). Mr. Hallum, now living at Lanoke, Ark. has the MS still. Rel, wife of Marcelline St Vrain (& later of Wm. Bransford) was 1 of 2 twin Ind. girls; St. V. put up the price for both of them. One of them (not Rel) was jealous of the other (Rel) and hung herself,

(39)



(40) continued

(on the Ark. R.); thought St. V. loved Rel more than her. Pap Price who kept the old Bent's Ft. stage-station of Barlow & Sanderson.

At house of Pedro Sandoval on Mora r. $1\frac{1}{4}$ mi. below Webber P.O. June 12, 1908
Pedro Sandoval says: he is 70 yrs old; born in Mora, N.M. Jan. 31, 1838.

Barclay & Doyle were partners in ownership of Ft. Barclay of 1848. Geo Simpson lived with them because was not rich, but a rel. of Doyle. Barclay, Doyle & Simpson were propr's of Plaza del Rio de Penasco Amarilla, 1843. At "el Pueblo" * (as Mex'ns called it)

(41)

Antonia Luna was a cousin of Vicente St. Vrain. Jim was working for Vicente St. Vrain at Mora when about 20 yrs old.

(42)

* (they didn't call it Ft. el P.) the first men were (as he understood)

Bill Garey

Bill Tharp (he had a son Jim, who was seen in '54 at El Pueblo, camping temporarily with his uncle Luis. Jim was then about 12 yrs old. In 1854 Luis Tharp (bro. of Bill Tharp) was living at El Pueblo. Bill Tapp's ^{Tharp's} wife mother of Jim was Antonia Luna (Mex. woman from Taos. Benito Baca (bro. of Marcellina Baca) was killed with 2 Americans about one month after Ft. Pueblo massacre, about 2 or 3 mi. below Marcellina's house; was coming from Bent's house at Big Timber from Big Timber up to Marcellina's to get corn from Marcellina. The Utes killed these 3. Pedro Sandoval says Rumaldo's name was Rumaldo Cordova; & that Rumaldo Cordova's wife was Albina Miera. Blas Martin was husband of Chipeta Miera. Rosa was a Pawnee Indian,

(43) undescribed diagram

(44)

woman who lived not in Ft. el Pueblo but in the house of Marcellina Baca & he (Ped. Sand.) knew her. She was of middle or (a little old) age, She was younger than Tomasa (wife of Marc. Baca.)

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK IX

(44) continued

Rosa had 2 female children, one named "Lee" (the elder was 12 or 13 yrs old), the other named Luisa, about 10 yrs old.

"Blas Martin" is the only name that Pedro Sandoval knew for the husband of Chipeta Miera (but he says full name may have been Juan Blas Martin. The Inds gave up Felix in Sept. of 1855. After the massacre of El Pueblo the Utes went up Ark. R. to a place above Canon City. They killed Chipeta 2 or 3 weeks after the massacre at Pueblo, in a camp above Canon City on Ark R. The Utes were content & happy, had much cattle etc from raid on Baca & Ft. Pueblo. The Arapahoes came near them in the night; and in the morning

(45) the Araps. attacked the Utes & had a big fight. The Ute families retired to the adjoining mts. taking tepees etc with them, and the Utes later in the day, after the fight, joined the women on the mts. In the afternoon of that same day (of the Ute-Arap fight), the Ute Inds were travell'g on the mountain trail, they came to a nice little spring & Inds stopped to drink & Chipeta also, & after drinkg she was washing her face. When she was washing her face, an arrow flew past her; she turned and saw an Ind. with bow & arrows in hand. She started to run and the Ind. fired a second arrow at her as she ran away; this arrow struck her in the back & passed through her body, the point of it projecting from her breast; she seized the end (head) of it with her hands; she fell to the ground; and the

(46)

Indian children who were standing around, completed her assassination by stoning her to death with small stones which they threw at her. Killed her because she was sad all time. Ped. Sandoval says the Jose Ignacio that was killed at Ft. Pueblo was Jose Ignacio Valencia. The true name of Manuel "Trujeque" was Manuel Lucero; the latter was from Taos. "Trujeque" in old times (also "Shoco") was a sobriquet or nickname - not a legal family name. He says that the man on my list of Ft. Pueblo victims called "Tanislado Dominguez" was really Tanislado de Luna. (This Tanislado de Luna was from Paso del Norte) Juan Manuel Pais (nicknamed "Guerro" Pais), was not killed at Pblo, but at other time & place. Bob Rice (who Ped. Sandoval knew well when they were boys (of about same age), was living at the old

(47)

village of Doyle & Wootton when the Utes massacred the Mexs at El Pueblo, & can give much information about the massacre. He was working for Jo Doyle. Jo Doyle had a store at the old Rumaldo grave village (not large, chiefly for the peons; but Pedro Sandoval doesnt remember that Dick Wootton had a store there. The rich man of this town was Jo Doyle. Tom Suaso & Dick Wootton & Jo Doyle traded with the emigrants then for cattle. "La Ceja" was the Mex name of Point of Rocks at head of Kiowa cr. At the time of Pueblo massacre Pedro escaped by going down the river day before. He left Pueblo in the afternoon of 23rd Dec. with 2 other men (Jose Lopez y Juan Salazar) who had been living in Ft. el Pueblo & work'g for B. Sandoval, the 3 were taking two of Benito Sandoval's wagons down the

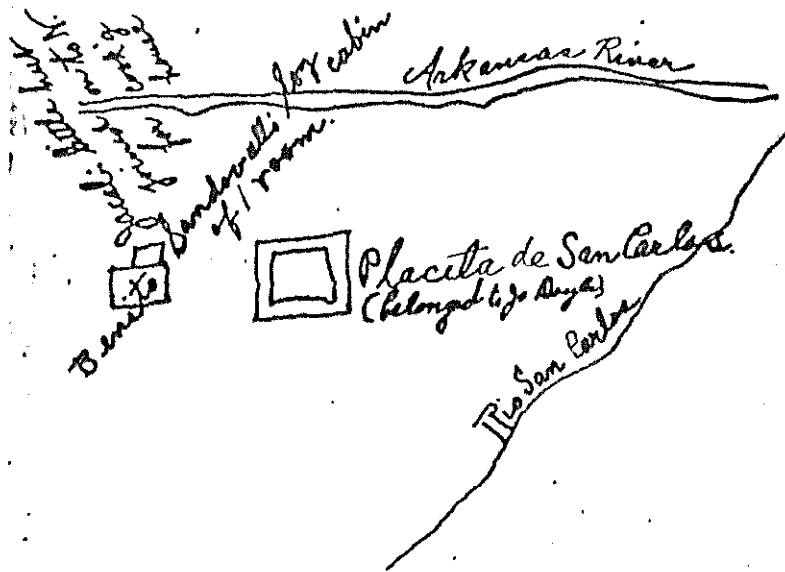
(48) Ark. river. One wagon loaded with corn, was to go to Levin Mitchell (who had contracted for the corn, that Benito Sandoval had raised); the other wagon, loaded with household goods belonging to Benito Sandoval, was to be taken down to Doyle's village on Arkans. R. 1 mi. above mouth of Rio Huerfano, For Benito intended to move down there. That night of the 23rd, Pedro & the 2 men staid at San Carlos (a placita that had been built by, or for, Jo Doyle, but in which Levin Mitchell had, since October, 1854 been living with some others). At this San Carlos placita lived Levin Mitchell with Mexican wife (Luz Arguello) and two Americans. Steele and Totes (or Torteg is the sound), both of whom had been to Calif & had many mules. Mitchell, who had lived on a ranch of his own for some years at La Cueva (below the old Romero ranch) Mitchell had considerable property, live stock (mostly cattle, about 200 cattle). Steele & Totes had Indian wives. Another

(49) see next page

(50)

Mex'n family lived also at this time at San Carlos (in the placita or fort of cotton-wood logs also) the head of this fam. was Charlie (Harris?); his family consisted only of Charlie & his Mex'n wife, Luz (Harris?) and Luz's mother & Luz's brother, Jose and her sister, Trinidad. There was also for the mules etc at San Carlos a large pole corral, which Jo Doyle had built & still owned. Jo Doyle died in March 1864 (?)

(49)

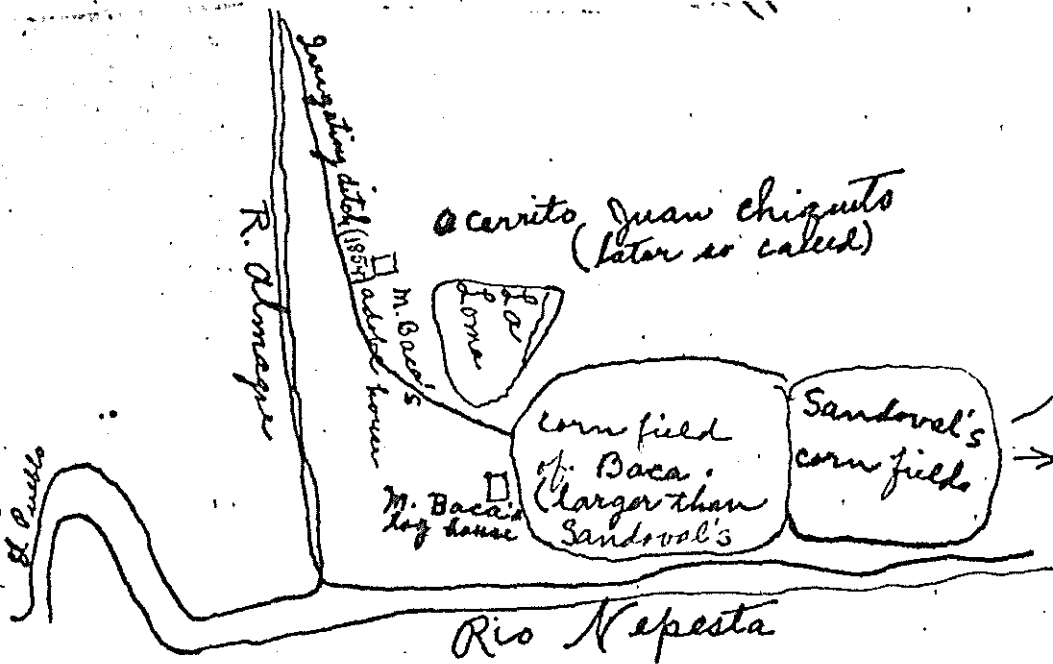


In spring of 1854, Benito Sandoval lived a little while in a room at San Carlos, Mitchell didn't live at San Carlos before Oct., 1854. In the summer of '54 Doyle lived there; but Jo left in late summer or fall for the Huerfano village. San Carlos was a structure of rooms built or arranged in the square placita or fort form; it was built in spring of '54, of cottonwood logs.

(50) continued

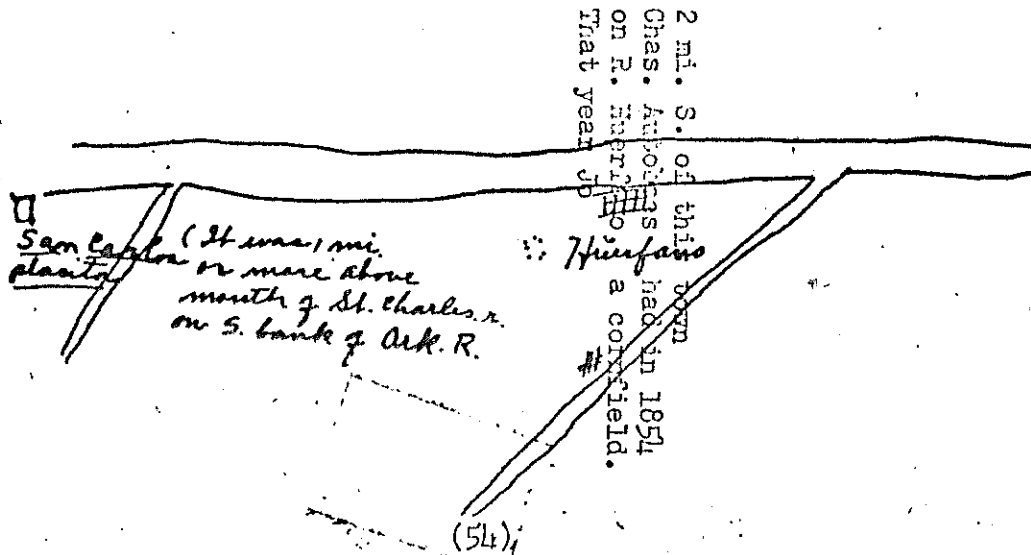
& by his will his wife was administrator; but she died in one yr. in March (186-) after Jo did; & Tom Suaso was then appointed administrator & administered till 1868, when MacDonald was appointed; but Jim Doyle (then 19 yrs old) didnt like MacD. and went to court & tried to have another admr (Pete Simpson) appointed; but Tom Suaso didn't like Pete Simpson & wanted MacDonald. (I dont know which had his way.)

(51)



(52)

The child'n of Jo Doyle were: 1. James Doyle (died in Trinidad very poor in 1881); 2. Fannie (married a nephew of Jake Beard, Paul Beard & lived in the States); 3. Florentia (married & lived in Durango); 4. Lizzie (died when a child, one yr. after her mother died). While Baca may have lived at jc of Almagre & Nepesta before that, no ditch was taken out of Rio el Almagre till, in spring of 1854 Benito Sandoval and Marcellina Baca together took one out on E. side of that creek; & cultivated. M. Baca's house was a row of jacal rooms, in one of which lived Rumaldo Cordova & his wife, Albina, and their daughter, Pelegrina (18 or 20 yrs old). Killed at Mora at time of revolution: Don Lorenzo, Don Benito, Carbonneau, Waldo and 4 others. (Pedro Sandoval says 8 were killed at Mora)



Living also in Marcellina Baca's house, was Dolores Padilla & wife (a Mex. woman); this couple had no children. (Pedro Sandoval confirms Elena Baca's statement that the bodies of Juan Shoco & Tanislado were never found.) P. Sandoval says he heard that 1 month after the Pueblo massacre, (viz. Jan. 24, 1855) the Utes came a second time down Ark. r. & killed Benito Baca & 2 Americans,

and it was on this same day that Rumaldo was buried; & P.S. understood therefore that Rumaldo lived one month. In Marcell. Baca's house also lived Jose Ignacio Valencia and his wife, Andrea Mendoza and Andrea's mother, Guadalupe. This Guadalupe was the wife of Tanislado de Luna.

In October 1853 went from Ft. Barclay to El Pueblo: Jo Doyle (Principal man) & his family; Tomas Suaso; Benito Sandoval & fam; Ben Ryder and fam.; Charlie Pray & wife; Mac ton & wife; Maurice and family; Tanislado de Luna & family; Juan Ignacio Valencia

(55)

Pedro Sandoval says that the Utes came to San Carlos & took Levin Mitchell's cattle in afternoon of same day as that of the Pueblo massacre (Dec. 24) but did not go down as far as El Huerfano on that Dec. (or first)raid. But that it was on the 2nd raid (in latter part of Jan'y, 1855) that they came to Huerfano village & attacked it. At time of that attack Jo Doyle & Bob Rice were with 2 carts trad'g at the north with the Arapahoes & Cheyennes. Dick Wootton was at the village, but of other men, only a few peones. After Maurice's Ind. wife, Marguerita left him, with his horses etc, he (Maurice) took Mex'n wife, Elena Mendoza (sister of the Andrea Mendoza who was Jose Ignacio Valencia's wife). These Mendozas were fr. San Geronimo, N.M.

(56)

By Elena, old Maurice had 2 sons: the older, Amado; the younger, Augustin. Chepita Miera was older than Albina. Barclay & Doyle in early yrs work'd at Bent's Fort for the B. & St. V. Co.; Barclay was a book keeper in the Co's store and Doyle was employ'd in trad'g with the Indians. Barclay was considerably (more than 5 yrs) older than Doyle. Benito Sandoval had no bros., & only 1 sister. Terracita Sandoval, who married Manuel Suaso, & had 3 daughters: Juana, (Mrs. George Simpson); Luz (Mrs. Doyle); and Rafaelita (Mrs. Wm. Kronig) and 1 son. Tomas was at Watrous after R.R. came there; later he went to old Mexico. Terracita Sandoval was born in 1811; and Benito Sandoval was born in 1813; both born in Taos. Th'r father was Gervasio Sandoval

/Barela (57) and the mother was Ramona Barela, a sister of Jose ("Viejito") /The latter (Jose) was uncle of Benito Sandoval. These Barelas were from Taos also. Benito Sandoval's children: 1. Cecilia, b. Taos, in 1834; 2. Pedro, b. Mora in 1838; 3. Felix, b. Mora in 1842; 4. Juan Isidro, b. May 15, 1845; 5. Juan Andres, b. Nov. 28, 1851. In 1851, Benito Sandoval moved with his family fr. Mora to Coyote, & worked for Jo Pley (who was principal man of that town); Apr. - Aug; then went back to Mora; in 1852 he moved with family from Mora to La Junta de los Rios

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK IX

(57) continued

& work'd for Barclay & Doyle (Barela & Doyle were partners there); from there he returned up Mora river in Feb. 1853 and took up a ranch where Pedro Sandoval now lives; Benito Sandoval lived on this rch Feb. - Oct. In Oct. '53, he went to Ft. el Pueblo, where, during succeed'g winter he

(58) got out planks for Jo Doyle's house built at San Carlos in spring of 1854 (no house built there previously), & for Doyle's plantation at the Wootton village & Huerfano (Doyle built there in spring of '54; Wootton & Autobees had built there in a previous year). The first lumber that Doyle's men got out in fall of '53 was used in repairing and reroofing & bldg rooms etc. at Ft. Pueblo. From La Junta de los Rios, Oct. '53 with Jo Doyle came the folg & lived in Ft. Pueblo: Benito Sandoval & family; Ben Ryder & family; Maurice Le Duc & Mex'n wife & 2 children; an Am. Charles Pray & Mex. wife Lina Gomez (no childr); MacIntosh & Mex. wife Amiceta & dau. Mary; Juan Ignacio Valencia & Mex. wife. & (?) Bob Rice who had a son, Tom, wd now be 40 yrs old (If so son must have been born later than 1853 F.W.C)

(59)

Note on "Tanislao". The full form of this name is Estanislado

(60)

"La Cueva de los pescadores" Hugh Leudon June 11, 1908
Again House of Ped. Sandoval, 11th June, '08. P. Sandoval says only 9 killed inside the fort: 1. Benito Sandoval, 2. Rumaldo Cordova, 3. ?Joaquin Pacheca (no more than 20 yrs old.) 4. Juan R. Medina, 5. Juan Shoco, 6. Francisco Mastas, 7. Manuel Lucero ("Trujeque"), 8. Blas Martin, 9. Tanislado de Luna (see Note, p. 59), Killed on the road; Guadalupe Vigil, Jose Ignacio Valencia

(61)

Ftn: Fusil is a musket; Carabina is a rifle

(62)

Benito Sandoval had "Carabina" (see footnote p. 61); Rumaldo Cordova had Carabina; Joaquin Pacheco had Carabina; Juan Shoco had "fusil". (see footnote p. 61). Juan Raf. Medina had bow & arrows, The others had no weapons. Manuel Lucero grabbed a flat-iron; & its handle was afterward found in hand of his corpse. Pedro Sandoval says only 11 were killed that day. 9 in the Pueblo and 2 on the road. These 2 were Jose Ignacio Valencia, who was on road going from Baca's house to the Pueblo & was killed at the ford of Rio del Almagre; and Guadalupe Vigil, who was on the road going from El Pueblo to Baca's house and was killed at the Puertecito or gap in the hill west of Fountain cr. (Rio d Almagre) The people who buried the victims were: Marcellina Baca and Dolores Padilla from Baca's house; Jose Barela and Tom Grass and Francis Yara from Wootton - Doyle village & others.

(63)

No w. wall not E., houses on N. & S. (of el Pueblo). The bodies of Mestas & of Lucero were found in middle of the plaza (or space bet. houses. Juan Rafael was found in a room & B. Sandoval in another room. Only 11 killed this day; Chepita later; & also later Marcellina Baca's brother (Benito Baca) & 2 Americans were killed by the Utes on a 2nd raid.

June 15 at Sandoval's took portrait of Lina Sandoval (Pedro's daughter), & yesterd. took portrait of Pedro Sandoval & one general view of house & group in front (Pedro & wife, & dau. Lina & gr dau Marguerita (but not of gr'son Benjamin, who was out w. cows.) I am to send to Pedro Sandoval, Watrous, N.M. 1 copy of the general

(64) (will be put in proper place on 65)

(65)

view & 2 of Pedro & 3 of Lina, and if they want more later, will send more later. Pedro's acct (as Felix gave to him). One Ind. came into the el Pueblo alone & asked for something for the Utes to eat; they told him they didn't want them to come in. So he went back. A few min. later came, Blanco. Blanco dismounted & said nothing. Benito Sandoval told Rumaldo Cordova (who were the principal men) to shoot Blanco. Then Blanco turned his face, to see who w'd shoot. Then Rumaldo recognized Blanco & said, "This is my friend"; and Rumaldo and Blanco went into a room to talk. Then all the Utes (and a few Apaches) arrived. The first thing Blanco said

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK IX

(65) continued

"This gun is mine". Rumaldo answered, "All right". Then the massacre began. Blanco shot Rumaldo in the mouth with his own (R's) gun. An Indian seized Felix & put him up on his horse & rode off. Benito took

(66) Juan Isidro by the hand & tried to get him into a room; but Juan Isidro was snatched away from him. Burial party: 3 fr. Baca's place, besides a fourth, Pedro Sandoval, who went up only as far as Baca's & staid there during the burial, as Baca thought best for P.S. to see his father's remains and the sickening scene of slaughter; 3 fr. Huerf. village & 12 from San Carlos. Tom Suaso, Gabriel (peon de T. Suaso, Francisco Yara. One of those fr. San Carlos was "Calif. Charlie" and another was Colorao Mitchell.

Pedro Sandoval says that his father, Benito, had also a log cabin ("fuerte") over at Baca's estabt, in which he, Benito, lived during the summer of 1854. Only went up to the fort & lived there in fall when corn harvest time came, & staid till the corn had been sold (contracted for by Colorao Mitchell. He then intended to move down to

(67)

An old lady, Guadalupe ("Lupe") Trujillo de Valdez, living at Ocate but perhaps living now with her daughter (the wife of storekeeper, Jose Y. Lujan (Res. 1026 8th St; store 619 12th St.) whose store (gen. mdse) on W. side of 12th st., Las Vegas, not far below Larkins & the res. on E. side below car line corner knows (later interview shows don't know details) about the Pando girl that the Inds. captured near Taos. Probably knows her name. The original daguerreotype or tintype fr. whi. this large was taken may now be in hands of Pablita's niece, Mrs. Rosita Garcia, wife of Luis Garcia, living in town of Trinidad. If I don't get one fr. Mrs. Garcia, Mrs. Wallace says that she will (if I write her so) try to get for me the one that her sister, Mrs. Ortega (living $\frac{1}{2}$ mi or mi. above Mrs. Wallace) has. Address: Mrs. Tom Wallace, El Porvenir, San Miguel Co. N.M.

(68)

to the Doyle-Wootton settlem't at mouth of Huerfano. About $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. S. of the ruins of old Ft. Barclay (on the road from Mora to Watrous), Pedro Sandoval showed me an old cemetery with stone-walled graves of Alexandro Barclay (South one); Rafaelita (Suaso) Kronig (Middle one); and one other (North one) somewhat dilapidated, without (at present, at least) any inscription of dates or anything; that of Barclay being of nice cut stone about 1 yard high; the others, of picked up blocks & slabs, about same height, all more or less fallen down, as to top part, having no mortar), but all apparently about 1 yd high.

Las Gallinas, San Miguel Co., Colo. June 16, 1908: - At house of Pablita Valdez (widow of Pedro Valdez, nee Pablita Leroux, oldest child of Antonio Leroux. Pablita says: Antonio Leroux died at his ranch between Ranchito de Arriba and Placita de los Lueros, the house was betw. Rio Pueblo & Rio Lucero &

(69)

just a little above the junction. He died on June 30, 1861. He was born in St. Louis, Mo., being one of 4 children: oldest 1. Sylvestre Veral Leroux (he came to R. Mts to N.M., Taos, in the 40s was in S. Fe in '47 & may have come earlier; 2. Elena (was married & lived in St. Louis, & had large fam. of children; 3. Marie (Lived in St. Louis & married there, & had children 2 daughters & perhaps other children); 4. Antonio Leroux (married to Juana Catrina Vigil (a dau. of Juan de Jesus Vigil Montes and Juana Catarina Valdez de Vijil) (This Juana Cat. Vald. de Vijil was 1st wife & Guadalupe Lalanda was 2nd wife of Juan de Jesus Vijil Montes.) Pablita says Ant. Leroux was not over 60 yrs old (& perhaps less) when he died. He came to N.M. in 1831 or 1832. There is in Wagon Mound an enlarged & framed portrait of Ant. Leroux in the family of Soledad Vijil de Carillo. Pablita does not know where is now the original

(70) of this enlarged portrait. She (Pabl.)

has no portrait of her father Ant. Leroux. Her version of the Pando girl story is: There was a rancho. Vialpando, at "Acequia de los Pandos" at Taos. Vial Pando (gen'l'y call'd "Pando") had promised Comanche chief when his little girl grew up he w'd give her to the chf for wife. Chf claimed her in due time & was refused. The parents of the girl sent her & her brother (Joaquin Jacques) to Abiquiu to conceal them, so that the chf couldn't get them. The chf & his Inds. then attacked

(70) continued

Pando's settlement, which was at Canon de Fernandez (mouth of the Canon of Taos cr.) & killed Pando & took his wife prisoner where was a round tower (at this settlement) built of stone. Its ruins could still be seen (pile of stones 13 yrs ago and perhaps now). The Inds enraged at not getting the girl killed her father (old Pando) and took captive her mother his (Pando's) wife. Later, the

(71)

wife (Pando's) was bought

from the Indians by a trader from St. Louis, whom, later she married. Ant. Leroux was a grandson of this trader and this redeemed captive wife of Pando. The name of Ant. Leroux's father, Pablita says was Luis William Leroux. She understood that Wilson Primm of St. Louis was a 1st cousin of Ant. Leroux. Ant. Leroux married in Taos, Juana Catarina Vigil in 1833? Pablita was born in Taos in 1834 on Sunday, 21st of Dec. Luis William Leroux was born in 1837, died in about last of March or 1st of Apr. 1898, at Ocate (ask his son Luis for date). Luis Wm Leroux was named for his grandfather. Ant. Leroux's mother died 3 yrs minus 15 da. before he did; I.E. about July 15, 1858 in St. Louis. Ant. Leroux always told his grandchildren (one of them, Mrs. Thos. Wallace, nee Ida Chene, sister of Jos. P. Chene tells me) that his father, Luis Wm. Leroux was born in France and raised in St. Louis. Mrs. Wallace (& her bro. who interprets, says Ramon Girard on ranch on Las Animas river, below Trinidad

(72) was raised near family of Ant Leroux in St.

Louis, & knew it well. His brother Bridger Girard also lived near Trinidad; but is now dead. When Pablita Leroux was about 7 yrs old she saw Maurice in Leroux's house on Rio Pueblo. One Rafael Espinosa & Avel (his son) living in La Cuesta de OSha (last house in Black Lake toward pass to Taos) knows well of old Maurice, who (Maurice) has a fam. of descendants E. or W. of Mts.

June 17, '08. Sawmill on Gallinas r, below Trout Spg's San Miguel Co., N.M.

Joseph P. Chene says his father, Leopold Chene, came to N.M. from Quebec in 1848, fr.

Was a saw mill man millwright. Put up sawmills in S. Colo & Wyo & N.M. Lived last 2 or 3 yrs of his life in N.M. some yrs. in old Mex; died in Nichoacan, Mex. 1907, Aug. 25. His wife was Marie Leroux, dau. of Ant. Leroux. They m'd in 1864 in Taos. Had 2 boys & girl, Jo was the youngest of these.

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK X
Front half, Nov. 9 - Dec. 7, 1909

Page numbers and book number are Mrs. Shaw's, not Dr. Cragin's

(1)

Nov. 9, 1907. Interv. w. Tom Autobees, continued

On n. side of Ark. r. about 6 mi. above Bents old Fort (and so a little (3 mi) below present LaJunta) was a mud-plastered log fort called Fort Leche (milk Fort). It was short-lived. It was kept by a man named Perisse and Duchesne also lived there; latter's wife, Mex'n called Gertrudes. At one time, there was a duel between 2 Frenchmen at Fort Leche, over a woman named Dolorita Luna, who was the husband of one of them. The husband was jealous of the other man, on acct of his attention to Dolorita, and challenged him to a ducl. When Dolorita saw them about to shoot, she sprang between them, too late for them to stop from pulling trigger. The two rifles cracked almost simultaneously, each duelist killing his antagonist; and the bullets from both of their rifles passing through the body of the unfortunate woman and killing her also.

(2)

Perisse's wife was a Mexican woman called Maria Romera. Duchesne's wife also a Mex'n woman, was named Gertrude. Another Frenchman who lived there was Baptiste Mitotte; a very strong with his hands. It was astonishing what he could do with his hands strong as a bear. Once Mitotte was crossing a beaver dam when he suddenly met a black bear; he grabbed the bear by the ear with his left hand (he was left-handed) and with the right, doubling a beaver trap, he killed the bear by piercing its skull with blows from the iron point on the trap. At another time when near Ft. Hall (he was the "bully" of his brigade, -"bully" being the man that represented a brigade as fighter against a bully from any other brigade. The bully fr. another brigade met him at bank of a river where he was making a canoe-paddle. The other bully drew up and struck him on the nose with fist.

(3)

Mitotte said, "What did you do that for. I ain't no fighter, but you better not do that again." The bully replied, "I'm a man", and again struck him; this time on the cheek with the palm of his hand. Mitotte then struck him over the eyes with his open hand with such force that his eyes were forced out of their sockets and he fell limp to the ground. Mitotte then went to the Bourgeois and told him that a man had come and insulted him and forced a fight on him and said, "I struck him and I guess he's dead; he's lying there anyway". The Bourgeois went to the place with his men and they found the man dead. Mitotte died at Bent's old adobe Fort (probably in the forties) and is buried at Bent's Fort. Geo Bent was also at first buried at Bent's old Fort, but the body was afterwd removed to the "White House" (Casa Blanca) which was Bent's Mansion near Independence, Mo. where Mary Bent lived (or possibly old Judge Silas Bents house at St. Louis, ask Geo. Bent which place was the Casa Blanca).

(4)

In the spring of 1856 Chas. Autobees was going from his plaza on the Huerfano to Bijou Basin via Chico cr. up to Bijou Basin to trade flour, corn etc with Arap & Ch Inds. With him were Siccamo (his Arapaho woman) and her Arapaho brother, Navitaca, and his wife, Benny Hahnis and her 3 children and Juan Chiquito and latter's wife^{?)} Albina Miera; Jose Leon, and Mike Autobees (called now Mike Autobees, but was ^{son of JC} baptized as Miguel Autobees. His Arapaho name Tah-nay-vy), a nephew of Siccamo's that she had raised, and a little adopted Arapaho girl named Chow a; and Pedro, a Mex'n teamster, driving Autobees' oxen. When they got to a point on n. side of Ark. r. directly opp. the present town of Avondale, Siccamo sighted some Ute Inds who were standing on a hill directly across on the s. side of the river. Chas. Autobees had been about to go out to shoot an antelope for dinner & Siccamo cried out, "Old man, look yonder." Autobees then came back to the wagon & staid w. it to immed. vicin. of Chico cr.; but the Utes got to same place a little further. Fight begun but Aut's party kept travelling. And

note: Juanita, Chas. Autobees' last wife still lives (Nov. 1907) at Undercliffe (Doyle's Ranch, Casa Blanca)

(5)

Juan Chiquito galloped off up on the hill and left the rest to fight alone; but Autobees & Navitaca kept on opposite sides of the wagon, to keep the Utes off. When the wagon reached Chico cr., the oxen got stalled in the heavy sand of the creek bed. Then Siccamo, who had been out of the wagon all the time beside Ch. Autobees, helping goad the oxen along faster took a gun and began to fight. The other 2 women in the wagon, piled the sacks of mdse along the sides of the wagon bed, they and the children lay between the sacks. The Utes killed 2 out of the yoke of six oxen. Aut. had 7 horses tied behind the wagon. Jose Leon (then 12 or 13 yrs old) got out when team got stuck & dug a hole in the sand under the wagon. He had a rifle, but wouldn't use it, tho Siccamo reproached him for not shooting like the rest; went to him twice and she said, "Why don't you shoot & fight like the others?" Finally she grabbed the rifle from him and herself fired 2 or 3 shots. All the time they were fighting, they sprang about while

(6) loading thr guns, so the Inds. couldnt take good aim at them. Siccamo's dress was full of bullet holes, but she didnt get hit. Ch. Autobees got shot in the left arm near the shoulder; after which Siccamo loaded his rifle for him. They fought from 10 A.M. till dark. Mike Autobees and Chowa both got shot (a glancing shot) across top of head, they were of same height & standing up together. They killed 7 of the Utes (out of the whole 27 of the Utes party, who were Kaneatch's Indians, and were led by Kaneatch himself, who got wounded in the fight. The Utes thot (when he got wounded) that he(Kaneatch) was going to die, and so they gave up the fight and went; and Autobees & his party returned same night to his plaza on Huerfano river 2 mi above its mouth. This was the first yr of their existence

(7) of this plaza of Autobees. Tom Autobees says that old "Pike Vasquez" lost all his property in Denver; then in fall of 1860 he came down and staid all winter with Ch. Autobees, at latters plaza on Huerfano; in spring he went back to Denver with another Frenchman named Elic LaRiviere; and Tom never heard of this Vasquez afterward. (This was probably Auguste Pike Vasquez, nephew of Col. Louis Vasquez, perhaps son of Baronet Vasquez) He heard him called only "Pike Vasquez" and don't know what his real name was; he was one of those Vasquez (Tom's father said) that had Ft. Vasquez (on Rio Chato near Ft. Lupton). There is a Vasquez now at Aguilar (kept store there few yrs ago) & still living about there; has Fr. blood in him at least.

(8)

Pueblo, Colo., Nov. 11, 1907 H. A. House, 216 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Third St., Pueblo came to Colo. in '69. Made a trip across Colo., S.E. to N.W. by the "Old Ute Trail" in 1880 and later. His route differs from that of Farnham considerably, went by Twin Lakes Independence Pass. Also a diary or itinerary of travel of about 12 summer trips in western Colo., from 1880 - 1902. (I met Mr. House) Says Ft. Aubrey was a sod*on ^{Frank} the N. side of the A.T.&S. Fe Ry., and that Ft. Zarah was also N. of that Ry. Track. W.H. Turner was wounded at time of the Meeker massacre; his family lived in Pueblo; he mines in Saguache Co. P.O. Vinlean. Colorow (Ute chf) was a prisoner in '84 or '85 at Ft. Riley; he and another chf; they got away but were interrupted. Mr. House was newsboy on the A.T. & S. Fe (the first on the western part of the ATSF) in 1873; in which year he saw, while

(9) riding on train a force of troops chase 300 Comanches (or Comanches & Kiowas) down Ark. river from 5 mi. W. of Cimarron crossing down to the crossing itself; where Inds scattered in the sand hills. The troops & soldiers were running parallel with the train, the train on N. side; Inds & troops on S. side.

Steph. Smith says on Nov. 11, '07 : Juan Chiquito's name was Trujillo; "Chiquito" being merely his nickname. His son, Jose Leon Trujillo, was killed at a dance on Huerfano river, a mile or two below Badito; he was determined to have the daughter of an Indian man named something like Montoya, (but not really Montoya) and Montoya shot him. This was a few yrs after Juan Chiquito, (Jose Leon's father) was killed. About '61 Jose Leon

(10)

John Norris, Nov. 12, 1907 In 1874, Tom Tobin told Mr. John Norris of Pueblo, that he thought he was then 65 yrs old. Says when Chas. Autobees was 65 yrs. old married a Mex'n 17 yrs old (Juanita?) Tom Tobin. His Espinosa affair; his trailing the lost child.

(10) continued

"Hills Craig", Nov. 14, '07 (Canon Cy) says that Dick Harrington, now of Adobe Park near Salida, ranged cattle on Adobe Cr. & Hardscrabble cr in 1863 & '4 & may be able to tell about Maurice & his fort.

(11)

Nov. 14, 1907. Interview with Eugene Weston, Canon Cy, Colo. On the summit of the Ute Trail between Canon Cy & Grape creek and scattered along the for a distance of about a mile on both sides of the trail were in the 70s & 80s 51 well-marked cairns of sedimentary rock, besides some less distinct, that were graves of Utes who were killed in a running fight between a company of U.S. Dragoons and volunteers (trappers, Mexicans etc) and the Utes in 1855 (?). It was a campaign result'g fr. the massacre of Ft. El Pueblo. The cairns were say 1 to 1½ ft. high, and 3 or 4 ft in diameter. Eugene Weston says he saw Pike Vas-

(12)

quez about 1863 in Steph Smith's saloon on N. Santa Fe Av.; V. was then quite drunk and wanted to "holler". He was of small stature (say 5 ft. 6 inches) and rather spare build. Mr. Weston counted carefully the tepees in Black Kettle's village at Sand Cr., 1864 & they were just 100 in number; Left Hand had 8 tepees of Araps. ¾ mi down the creek. The Sand cr. vill. was on an Indian trail, leading N. from old Ft. Lyon; the course was due N. (by the N. star) and in one place Rob. Bent led the party through Cheyenne Lake. Bob's mother was then in the Will. Geo. & Charlie had attended St. Louis Univ. & had had a military education. Mr. Weston counted 63 corpses on the ground next morn. after fight, & the Inds afterw. claimed 132 total fatalities.

(13)

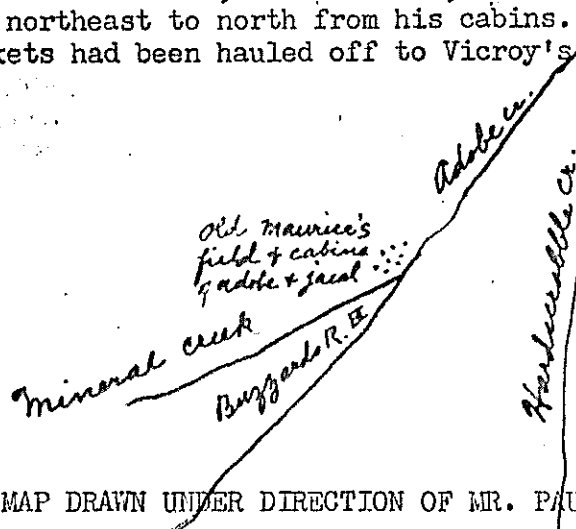
Canon City, Col., Nov. 16 - Interview with Edward Pauls, Colo. Pio. of 1859.

Born in Warren county, Mo., in 1837, raised in St. Louis, came by Platte route Arr'd at Cherry cr. in or about 1st wk in May; says 1st place he took up was one at Carlisle Springs, Colo in 1860 (Nov.) Pauls took up the place in fall of '66. Says he took up the Prof. Gould place on Adobe cr, Fremont county, Colo. and sold it to Gould. Says Le Blanc told him that he and some of the mountain men built the fort Buzzard's Roost on Adobe cr. near the present old Gould House as a place for trading with the Indians. Says in the late fifties Maurice lived in it and had a ditch from Adobe cr. cultivated the ground on Adobe cr. and, at least as late as 1860 cultivated where Mineral cr. joins it. Maurice's cabins were at the field. Says LeBlanc & Tom Boggs & Jo Doyle told Pauls that Hardscrabble cr. was so called on acct of the steep climb & bouldery character of the trail (from Ft. Union over toward the pass to Bayou Salado (via Canon City) where it came up from the Red Creek (Red cr. is next cr. E. fr. Hardscrabble cr.) flats to Hardscrabble Mesa (the mesa that borders Hardscrabble cr.

(14) on the E. & slopes toward Hardscrabble cr.)

Says Buzzard's Roost was so called (acc. to Le Blanc on acct. of a roost of Turkey Buzzards below the fort, this near mouth of Mineral creek. In '67 there were 2 old graves on the ridge about ½ - ¾ mi S. of the Pauls cabin that preceded the Gould house. Mr. Pauls' cabin was a 2-room log one, a rod or 2 N. of the later Gould house; it was built by Mr. Pauls (Hank Burroughs assisting) in fall of 1866. Old Maurice had adobe cabins several rooms; one of adobe, others of Jacal. The field Maurice cultivated was northeast to north from his cabins. These, in 1866, had all tumbled down, the pickets had been hauled off to Vicroy's place, and the adobes had crumbled down.

(One of Zan Hicklin's keeps a saloon in Pueblo)



SKETCH MAP DRAWN UNDER DIRECTION OF MR. PAULS

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK X

(15)

A son of Tom Tobin (named also Tom), was killed about 1902 or '03, shot by a guard while chasing convicts near Florence. Tom himself was a C. Cy prison guard. The older taller Espinosa was a dead shot; Jo Lamb, now living on Texas creek, killed him. Old LeBlanc was a rather heavy set man, of medium height. In old days, '59 etc about the only percussion guns on the market were the Indian trade-guns and Hawkin's rifles. The trade-guns were rifles of cheap make and mostly very poor guns; usually had the stock striped with diagonal light & dark stripes. Wm. McGaw ("Jack Jones" was

(16) called by the Ogallalas Shah-gah-lassa,

meaning Yellow Hair. His wife was an Ogallala. Antoine Jarvis was called by a name meaning "Red Hair". "Big Phil" (real name Mr. Pauls does not remember), who was concerned in the convent affair in Philadelphia, when a mob sacked the Catholic church in Phila., was in '59 (tho a very big man) taught a lesson by the squaws (Sioux & Shoshone mountaineers' squaws) for trying to be too familiar with them. A lot of them caught him and pulled off their breech-clouts and whipped him till he begged. Jo Merival was a mountaineer around Denver in '59. His squaw was $\frac{1}{2}$ breed Ind daughter (Crow or Blkft) of a mountain trader from St. Joseph, Mo. In the mts the Utes beat; in the plains the Araps beat; the reason

(17)

laid in the horses those of the plains not able to endure the mt climbing; but best for action on the plains. Jo Merival's squaw's name was Mary she had been educated in a convent and spoke English and sang English songs, but not when white men strangers were about. Her father was from St. Joseph, Mo.

Sybille in '59 was a little dried up man, apparently about 55 or 60 yrs old. Three sisters (daughters of Maxwell) became wives of Geo. Thompson, Beauboise, and Zan Hicklin; They all claimed an interest in the Maxwell Grant; were all good looking, intelligent & good cooks. Mr. Pauls saw Thompson & wife living at Trinidad in 1870, Zan Hicklin & wife on Greenhorn in '65; and Beaubois on Huerfano river same yr ('65) Geo. Thompson,

(18) a gambler, was a man about Pauls' age.

Nov. 28, 1907 at Wiley & Chamberlin's Addition to Pueblo, Colo. (formerly called Goldsmith) Miguel Gutierrez in winter of 1865 - '66, lived in the old log house of Marcellina Baca. It stood west of and close to the N.W. cor. of Baca's corral, (which then showed only a patch of manure; fence having disappeared) It was of logs laid horizontally; fronted to the east; had two rooms.

Pueblo, Col. Dec. 5, 1907. Lyman Henry (Subscr) (Colo. '77) says the date of Ouray's death as given by Hall, is wrong; it is really Aug. 25, 1880. Consult David F. Day, of Durango, Colo; Gordon Kimball of Montrose.

E. R. Ferguson agt at Pueblo (for S. Colo. & N.M.) of Mutual Life Ins. Co., of N.M. says: this Co. pd a death claim on life of Paul D. St. Vrain, of Las Vegas, who died there in 1906. See E.D. Reynolds, or Hallett Reynolds at 1st Natl Bk of Las Vegas, N.M., for the facts about St. V. (19)

Dec. 7, 1907 - Interview with Mrs. Sarah Rik of Walsenburg, Col., wife of John Rik. Her first husband was Louis Vasquez, the only son (except a step-son) of old Col. Louis Vasquez (Jim Bridger's partner). Hi. (Hiram) Vasquez of La Veta, was a "half bro" of the younger Louis, his original name (Foster?) Louis V. Jr., had 4 sisters, of whom 2 are still living. Their mother was a Cummings. One of these (a widow) is Mary Spencer of Grand Junction, who has a portrait (photo) of old Col. Louis Vasquez; and her daughter, Mrs. Mamie (wife of Jim) Davis living in Trinidad, has an enlarged bust portrait of old Col. Louis Vasquez, and his wife (nee Cummings). Louis Jr.'s other living sister is Mrs. Bird House (wife of Joe House) living in Las Animas Co. at a saw-mill up toward the mts from Trinidad. Mrs. Spencer of Gr. Junc., is the older one & the best posted on the family matters, of any of the family. Louis Vasquez Jr., was born July 7, 1847. He married Sarah Deal (the present Mrs. Riks) Aug. 7, 1875; he died Oct. 10, 1881, in Aguilar Colo. Old Col. Louis Vasquez died in Mo. (Independence?) possibly on or near the old Jim Bridger place which L. Vasq. may have had some ownership. Mrs. Louis

(20)

Vasquez, Jr., & Mrs. Sarah (Deal) Vasquez, had 3 children by her 1st husband: 1. Laura Vasquez, born June 9, 1877;

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK X

(20) continued

married Chester Holmes, Nov. 13, 1892, at Huerfano Colo.; (they are now separated but not divorced); 2. Jenny Delight Vasquez; born Feb. 2, 1879, married Gus (Augustus) Hermann (German name) in late 1896 or early 1897 (winter), with whom she now has her home in Grand Junction, Colo., he does carpenter & general work; (3rd child, boy, of L.V. Jr. & Sarah Deal V. is Hiram W. Vasquez, born Jul. 20, 1880, who died Oct. 16, 1887. Mrs. Rik (- Deal - Vasquez) thinks that her (Mrs. Rik's) son-in-law Hermann of Grand Junction or his aunt Mrs. Spencer has old family records etc. Old Col. Louis Vasquez's wife (nee Narcissa Cummings) died in the insane asylum at Pueblo some 4, 5 or 6 yrs ago; she lived with her son Louis & his wife Sarah (Deal) Vasquez at Aguilar and on the Jerome Petrie place, 2 mi. S. from La Veta, while Louis V. Jun. was living. Mrs. Davis lives at Trinidad & Mr. Davis at Aguilar (they having had trouble & separated); Mrs. Davis should have the portrait, as her mother gave it to her to keep as that of her (Mrs. Davis') gr-father & gr-mother. She lives east of Trinidad, out toward the hospital.

(21)

Dec. 7, 1907. Interv w. old Mrs. Mary Ann Boone (widow of Van Daniel Boone) at Walsenburg. Says she lived in Westport 21 yrs & that her husband, Van Boone, (to whom she was married in 1845) and A.G. Boone had lived there 21 or 22 yrs. A.G. Boone had a store in Westport (never in Independence; but had 1 or 2 branch stores for Indian trade in Kansas, 1 among Pottawatomie Ind. & 1 among Sacs & Foxes (on the reservations) & 1 among Osages, she thinks. Says old Col. Louis Vasquez & Mrs. Vasquez lived part of the time in Westport (especially in fall of 1860, when Van Boone & Mrs. Boone came out to Colo. (Col. A.G. Boone came out in spring, Van in fall of '60). Vasquez also lived on a farm after he came back from the mts. & then came in & lived in Westport, where he was living in fall of 1860. He was said to be pretty well off. She don't know when he died. Col. A.G. Boone came out to the R. Mts. when just a boy of about 15 yrs with 1 of Gen. Ashley's parties. Mr. Van Boone was born Apr. 29, 1814; died Mar. 4, 1871; married Mary Ann Randall Jan. 9, 1845 at Westport, Mo. She was born in Rock Castle Co. Ky, lived later in Madison Co. Ky, near Richmond whence emigrated to Mo. A.G. Boone's early trip to R. Mts. was with Jim Bridger and others. Col. A.G. bot the 2½ story (white) house of Alex Majors in 1862 (spring). In fall of '65 Van B. went back & spent winter in Kansas & returned in spr'g.

(22)

That spr'g Col. Boone bot 2 adjoining claims at Boone, Colo., fr. Majors, & he lived in the frame & Van B. in the log; & they homesteaded those 2 claims. Previous to spring of '62, Col. A.G. had been Ind Agt. for Chey. & Araps at Ft. Lyon. The Col's business and big store were already well established in Westport where Mrs. VanBoone (then Miss Randall) & her father came to Mo. fr. Ky. James Hamilton had (for a year or two before Col. Boone came west to Colo.) been a partner of Col Boone. He, Hamilton, did not come w. but died in Westport after the partnership was dissolved. Scrap book item in scrap book of Mrs. Conrad Unfug, of Walsenburg, Colo. "Col. A.G. Boone is now a resident of Ft. Lincoln, Dakota. He is enjoying good health, and is now in his seventy-fourth year. Col. Boone first came to the Rocky Mountains in the year 1824." Col. Boone died at B.D. Spencer's res. 843 Calif. St. Denver, after an illness of ten months, died at 11 o'clock, evg (another acct. says 11:30) of July 14, 188-.

1907 EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK

REAR HALF Nov. 9 - 13, 1907

(23)

Jo Doyle's Casa Blanca at Undercliff

Have children, any liv'g; where

La Bonte last yrs; died where, when

Iriga at el Pueblo. Ditch where, the cultivated field where? Same Bent's fort Field S.W. of Doyle's '51 town?

Mariana Medina rel. of the woman at Tom's? She how old. La Bonte's chum.

When did duel woman die? & where? Was she beautiful, where born. Who did she live with successively? Who was Kincaid's wife? & Barclay's. Siccamo when taken her.

When Ch. Aut 1st wife, where. When take Juanita

Bill Wms: no Ind. wife; no children.

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK X

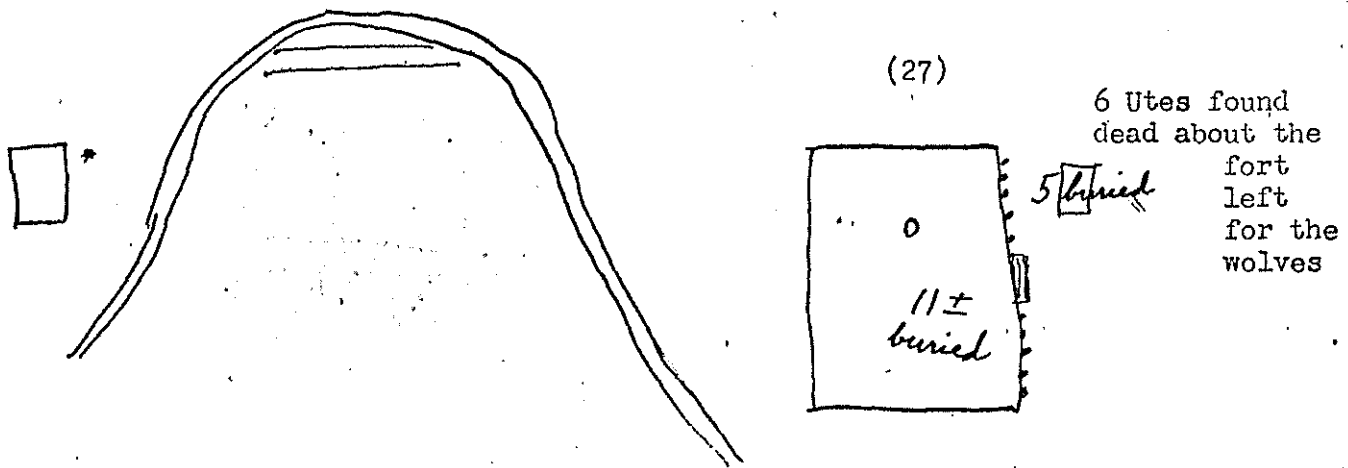
(24)

Tom Autobees interview P.M. Nov. 9, '07: Massacre of Ft el Pueblo 24th Dec. (Mex'n Christmas) Old Barela (Terracita's uncle.) Coxo Dolores was working for Marcellina Baca at time of the massacre. Rafael Medina lived till about 2 in afternoon of the 25th of Dec. (he lived about 24 hours plus); had a lance wound in abdomen; died at Baca's house where he was carried, & was buried up on the point of the hill ("Loma"), back of where the brewery now is. A Navajo Indian, "Guadalupe" who was in the fort started to run to Baca's house. The Utes pursued him and overtook him in the gap through which the A.T.S.F. Ry. tracks pass just north of the Pueblo smelter. There they killed him, and there he was buried. Tom Autobees and Jesus Vialpando agree to what fols. They generally say that 18 people were killed in this massacre (19 counting Chepita M.) Five men were buried outside of the fort in front (that is east) of the north half of it); and about twice that number were buried in the S.E. part of the fort. While the latter were being buried in the fort by Charlefoxf and Coxo Dolores, Chas. Autobees and Jesus Vialpando

(25)

were out looking for Pacheco (so J. Vialpando can't tell exact no buried inside). They found his body among the willows, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. up the river from the fort.

(26)



(27)

6 Utes found dead about the fort left for the wolves

(28)

About 2 months after the massacre, Chipeta's scalp was found hanging on a tree in Wet Mt. Valley, at a place where the Utes had retired with the plunder of the massacre and where they had killed the cattle and had a big feast and dance. The scalp was known by its very long hair & some ribbons on it.

Charlie Williams was the Captain of some troops that followed the Indians & found the scalp. Vicente Trujillo was one of the men that went after the Utes.

(29) and (30)

Nov. 9, 1907 (1 mi S.E. of Avondale) Vicente Trujillo (interview with)

Born in Taos in 1827. 80 yrs old. Was at the Fuerte el Pueblo in 1846 & 1847 & was then working for Jo Doyle. Mountain trappers there the proprietors & builders of the fort used to buy buffalo robes & sell down east & trap beavers & sell. In 1846, V. Trujillo saw at Fort El Pueblo: Dick Wootton, Jo Doyle, Bill Tharp ("Tapp"), Ed Tharp, old Chas. Autobees, Tom Tobin, Metcalf, Jim Waters, John Brown (with a Mex'n woman) (Judge Maupin of Canon City says there is an old timer, John Brown living at Walsenburg keeping a small grocery (garlic & Mex'n things; had a Mex'n wife. Was an associate of Jno. Albert.), Bill Garey (Guerrier; lived with squaw), Matias Kincaid (lived with Mexican woman), Alejandro Barclay (cross-eyed), Jo "Rashaw" (Richard), Tucson (dark complexion; looked some like an Indian), Iskuss (American man) (Tom Autobees calls this man "Bob Istuss"). Jim Waters killed Ed Tharp in a duel, Ed Tharp's grave was on top of the Tenderfoot hill a few rods south of the brick Catholic church. Early (in cold weather) in 1855 the soldiers (both Am. & Mex) got after the Utes. Charlie Williams was one of the captains

(31)

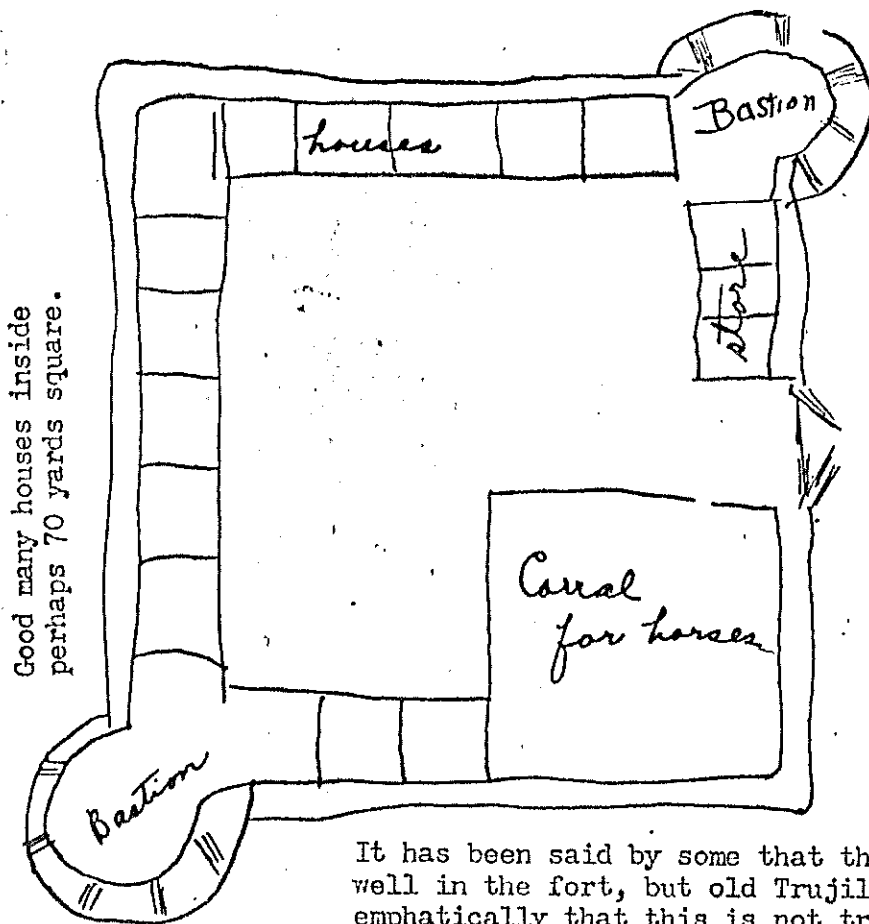
(of a Mex'n company); Francisco Gonzales was captain of another Mex'n company. Vicente Trujillo was in the Spy Company; the Capt. of the Spy Company was Stewart. The soldiers first fought with the Utes and Jicarilla Apaches on Saguache creek; the Indians didn't fight much, ran away pretty soon. The Indians saw the whites, & the bucks came & engaged the troops a little while, so that, in meantime, the squaws could pack the horses & run away with them. After squaws had thus got away, the Indians ran away too. V. T. says Marcellina Baca lived, in 1853 and 1854, near the brewery; was well off; had a good many cattle and horses, and wagons; & had men working for him. Marcellina Baca lived in a log cabin, close to the bank of the river; he had 2 or 3 log cabins like his own for peones; and big corral for his stock; had 400 or 500 head of cattle, and maybe 50 horses.

(32)

V. T. says that Ft. el Pueblo had 2 "round houses" with portholes, one round house on S.W. corner. The door was double, of strong planks; on the East side; and wide enough for wagons to drive in. There was a big corral on the inside of the fort, on the South side. There was a store kept on the north side of the gate (inside rooms) on the east side. Rooms or little houses same hight as wall, all around inside on all four sides except where the gate and the corral were.

(33)

PLAN OF FORT EL PUEBLO ACCORDING TO VICENTE TRUJILLO



It has been said by some that there was a well in the fort, but old Trujillo says emphatically that this is not true, but that the inmates of the fort had to get their water from the river which was quite near the fort and on the east (entrance) side of it.

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK X

(39)

died in Mora; the only other son was Felix, now at Huerf. Butte
 Old Tom Tobin with Chas Autobees & old Pasqual & LaBonte & Colorao Mitchell were
 the first to farm at the place where the old Taos Trail from Ft. El Pueblo crossed
 St. Charles river; they farmed there one year; it was in 1846; old Trujillo worked
 there for "Mitch" (Colorao Mitchell) Chas Autobees & Tom Tobin occupied one house,
 their hired hands, Salvador Avila and Antonio Chavez living with them. Tom Tobin
 was then not yet married. Chas. Autobees & Pasqual had wives, but they were then
 living down at Arroyo Hondo. The Americans used to call old Pasqual (a Frenchman)
 "Black Hawk". He & LaBonte staid together. Charles Autobees' father was a French-
 man named Francois Autobees, & his mother was an English woman (native of Nova
 Scotia); her name was Sarah "Issman". Old Francois Autobees was drowned in St.
 Laurence river while as foreman taking a raft of logs down the river; this was when
 Charlie was only 3 yrs. old.

(40)

At same time (1854) that Wootton & Doyle & Autobees had thr village on Ark 1 mi. above
 & Huerf. r., there was a settlement at mouth of St. Charles river also,
 on the S. side of Ark river & on the W. side of St. Charles river. There lived Geo.
 Simpson, Two-Bits, Atwood, Jim Gray, & some others. (This Jim Gray is not same as
 the Jim Gray that lived later and had a stage station (in '64) below Trinidad. The
 3 above described settlements were the only ones built on Ark. river, on S. side, in
 the old days; except, of course, the Chas. Autobees plaza which was on Huerfano 2
 miles up, and established in 1856. Tom Autobees married Teodora ("Tader" for short)
 Trujillo in 1864, had 12 children, 9 of which are still living.

Nov. 13, 1907 - C. C. Dawson says: Chas H. Freeman (Telephone addr. Purple 1427
 Denver) has a legend of a battle betw. a white man & a Navajo (represent'g Utes &
 Nav.) 15 or 20 mi. W. of Pagosa Spgs.,

(41) on a creek crossed going from Pagosa to

Piedra Cr., where a rock monument stands on a little promontory betw. two small
 creek branches. The monument said to commemorate the battle finally concluded
 bet. the 2 tribes by this duel. The white man lived with the Utes & fought for
 them; he and the Navajo had their left wrists tied together; knife in right hand of
 each combatant. Battle began as a gen

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XI

1907 (Dec. 13) & 1908 (Jan to Feb. 11)

Page numbers and book number are Mrs. Shaw's, not Dr. Cragin's

(1)

Trinidad, Colo. Dec. 13, 1907, Interview with Albert W. Archibald. Born Jan 21, 1840 at Mimus Bay, Nova Scotia; came to Worcester Co., Mass in 1848, came to Lawrence Ks, in 1855. Came to Colo. in 1858 with the Lawrence party, arriving in Pueblo in the last days in June; party spent 4th of Jul. on Fountain cr. about 15 mi below present Col. Spgs, & camped at Manitou from about Jul. 5 till 1st week of August. Wm. Kroenig, an educated German, educated for the priesthood, in a Jesuit college in Germany, never took "orders", came to Am. and shortly after that came to Colo. & N.M.; was in N.M. in 1846; was acquainted with Postoff now of Castilla, Colo. About that time or a little later; had a commission store in Denver in 1860. His partner, Ben B. Field (of the old Field Ranch on Huerfano) was his partner, in that ranch in 1861 & '2. Kroenig kept his diary in German continuously from arrival in the West till 1886, so he stated to Archibald

(2)

From 1857 until his death, near Barclay's Fort, N.M. in 188-, Kroenig lived on Sapullo cr., N.M. He owned the fort exclusively having bot out the others in 1858; and thence on till he sold it some time after 1880. He married a Suaso (sister of Jo. Doyle's wife, & of Rob. Simpson's wife) (Jo Doyle's wife was Crucita Suaso; Crucita is probably diminutive of Maria de la Cruz.) Suaso girl died prior to 1858, and he afterwards married a dau. of Sam B. Watrous. (Sam B. W. was a college graduate Yale or Harv., and a classmate of U.S. Senator W(h)arton Senator of 1861). The 2nd Mrs. Kroenig outlived K., and is probably still living (near Watrous town. Kr. left children. Connections of Kroenig by marriage are Wm. Tipton & Johnson, at Watrous. Kroenig was with the troops in vicinity of Mrs. white's massacre, & when a messenger was needed to go to the

(3) Ute Inds., he was the only one who volunteered to go; & he did go & delivered the message to them near (below) present town of Del Norte.

Alexander Hatch came from Onondago, N.Y. out to S. Fe late in 1848 & on to Calif; Chas. G. McClure came out in spring of '48. With former, came his 2 daughters (1 was later Mrs. McClure; the other Mrs. Ed. Mitchell, Mr. & Mrs. Mitchell are still living, Mr. Mitchell in Trinidad, at home of Ed Wight, a son-in-law.

Dec. 14, 1907. Trinidad, Colo. Mrs. Richard L. Wootton says that Mrs. Trujillo (grand daughter of Geo. Simpson) is now living in Trinidad. The peak at Trinidad is not the original Fisher's Pk., but is Raton Peak, so called in old times. The true Fisher's Peak is about 15 mi. from Trinidad, and 3 mi. S. of the old Dick Wootton toll-gate at Raton Pass. (Dick Wootton always said this)

(4)

Mr. Rickens Lacy Wootton married (1867) Maria Paulina Lujan, native of Mora, N.M. (Mary Pauline). The large ranch house at Dick Wootton's toll-gate was built in 1869 burned Mar. 3, 1890. (See poste for date 1st toll house). R. L. Wootton died Aug. 22, 1893. His oldest daughter (Eliza Wootton) now Mrs. W. R. Walker, lives at 812 San Pedro Street, Trinidad. She is by his 1st wife, Francisca Dolores LaFevre. Manuel La Fevre & wife made Dick wait 1 yr, living & helping at their house, before they w'd give him thr daughter. Dick had a bro. Joseph. In 1859, spring, Joseph took R.L. Wootton Jr. (then 8 yrs old) east to Ky. to be educated. Joseph never returned to the west. R.L. Wootton Jr. returned to the west in 1866, when he was 15 yrs. old.

Dec. 4, 1907. Interview with Mrs. Eliza Ann Walker (nee Wootton); widow of Wm. R. Walker. Resides 812 San Pedro St. Trinidad. Time of the Taos massacre, Narcisse Beaubien ran into a stable and hid under straw, head wasnt covered; the Inds discovered him. They killed him and scalped him and cut off one of his fingers to get his fine ring.

"Luciano Maxwell" (for short "Max") was

on next page un-numbered: At the Huerfano village of 1853 Dick Wootton shot Old Maurice in corn shelling time (Maurice LeDuc)

(5)

what the Nex'ns called Lucien Maxwell. Mrs. Maxwell died 2 or 3 yrs ago at Ft.

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XI

(5) continued

Summer; where a son or dau. may still live; her name was Maria de la Luz Beaubien. (Ask Mrs. Geo Thompson about Maxwell's children):

Trinidad, Dec. 11, 1907 Interv. w. Mrs. Eliza Ann Walker (widow of Wm. R. Walker, living 312 San Pedro St. Trinidad.)

R.L. Wootton's 1st wife, Dolores LeFevre, dau. of Manuel LeFevre, who came to Taos fr. Carondelet in (?1846); he was on the Ark. on the way out when Taos massacre occ'd, and so didn't go to Taos till after the trouble was over and troops had got in there & went meanwhile and staid in the mts with the trappers. By her he had:

1. Eliza Ann Wootton, born in Fernandez de Taos, Feb. 1, 1850 (now Mrs. Wm. R. Walker)
2. Rickens Lacey Wootton, Jr. born in Fernandez de Taos, Mar. 26, 1851; now living in Albuquerque.
3. Frances Dolores Wootton, born in F. d. Taos Apr. 11, 1853. She died Jan. 2, 1894. This first Mrs. Wootton died May 6, 1855, at the old village on Ark. R., 1 mi. W. of Huerfano. She is buried in the little cemetery at N.E. base of Rumaldo's hill, in the angle between Huerfano & Arkansas rivers. His 2nd wife was Mrs. Mary Ann Manning, a widow, from Pike county, Mo., whom he married in 1856 by contract at Bent's Ft. and later

(6) by priest, at Mora, N.M. He got acquainted with her at Bent's fort where he was then living. Wm Bent had abandoned the fort 4 yrs before. She had been travell'g to Calif with immigrants who stopped to winter at the fort. At that time Dick was trading in the fort for worn out emigrant cattle & trad'g with Inds. for furs. He and a number of other traders (Simpson etc.) had taken up res. in the fort. His children by Mrs. Manning were: 1. Joseph Wootton, born at Barclay's Fort in Dec. 1858, now living in Emporia, Kan. 2. William Wootton born in Denver in 1861. At his birth, the mother (Mrs. Manning) died. Dick Wootton's 3rd wife was Miss Fanny Brown, whom he married in 1863 at Doyle's Ranch on Huerfano r., she only lived 1 yr. & 12 days after the marriage & died at same ranch. Had one daughter, viz; Frances Virginia Wootton (now Mrs. Fitzgerald, living in Aspen, Colo.)

Mr. & Mrs. (Wootton) Walker were married at Doyle's Rch, Jan 30, 1865. The man called Murray in D Wootton's book was old Maurice LeDuc; who was a half brother to Manuel LeFevre; Maurice was living on Sweetwater creek (bet. Sapullo & Cimarron crs.) in 1867; Mrs. Walker saw him there then.

(7)

Ask Mrs. Wootton about Maurice. After Dick Wootton lost his property (at Pueblo, time of Civil war by confiscation) his friend, Jo Doyle made Dick overseer on Doyle's, Ranch on Huerfano river. This was in 1863. He had to leave Pueblo because he wouldn't take oath of allegiance to U.S. federal cause. He went to Doyle's and thence sent his 2 daughters to school - Eliza to a school at Canon Cy. and Frances to a private school where Doyle girls also went, kept by Mrs. Leslie, on Huerf. R. a few mi. below Doyles Rch. Wm. Walker (deceased, died Mar. 30, 1892) belonged to the 2nd U.S. Dragoons, & fought Inds in 1852 & '3 in N.M.; & so Mrs. Walker has a pension (which Senator Barela & Congm Jno. Bell & Senator Teller helped her get.) He was Union man - not secesh. Dick Wootton was strong secesh. A month or two after the Pueblo massacre, Dick and his family moved to Ft. Pueblo.

Dec. 15, 1907 2nd interv w. Mrs. Wm. Walker: Dick Wootton took possession of the Toll-gate place on Raton pass in Apr. 1865; temporary bridges were first built & the road gradually improved and kept in repair by a force of six or 7 men kept constantly at

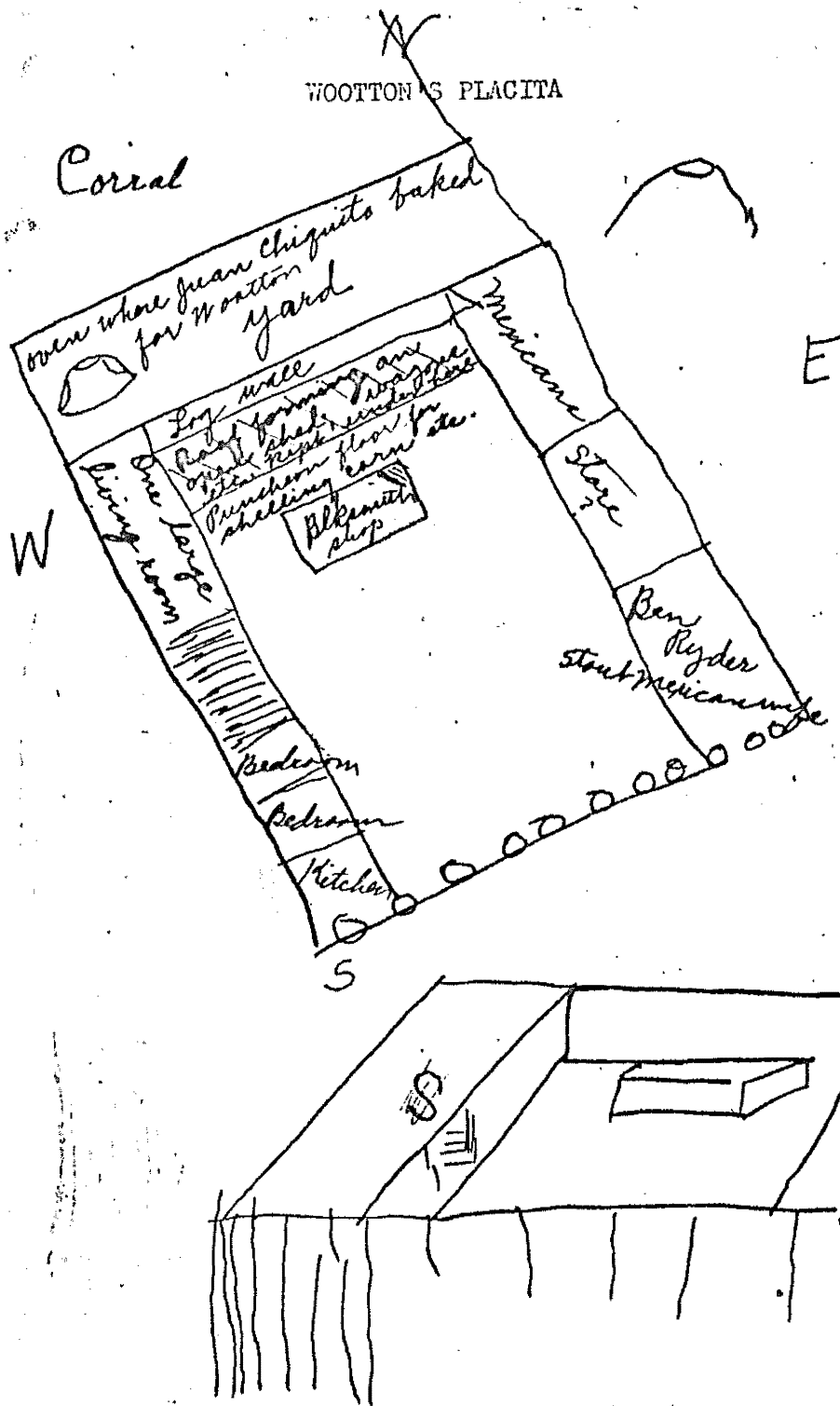
(8) work for that purpose. He lived at first in a tent, but soon (in fall of 1865) had a 3-room log house completed, in which, at first his daughter, Mrs. Walker (who lived there with her husband) kept house for him, until his marriage with Mary P. Lujan. Dick Wootton had no brother "Med"; he had 3 brothers 2. Dr. Powell Wootton of Hopkinsville, Ky; 3. David Wootton, of Pedee, Ky.; 4 Joseph Edward Wootton; Dick (1.) was oldest of the 4. Powell & David never came west. David is the only brother still living. Joseph Edward Wootton did not come west till about '57, when he came to "Kroenig's fort" (is Fort Barclay). It was Barclay's ft., originally so called but called Kroenig's after Alexander Barclay's death. Barclay probably died about 1856 (ask Archibald). Jo Wootton returned east in '59 & died in or about 1861 at Hopkinsville. Mr. & Mrs.

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XI

(8) continued

Geo. Thompson, now living 1 mi above Sopris (Sopris is access. by St. cer fr. Trinidad) Mrs. Thompson was formerly the widow of Alfred Bent (son of Gov. Chas. Bent) House is 1 mi. W. of and in sight from Sopris. Mrs. Alfred Bent's maiden name was Guadelupa Long. She was dau. of Horace

(9)



(11)

and across on the other was store and res. of Ben Ryder, who farmed for Wootton; Ryder's wife was a very large, stout Mex'n woman named Chepita (not Chepita Miera) a good mid-wife. Had she staid at the Huerf. vill. till Mrs. Wootton was sick & attended her child birth, latter might not have died. But Ben Ryder was afraid of

(10)

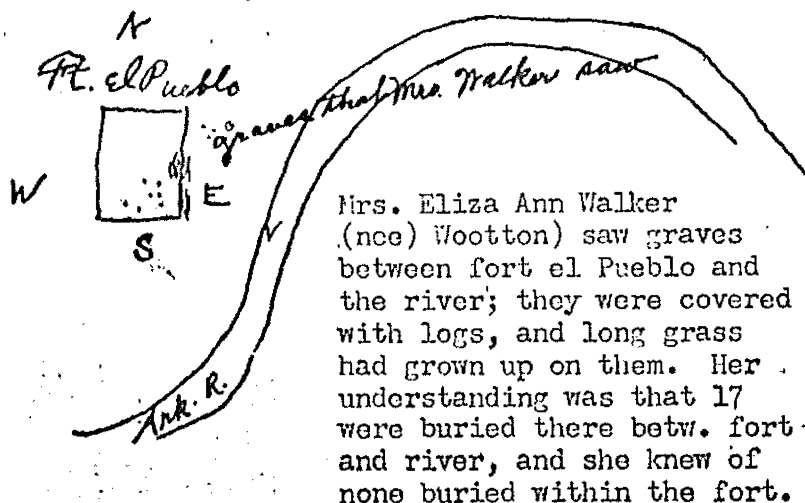
Long, who was interested in a distillery at Arroyo Hondo or Canoncito. Long's canon (5 mi. above Trinidad) is named after Horace Long, who had a ranch at mouth of this canon, near where Geo. Thompson now lives. No truth in how Dick Wootton & "Ned" Wootton got their wives, as told by Ruxton. Dick was the only one of the bros. that came W. before 1857. Wootton's family was the 2nd family to come to Denver; they ate Christmas dinner on the bank of Cherry cr. 1858. (?Begenow's) Poems tell about the massacre at Ft. El Pueblo. Mrs. Walker will send me a copy of the book that she has. At the time of the Ute troubles in the Ark. r. valley, Wootton stood sacks of corn up along the outer side of the roofs of his placita all around as sort of fortification. This was not done on Doyle's house, which was of adobe. The Wootton placita was of log-houses, the laid horizontally. The pickets in front side of placita were taller than Wootton's log houses & were cut pointed at top. The log houses had flat dirt roofs. In the Wootton placita (near Rumaldo's grave) lived Wootton and family on S.W. side.

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XI.

(11) continued

Inds & he & others & Mrs. Ryder went to Ft. Barclay. The back (N.W.) side had no rooms against wall; but only a log wall and a roof in front of it covering a space part of which was floored with puncheons and part used for wagons. In front of this covered space was the blacksmith shop with forge, bellows and chimney in the N. corner. A few months after the Ute massacre (this going to Ft. Pueblo, was after Mrs. Dick Wootton's death) Dick Wootton & fam., Geo. Simpson, & Tom Suaso moved up to Ft. El Pueblo & lived a few weeks in the old fort, whose whitewashed walls still bore the bloody marks of the massacre. From there they went to Greenhorn & staid one summer & raised crop. (Old Brown was no longer there & Hicklin hadn't come yet, and so Wootton etc occupied the deserted place.) From Greenhorn in fall (of '55) Wootton and Simpson & Suaso went to Mora, & Wootton's children were sent to Taos & staid there with LeFevre family (thr grandparents) till Dick W. married Mrs. Manning (then they came to Mora

(12)



(13)

& thence to Ft. Barclay. (It was right after Wootton & al. left Greenhorn, that Zan Hicklin moved to Greenhorn & settled it.) When Wootton took his family to the old village (near Rinaldo's grave) he took them from Taos; this was in summer in or about 1853. He had lived there before; but the family had not. Mr. Wm. H. Cooley (Father of Earl Cooley) Dec. 16, '07, of Trinidad, Colo., says: Wm. Bransford (genly called Maj. Bransford) was frequently seen on the streets of Trinidad at least as late as 1882. Ask Dan Taylor or Judge Hubbard where & when he died. (Later) Dan Taylor (old pioneer of Trinidad region, and now Mayor of Trinidad) does not know; but says the Maj.'s son, Alexander, works in Trinidad for Hammerslough Merc. Co; but latter co. says Alex. is now on ranch at Hoehne.

(14)

Dec. 16, '07 Trinidad, Colo. Erebio Chacon has MS copy of Escalante's Carta. Extract from Carta de Escalante, Apr. 2, 1778 "casos y otros piezas de cobre y estano" which Erebio Chacon translates Bowls and 'sauce-pans and other articles of copper and tin (these found at Curtalejo) in 17-- by Don Juan Archuleta who with a force of 20 soldiers and a body of Indian auxiliaries and reduced the place. According to Escalante's "Carta", says E. Chacon a Frenchman came to N.M. in 1719 and brought the name "Panas" (or its French equiv.) for the 1st time to the Spaniards of N.H. Erebio Chacon says: Wm. Bransford died in Trinidad in 188-. He was once Justice of the Peace in Trinidad, and so was called Judge Bransford. His sons were Alexander (now in Trinidad); Jeff (now in or near Alamogordo, N.M.; Wm. Jr. died; was non compos mentis. Then there were several daughters. Judge Wm. Bransford's wife was a Cherokee woman "LaRel", spoke broken Spanish. Before Br. married her, she had borne several children to Col. St. Vrain,

(15)

one of whom was Mary, who became wife of Gen. E. B. Sopsis (Gen. Sopsis now lives in Trinidad & Mrs. Sopsis lives in Denver; they are separated.) The youngest dau. of Kit Carson, Josefita, was a pretty girl, poverty dragged her down and she led a fast life, and finally went insane, and in 1900 Eusebio Chacon saw her in the insane asylum at Las Vegas, where later she died. She is buried in the little cemetery adjoining the asylum.

Trinidad, Dec. 17, 1907. Mrs. H. E. Davis says her mother, Mrs. Mary Ann Spencer, (now living at Grand Junction with her sons, Jo. A. Herrmann and Jno. Brigman) was born on 4th of July and is now 55 or 56 yrs old (so born July 4, 1851 or 1852). Mrs. Joseph House (nee Birdie Vasquez) is younger than Mrs. Spencer (49 yrs old, & youngest of the family) lives with Mr. Jo. House, near Wet Canon (ask Will Spencer, (of vicinity of Berwin & Hastings) for her exact location.) Mrs. House

(16)

has the old Vasquez trunk & relics & probably the old large family bible of the Vasquez family at Will Spencer's house (Mrs. Davis bro's house) is the enlarged portrait of old Mr. & Mrs. Col. Louis Vasquez, which is much plainer (more distinct) than the photo (copy of daguerreotype) that Hi Vasq. loaned and the old fam bible may be at Will Spencer's also. Mrs. Davis thinks that Hi's sister (the one taken by Peck to Oregon) was by Narcissa Burdette Land's first husband and that Hiram was by her 2nd husband (name unknown); while by Col. Louis Vasquez (her 3rd husband) she had 4 children: 1. Louisa Vasquez (got killed by accident when 4 yrs old); 2. Louis Vasquez (died about 1881); 3. Mary Ann Vasquez (Mrs. Spencer); 4. Burdette (girl called Birdie, now Mrs. House). Narcissa Burdette Land married still again (4th husband) after death of Col. Vasquez, a man by name of Mr. Herbert, but soon separated from him, and resumed the name Vasquez.

(17)

Dec. 19, 1907. Trinidad, Col. Interview with Mr. & Mrs. Geo. Thomson of Sopsis, Colo. (temporarily in Trinidad) Mr. Thompson came to Colo. in 1861, and married Guadalupe Long, daughter of Horace Long. She was born in Taos, about 3 yrs before the massacre. Horace Long, born in St. Louis; came to Rocky Mts. in 1837, with Wm. Sublette & later settld in Taos, had a distillery below the Ranchos. He escaped death at time of massacre by his Mex'n friends taking him to the mts.; he also once had someth. to do with Turley's mill. Settled before 1861 (1st settler) at mouth of Long's Canon (6 mi. west of Trinidad) which is named for him; was the first probate judge of Las Animas county & helpd org. the county; died at his ranch, at about 73 or 74 yrs of age. He married Juana Maria Herrera. Geo. Thompson married in 1863, Alfred Bent got shot in Taos in '61 or '62 Mrs. Geo. Thompson married first Alfred Bent, by whom she had 3 children, Chas., Wm., & Silas, all still living. Gov. Chas. Bent had 3 children: Alfred, Terracina (Mrs. L. Sherrick); Estefana (Mrs. Schell). Zan Hicklin. Alfred was shot by a gambler by the name of Greek George.

(18)

Mrs. Zan Hicklin is living in a Mex'n village of Trinchera, about 3 or 4 mi. from the C & S Ry station; may be able to give informa of value; is now very poor & lives with a half sister, Mrs. Romaldo Ritz. Mrs. Sopsis was dau. of a brother of Col. St. Vrain (Geo.?) and a Crow Indian woman, and a step-daughter of Bill Bransford formerly of Mora. Bill Bransford has a married daughter in Sopsis and one in Trinidad,

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XI

(18) continued

living out West Main St., & then up the arroyo. Consult the one at Sopris whose husband is an intelligent man who discov'd the Sopris mine, and got a job from the Col. Fuel & Iron Co. for life; carries the mail from P.O. to the Supt's genl office. Mr. Thompson will loan photo of Judge Long to have copy made. The San Francisco Chronicle of Apr 14, 1907, has fine full-page illustrated article based on informa. given by Mrs. Scheurich of the Taos massacre. It has a fine portrait of Gov. Bent, different from that in Wootton's book and one of Mr. Scheurick & picture of the old church & of Taos Pueblo & an imagin. one of the fight

(19)

Mrs. Geo. Thompson has a copy of that article & no. of the Chronicle. Geo Th. was first in the mines Calif Gulch, Ga Gulch, Buckskin Joe, etc for first yr or 2; then went to Maxwell's where old Cimarron City now is, & staid there & back & forth to Taos for a little over a yr, then got married & moved over to ranch near where Sopris now is. Sopris is a little over a mi. below Long's canon, built his own house near Mr. Long's and has resided in this region ever since; was sheriff 2 terms and commissioner 3 terms (12 yrs.)

Trinidad, Col. Dec. 19, 1907 Edward Frank Mitchell, living now at 220 Pine St., Born $4\frac{1}{2}$ mi. E. of Bellville, St. Clar Co., Ill. Apr. 12, 1825. His family moved to Wisc in 1836 arriving Platteville, Wisc. June 13, 1836. Ed. started for Calif. in May 1849, his father's family remaining

(20) in Wis.; proceeded to St. Louis, and thence to Independence, Mo. (At that time Kans. City had only one log house for hotel and one brick for commission house. In Bellville when Ed was a boy he and Charlie Chouteau of St. Louis went to a private school together, to Henry Dennis, Ed's uncle; Charlie was then studying Latin & perhaps Greek; he was a fine scholar and a tip-top Frenchman and a genuine friend, "second to nobody." He was 15 and Ed was 9 when Ed thrashed Barton Gamble, Ex-Gov. Gamble's son, 1834. Charlie stood by & wouldn't let others interfere with the thrash'g & later all kept quiet 'as to who did it as both would have been thrashed & Ed threatened if others told. Ed left Independence early in July, 1849, with a wagon-train (10 mules to the wagon) belonging to Dr. Henry Conley; came by Cimarron route; arrived Peralta (20 mi. below Albuquerque) N.M., in Sep. Dr. Conley married the widow of Mr. Chavez who had been killed on S. Fe trail at Little Cow cr. in '43, by Texans, who took \$100,000 in Mex'n dollars sewed up in raw-hide pkgs (of \$2000?) sewed up with whang, about *

(21)

In those days, they called Canadian river "Red river" always, where S. Fe trail crossed it. 35 wagons 300. 5 span of mules to each wagon. Indians got about 85 mules. 1850

(22)

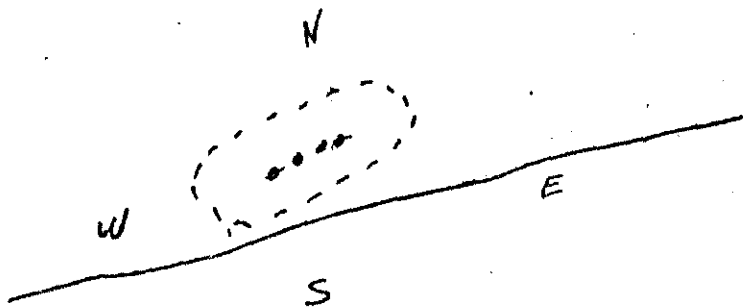
* all a man could lift and handle conveniently. Ed says Dr. Conley was best Christian Ed ever saw; best man he ever met, (yet would swear a little & get drunk once or twice a year) (Don't mention this.) Honest, kind & consistent always. Dr. C. was a merchant in Chihuahua at the time of the Mex'n war. In 1850 the Inds (Jicar. Apaches) took 85 draught-mules from the wagon train of Conley (60 plus) and Skinner (20 plus) (Wm. Skinner of St. Louis) at Cedar Spring on Cimarron route. (Cedar Sp. about 12 mi. E. of McNews cr.) Then Ed. Mitchell says he had a *

Wm. Hughes of St. Clair Co. Ill. was one of Fremont's men, 1 of F's expeds; Hughes afterwds won a prize gun that Fremont offered for best shooting, in crossing the plains.

* great ride; with tom Edwards fr. Cedar Spring 360 mi. in 4 days & nights, to Dr. Conley's home, about a mi. above Peralta on (back from) Rio Grande river. This was about last of Aug. that the Inds. (Jic. Apaches) took the mules. The train consisted of about 35 wagons, 10 mules to a wagon; there were about 40 men (10 white, the others, except 1 Pueblo Ind.) were Mex'ns. The train had travelled till about 2 o'clock the night

(23) before, having had to go so far for water,

a water-hole on the road further east, having been found dry; so the men were exhausted, and didn't try to leave camp till after noon next day after the late



drive.

Train was on N. side of & near the trail; so also was the spring about 600 yards ahead about 200 yds further from the road than the train was. Wagons were drawn up to form an "oval corral"

After noon, when ready to start on, the wagon-master moved his hat as the signal for the herder to bring in the mules. The herder started

first to water them at the spring, preparatory to hitching up. At the spring he found himself & the mules surrounded by nearly 40 Apaches. These mt'd Apaches were armed only with bows & arrows & lances; they ran out some of the mules, and formed a half circle about them with lances held alternately to right & left (so that each Ind guarded 15 or 20 ft.) Then a few Inds. drove more mules into this Ind corral. A Mex. who had been gathering dead cottonwood from a few scattering trees along the stream that coursed from the spring; gave the alarm to the camp, and several of the Americans armed quickly and went to the rescue. A Mex'n boy whose business it was to watch the bell-mare and to ride it &

(24) thus lead the mules, was also out with the herd. When the Inds saw the whites coming, they left with what animals they had captured; (about 85 mules). The boy had sprung on the bell mare at begin'g of the trouble and started for camp and most of the loose animals followed the bell-mare; then the Inds left with the 85. A posse of 15 men was organized and followed, but the Indians who spurred thr stolen cavalcade on with lance-prods, easily distanced this white party and it had to return. As the train could not be moved with the animals remain'g, Mitchell & Edwards were sent to Peralta post-haste to notify Dr. Conley & to get some more mules. When the Mex'n fuel gatherer came running toward camp saying "Indios muchos", they at first didn't believe him (he was such a liar); but when he ran clear into camp vehemently exclaiming "Ivievre Indios, muchos; carahoi!" (an oath), they saw the truth and sprang up. Five Apaches fol'd the boy with the bell-mare, to get a fine race-horse that

(25) belonged to Squire Collins, the Ind. agt. (who had gone on ahead of the train with Dr. Conley); this race horse had a 30 ft. rope to him, and an Ind on a black horse tried repeatedly to pick up this rope, as they ran; but the intelligent animal would look around every time and make a jump, jerking the rope way ahead of him. Finding he couldn't catch the horse, the Ind determined to kill it, & let fly an arrow intended for the horse's heart which stuck behind the left shoulder but went in slanting & failed to penetrate the body cavity; so the horse was not killed. It bled a bucket full but its life was saved & it was taken to N.M. When Mitchell (who was a fine shot) saw the Indian follow'g the race-horse he stopped near a place where the bell-mare, the Indian horse and the mules, if they contin'd, would have to jump down a bank. He thought he could easily drop both the Indian and his horse after he sprang down the bank. On came

(26) the cavalcade; the bell-mare jumped down the bank, the boy clinging on for dear life; the race horse followed; and close behind it, the Indian on the blk horse. But the latter who had taken in the situation, arrived at the brink of the bank, *who* suddenly reined up his horse, jerking it up on its haunches and whirled and fled *while* while scarcely within range, & thus he escaped. When Mitchell & Edwards got to Peralta, no mules were to be had in the vicinity. Mitchell on the way to Peralta had heard of many govt mules at Tecolote. So Mitchell was sent to Tecolote with an order (which the Dr. had got fr. Gov. Monroe) for 64 govt mules, to be picked from the 300 at Tecolote. Mitchell got the mules (much against the will of McClure the forage-master and herder in charge, who afterward became Mitchell's brother-in-law.

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XI

(26) continued

Arrived at Las Vegas with the mules, the latter were put into a private corral. Col. Alexander detailed Lt. Applegate with a sergeant & ten men as a guard to accomp. Mitchell & the mules as a guard.

(27)

The party travelled fast about 40 mi. a day. At the Rabbit Ears (where Clayton, N. M. now is) they filled up their water kegs, and then proceeded on to McNeis's creek and camped & had supper. Here Mitchell within 12 miles of Cedar Spg., where his cousin, Ralph Crabb was in charge of the train and still waiting in uncertainty & suspense. After supper, Mitchell, being anxious to get through, and knowing the soldiers' proclivity for liquor, said if you'll go through with me tonight, I'll treat. They agreed to go instanter; and the party arrived about 10 o'clock the same evg. Crabb who was a brave man and who "wd fight at the drop of a hat" burst out crying on the return of his brother and said, cousin Ed. I'm so glad to see you. I didnt know whether you'd ever get back or not. I was afraid the Indians had killed you". He asked

(28) how many mules they brought and was told

64. "He was", says Mitchell, "the happiest man I ever saw." Mitchell left Conley's employ in '56; then went to Saline Co. Mo. Returned in '62 to R. Mts (Montgomery, Colo.) & staid in the mines 4 yrs till '67, when came to Trinidad (arriving Nov. 27, 1867) & has lived there ever since. Was once worth \$125,000; but lost it 18 yrs ago by failure of Baring bros. & his creditor clos'g on him (Had \$5000 a yr at 1 time in rents) On the county since.

In Dr. Ben Beshoar's office I saw rare pphlt "All about Trinidad and Las Animas County, Colo. Their History, Industries, Resources, Etc". By M. Beshoar, M.D. Denver, Colo. 1882. It names Jean B. Charlefou as a settler of '59 (Mrs. Ritz is a dau. of Chas. Bent). See Mrs. Rafaela Sena (across the arroyo E. Main St. Trinidad, Col; as her aunt Mrs. Zan Hicklin may be there. (No; still at Trinchera with sister Mrs. Ritz) (latter is Mrs. Sena's mother).

(29)

Trinidad, Colo., Dec. 20, 1907. Rafael Chacon born in Apr 22, 1833. In 1844 was appointed cadet of the Mex'n army & went to the milit. Acad. at Chihuahua; & remained there till July about a month before Gen. Kearney took N.M. His father Albino Chacon, was Justice of the supreme court before & at time of Kearney's proclama. Kearney offered to let him administer the court for a season under the old rules but he preferred not to, and so he moved to Taos in Oct., 1846, where (except summer of '48 when he lived in Mora) he remained until his death, at 70 yrs old, Apr. 10, 1876. Marcellina Baca was killed in the battle of Val Verde, by a shot which penetrated the mid of his forehead.

(30)

Luis Roubideau (bro. of Ant.) went to Calif. from Taos in 1846; before living in Taos he had lived in Santa Fe.

Of the two forts of Bent, St. V. & Co., one of logs, further up the river, was the older one; the adobe was newer (Used in secession period.) Both forts were for the same purpose; traded with Kiowas & Comanches & Mountain Apaches ("Apaches Montaneses") These lived in the Wichita mts. (These mts in the '50s these were called by Spanish name, Sierra Senisa (meaning Ash Mts.) Rafael Chacon traded with the Comanches & Kiowas & Apaches Montaneses on the plains on Canadian as early as 1856, 57 & 58 on Canadian river and on Rio Nutria (w. Flk of Canad. r.) In '59 he traded with the Cheyennes & Araps on

(31) Rio Nepesta near Lamar & Granada, going

out by the road through Trinchera pass & returning in autumn by the Raton pass. In those winters 1850 - '59 he hunted buffalo out on the plains; traded w. Inds. in summer. (Apishapa is a Comanche word Chacon says meaning Little River. Currumpa is also a Comanche word. Chacon forgets its meaning; others say it means stinking waters. Rayado cr. was formerly the home of a Comanche chief of the name of Rayado & the stream takes its name from that chief. In '56 - '58 the log fort of Bent & St. Vrain had entirely disappeared. it had been built of logs laid horizontally. But of the adobe fort the walls remained in good preservation in '56 - '58.

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XI

(32)

The old trail from Taos through Trinchera & Manco de Burro to Rio Nepesta past Twin Buttes (called Tia Juana by Los Comancheros) was 1 time known as Aubrey's trail. (not his now eastern trail) Chacon heard this name used by Comancheros, Tia Juana. Vado de Piedra on Canadian river is about 20 mi. below Springer N.M. & is above the canon; this is the old Santa Fe Trail crossing. Another ford, below the Canon is Vado de los Comancheros; it is now Rowe Ry station on R. I. Ry.; at Rowe is a spring Ojo de los Estacas. Chacon says Llano Estacado is so called because the first Spaniards (Coronado's exped.) crossing it put stakes & mounds of dirt around them at distances secable one from the other, as a guide. Tradition says they'd sent out people to explore ahead; if no water was found they'd return & start in anoth. direc. In '56 - '18 Chacon & his companions made piles of stones & left them at certain places as guides for next time.

(33)

Big Sand Cr. (coming into Ark. R. fr. N. near Granada) was by the Mex'ns called Rio Arenoso. There was an old Comancheros or Indian Traders' trail up Rio Arenoso. Cherry cr. was Capulin. Orejos del Conejo is Rabbit Ear, near Clayton. Chacon says Ant. Leroux died in Taos; had a son Luis Leroux, who still lives in Mora county betw. Mora & Las Vegas, perhaps 20 mi. N. of Las V. & 10 E. of Mora; He was Capt. of H.M. militia in the time of the Civil war, -served 3 months. Luis is married. Ant. Leroux married one of the Vigil family, a sister of Jesus Vigil & Manuel Vigil. The place where Louis Leroux lives is a Mex'n town called Golondrinas, between Watrous & Mora (go out to him from Watrous). He, Luis, had a brother Jean (Juan or John) Leroux, who died in Taos about 25 yrs ago. Luis also had sisters, but they are dead. Jesus Mestus lives in Long's canon, is a Mex'n. The adobe walls on Canadian were large & strong, perhaps 1 yd thick

(34) all around about 18 or 20 ft. high, and

inclosed a space of perhaps 300 paces square. They were loop-holed or portholed. There were four towers, one on each corner, and buildings around on the inside of the walls still in '56 - '58. The entrance was on the south side in mid. of that side. The fort was near a nice little creek and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. distant from Canadian river. There was many large cottonwoods on the creek at the fort & up on the bluffs & hills some pinones & cedar trees. The Mexns call Jicarilla Peak (a bald mt) the Jicarita. There is a Rito Jicarilla (a little creek) where the Jicarillas (Inds) used to live.

(35)

Interview with Maria de la Luz Lujan (nee Gillette) Dec. 21, 1907. Her father's... name was Antoine Gillette who married in 1836 Maria Victoria Lopez, in Santa Fe. He was from Three Rivers in Canada. Maria de la Luz Lujan is mother of the widow of Wootton. Benito Cordova, & his mother-in-law (Senator Barela's mother-in-law also) Pablita Viverra are from Taos; they can tell old things of Taos; they live $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. or 2 mi. from El Mora; and Senator Barela lives just across the river from Cordova's house. Pablo Jaramilla & Narcisse Beaubien when trying to hide in the straw in a stable; they were half concealed when discovered (in straw up to waist) & were scalped & Narcisse Beaubien had a finger cut off for ring. Attorney - - - was wrapped in a blanket in the house of a Mexican, Mariano Carillo, a special friend of his, the first time they came in they couldnt find him & M.C. said he wasnt there, but a Mex'n woman told them she saw them wrap him in a blanket & they might kill her if they didnt find him in Carillo's house. Then they prodded spears into the straw; a spear stuck him in the stomach; he sprang up and asked for Pablo Montoya. They dragged him out by the feet & scalped him &

(36)

left him twitching like a chicken. Some Mex'ns asked a little 14 yr old boy, (son of Benita - - -) standing by, to kill the atty, with his bow & arrow & not let him suffer so. He didnt want to do it, for fear blame w'd be put on him but said would if they told him to. Then they told him to & he did & afterward the soldiers (or court) hung him for it in spite of petition largely signed. The poor boy could hardly walk to the scaffold. Many thought it was outrageous, his mother went insane. Carlos Beaubien had at least five daughters who were: Maria de la Luz (became Mrs. Maxwell, she was the oldest); Leonora (became wife of Vidal Trujillo who died & she later married B. J. O'Neill & was divorced); Petra (or Petrita) (she became Mrs. Abre* and still lives at Maxwell's place - large house of adobe on Rayado); Juanita (married an American miller); Teodorita (married)

(36) continued

besides Narcisso, the boy. Of the Beaubien girls, Mrs. Abreu is still living. Mrs. Maxwell is dead. Juanita may still be living. Old Pedro Esperanza who once lived Tecolote, lived afterwards in Mora (where he lived in the house of Antoine Gillette & made bees) & later lived in la Golondrinas (town name meaning "the Swallows").

(37)

Jose Grenier (the Spaniards called him Grignez); he lived to be 110 yrs old in Mora county, N.M. (where he died) & became like a child & would gather little bundles of sticks of wood, and would cry and play with the children like a child, making a corral saying this is the cow, this is the cat, these are the goats. He was a prophet used to say I'll die but after yrs after that machines will come that will run without horses and go like lightning and the houses will be full of white people and the Mex'ns will be astonished at all the white folks will do. He died when Mrs. Lujan now 70 yrs old was still unmarried (she was married when between 13 & 14 yrs old). In other words old Grenier died before 1850; his prophecies came to pass. He has 2 grand daughters still living in Mora, & a grandson living on Apishapa creek. Wm. Kroenig & Mrs. Geronimo Trujillo (gr dau of Mrs. G. Simpson, dau of Rob. S.) are relatives. Wm. K. didnt die till several yrs. after Wootton did; Wm. K. died at Watrous.

(38)

Albert William Archibald (Interviewed at his home $3\frac{1}{2}$ mi. W. of Trinidad, Colo.) Dec. 25, 1907. Col. A. G. Boone once sold him a compass (Jacob-staff variety) that B. had brought W. to R. Mts in 1824. Calvin Jones was from Kentucky; came to R. Mts in 1882. A few yrs before Bill Williams' death he & Calvin Jones were in Calif. & being hard up, stole a cavallado of horses from San Bernardino & San Jose Mission. A.Lt. & some Mex troops pursued em. When evg came, W. & J. had just made a certain watering-place which was reached after a ride of about 60 mi. (on the Gila (?) route to N.M.) Thence they could see the pursuers; & they determined to water thr stock and go on a few mi.; their stock was tired out and unable to go much further. They knew that of the pursuers w'd be so also. They went on perhaps a mile or 2 & from an eleva. could look back & see the camp of soldiers. Wms. observed that the Mex'n soldiers had put out no picket-guard, & suggested to Jones that they wait till night & stampede the troops' horses; and this they did leaving the soldiers afoot, without a single horse. In the morning, they rode back & had a party (parley)

(39)

and the Mex'n Lt. was much mortified at losing his horses. Wms told him they didnt want his horses, that all they wanted was to select a number of the best of the mission horses sufficient to take them through to R. Mts. That if the Lt would allow them to do this & go on thr way unmolested, they would return the horses of his command and such of the mission horses as were not desired by W. & J.; but otherwise, Williams told him, they would keep the whole outfit. Wms also stipulated that a saddle should be given to them Jones having started out without one. To this, the Lt. joyously acceded, & was so rejoiced that he gave them his own saddle & some provisions into the bargain.

A biog of Jno. Hallam, pub'd by Hallam in the '70s (of which Dr. Beshoar had a copy), worked in considerable matter given to him by Calvin Jones (?B.A. Jones). Zan Hicklin came to the Greenhorn in 1858 (probably betw. Sep. & Dec.)

(40)

In Nov., 1860 Alb. Archibald saw old Charlefoix and August Clermont camped on the present site of Trinidad, on the south side of Purg. r., about opp. the present S. Fe freight depot. They were building 2 log houses (intended for double houses of Southern type) for Felipe Baca. (Charlefoix appeared to be the older). They only finished the walls, & went leaving them without roof. In Mar., '61, Mr. Archibald helped Dunton & Frazier build the first house (log house) that was inhabited on present site of Trinidad. This house was about 50 ft. west of Commercial St., and about 300 ft. N. of the S. Fe depot.

Horace Long went to Taos first in '33, & in '58 was running a distillery at los Ranchos de Taos. This whiskey was as good as any, except that it lacked color & age; they drank it up about as fast as he could make it. Alex. Barclay had died

(40) continued

before Mr. Archibald came (in '58) to N.M. Jo Doyle was of liberal educa. (say equiv. of High School); native of Virginia. Archib. 1st met Jo Doyle either in Nov. '58 or Mar. '59 at Ft. Barclay, where his family then

(41)

resided with those of Geo. Simpson, Jo Doyle Old Terracino Suaso (mother of Mrs. Simpson & Doyle and Kroenig & of Tom Suaso), and widow of - - - Suaso, married or lived with Alex Barclay, in Ft. El Pueblo (1st woman that lived there), survived Barclay.

Site of Col. Alexander's fight with Inds., Oct. 1866, was on S. side of Purgatory river, where now is Jerryville, about 1 mi. below Sopris. (It was N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 33 twp 33, Range 64.) She formerly lived with Kincaid; and Barclay took her away; Archib. understands that K. didnt like to relinquish her, but she preferred Barclay. Theodore Mignault was "bookkeeper" & "factor" for St. Vrain, at Taos & in N.M. & w'd often go on buying or selling expeds. & make contracts for St. Vrain.

Geo. Galvez (known as "Indian George"), a Cherokee, was frozen to death from exposure near Berwin, Colo; he had been with 1 of Fremont's expeditions; when Maxwell was

(42) wounded by the (Ute?) Indians, in Manco

de Burro pass, Galvez packed him on his back, down to where help could be had (a good many miles.)

Calvin Jones died in Pueblo Insane Asylum.

As to when & where August Clermont died, ask Tom Autobees.

Dick Owens was wagon-master for Kroenig at different times; the last time, in 1860. Charlefoix probably died on or near Autobees' Rch in the 60s. Archibald did reside in Mora after Nov. 1860 (lived there 1859 & '60).

Annie Bransford (dau. of Wm. lives in Trinidad, married - - -. Simon Royval's wife is a grand daughter of Wm. Bransford & dau. of Annie & lives in Trinidad, on First street.

Fisher's Pk is a conical mount'n on the south slope of Raton Range, near head of Crow cr. on N. side of the old S. Fe trail. It was named for Lt. Fisher (of Mex. war).

(43)

Dec. 25, 1907. Second interv. w. Edward Frank Mitchell, at Trinidad, Col. Story of the 2 Texn desperadoes (mail-carriers who had brot the U.S. mail from Texas up to S. Fe) who, about 1850 tried to paint the town of S. Fe red, & shot yg atty Hugh N. Smith thro' the lungs (ball went clear through him) & how Alex. Barclay (when others were afraid to arrest the shooter), and who Barclay was 6 ft tall or 5 ft 11, & broad-shouldered, & powerful, engaged the desperado in conversa. & got him off his guard, and approaching him unawares from behind, & suddenly grabbed him through his arms ^{thru} around him so as to pinion them to his side. (The other desperado not in the shoot'g had meanwhile fled, and got away). On seizing his man, Barclay called out to the others, "Come on, boys, I've got him". (The man had previously run every one out of the room). B. held him so tight that he (desperado) couldnt raise his arms to use his pistols. The men rushed in and B. held the man till they tied him,

(44)

with ropes.

Then they tried him by a speedily improvised jury, for murder (as everybody tho't Smith would surely die - foregone conclusion) in a room of the hotel ~~with ropes~~. Even after that the desperado kicked with his feet several of the jury & ran them out of the room, but they rallied & overpowered him & tied him more securely. The jury then sentenced him to be hung & they took him out in the back yard of the hotel and hung him. The doctor who attended Smith, was a military surgeon (& a good one, elderly & experienced), stationed at S. Fe. He drew a silk handkerchf through the wound (clear thro' Smith's body) and thus removed the clotted blood, and by his skill Smith ultimately recovered. This event was at Frank Green's "Fonda" at the S.E. cor. of the S. Fe plaza.

An old Mrs. Suaso (widow of Tom Suaso ? & dau. of old Terracina ?) lives now in Trinidad. Go out Main St. west to where the road forks take the fork that goes up the hill toward the Stevens' ranch & go 300 or 400 yds till see street leading off to right with rt hand houses on brink of hill go 200 or 300 yds on this street & you come to a good adobe house of 2 storæes. of 7 or 8 rooms

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XI

(45)

with red roof. That's the house that old Mrs. Suaso & her daughter (who married son of deputy sheriff Kreger & was divorced from him) & the daughter's children live. This house is on the brink of the hill & nearly last house on that street 2d or 3d from end of street (large frame house with big garden this side of it.)

Jo Doyle, when a boy of about 18 yrs was living in Belleville Illinois; Mitchell knew him there & was himself then about 9 yrs old, this being in 1834. So Doyle was born somewhere near 1816. He was rather wild or mischievous, but Mitchell never knew him to do a dishonorable act in his life; "but it wouldnt do to tread on his toes", if you did, you'd get off. Jo Doyle was a fine pistol shot.

James White Living 401 Short St., Trinidad, Colo. Born Nov. 19, 1840, near Rome, N.Y. in Oneida Co. Came to Kenosha Wis, in 1848, thence to Denver 1861. Passed through Grand Canon of Colo. in 1868; set 1st of Sep., landed at Callville Sep. 14.

(46)

Trinidad, Dec. 27, '07; Interv. with General Frank D. Baldwin. His daughter, Juanita Baldwin is the first child born in Trinidad. She was born in Oct. 12, 1867, in old Felipe Baca's adobe plaza N. of the Purgatory river, and east of Commercial St., where the macaroni factory now is. Gen. Baldwin speaks of a group photo (from daguerreotype) of Gens. Grant, Sheridan, Sherman, Harney, Gibbon, Dodge, & others; taken in 1867 at Ft. Saunders; he has 2 or 3 copies & promises to send me one. He speaks also of two books (both pub'd within last 5 yrs) one of which gives information about all the old U.S. military posts; the other about all engagements of troops in which shots were exchanged.

At Wagon Mound, see Vicente Karres & J.M. Garcia (old soldiers under Carson)

(47)

Raton, N.M. Dec. 29, '07, Interview with DeWitt Fulton Allen (husband of the oldest daughter, Teresina, of Kit Carson) says: He was born in Shelby Co., Ky. Mar. 10, 1865. His family moved to Hickman Co., Ky, when he was a small boy, and there his father, Sylvester Allen died in 1853. In 1861, the widow and her family emigrated to Clay Co., Mo., where they lived till summer of 1865. In July late in the month, started from K. Cy west, and arrived at mth of Purgatoire river in August. Went to the mts Fairplay etc for about 3 mos., & then returned to the Picketwire, to help his brother, Leftrick A. Allen & Thomas Boggs, start a ranch there. The headquarters of this ranch was later known as Boggsville. Loghouses were first built, &

(48)

for 5 or 6 yrs. after which adobes were built. After he had worked there 4 yrs. he rented the Boggs place 1 yr. & farmed it. After that Allen rented the Sizer ranch on Purg. r. 3 mi above Boggs for 3 yrs.; in 2nd yr of his life on Sizer ranch Mar. 14, 1872 he married Teresina Carson & at end of the 3d yr he bought the old Carson ranch, which he contin'd to live on for nearly 4 yrs, moving to East Las Animas, & lived there about 3 yrs & then (about 1888) to N.M. where he has lived ever since. He resides at Raton, where is engaged in the mercantile business in connection with the Remberg Mercantile Co. served

(49)

The children of Kit Carson were: William Carson, Teresina Carson, Christopher Carson, Rebecca Carson, Charles Carson, Estefena Carson, Josephine Carson. Kit had 3 bros. (Moses, Charles, Lindsey) & 2 sisters (Rebecca & - -)

Gen. Sherman took Wm. Carson (son of Kit) to St. Louis (about a month after Kit Carson died) & gave him 3 yrs. schooling there, in a military school; & later got him an appointment 2nd Lieut; but War Dept wouldn't then find a place except for a W. Point

(50) graduate; a private in a colored regiment

was all that was available, & he wouldn't accept that & soon returned to Boggsville. After a year spent rather wildly, he got disgusted with self, left old associates & went over to Ft. Garland, where soon after he married Pascuelita Tobin (dau. of Tom Tobin) (in or about 1873). About a year after the marriage occurred the difficulty with Tobin. Tom had got reconciled, & didn't intend to kill Billy for the shooting. Indeed he once said to Allen that he (Tom Tobin) said to Allen, "I guess it did me some good. Really, I had no right to interfere with another man's family." The story that after Billy's accident

Tom intended to kill him on his recovery from the accident, Allen says is not true. Allen & Tom had talked these things all over together.

Kit Carson had 2 daughters by his Indian wife; the younger one married a man by name of - - - and went to Calif. Her name was - - -. She is still living in Napa valley, Calif. She used to occasionally write to Mrs. Allen; about last

(52)

When Kit Carson died, he had about 160 head of cattle on the Picketwire, a ranch of about 300 acres & 7 or 8 yoke of work oxen, 7 or 8 horses & wagons & buggies & some farming utensils; and a 4 or 5 room jacal nearly completed at time of his death; he also had a credit of about \$3000 that L. Maxwell owed him, and another considerable credit from Lafayette Head.

Jan. 1, 1908 Prof. Geo. D. Harris, State Geologist of La Baton Rouge Sept or Oct. to Dec. and prof of - - - Cornell Univ. (at Ithaca, N.Y. the rest of the yr) says for hist. data on La. write to: Prof. Alcede Fortier, Prof. Hist. Univ New Orleans, La. and to : Librarian of Howard Library, New OrL. for biblio. or inform. on rare M's orders on La. Hist.

(53)

Jan. 8, 1908 Santa Fe. N.M. The Historical Society of New Mexico has photos of: David Meriwether; Wm. Bent (a diff. one fr. either of mine); Chas. Beaubien (Judge of Dist. Court 1846 - '51); Donaciano Vigil; Jose Chavez, a former gov'r of N.M.; Chas Bent (like that in "Uncle Dick Wootton"); W. W. H. Davis; Gen. Doniphan; Gen. S. W. Kearney (copper engr. & a large paint'g); Gen. Frank P. Blair; Very Rev. Antonio Jose Martinez (also prints from a reduced photo eng. of same); Archbishop Lamy; General E. A. Carr; "Manuel Chavez y Garcia de Noriega Gen. Jose Maria Chavez (born Sept. 25, 1801, Died Nov. 22, 1902)" mem on back of photo says: "Gen. Jose Maria Chavez, Abiquiu, N. Mex. aged 101 years, 1 mo. 22 days - This picture was reproduced in the Denver Republican of Nov. 2, 1902; illustrating an article on Gen. Chavez - Presented to the Society by Miss Rosa Chavez, grand daughter of Gen. Chavez through L.B. Prince".

(54)

On p. 4 of the "Santa Fe Weekly Gazette", Vol. I, No 42, pub'd at Santa Fe, New Mexico, Nov. 13, 1858, among the "agents for the Gazette" are: "For Taos county Christopher Carson, Fernandez

Pedro Valdez "

Sampson Beuthner "

Lafayette Head, Conejos

Randolph Loeb, Castilla

William Bransford, Moro

Joseph Pley, "

Matias Madina, Rincones

County of Rio Arriba

Diego Archuleta, Los Luceros

Manuel Salazar, Abiquiu

Francisco Salazar, Chama

County of Santa Ana

Michael Gleason, Algodones

Francisco Sandoval, Jemez

County of Bernalillo

W. H. Brooks, Albuquerque

Francisco Perea, Bernalillo

Juan Cristobal Armijo, Ranchos

Jose Chaves, Padillas

County of Valencia

Antonio Jose Otero, Peralta

Ramon Luna, Los Lunas

Jose Maria Abreu, Valencia

County of Socorro

Vincent St. Vrain, Socorro

W. Conner p.m. "

Manuel Vigil, Livintar

(over)

(55)

County of San Miguel

Maxwell & Co., San Miguel

Miguel Sena y Romero, Pueblo

Donaciano Vigil, Pecos

W. H. Moore, Tecolote

Dr. Stephen Boice, Las Vegas

G. M. Alexander, Fort Union"

Hist. Soc. of N.M. has a bound vol. containing 34 copies of the Santa Fe Republican the oldest of which is Vol. I, No. 5, dated Oct. 9, 1847. (a weekly). The missing nos. are Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 19, 25, 26, and 31. The most recent No. in this bound book, is Vol. II, No. 43, dated Sep. 23, 1848.

George Bent "We have learned with great regret that Mr. George Bent, the brother of the late Governor Bent, died at Bent & St. Vrain's Fort on the Arkansas, on the 23d of October of Fever. He was highly esteemed and respected, and possessed almost unbounded influence with the various Indian tribes with which they had been trading for many years, and was one of the few to whom the Mountains and Plains are familiar. His loss will create a great void, and one which it will be hard to supply." THE SANTA FE REPUBLICAN of Nov. 13, 1847."

County of Dona Ana

Phil M. Thompson Dona Ana
Henry J. Curiff Las Cruces
Wm. M. Govoty Masilla
Charles Hoppin Fort Fillmore

(56)

Santa Fe, Jan. 13, 1908 "The Sublette-Smith-Ashley-Campbell letters and papers relating to the fur trade on the upper Missouri, to the Santa Fe trade, and to the Mexican War period form a collection of great interest. Beginning in 1827, they illustrate the progress of commerce in the West up to the year 1860. For years these papers, numbering several hundred, were in the custody of the late Mr. Melvin L. Gray. ~~These papers were presented to the Historical Society~~ Through the kind interest of his niece and heir, Miss Eva Gray, these papers were presented to the Historical Society." (Paragraph pub'd on page 84 of Missouri Historical Society Collections, Vol. II, No. 2, Apr. 1903. The M.H.S.C. are pub'd quarterly by the Mo. Hist. Socy, 1600 Locust St. St. Louis)

Same No. 6 of Vol. II of Mo. Hist. Soc. Collections notes (page 86) the acquisition of Census of Upper Louisiana for 1787 giving names of heads of families, the given names of other members etc, with the number of

(57)

buildings erected in that year in St. Genevieve, St. Louis, St. Charles, Carondelet and Meramac. Another census of Up. La. for 1791 was acq'd. The same No. (pp 56 - 67) contains Becknell's journal of his trad'g expeds from Boonesville to S. Fe in 1821 & '22.

Jan. 13, 1908. Santa Fe, N.M. Mrs. H. S. Kaune (cousin of Adolphe F. Bandelier) has a large colored "Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Mejico" etc. Lo Publican J. Disturnell, 102 Broadway Nueva York, 1846. Revised Edition. (Size about 2 ft. 9 inches by 3 ft., 8 inches).

Santa Fe, Jan. 16, '08. Charles F. Abreu says at Springer see M. H. Salazar, ^{+ at New Mex.} who ^{Martin} can tell about Ledoux & Leroux and Chene & Silva. Mr. Abreu thinks Ledoux died not so many yrs ago, & thinks that Luis Leroux may be living. One Ledoux lives at Sweetwater (near Springer). At Las Vegas, see Antonio Lucero, proprietor of "La Voz del Pueblo".

(58)

Bibliotheca Májicana Catal. 305. of Karl W. Hiersemann (Rec'd by Mr. Haspelmath Santa Fe. Aug. 1906) Backhandler und Antiquar, Leipzig, Germany, Konigstrasse 3. contains prices of rare works, saw a copy of this catal. & some old documents (one "L. Robidoux" doc. of 1841, a deed of the house that Mr. Haspelmath now lives in, in Santa Fe. Jan. 20, 1908.

"An Illustrated History of New Mexico", pub'd, Chicago, 1895, by The Lewis Pub'g Co., is a 4 to 671 pp., & a few plates. It is partly re-hash historical partly descriptive, but mostly biographical. Among other biog. sketches in it; I notice (Jan. 21 - 22 '08) in copy owned by Dr. J.H. Sloan of Santa Fe, those of: (Jos. B. and his father) Sam'l B. Watrous (p. 298 ff) who (Sam'l B.) arrived in N.M. in 1835; Jos. B. now lives on farm at Watrous in fine stone res. Sam. was born in 1808 in Conn.; reared in Montpelier, Vt. In last yrs. mind impaired, suicided, passing away Mar. 16, 1886.

Wm. Kronig, of Watrous, identified with N.M. since 1849, which yr. was attacked & robbed (coming w.) by Inds at Ft. Mann. Born in Westphalia, Germany, Feb. 3, 1828.

(59)

Thos. O. Boggs (p. 419) "Born at Harmony Mission in the Indian Territory in August, 1824" "a son of Governor Boggs of Missouri". "Became identified with the Territory" (of N.M.) . . . in 1845, which year witnessed his arrival in Taos" Trapped & traded etc. throughout the West part of his earlier yrs, & then went to Colfax Co., N.M. Was much associated with Carson & Maxwell. Extensive sheep-grower on Maxwell Grant & for some yrs also resided on the Traneperos; also spent part of later life at Springer, whence he came to Clayton, where he died in 1894. He married Miss Ronaldo Luna a native of Taos & a step-daughter of Gov. Bent. At the Taos massacre, she took Gov. Bent in her arms when he was fatally wounded & tried to shield him, but in vain.

Pedro Lesperance (pp. 488 and 489) of Las Vegas, born in Sorel, Quebec, June 29, 1839, son of Jos. and Mary (Ocairn Lesperance) and who came to N.M. in 1857, to live with his uncle,

Pedro Lesperance, who died in 1879, at age of eighty-eight yrs, and who "had been a resident of the Territory since 1822 and owned a ranch and a sawmill here, and having no children of his own, wrote for his nephew and namesake to come and make his

(59) continued

home with him and be his heir".

Hon. Juan Delos Reyes Santistevan (p. 577 ff) a native of N.M., born at Las Truches, (60)

near Santa Fe Jan. 6, 1833 & his family moved to Taos Co. in 1840, locating their home called the Loma, near Taos. He is now the honored banker of Taos. At 15, he secured sit. in at store of Smith town as errand boy, "and afterward entered the employ of Wootton & Williams, general merchants of Taos, with whom he remained until the fall of 1852". In 1855, the firm of Santistevan, St. Vrain and Hurst (Santistevan invest'g as senior partner \$800, St. V. \$4,000 and Hurst \$1000). The only bank in Taos county was founded by Santistevan in 1881. He has held various Co. & town offices (14 yrs postmaster). In 1870, married Miss Justita San Dobal (dau of Benito Sandoval?) a native of Taos. Her death occurred on the 6th of April, 1894, and her remains were interred in the American cemetery near Taos. They have a family of six children who are yet (1894 or '5) living - Raphaelita, Jacintita, Perfecta, Cirila, Marguerita, and Victoriana. They also had one son, who died in infancy and Virginia, a daughter is also deceased".

Capt. Smith H. Simpson of Taos (p. 610) was in the Ute war of 1855; came to the Territ. from St. Joseph Mo. in 1852. Born in N.Y. City, May 8, 1836. Was apprenticed at 13 to chemist for 3 yrs, but didn't like it, & was all over E. & mid w. incl. St. Jo. Married Miss M. A. Williams

(61) native of Phila. Was in various milit. service in N.M. in '66 married Josefa Valdez; 6 children by her. Interests in Taos Co. chfly; he is connected with the Nacimiento, Cebello, Chama, Los Luceros, & Aguajes grants; was Kit Carson's confid. clerk while Kit was Ind ag't '59 - '62. Was with him (kit) in 1855 at the Lincoln, Saguache, Cochetope and Arkansas river fights, and through the Navajo campaign of 1864 (& '62 - '3). In '57 at Cit-Mex & in 58 at Brownsville, Tex etc etc. (John Conway of Normandie Hotel, S Fe says SHS is an infidel & eccentric at first acquaintance; but 1 of best fellows when you get acqu'td.) Bibliog. Bishop Salporite's "The Soldiers of the Cross" Printed by Ind boys in Calif. Santa Fe. Jan. 24, 1908 Charles M. Conklin, aged 65, says his father, James Conklin, came to Santa Fe in 1821, arrived June 11; came with a wagon train from St. Louis directly here & remained in N.M. never went back but on 1 trip 25 or 30 yrs. after. Died in S. Fe, on

(62) the 31st of May, funeral was June 2, 1883. (Either he (Jas. Conklin) was not 94 when he died (& the family say that this is doubtful) or else he did not come to N.M. in 1825.) He married Juana Ortiz; thr childr. were in order of birth: Marcos Conklin, Isabel Conklin, Trinidad Conklin, Josepha Conklin and Charles M. Conklin; all dead except Chas. M. Juana Ortiz died in 1892, Jul. 29, & was then 92 yrs and 4 months old when she died. Born in 1800. Mr. Conklin lived here from time he came until his death, except that he (after was married & had a family) kept store for 2 or 3 years in Santa Cruz. Mr. James Conklin was engaged in the genl mdse business in S. Fe for a good many years. The photo of James Conklin loaned to me by Charles Conklin, for copy'g, was taken 8 or 10 yrs. before James' death. (Joseph P. Conklin, son of Chas M. and 39 yrs old says his grandfather used to say he came to S. Fe from Canada to N.Y. when a small boy; thence to St. Louis, thence to N.M. The widow (nee Agapita Ortiz) of Fernando Nolan now 64 yrs old living in Santa Fe

(63) says her husband died 7 yrs ago, aged 66 yrs; so he was born in 1835. He has 2 bros. Antonio Nolan and Francisco Nolan living in Wagon Mound, N.M. and a sister living in Trinidad Colo. married to a Mexican. These 3 bros & sister are children of Gervasio Nolan in order of age: Fernando (son), Francisco (son), Antonio (son), Leonor (dau). Gervasio Nolan was a Frenchman from Canada (real name was Gervais Nolan). He married in Taos, a lady $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexican and $\frac{1}{2}$ French. Gervasio Nolan had a rich bro. in Canada from whom he used to get letters. Gervasio Nolan and Carlos Beaubien came to New Mex together, & with other Frenchmen. Mrs. Fernando Nolan is sure of that.

(64)

Santa Fe. Jan. 25, 1908. Mr. Chas. Alexander Blummer, says that his father, also Ch. A. Blummer, came out to N.M. about 1837 & was the first Territorial Treas'r under Gen. Kearney; The father (Terr. Treas'r) was born in Berlin, Germany.

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XI

(64) continued

He was a Prussian. He died in Santa Fe Mon. morn. June 5, 1876, aged 73 yrs. Married a Mex'n lady named Maria Feliciana Quintana Alarid. Thr children were: 1. Carlotta born in 1849, died in 1850 (yr. old); 2. Chas. Alex'r, Jr., now living in Santa Fe. Aug. 1, 1851; 3. Juana, 1864; died 3 months. The father Chas. A. (Sr.) was many years engaged in mercantile business in S. Fe. In 1858 he was U.S. Marshall for the Terr. of N.M. receiving his commission from Pres. Franklin Pierce. During the Civil war he was U.S. collector for District of N.M. for 4 yrs, commission from Abr. Lincoln!

Blummer's Santa Fe store was the Santa Fe branch of the trad'g operations of Blummer, Reynolds

(65) and Mink; another store of this firm was at Santa Cruz de la Canada. The Santa Fe store building was on the S. side of the Plaza, from where Fischer's drugstore now is to the corner of Don Gaspar St. For several years he traded in Chihuahua, in partnership with Don Carlos Moyer.

S. Fe. Jan. 25, 1908 Manuel Antonio Sandoval, now 80 yrs. & one month old, was born in San Miguel del Vado (His father was Mateo Sandoval). He is not of the same family of Benito Sandoval. He knew Manuel el Comanche, who lived in San Miguel and was killed by a large silver tip bear before Sandoval was married which marriage was in 1848 to Josefa Ortiz. Manuel had no wife. In October the bear came to the river, into a cornfield. The people turned out and chased the bear and the bear ran up some sort of steps on top of the village church. After a while the bear came down again. The people had no guns that were

(66) good for anything; and Manuel the Comanche went up near the bear to shoot it with a bow and arrow, when the bear sprang forward and seized him and threw him down and began to bite and tear him. Manuel cried out for help; but there was no help for him for no one dared to go to rescue and the bear killed him; his body was chewed and torn almost to pieces. Afterwards the people succeeded in killing the bear, with a gun tho thr guns were very poor. Manuel A. Sandoval when 2 yrs old his family moved to S. Fe, till 1846 (the year Kearney's army came). The killing of the Comanche Manuel by the bear was same year that M.A.S. went to San Miguel, or a yr or 2 afterward. M.A. Sandoval was living near the old church at the time. M.A. Sandoval was married in March of 1848. When Gen. Kearney came into S. Fe, all the Mex'ns ran away & that was when M.A.S. went to San Miguel. At one time when the Navajos were hostile M.A.S. took \$2000 worth of goods to sell near Durango, Colo. & was robbed (by navajos) (All dates here unreliable, as Manuel was (was he not) Marcy's guide in 1849 or was he only Greggs, earlier?

(67)

See Chas. Dudrow at lumber yd near S. Fe depot, who was conductor of Barlow & Sanderson's stage, Pueblo to S. Fe. Used to have the front booth of the stage for his own. Used to buy oysters at \$1 a can at Pueblo, and sell them at \$5 a can in S. Fe. Often the buyers would buy him out before he got to the Fonda (later Exchange Hotel, Santa Fe.) They would meet him and hold up hand and say, "Got any oysters, Charlie?" He would reply, "Yes, how many". "Five" would be the answer, or "ten" & often he'd sell out all before he got to the Fonda. He also brought celery & butter & other delicacies, & sometimes cleared as much as \$500 from one trip. (Anec. by Harpelmeth) C.W. Dudrow S. Fe. Jan 30, 1908 says a Mallett is still living in Las Vegas

(67) also

S. Fe. Jan. 27, '08 Jose D. Sena says Luis Robidoux married Carmen Sena * a grand-aunt of Jose Sena (a sister of J. S.'s grandfather, Juan Sena). They had no children. *(Footnote: See next page Benavides, not Sena. Same woman who is called "Carmilite" in Mrs. L. Robidoux's letter of Kan. Cy., Dec. 15, 1902) (properly Carmelita in Span)

For further information A. Robidoux etc Address Mrs. Cristina Sollsteimer, Durango Colo. c/o Propr of Strater House. She is under 60 yrs old (say 50 or 51).

S. Fe Jan. 28, 1908 Mr. G. W. Pritchard (atty & friend of Ex-Governor Mig. Otero hopes to be a says that the widow of Vicente St. Vrain married a man named Hayes at El Paso & later Mrs. Hayes moved to Calif. a town called Ontario, near Pamona. He knew Capt. Green an early associate of Bent in R. Mts. who lived at Mora, N.M. many years (35 more or less) & died there say 10 yrs ago & his widow may be living there now.

(68)

Santa Fe, Jan. 28, 1908. Mariana F. Sena has doc. with signat. of Ant. Robidoux & other promin men of N.M. & has Printed Vol of Testimony of the Maxwell Grant trial, U. S. Circuit Court Distr. of Colo. (1863). His great aunt, Carmen Benavides, married Ant. Robidoux in S. Fe.

Feb. 1, 1908. Santa Rita Monolith about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. a little E. of S. of old Santa Rita del Cobre, N.M. is, (says A.J. Loomis) an old noted landmark mentioned in some old U.S. Int. Dept. surveys.

Marguerito Romero of Las Vegas perhaps has a photo of old Gervacio Nolan.

Luis Robidoux (Sr. or Jr.?) was living in the San Joaquin valley, on a ranch near a little town, say 100 s. from Riverside & was visited there about 12 yrs ago by Mr. Levi A. Hughes of S. Fe. LR's Lavia Castillo.

(69)

was then apparently about 60 yrs old in or about 1896. His family lived at the old Span. mission called Agua Mansa between Riverside & San Bernardino. (The mission now extinct & its records preserved in the Cath. Ch. at San Bernardino.

Leo Hersch, S. Fe, Feb., '08, says: his father Joseph Hersch, came to S. Fe in Sep. or Oct. 1847, with some traders from Westport, and fol'd gov't contract'g for yrs. Says that the wife of Macario Gallegos of Mora was a dau. of old Col. Ceran St. Vrain. At S. Fe, the wife of Linotype op'r C. F. McKay of the S. Fe New Mex'n is a dau of Marcelline St. Vrain. Mrs. Martha St. Vrain step-mother of Mrs. McKay is living at Mora (or visiting at Springer).

See Jo Lacombe (Santa Fe, Feb. 5)

Mrs. McKay says that Vicente St. Vrain's wife lives at Ontario, Calif. She married Jno Tays (deceased) and she is addressed "Mrs. Amelia Tays."

(70)

At Springer see Mrs. Martha St. Vrain, step-mother of Paul St. V., mother of Mrs. McKay), her son in law Dennis Devine works at the bank in Springer. Mrs. Martha St. V. is visiting with Mrs. D. J. Devine.

At Mora, see Mr. Zeb. Longuevan, uncle of Mrs. McKay (well posted) on St. Vrain family.

In Atty Gen'l's office (Santa Fe) are 2 old vols. entitled "Private Land Claims" Vol I N. M. 8 vo. & Vol II N. M. containg Ho. Rep. docs. of 1858 & 1860. Property of Levi Hughes. Ortiz Mine grant is in vol. II. The matter of these 2 vols is Vol I comprised in Ho. ^{Doc} Report No. 321, 36th Cong. 1st session; & Ho. Exec. Doc. No. 14 (same cong. & sess.) H. R. bill 195 (same cong. & sess.); & Senate Rep. Com. No. 228 (same Cong & Sess.); and

(71)

C. St. V. since 1825 in Terr.

Notes: In 1861, Maria Dolores Lalande was "widow of the late Gervacio Nolan", see p. 36 of Ho. Ex. Doc., No. 112 37th Cong., 2nd Sess.

In same, p. 37, Ceran St. Vrain, when asked how long (testim. of Oct. 31, 1860) he had resided in the Terr. (of N.M.) & how long been acquaint'd with the loc. of Gervacio Nolan's "Cuerno Verde Grant" in N.N.M. & S. Arap. Co. Kan (equals Colo.), ans'd, "Since the year 1831, I have been acquainted with the locality, and have resided in the Territory off and on 35 yrs". (i.e. since 1825)

Same p., Kit Carson testifies that "Gervacio Noland" died "in the year 1857". (Stephen L. Lee & Luis Lee were 1 and the same person, acc. to these docs. acc. to Ho. Rep. No. 457 p. 11 & 12.

(72)

Pamphlet (pink covered) 23 pp. entitles "The Las Vegas Grant", being Report of R. M. Johnson, Master, in the case of Moses Milhiser et al vs. Jose Leon Padilla, in District Court, 4th Judicial District, San Miguel County, May Term, 1888. (equals "In Chancery, No. 2860). Also the 1848 Treaty with Mex; & Laws and Decrees of the Republ. of Mex. in rela to Colonies &

In Vol II, of these 2 vols., are Ho. Rep. No. 457, 35th Cong, 1st Session (1858, May 29); Ho. Exec. Doc. No. 14, 36th Cong., 1st Session; Ho. Ex. Doc. No. 28, 36th Cong., 2nd Sess.; Ho. Ex. Doc. No. 112, 37th Cong., 2d Sess (May 16, 1862); and the pamphlet, "Spanish Land Grants in New Mexico. The urgent need of Congressional

* Paul still lives at Maria (Paul is now
dead) and mother's.

(72) continued

Action" etc. The Albuquerque Town Grant; its character and history, with a map of the Grant and City of Albuquerque. (Printed by W. H. Moore, 511 Eleventh St. N.W. Washington, D. C. 1884. pps 16 & map); Also "The Stearns and Douglas claim to Sec. 20, Town of Albuquerque", pp. 8; also "Land Claims N.M. Letter from the Sec. Interior transmitt'g 3 Land Claims in New Mexico. Feb. 12, 1857. Ordered to be printed.

(73)

"About the fall of 1852, Rickins L. Wootton and Charles Williams, and others, formed a settlement, on and near the Huerfano river, on the (Vigil & St. Vrain) grant, by permission of the Claimant, Ceran St. Vrain; the settlement continued in a flourishing condition till about the spring or summer of 1854, when the Indians attacked the settlement, killed seven or eight of the settlers, and run off most of the stock; shortly after which event the settlement was abandoned". Testim. of Wm. A. Bransford, p. 277 of Ho. Rep. doc. No. 457. 35th Cong., 1st Sess. The test. was taken Aug. 24, 1857

(74)

Notes from R. L. Wootton's Testimony : Wootton speaks of returning to Ft. St. Vrain on S. Platte river (from Rawhide creek, Wyom.) in 1836, as if Ft. St. V. were then already built. (Possibly he only meant to refer to it as a subsequent location). Wootton said he trapped on Chicorica & Uno de Gata cr., N.M. with Bill Williams & Anos (a "Canad. Fr. Ind") & "Rock" ("A Mex'n") 1838. Said Bill Wms had "Come to the ("this") country (meaning Raton ctry or Bent's Ft) in 1831. Says this twice in his testimony. No, 3 times. Wootton took sheep to Kan. City in 1841 for Kinkaid. In '43 & '43, was catch'g buffalo calves & raising them in summer & in winter smuggling goods into N.M. In '46 he traded with Utes at Sierra Grande (E. part Colfax Co.) Wootton 1st met Kit Carson in 1837 (Oct.?) Says Hatcher blt cabin on Las Animas r. in '46 5 or 6 mi. below present El Moro. Driven away by Inds. Joaquin Leroux was l of Carlos Beaubien & Cornelio Vigil's party that built a cor. monum't of Maxwell Grant on Chicorica Mesa in 185-

R. L. Wootton says (p. 189 of the U. S. vs Maxwell Land Grant Co. testimony) that Chas. Bent & his bros Wm., Geo., & Robt & Col. St. Vrain, had Bent's old Fort on Ark. R. in 1846. The testimony gives many of Wootton's moves, & much good material (pp. 189 ff) for checking or supplementing biog. sketch of him. Says James Waters from New York was with Wootton & Bill Wms in 1838. In '54 Wootton moved to Ark. r., where Huerfano empties into it, and estab'd trad'g post there; "remained there until the fall of 1856".

Copy seen at S. Fe Feb. 1908, in possession of Mariano Sena.

(75)

Data from printed testimony

(in fol'g vol) U.S. vs Maxwell

Land Grant case

NAMES
Brownell, Wm.

Waters, Sam

Capt. Fisher of Fisher's

Marcellina Baca

Juan Ignacio

Kroenig, Wm.

Chas Williams

Calvin Jones

Bransford, Wm. A.

Geo. S. Simpson

Williams, Bill

Wootton, Rickens L. Sr.

DATE BORN &
WHERE "

1794

trapping in

" " " "

1849, N. M.

Mar. 6, 1823

1844

1841

Mecklinsburg
Co. Va. 1816

When CAME
To R MTS

To N.M. in 1883
1838 or earlier
1846, N.M.

Mts. of N.M. etc since about

" " " " " "

1849, N. M.

Aug. 19
1846

May 1846

1844

1841

Spring
of 1836
see next

WHERE CAME

To R MTS

To N.M. in 1883

1838 or earlier

1846, N.M.

Mts. of N.M. etc since about

" " " " " "

1849, N. M.

Taos, N. M.

May 1846

Bent's Fort

W region

To Bents old
Fort on Ark.

WHEN

DIED

1831

1831

1831

1831

" " " " " "

1849, N. M.

Aug. 19

May 1846

1844

1841

Spring
of 1836
see next

AGE

WHEN

1831

1831

1831

1831

" " " " " "

1849, N. M.

Aug. 19

May 1846

1844

1841

Spring
of 1836
see next

WHERE

DIED

1831

1831

1831

1831

" " " " " "

1849, N. M.

Aug. 19

May 1846

1844

1841

Spring
of 1836
see next

YR OF

TEST.

6/12/

6/12/

6/12/

6/12/

6/12/

6/12/

6/12/

6/12/

6/12/

6/12/

6/12/

6/12/

6/12/

6/12/

6/12/

6/12/

6/12/

6/12/

6/12/

6/12/

6/12/

6/12/

42

see next sheet for handwritten copy this chart,

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XI
(complete handwritten copy of (75))

Letters from printed
testimony (in pt. vol)
U. S. vs. witnesses found
Grant case*

Name	Date born	where born	when came to R. mts.	where came	when died	aged when died, where	year when he gave test.	age that same yr when gave test.	How came to R. mts or N. M.	Remarks
Dunnell, Wm.	1794	N.M.	1838	N.M.		June 1878			came with "Auda" (= Anderson) and "Baaguley" = Baaguley	
Walter Sam (Fisher's Pt.) Capt Fisher		earlier	1846	N.M.					from N.M. file wooden	Capt. Fisher is not to be confused with Robert Fisher
Marcellus Bace										Human; came with Don Tupper
Juan Francis										
Hessing, Wm.	1849	N.M.	1846	N.M.		May 19	1885	58		Section of Mexican war
Chas Williams	1846		May 19			Oct. 1883				and Pulte, etc. may be for Capt. Ed in the 1st N. M. S.
Calvin Jones	1823		1842			Oct. 1883				at Fort St. Vrain winter 44-45
Brewford, Wm. A.	1844					Oct. 29				wintered in '44, built Fort
Wm. S. Simpson	1841		1831			1893				
William, Bell			1831							
Wootton, Richard L. Sr.	1816		1836							

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XI

(76)

Una de Gato (Geo Simpson testifies) means "Cat's Claws", from a bush that grows there Wootton thought Jesus Silva was "perhaps 16 or 18 years old" when he first met him in Taos in 1839; & that after that he saw Silva often on the Arkansas. Wm. Kroenig thought that Jesus Silva seemed to be about 25 yrs old in 1849. Geo. Simpson (p. 54 Testim. Maxw. L. Grant) says, in '42, went fr. Bent's Ft. to where Pueblo is now, and "estab'd trading posts there in 1842". "I remained there at that time over two years, then moved up thirty miles to a creek called Hardscrabble creek". Remained at Hardscrab, "Until 1847". "I came down to Pueblo and stop'd there until the spring of 1848, and then I moved into New Mexico". Said L. Maxwell & party were once attacked by Utes in Una de Gato pass. Says Raton means a squirrel, "the Mexicans call them a mouse, but it means a squirrel". (Simpson says Raton Peak looks like a squirrel with its tail on the ground, and he crouching there", see for 50 or 60 mi. away. (But others say named on acct of the squirrels on it).

(77)

U. S. vs Maxwell L. Grant Co. Notes from Testimony in 1885 of Jesus Silva: Native of Taos; living at Rayado in 1885. Worked 1st as boy for his uncle; then 3½ yrs for Wm. Bent always travell'g with latter from ft. to ft. trad'g with Inds. (Bent's & St Vrain's fts); then for Metcalf 2 yrs and 8 months; then for L. Maxwell at Rayado, as hunter supply'g M. with game. Silva could talk Cheyenne; also sign language. Rock cross'g of Red river (Canadian r.) is about 2 mi. below where Cimarron empties into the Red river.

(78)

Las Vegas, N.M. Feb. 7, '08. Mr. T. W. Garrard, Las Vegas pioneer from Mo. of 1875, now 74 yrs old, says he is a cousin of Lewis Hector Garrard, & played with him in boyhood. Lives at 828 Eighth St. (cor. 8th & Columbia, 1 blk. of Ep. Ch.) He has a copy of the book, "Governor Garrard, of Kentucky, His Descendants and Relatives" by Anna Russell des Cognets. (134 pages). Pub'd by James M. Byrnes, Lexington, Ky, 1898. Contains many fine halftone engravings "mostly portraits; including one of Lewis H. Garrard, (opposite page 32) Mrs. Anna Russell des Cognets is a widow, living in Lexington, Ky. Lewis H. Garrard was born in May 1829, in Cincinnati. Lewis H. Garrard was the son of Jephtha Dudley Garrard and Sarah Bella Ludlow, and a descendant of Governor James Garrard. The latter was the second governor of Kentucky and the only man who held the office of governor of that state for two successive terms.

(79)

Henry Livin Waldo, of Las Vegas NM, Feb. 10, 1908 say Lawrence Ludlow Waldo was his father & Dr. David Waldo was his uncle. Dr. David W. began to trade in N.M. about 1828 and L.L. Waldo in or about 1833. Dr. Waldo came with Doniphan's exped. As to lit. on early Jackson co. write to Col. R. T. Van Horn, Kan. Cy. (former founder & Ed'r of K.C. Journal, now past 80 but in full possess. of his faculties. Seth Ward's son, Hugh C. Ward, still lives in Kan. City. Seth Ward's 1st wife was an Ind. woman; she & the children he had by her all died; Seth afterw'd married a white lady, Miss Mary Harris & by her had 2 boys.

Las Vegas, Feb. 11, '08. Mr. Frank O. Kihlberg came to N.M. in '52; arr'd early in Aug. at Las Vegas which was then the "port of entry" for N.M. Engine of S.Fe Ry got into Las Vegas for 1st time Jul. 4, 1879, at 12 noon. Two very old Frenchmen Lalanda and Yara (the 1st name of 1 was Baptiste) were in vicinity of Mora or Manuelitas in 1852, when Mr. Kihlberg came here to Las Vegas. In spring of '58, Mr. Kihlberg, freighted a

(80)

lot of military stores from Ft. Union to vicin. of Ft. El Pueblo, deliver'g the goods to Marcy on Fountain creek betw. Pueblo & Pikes Pk; next day went on up to Manitou Soda Springs & hunted & looked around a day. Then returned to the Pueblo & thence to Autobees' ranch, and there picked up a family of Arapahos whose father had been killed on that ranch by a refractory horse he was trying to break, a few days before. He (K.) took the Araps. (some women & children & 2 yg men) down to within 10 mi. more or less of the Cimarron crossing where the Araps recognized a battle ground (several new graves 9 or 10, buffalo robes cut to pieces, arrows & broken bows and spears & camp utensils and

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XI

(80)

saddles) where a few days before, the Laredo Apaches had had a fight with a lot of Arapahoes. Here the Arapaho family left them & crossed the Arkansas river & went South. Mr. Kihlberg was born Nov. 5, 1831 (not Nov. 31, 1831, as said in the new 2 vol. hist. of N.M., by Pacific States Pub. Co.) (there is no 31st day in Nov.) at Mobile Alabama; he is of Swedish father & German mother. Bill Bent was pock-marked and had a Roman Nose. Bill Allison (a 1-armed man) was then (spring of 1858) living at Walnut creek

(81)

where he kept a trading store; Allison was (when Kihlberg arr'd) just loading up a wagon train of buffalo robes to take east. K. bot flour there, that time, at \$20 per hundred, coffee, sugar etc. corresp'gly high. Bill Allison was medium height & weight, light complexioned.

Bill Allison was the "one
"Bill Allison's Cap", a point
money led the army in 1847.
Bill Allison was the "one"

overseen
2060m
917.8
2244
v.7

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XII
Mar. 2, 1908 to May 15, 1908

pages numbered by Mrs. Shaw

(1)

Mar. 2, 1908.- From Las Vegas, N.M., with Octave Geoffrion and Chas. Blanchard (old French residents of Las Vegas), I made a trip by wagon to the little village of San Geronimo, on Tecolote creek, about 13 mi. w. of Las Vegas, to learn what I could of the old French trapper, founder of the vill. of San Geronimo. I found a woman Cesarea (wife of Jose Leon Benavides) who was raised by Mr. & Mrs. Pierre L'Esperance (adopted by them when she was eleven mos. old (another page says 3 or 4 months old) & who loaned me a printed biographical sketch of old Pierre ("Don Pedro Lesperanza" as the Mexicans called him.) This was printed by a man named Aoy now deceased who used to edit a Spanish paper in Las Vegas, called El or La Bellota, meaning "The Acc On the way to San Geronimo, I to'd "Kearney's Gap", a point on the S.Fe trail, through which Gen. Kearney led his army in 1846. Eastward of this gap, the road originally struck across nearly direct for Watrous (La Junta); but after Las Vegas was founded, it turned north just east of the gap and followed along a depression at the "Creston's" eastern foot, for some distance and then turned N. to Las Vegas, from which it passed eastward and east-northeastward to Watrous.

(2)

At San Geronimo, I took a photo. of the old house in which Don Pedro L'Esperanza lived for many years. He died in 1879 in a house (further W. and up the hill from this one) in which Jose Leon Benavides and wife now live. (This house formerly had a flat roof and had a porch. Pedro's 1st wife separated. Old Pedro's Second wife was Dolores Garcia.) He was once urged to have a photo taken, - urged by Aoy - who was his enthusiastic biographer, - but refused, and died without ever having had a portrait taken. He is buried in the little Catholic church in San Geronimo. His first Mexican wife was (maiden name) Aniceta Gallegos. She still lives on a ranch "Ocito" on upper Canadian river. Mrs. Benavides has a photo of a younger sister of Don Pedro, who came out from Canada and lived with him as did his big, strong nephew, nicknamed Pedrito (a man strong as * several (Dolores Garcia died some years ago)

(3)

* ordinary men) in Don Pedro's later years. This sister's name was . . . She died in 18 . . . The old Pedro L'Esperanza house, formerly had a flat roof (not gable, as now), and had a porch which has been removed. The house fronts South. D.P. had a sawmill a few rods to the west, or W.N.W. of his house; run by water brought from the creek which flows S., only a few rods east of the house. Under the east end of the house was a small grist mill. The sawmill had a vertical motionsaw. The child who became Mrs. Benavides, was adopted into Pedro's family when she was only a 3 or 4 months old baby. She is now about 50 or 60 years old. (Previous page says 11 months) I will here note that on Feb. 29, '08 Octave Geoffrion told me that old Antoine Ledoux (whom O.G. knew in 185 , in Mora) carried a large and hard protuberance on his belly; told O.G. that it came thus: While Ledoux was living with the Pawnees, he was once shot from ambush while

(4)

returning to the village when he was crossing a ravine or hollow. The arrow entered the abdomen, and he fell. As he did not return to the village, his Pawnee wife became alarmed and went out with several other squaws to search for him. They found him in the ravine where he had fallen. When they tried to pull out the arrow, the head of it came off and remained in the front of his abdomen; and there it was left. Soon after this attempt on his life (presumably by some Pawnee, an enemy) Ledoux concluded to leave the Pawnees, which he did, coming to New Mexico (where he had been several years earlier with Bijoux, L'Esperance and others. This was in or about 1823 ? He brought his Pawnee squaw with him, a 1/2 breed Pawnee son, Antoine also lived with him at one time in Mora. At time of the killing of 8

(4) continued
men in Mora (1847) as part of the revolution of that year, which started at Taos, he escaped, being warned by his Mex-

(5) ican wife, of the impending attempt to be made on life of the foreigners. He with another Frenchman, fled to the mountains, where they concealed themselves till the trouble was over, living on meat taken or killed there for that purpose. Geoffrion says a very old Frenchman named "Charbonneau" was one of the men killed at Mora. (Can it be old Toussaint Charbonneau?) (The Mexicans of Mora called him "Carbono") returned in his later years to N.M. where in 1815 - '17 he had been with Chouteau and DeMunn's expedition?) Kronig's ranch, 3 mi. S.W. of Watrous, N.M. Mar. 6, 1908. Louis Kronig (born 1870) says the old cottonwood tree in center of old Ft. Barclay is still standing. The adobes of the ruins of old wall of Ft. B. were swept away mostly by a flood of the Mora river in September, 1905. Mr. Wm. Kronig abandoned Ft. B. in 1864 having that yr blt his large adobe residence and the lake (at what, later was called "the Phoenix Ranch".

(6)
& Mr. Berg (Jo Watrous' father in law) later used the old fort for a few years. the last occup't was S.G. Wright in 1883 and for several yrs. later. After Wright left (in mid 80s) the fort remained unoccupied. Wm. Kronig (Sr.) died at his ranch 3 mi. S.W. of Watrous Dec. 18, 1900. Wm Kronig (Jr) Born May 21, 1875, says his father wrote out matter for a sketch of his life, which sketch Wm. Jr. hopes to write out soon in full & can supply me copy. This evg (6th) paced old Ft. Barclay ruins almost leveled, is 60 paces N.S.; 54 paces E.W. = 180 ft x 162 ft. Mar. 7 at Mora N.M. Rafael Romero says: Ant. Ledoux died at Mora, where he had lived many yrs in 1857; is buried in the yard of the Cathol. church, of Mora. Gervois Nolan & his son, Fernando went to Calif. in 49 or '50, (time of gold excitement) and mined near Marysville, where a great fire destroyed the village & burned his effects, includ'g a daguerreotype of himself. There is no other portrait of him known. Jose Benito Sandoval, commandant of Ft. Pueblo, lived at Taos and later at Mora. His family consisted of Pedro, Cecilia (now Mrs. Adamson of Trinidad), Juan Isidro, Felix

(7)
Mora, Mar. 8, 1908. Mrs. Elena (Leroux) Branch, dau. of Ant. Leroux, has a framed portrait of Ant. L. & says: Ant. Leroux died at Taos in 1861. His res. was (all time after married) near Taos, but for many yrs he spent part of his time at a farm he owned at Las Golondrinas. His wife was Juana Vigil (a daughter of Juan Vigil of Taos). Ant. Leroux's res. was about 2 mi. W. of the plaza of Fernandez de Taos. Ant. Leroux's children (all born at the beautiful farm 2 miles from Taos) were: (Rafael Romero says an older dau of Ant. Leroux lives at Gallinas & has several portraits of Ant. Leroux & Rafael will get me copy of best.)
1. Pablita now nearly 74 yrs old, lives at Gallinas (near Las Vegas); she married Pedro Valdez.
2. Luis William Leroux now living near Ocate is 2 or 3 years younger than Pablita.
3. Juan (deceased)
4. Elena (now Mrs. Branch).
5. Maria born in 1847, after the revolt in Taos, (deceased; was Mrs. Chene)
6. Isabel (deceased; was Mrs. Arapito Saville)
3 who died young (The 3 who died young were David, Deluvina, Catarina)
He suffered in his later years from asthma which weakened him and caused his death; and

(8) he suffered also from the spear wounds received from Indians. Ant. Leroux's mother died in St. Louis, where Ant. probably lived awhile before he came to N.M.; Ant. went back to St. Louis many times & visited his gr'd mother.

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XII

(8) continued

Mar. 8, 1908. Some headstone inscriptions in the St. Vrain cemetery inclosure on Shawnee hill, about $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ mi. S.W. of plaza of Mora, read (as visited by me Mar. 8, 1908): "Ceran St. Vrain. Died Oct. 28, 1870 in the 68 year of his age." "Benedict M. St. Vrain died March 11, 1887 aged 52 years - a native of St. Louis, Mo." "Joseph Rouella Born Dec. 6th 1804. Died Oct 9th, '77."

(9)

Mora, Mar. 9, 1908. Rafael Romera says, his father was born at Mora, N.M. Jul. 4, 1850. His parents were Vicente Romera and Josefa Valdez. Romera died Aug. 28, 1879; was former owner real developer of La Cueva ranch E. of Mora. Rafael Romera is a graduate of Princeton of class of 1868, and has been prominent in the political & intellectual life of his community, (Supt. of Schools 1900 - '05). Was member of the house of rep. of N.M. in 1878 & 1880, and in the latter session was speaker of the House. Was a member of the Territorial Council in 1887 & '88. He has lived in Mora, La Cueva, and Las Vegas practically all his life. Vicente Romero was one of the original grantee's of Mora Grant. Of Benito Sandoval's family, only his wife and Felix are dead. From Mora, Benito went to Ft. El Pueblo, and at the time of the massacre, had there with him only Felix & Juan Isidro, of his family, Rafael Romero's paternal grandmother was a sister (Soledad)

(10) of Benito Sandoval. Benito Sandoval's wife was ; she survived him many years and died in 18.

"Colorao" Mitchell's real name was "Levin Mitchell"; he thus signed his name in a depred. claim on acct. of loss in Ark. val, '54. His witnesses in this claim were Harrison and Tibbets. (Tibbets was a man of bad reputation). Levin, pronounced Leveen. Luciano Maxwell had a bro., Ferdinand. Baptiste LaLande's son, Tomas Benito Lalanda, was alcalde of the town of Mora in '47, the time of the revolution & massacre in Taos & Mora. He was Rafael Romera's god father. The orig. Bapt. Lalande lived last yrs of his life in Taos, and died there.

(11)

Mora, N.M. Tues. Mar. 10, 1908. Baptiste Lacroix, son of old Fr'man named Baptiste Lacroix that came out in '20s with Beaubien & St. Vrain, was a trapper & buffalo hunter. Baptiste Lacroix, Sr., went to Calif. after the gold excitement, as a guide for an emigrant party, & was never heard from after a letter that he sent from Ft. Laramie.

Baptiste Lacroix, Jr. is now as near as he knows, between 62 and 63 yrs old. Was born (therefore, 1845 or '46) in Fuerte el Pueblo, and probably the first white child born in site of present city of Pueblo. He, (his folks,) moved away to Taos when he was too young to remember the fort. He had a sister Maria, Mary Lacroix also born in the fort about 2 yrs later. Bapt. & Marie were baptized at Embudo because no priest then at Taos. (They resided at Ranchos de Taos). From R.d. Taos the fam. mov'd to S. Fe; Maria died before mov'd fr. Taos. The childr. were 3 bros & 2 sisters: Luis, Caterina, Baptiste (born in Ft. el Pueblo, 1845); Marie (born in Ft. el Pueblo, 1847; dead); William ("Julian") born in S. Fe; dead); Her mother's maiden name was Marie Salazar; she had some Ind. blood; but father was fr. Canada (Fr.) & had no Ind. blood. Bapt. Lacroix tells of a man who was

(12) called "Gallegon" (the strong man), who used to be a sort of policeman at Ft. el Pueblo at the annual "fiesta" that the inhabitants of the fort had each fall. At this fiesta, held annually in the fall, they had lots to eat and lots of liquor to drink, and some of the people who knew the dance danced a sort of Ind. dance to time of the beating of a small drum. Some of the men when they got pretty drunk would get ugly and make murderous assaults on each other. Then

(12) continued

the "Gallegon" would tie them up with a rope, sometimes 3 or 4 together. He was the strongest man in the fort. He has a son, Reys Gallegon, living $2\frac{1}{2}$ mi. above Cleveland (Cleveland=old San Antonio) on Agua Negra. Victor C. Padilla says, real name of "Gallegon" was Jesus Maria Gallego. Bernard Higgins (who lived near Ft. Union 25 yrs; now lives at Mora, says: Albert Tizon, of Wagon Mound is about the last of the very old class of Fr. men.

(13)

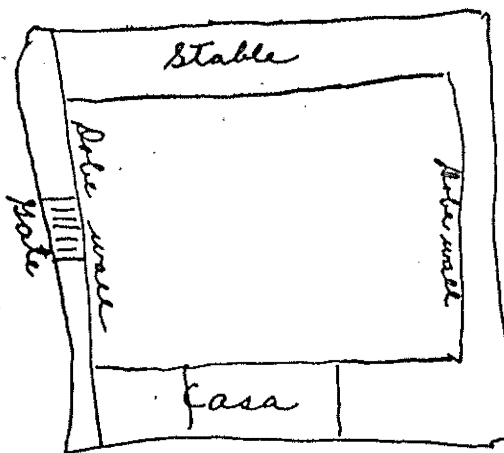
Mora, N.M. Mar. 10, 1908. Mrs. Thos. J. Walton says, Children of Col. Ceran St. Vrain, in order, were: Vicente (married Amelia Roman, a German of El Paso, Tex.); Felix; Felicita (married Macario Gallegos); Felicita is now 41 yrs old. Col. Ceran St. V. had only 1 sister Felicita; after whom his dau. was named.

Mora, N.M., Mar. 10, 1908. Gaspar Luciano Gallegos, of Mora, N.M., born May 24, 1843, Taos county in Plaza del llano says: names of men (only 4) killed at Mora in 1847 revolution were: Luis Carbonneau (old Fr. compan de Pedro); Lawrence Waldo (Am.); Tomas Carne (Span. Spellg = Kearney ^{over} Am.); Julian La Fallett (Span spell of Fr. name). He says Almagre is an Indian word (Is he right?)

(14)

Mora 1st resident E. of the mts. on "Rio de la Casa". His house, acc. to ruins as seen by Gaspar Luc. Gallegos

SQUARE



(15)

Mora, N.M., Mayo 12, ano de 1838. Allaron unos casadores de benados los Restos de 4 hombres destruidos (devoured) por los animales y creen que fueron los nutrieros que avian estado en Taos, el mes antes con Don Carlos Bovian (BeauBien) y heran Francesas, y la prueba fue que allaron las trampas puestas en el Rio de la Casa en diferentes lugares, y en el campo de los nutrieros, allaron lansas de los Indios y cillas de cuernos de benados despojos de los Indios. y los cuatro cuerpos fueron enterrados por los casadores cerca de la casa de (Senor) Mora que hera la unica que habia en a cueltiempo en esos lugares."

(Copied Mar. 12, 1908 from notebook of Gaspar Luciano Gallegos at Mora, N.M.) At Wagon Mound, N.M. Mar. 14 & 15, 1908, Albert Tison who has as his ranch one of the Santa Clara Springs at Wag. Md. on S Fe trail says, Kit Carson is said to have once lived at fort on Rio Nepesta with a woman from Taos named Luna (who had previously once lived with Jim Beckwith). He asked her who was the

(16) "best swung" of any man she ever lived with, and she answered, "Jim Beckwith", and that Kit then left her at once. In 1859 Tison came to N.M.; he climbed on top of Wagon Mound at that time. This mound is visible on the plains to eastward, on S. Fe trail for a long distance. (June, 1908, Later. Folks say Tison was not reliable, is now insane & in asylum)

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XII

(16) continued

At Springer, Mar. 16, '08. Mr. D. J. son in law of Mrs. Martha (widow of Bened. Marcell. St. Vrain) says Mrs. St. V. is now at S. Fe, 206 Garfield Ave. for 1 or 2 or more months. She is furnish'g data to some member of the family in the east or West who is writing up a hist. of the St. Vrain family.

At Springer, Mar. 16, '08. - Mr. ^{ALPHONSE} Dosithe A; ohonse Clouthier ($\frac{1}{2}$ bro. of Cl. who was much older & died in insane asyl. at Las Vegas in 80s) says widow Martha of B. Marcell. St Vrain is no longer visiting in Springer.

At Springer, N.M., Mar. 17, 1908. Manuel Melquiades Salazar, born at Puertocito on Pecos R. (E. of the old town of Pueblo) in 1854, Dec. 10. Says he understood that the following Frenchmen settled in N.M. at or about same time: Ant. Ledoux, P. L'esperanza, Goslan, Ant. Leroux, (Jo Pley, Spaniard), José Bernardette (called Don "Pepe") etc

(17)

But not much dependance should be placed on strict contemporaneity.

Arrived at Raton Tues. afternoon, Mar. 17, 1908

At Raton, N.M. Mar. 18, 1908. Visited Mr. & Mrs. Dewitt Fulton Allen, in "Chihuahua" a suburb of Raton. Mrs. Allen is a dau. of Kit Carson. Mr. Allen came to Tom Bogg's place in Colo. in 1865. Rached on Cimarron river in 1872. They say Kit had bros.: Bob, the oldest, "the wild sheep of the family"; he went up on upper Missouri river in early days. He has a daughter, Susan, who became Mrs. Jesse Nelson living in Colo., at 9 mile bottom on Purgatory river. She never heard of her father after he went up on the upper Mo., and doesnt know what became of him. Another brother was Moses, who went to Calif. & died there; and another (the youngest) Lindsey. A sister was Mrs. Ruby of Missouri

(18)

A copy Peter's "Life of Kit Carson" that Mr. & Mrs. Allen had they recently sent to an Atty, Isaac Hitt, Jr. in Washington, D.C., to help him in getting up a claim for them for Indian depredation. That book had records of dates of birth & death etc of members of K. Carson's family by Mex'n wife, etc. They kept no copy of this record, but will get dupl. of it.

Mar. 24. at Raton. C. W. Hague, taxidermist (24 yrs old) married a dau. of Johnson, a pioneer of 1866, after whom Johnson's Mesa and Johnson's park, east of Raton is named. He married . He has lived in Johnson's Park since 18 . ; a ranchman. Been thro' Ind. troubles.

(Hague once lived in Topeka.) Johnson had some Indian experiences.

Stringtown, suburb of Raton, Mar. 25, 1908. Mr. & Mrs. Allen say addr. of att'y who has the fam. rec. in Washtn is Isaac R. Hitt, Jr., Bond Bldg, 14th and N.Y. Ave., Washington, D. C.

(19)

Say there is a large framed portrait of Kit Carson in house of Mr. Louise in Las Vegas (an undertaker) which is enlarged fr. a photo. of which young Kit Carson, at La Junta and Mrs. Tom Corbin, also at La Junta, have copies. Another enlarged portrait from these same photos is preserved by Mrs. Jesse Nelson (a dau. of Rob't Carson) at Nine-Mile Bottom. Another not considered by Mrs. Allen a good likeness is in hands of young Kit C. The children of Kit Carson by Josefita Jaramilla were:

1. Charles, born in Taos, died in infancy.
2. William, born in Taos in 1855; died at Fort Garland.
3. Teresina. Mrs. Allen, born June 23, 1858 at Taos, married D.F. Allen March 14, 1871 at Boggsville
4. Christopher or Kit, Jr, lived at LaJunta
5. Charles, born at Taos; now living at Nine-Mile Bottom (P. O. Higbee), Colo.
6. Rebecca, born in Taos, married first John Louis in 1887; lived with him about 1 yr; separated; she died soon after.
7. Stella, born in Taos. Married Thomas Woods. Mr. Woods is now living in LaJunta. Mrs. Woods died about 6 yrs ago, leaving 2 sons and one daughter.

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XII

(19) continued

8. Josefita. Born at Boggsville, Colo., was but 15 da. old when her mother died. The mother died in Apr. just a month before Kit Carson died. Kit Carson's wife died in Boggsville. Kit carson died at Ft. Lyon in the

(20)

residence of Dr. Tilden. Kit and his wife were both first buried at Boggsville; but in spring 1869 were reinterred at Taos. The graves at Boggsville were in a clump of cottonwood trees about 50 yds due of the houses built later at Boggsville by Thos. Boggs. The 1st was a log house of 8 or 9 rooms, built in 1869 on bottom land down close to the Purgatory river, on its w. side. Mr. Allen helped build this & the 2nd house. 2nd house was a 5-room adobe that adjoined the 1st or log house and was a few rods west of it. The 3rd house was also of adobe and had 8 rooms; it was built up on the hill about 100 yds west by a little N. of the 2 older ones. The father and mother of Josefita Jaramilla (wife of Kit Carson) resided in Taos, and were Francisco Jaramilla (a Gachupin, i.e. native of Spain) and Polonia Vigil a native of New Mexico.

Josefita Carson married first James Howard, who proved abusive and from whom she separated after about one year; about a year later she married James Squires. He drank hard and squandered all her property (about \$3000) and dragged her about on drunken sprees. After he had spent all she had he left her, and she was left

(21) penniless and was not of rugged

health. She lived later in Springer where she developed temporary periods of insanity that resulted from sprees she had been forced to which became chronic, and they had to take her to the insane asylum at Las Vegas where she remained about one yr and died in the asylum in the 90s. (Get date from headstone. At the suggestion of Mr. Louis, undertaker at Las Vegas, she was given by the Masons of Las Vegas a burial in their cemetery, and Mrs. Allen later placed at the grave a lettered head board, giving date of her birth & death.

Kit Carson's 1st (= Indian) wife was not a Comanche, but a member of a northern tribe. By her he had 2 daughters: the older one was educated at St. Louis & married & went to Calif. & the younger died when only 2 or 3 yrs old, by falling into a kettle of boiling soap in Taos. Old Jno. Boggs of Las Animas, Colo. told Mr. & Mrs. Allen that the older dau. by the Ind. wife was living recently in Napa valley, Calif.

(22)

Raton, N.M., Mar. 27, '08. Severino Martinez of Black Lake, N.M. says that the wife of Baptista Gonzoles, at Ranchos de Taos, is a dau. of Charles Towne. Bapt. Gonzoles is son of a daughter (Josefa) of the original Bapt. Lalanda. Josefa Lalanda (dau. of Baptiste Lalanda) & mother of Bapt. Gonzoles died at Ranchos de Taos about 14 yrs ago.

S.M. has a copy of the Constitucion del Estado de Nuevo Mexico, 1850 At time Towne started to escape from Taos on horse, some Mexicans came running to the neighboring house of Pasquel Martinez (bro. of Padre Martinez) and wanted the use of a swift-footed horse owned by Pasqual. Mrs. Martinez said, "Wait a minute till get a rope and catch him". She went out to the corral, but instead of catching the horse, let him escape. Then came back & told the men that the horse got away. Pursuit was by this time useless; and Towne made good his escape. Jose Montaner who has the only newsp. office in Taos, is well

(23) informed. Sev. Martinez says that

a dau. Venina Lee of one of the Lee's (she was later Mrs. JO Pley) was saved from death at Taos insurr. in Padre Martinez's house by being hidden under the bed. Another girl (he thinks) was saved the same way.

Gimarron, N.M. Apr. 2, '08 Asbury F. Cherry says: "Crow Butte", on White R. Neb. (near Ft. Robinson) was the scene of a gt. massacre of Crows (?) by Utes, about 1868 ± or '73. Some of the Crows escaped by tying blankets

(23) continued

together and descending thus the inaccessible (W) side of the hill. The hill is accessible only on the east & N. Utes surrounded and guarded that side & prevented the Crows' descent on that side and tried to starve them out. The C. were then penned up & killed, except the few that escaped; and the bones formed a perfect boneyard & these human bones (& some horse bones) were seen by Mr. Cherry on this butte in 1885.) The Indians (Mr. Cherry may take books when out)

(24)

were not killed mainly on the butte but at Canon thicket $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. east of the butte. The Utes couldn't conquer so long as the Crows were on the hill so they withdrew; the Crows then descended the hill & thus fell into ambush - the thicket where the Utes fell on them and massacred them. The bones were so thick on the ground that you could hardly walk without stepping on them.

Chase's Ranch 3 mi. fr. Cimarron N.M. Apr. 4, 1908.

(25)

Chase's Rch. Apr. 5, '08 - Joseph Beaubien Clouthier, says an old Fr. trapper named Jean Baptiste Boquet, who lived on Pojuaque cr. near Santa Fe, used to talk much of Beaubien and of having trapped with Beaubien; and he very likely came to N.M. first time in same exped. as Beaubien. Boquet had trapped on Gila river. He was an old man already when J. B. Clouthier first went to school as a boy 10 yrs old. Bouquet had a little store on Rito Pojuaque, about 25 mi. from S. Fe at the Indian pueblo of Pojuaque. At this place he died about 10 yrs ago. No children.

(26)

Rayado, Apr. 6, '08 - Mrs. Petra B. Abreu (widow of Jesus A.) says: Thinks her father came to N.M. in 1820 or 1822. (a little doubtful) First came to Kaskaskia, Ill., thence to St. L. & R. Mts. Associates in R. Mts. earlier = Gervacio Nolan (very good friends, he & Beaubien) Jean Boquet, etc.

At time of the great excitement at the Placers, Beaubien & Nolan then married went there & worked in the mines.

The children of Charles Beaubien and Pablita Lobato were (all born in Taos) in order of age: 1. Narcisso (Ign Santishevian says, Narcisse Beaubien had only arrived back in Taos from College in St. Louis, a few days when he was killed. Killed Jan. 19, '47. 2. Luz, Became Mrs. Maxwell; died at Ft. Sumner. They had 1 boy, Pedro Menard Maxwell and 9 girls, of whom 3 are now living: viz., Mrs. Keyes (living in Chihuahua); Mrs. Jose Jaramilla & Mrs. Manuel Abreu (the 2 latter now at Ft. Sumner). 3. Leonora, Married Vidal Trujillo. 4. Juana, Married Joseph Clouthier

(27)

5. Teodora, Married Fred Muller. 6. Petra, Married Jesus Abreu. 7. Pablo died at Ft. Sumner, 1895. Abram Ledoux was m'd in Taos; Ant. Ledoux in Mora. Mr. Maxwell was related on his mother's side to the Chouteaus; he was also related to the Menard family. Narcisse Beaubien went to school (St. Mary's college) 7 years in Kaskaskia or St. Louis (or both) in the same school that Maxwell had studied. Mr. Charles Beaubien had known the Maxwell family in Kaskaskie.

The first house on the Maxwell grant was one built by Beaubien & occupied by Jesus Sylva (and which was in 1846 the only one and was then occupied by J. Sylva.) It was a log house on north side of the Cimarroncito at foot of a hill, and opposite to the present house of Matias Heck. (Heck = old N.M. pioneer of 60s; lives 3 mi. S.W. of Cimarron) After the Taos revolution, as soon as Sylva heard of it, he moved over to Taos, and never reoccupied the house on Cimarroncito. Three Beaubien bros. came from Perche, France. Chas. H. Beaubien of N.M. is a descendant of one of these 3; & Marcos Beaubien is a son

(28) of another of the 3 bros. Chas.

Beaubien and Marcos Beaubien were brothers. She says: Carlos Beaubien

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XII

(28) continued

never lived on the E. side of the Taos range (statem't in Hist. N.M., Vol. 1, p. 179, is error). It was Jesus Sylva who came over & lived, in employ of Beaubien on Cimarroncito. Maxwell didn't "herd" sheep when he first came to Rayado. Don Carlos Beaubien lived 3 yrs in Calif. He went there about 1830 or '31, in the first exped. that went from Taos to Calif. (continued on next leaf).

Met at Elizabethtown, Apr. 7, 1908 Geo. Mallette of Red River, Taos Co., N.M. Says his bro., Sylvestre M. Mallette (oldest bro. of Orrin & Geo.) has a letter & address of Mrs. Angelina Cox of Chicago, who is working up hist. of the Williams family to which Geo. Mallette is related, Geo.'s maternal gr. mother was a Williams, & Mrs. Cox was a Williams before marriage. *

(29)

Cimarron, N.M., Apr. 7, '08 Mrs. Henry Lambert (of St. James Hotel at Cim.) has a photo ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}+$ inches) of "Ruins of Maxwell House", being photo. No. 363 of the "H.F. Peirson Co. Photo Denver". It shows the Maxwell houses at Cimarron, N.M. as before the fire of 18 , which destroyed the main building (that faced east, tho' another pretty large house on the west of Maxwell's residence still remains). The photo was taken in summer, looks toward the N.W.

(contin'd from preced'g leaf) Geo. Mallett says, at Taos, Dr. Martin can give address of a Mallett (not bro. of Geo., O., & S.M.) who has been in N.M. 34 yrs. & now runs some hot springs out in the Chama valley country, about 75 mi. w. of Servilleta. Says an old Camille Duchesneau died in Costilla (close by just S. of Presbyt. mission & on Costilla river, $\frac{1}{4}$ mi. N. of Colo. - N.M. line); had been on exped. to Far W. thru Dak. etc from Montreal when

(30) only 9 yrs old, hired out to

help) ? (had run away when only 7 or 8); was left sick in camp to die, because others couldn't take him along; was later found by a squaw, his life was saved; staid w. Indians for 2 or 3 yrs. finally got to Oreg. or Wash. on Pacif. coast, Later trapped with various expeds. Was in an exped. to (or that estab'd 1st U.S. mil. ft. out there); later in the gold excitem't in Calif. His daughter married Orrin Mallette of Red River, Taos Co., N.M.

Arr'd Taos N.M. Evg Apr. 9, took room at Ignacio Santistevan Taos, N.M., Apr. 10, '08. At Taos, N.M., saw Menard Maxwell son of Fernando Maxwell & nephew Lucien Maxwell, who says his paternal grandfather was Hugh Maxwell, a Scotch-Irishman, born in Dublin. Menard Maxwell's paternal gr'mother was Odile Menard, a native of Kaskaskia, Ill. Menard Maxwell & wife (nee) reside at Ranchos de Taos.

(31)

Taos. Apr. 9. Ignacio Santistevan says he freighted on the S. Fe trail when a young man; is now nearly 75 yrs old (= a bro. of Juan Santistevan, recently the rich banker & merch't of Taos.

Taos. Apr. 10, '08. - Alvis Scheurich, has copy of an art. in Denver News-Times of Feb. 2, 1908, by Jerome C. Smiley on old fur trade of "50 yrs with illusts. (one wrong) of Bent's fort. Mrs. (Bent) Scheurich has the Pando story from her gr'father Jaramilla, but says Vialpando was not the first settler of Taos. Vialpando farmed at Seco de Pando, between Fernandez de Taos and Ranchos de Taos.

Taos. Apr. 11, Mr. Alexander Gusdorf, says S. Fe trail crossed the Colo. southern Ry. near Grenville. Mrs. A.G. came in '78; Mr. G. came in '64 to S. Fe, & in '71 settled at Ranchos de Taos. She says Lucien B. Stewart old and large &

(32) rough, was very kind to Mrs. G.

when she came here, a bride to Ranchos d. Taos, he clerked for Mr. Gusdorf fr. 1872 to about '80; then went on an unsuccessful wild goose chase, hunting gold (that he claimed he had washed out \$20 or \$30 worth of

(32) continued

previously), he searched in vain for the loc.; later worked for Tom Burns at the latter's Chama store (say 10 or 12 yrs with Burns); he worked for Burns, got a little money; then hunted again for the gold, & so on, till he died. He died at age of 82 (in S. Fe, at the Sister's Hospital), in the late '90s.

Ft. Burgwin was abandoned in 1855.

Taos. Jan., 13, '08. Capt. Smith H. Simpson, born in N.Y. City, May 8, 1833 says he came to N.M. arr'g Ft. Union 1853 and was there 2nd clerk to Quartermaster. 8 or 10 da. after arrival, Qu'm was ordered on to Santa Fe & S.H.S. went with him, & has lived in N.M. since except 1 yr (1857) in N.M. and

(33) 3 yrs. in the Civil war fight'g

Apaches in S. Ariz. He had as Capt. a half-company of troops guard'g gov't supplies. He has a portrait (apparently photo fr. enlarged portrait, or from painting) of Ceran St. Vrain, showing him at considerable g'ter age (Wm. A. McClure, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.W. of Taos, has a copy of same photo) than that Mrs. Walton gave me. It was sent to him by Mrs. Macario Gallegos, a dau. of Col. St. V. Mr. & Mrs. Gallegos lived at Mora till recently. Has a portrait of Lucien Stuart, taken in Pueblo in 1872 or '73. Luc. Stuart w'd weigh about 200 lbs. say 5 ft 10 or 11, or close to 6 ft. high; native of Vermont. Came to N.M. about '42; trader in employ of St. Vrain; was a good bookkeeper. Fine penman. Died in late '90s in St. Vincent's hospital.

Joaquin Leroux died at his own house at Ranchos de Arriba about 2 mi. W. of Fernandez, in Jul. 1861. Lucien Stewart was Capt. of Spies & Scouts in the Ind campaign of 1855, & at the battle of Saguache

(34)

he saved the day (when, after 5 charges of the Inds., which had pushed the troops back and had the troops hard pressed) by an unexpected flank movement. That threw the Inds. into confusion, and caused them to flee. The muster roll of Capt. L. Stuart's command has been lost (so pensions of the Co. widows lost) & not even a copy can be found in Washington.

Taos. Apr. 16, '08. Alex'r Gusdorf, banker & retired merch't of Taos, has a deed of Dec. 21, 1648 to a piece of land in Ranchos de Taos, signed by Josephe Sandoval, alcalde, and conveying said piece of land, of 50 varas, for a consideration of \$50 from Andres Martin to Jesus Britto, and showing the much greater age of Ranchos de Taos than Fernandez de Taos. This piece of land was described as bounded on the east by land of Antonio Cordova; on the west by the "Acequiacita Madre" (or small ditch principal); on the north by the road going to Picuris; and on the south by the "Acequia Madre" of the "Pueblo Quemado". (There is no king's seal on the paper.)

(35) Absence of seal on paper & the

fact that Ranchos de Taos is on Serna grant, makes it seem doubtful if this deed is genuine. But Al. Gusdorf seems to believe in it, & that it was made before the revolution of 1680. He says there was a grant to one Chavez before the Serna Grant, & that in the application that Cristoval de la Serna made for this grant, was for the land granted to Chavez before that 1680 revolution. Chavez may have settled it & started the towns of Ranchos & Pueblo Quemado before that revolu. But "Pueblo Quemado", if so old as 1648, may refer to an old Indian pueblo that had been destroyed there before 1648.

(36)

The name of this Pueblo Quemado is still preserved in the form of "el Llano Quemado", a suburb of Los Ranchos de Taos, on the hill south of the Rio Grande de Taos (a creek formerly known as Rio de las Trampas.)
Taos. Apr. 18. - Mr. Wm. L. McClure 1 mi. N.W. of Taos has an old (doc) letter relat'g to the Lalanda exped. signed by Gov. Chacon, S. Fe (Loaned to me for book illustra.

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XII

(36) continued

Taos. Apr. 19, 1908. Jose Dolores Cruz, says: these were 4 of the Lalanda family: Tomas Lalanda: single; Josefita Lalanda (married Ignacio Gonzoles); Guadalupita Lalanda (m'd Juan Vigil, Alcalde de Mora); Dolorita Lalanda (Joaquin (?)). These were all living in Ranchos de Taos when J.D. Cruz (now 67 yrs. old) was about 18 yrs old; the 3 women were then married; Tomas was then single.

(See better informa. on Lalanda family, in statem. of Bautista Gonzoles, infra.)

(37)

Apr. 20, '08 Taos, N.M. John C. Joseph, son of Peter Joseph says Peter Joseph was born in Portugal. Died in Taos in 1862 at 48 yrs old.

Married Maria A. Wilson at St. Louis. Oldest son, Antonio, now 63 yrs old; John C. is 61 yrs old. Came to N.M. (Taos) in '46. In mercantile business till death.

Joseph & Beaubien went to S. Fe the day before. They were fol'd to within 20 mi.

(38) of S. Fe by some Mexicans, Pedro Barela, Joseph's "best man". (employe) overtook B. & J. & told them of the massacre. They wdn't believe them; but soon after, got official inform. of the facts.

Apr. 20, 1908. Taos. Mrs. Alex Gusdorf says Ranchos de Taos was called "Ranchos de San Francisco", after the Patron Saint of the town. (See also "Taos", p. 281 of Bancroft XVII.)

Peter Menard Maxwell born in Kaskaskia in '48 came to N.M. with his in 1865 (gen'ly called Menard M'l) he is a son of Fernando Maxwell & neph of Lucien Bonaparte Maxw'l P. M. M.'s paternal gr'father Hugh Maxw'l of Kaskaskia, Ill.; The mother of Fernando & Lucien, Odylle Menard, of Kaskaskia. Lucien B. Maxwell is buried in the gov't gravey'rd at old Ft. Sumner. Pete Maxwell died only about 4 yrs ago. (Luc'n B.

(39)

died perhaps 18+ yrs ago. Lucien B. Maxwell's children were: 1. Peter, Married an Am. woman (widow?) now married again to an American - Pete was a little (1 yr?) older than Peter Menard Maxwell; 2. Virginia, (married Lt. Keyes) Mr. & Mrs. K. are both living (3 or 4 yrs ago at Ft. Sill); 3. Amelia married Manuel Abreu, she is dead; 4. Sophia, married Telesfora Jaramilla, they lived at Los Lunas, N.M.. he is dead, she also; 5. Pablita married Jose Jaramilla (bro. of Telesfora Jaramilla), both Pablita and her husband living now at Ft. Sumner; 6. Odylle (youngest, married Manuel Abreu, (who had been husband of Amelia till Amelia died) Odylle & Man'l Abreu live now below Ft. Sumner.

Fernando Maxwell was the oldest one of his & Lucien's bros & sisters; who were: (order of age of all but 3 uncertain) 1. Fernando Maxwell; 2. Lucien Maxwell; 3. Menard Maxwell; 4. Edward Maxwell; 5. Bernice Maxwell; 6. Sophia Maxwell; 7. John Maxwell. John was the youngest of all; Lucien was probably next to oldest.

(40)

Taos. Apr. 20, 1908. Mr. Aloys Scheurich, says that John W. Prowers' Ind wife was a daughter of the Chey. chief, Black Kettle. (I doubt if the chief, Mrs. P's father, was Black Kettle. She may have been a dau. of "One-eye"?) Bob Bent had his farm at Spring Bottom, a little below where St. Charles enters Ark. R., in the Ark. bottoms. Pawnee Rock, was sometimes called by the Mexicans "Piedra Escrita". Gt. Bend of the Arkansas river they called La Gran Vuelta. Rito La Vaca = Cow cr. Voquita = Little Cow cr. Camp where Chavez was killed was 3 or 4 mi. E. of the S. Fe trail crossing of Little Cow cr. (on probably a branch of Little Cow cr.) where there were some trees.

Taos. Apr. 21, 1908 Mr. & Mrs. Juan Bautista Gonzoles; say: her father was Carlos Town (Chas. Towne) A bro. of Chas. Towne lives in Petrolina, Calif. Chas. Towne was killed by Jicarilla Apaches in the vicinity of Raton, N.M. a little before Mrs. Gonzoles was born. Her maiden name was Juana Maria Towne.

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XII

(41)

Jass county,

She was born in Ranchito de Abajo (where Chas. had a ranch), N.M. and was baptized on May 9, 1848 (bapt'm generally is 3 or 4 days after birth) and is therefore now nearly 60 years old. Charles "Town's" wife (Juana Maria's mother) was Maria Antonia Montano. Charles Town had only one child: = Juana Maria. From the above, it folo. that Chas. Town was killed in or about 1848 (Later: Jesse Nelson says in June, '48). J.B. Gonzoles says Baptiste Lalande was his grandfather, & came to N.M. many yrs ago, with other Frenchmen & some Panananas. Baptiste Lalanda's first wife was Maria Rita Abeyta. She died. Their children were: 1. (oldest) Maria Josefa Lalanda (generally called "Josefita", she was mother of J.B. Gonzoles, Her husband (J.B.'s father) was Jose Ignacio Gonzoles; 2. Juan de Dios Lalanda (never married). Later Baptiste Lalanda had for second wife (after 1st died) Maria Polonia. The children of Bapt. Lalanda and Maria Polonia were: 3. Maria Rita Lalanda (she went to Calif. many years ago. J.B. doesn't know whether she married); 4. Maria Dolores Lalanda (married Gervacio Nolan); 5. Tomas Lalanda (his wife was Maria Margarita Martinez; 6. Maria Guadalupe (wife of Juan Vigil).

(42)

Juan Bautista Gonzoles was born July 12 (& baptized Jul. 14), 1841. The record gives names of his mother's parents as "Bautista Laland" and "Maria Rita Abeita"; and those of his father's parents as "Felipe Gonzoles" and "Maria Chacon". (Maria Chacon was an aunt of Rafael Chacon now of Trinidad, Colo.) Neither Juan de Dios Laland (who never married) nor Tomas Lalanda (who married twice) had any children. The children of Jose Ignacio Gonzoles and Josefita Lalanda were: 1. Jose Dionisio Gonzoles; 2. Francisco Ruperto Gonzoles; 3. Antonio Gonzoles; 4. Juan de Dios Gonzoles; 5. Maria Rita Gonzoles (wife of Pedro Meris, they live at La Cueva); 6. Maria Dolores Gonzoles; 7. Juan Bautista Gonzoles; 8. Felipe Santiago Gonzoles (died in infancy and so a second was named: Felipe); 9. Felipe Santiago Gonzoles. Baptiste Lalanda died before the revolution of 1847 - possibly many yrs before. Juan de Dios Lalanda died in Ranchos de Taos, in the house of his sister Josefa, in 1865 or 1866.

(43)

Write & ask Rafael Romero to ask Alexandro Gonzoles (de la Cueva) when Guadalupe Lalanda (Mrs. Juan Vigil) died; and how old she was when she died. Also ask if Alex G. knows yr of death of Tomas & Juan de Dios Lalanda.

Maria Guadalupe Lalanda (Mrs. Vigil) died about 8 or 10 yrs ago, latest of all of Bapt. Lalanda's children; she died at La Cueva, Mora county; Mr. Vigil had died previously. Mr. & Mrs. Vigil had no children. He (Vigil) was alcalde of Mora. Dolores died at Penasco Blanco, San Miguel county, N.M., before Guadalupe did. Tomas died in Mora before Dolores did. J.B. Gonzoles' sister, Mrs. Maris, at La Cueva has a photo of Josefa Lalanda. Alexandro Gonzoles, living in La Cueva, Mora, Co. may have a photo of Mrs. Vigil. (Later. - Mrs. Virginia (Gonzoles de) Martinez, 2d wife of *Agapito* Martinez, is a niece of J.B. Gonzoles & great granddaughter of Bap. Lalanda she says that she has seen formerly at Ranchos a photo of Josefa Lalanda.) Josefa Lalanda (Mrs. Gonzoles) died in her home, at the plaza of Ranchos de Taos, in 1881, (October ?16th) at about 75 or 76 years of age. Chas. Towne had two brothers (Smith Towne and Erin Towne) and one sister, Mary. These 3 all went to Calif. after (or at least part of them e.g. Smith Towne) after the death of Charles Towne. Juan Bautista Gonzoles lives about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. E. (= a trifle S.) (that is, up the Rio Grande de Taos) from the plaza of Ranchos de Taos.

(44)

Prado, Taos county, N.M., Apr. 22, '08. Vicente F. Romero, (evangelist of Presb. Mission at Prado), is a son of Padre Ant. Jose Martinez (taking his family name from his mother Teodora Romero), says: He thinks that

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XII

(44) continued

Fernandez Trujillo (father of Antonio Trujillo, a freighter of Taos; & of the late (first) wife of Francisco Martinez de Labadi (now married again) of Ranchito de Abajo; and of the wife of Mr. Hart of Ranchos de Taos, is a niece of Ant.) is one of the oldest settlers of Fernandez de Taos. Fernandez Trujillo was an old man (very stout; Vicente Romero remembers him) say 70 or more years old, when V. Romero was a boy 7 or 8 yrs. old. Vicente Romero was born at Fernandez de Taos in 1844, (Apr. 5). So, Fernandez Trujillo must have been born at least as early as 1800; perhaps a few years earlier. Possibly Fernandez's father may have lived at Fern. de Taos still earlier. (Later: But the above is not origin of name Fernandez d. T. = corrup. of Fernando d Taos.) Vicente Romero has several old deeds of lands in San Geronimo and Fernandez de Taos. One of 1832 drawn up by the alcalde Jose Maria Martinez (bro. of Padre Ant. Jose Martinez) gives name of the town as "San Geronimo de Taos"; and another deed of same place & date (year) & by same alcalde gives the name of the town as "Varriode D. (D. = Don) Fer-

andez de Taos". Older deeds of dates 1802, 1814, 1818, 1820, 1830, & 1831, all give the name of the town as "San Geronimo de Taos". (The Alcalde Mayor y Capitain la Guerra of San Geronimo de Taos named in deed of 1802 was Don Tomas Ortis (& his Jurisdiction was to "hasta" Madrid).

The deed of 1802, speaks of the Alcalde as being in "the Pueblo de San Geronimo de Taos", and of the land conveyed by the deed, as being in "la plaza de Don Fernando"; these two names apparently applying to localities not precisely identical. As mentioned in these old deeds in possession of Vicente Romero, the Alcaldes of San Geronimo de Taos were:

- 1802 (August 17) Don Tomas Ortis (Alcalde Mayor. y Capitan hogirri
- 1814 (Mar. 29) Jose Miguel Tafoya "Alcalde Mayor y Capitan a Gerra.
- 1818 (Nov. 7) Dn Juan de Pios Pena (Alcalde Mayor)
- 1820 (Nov 25) Dn Pablo Lucero (Alc Const'l de a Partido de esta jurisdiccion)
- 1830 (Apr. 19) Dn Pablo Lucero (Alc. const'ld esta Jurisdiccion).
- 1831 (May 11) Juan Anto Aragon
- 1831 (May 24) Juan Anto Aragon (Alcalde constitucio-nal.)
- 1832 Apr. 4) Jose Maria Martinez
- 1832 Sept. 28) Jose Maria Martinez ("Alcal de Constitucional")
- 1836 (Sept. 9) The place-date given by the Alcalde, as that in which he executed document is, in the several cases, given as follows:
- 1802 (August 17) "In este Pueblo de San Geronimo de Taos"
- 1814 (Mar. 29) "En San Geronimo d Taos"

(46)

- 1818 (Nov. 7) "este pueblo de San Geronimo de Taos".
- 1820 (Nov. 25) "En este Pueblo de Sn Geronimo de Taos".
- 1830 (Apr. 19) "En San Geronimo de Taos".
- 1831 (May 11) "En San Geronimo de Taos".
- 1831 (May 24) "En San Geromino de Taos".
- 1832 (Apr. 4) "este puesto de San Geronimo de Taos"
- 1832 (Sept. 28) "este Puesto de San Geronimo de Taos".
- 1836 (Sept. 9) "este puesto de San Geronimo de Taos".
- Also: 1832 (June 2) "Jose Maria Martinez" (Alde Const'l and "En este Varrio de S. Fernandes de Taos"

(46) continued

(*Remark: "Varrío" is for Barrio, which signifies ward.)

Also: 1826 (Dec 11?) "D. Juan Ant. Martin" (Alc'd Con'l. de dh Partido)

"eñS'n Geronimo de Taos"

Also: 1812 (Aug. 17) "Tomas Ortiz Alcalde Mayor y Capitan Haguerra"
"dichs Pueblo"Also: 1830 (March 3) "el C. Pablo Lusero" (Primer Al. de "En este Pueblo
de San Geronimo Taos".

(47)

Taos, Apr. 24, '08. Juan Estevan, says: that Marcellina Baca was born in Taos & was living here in Taos in 1845 - '46. Marcellina Baca has a nephew, Guillermo Baca, now living in Taos. St. Vrain's old mill at Taos is still standing & in use (last year, at least) by a Frenchman (Trembley). It is near the site of old Camp Burgwin (a little nearer to Taos). It was the first grist mill (in Taos val.) with burrs. The mill was & is run by water power; both the gr. mill & Camp Burgwin were on Rio Grande, of Ranchos de Taos; on the military road from Ft. Garland to Ft. Union which was via Taos, then to Rio Chiquito then to Rio Grande (where was Camp Burgwin & St. V's mill) then beyond Camp Burgwin, the road crossed "United States Hill" & came down to the Mex'n town of Rio del Pueblo on Picuries cr.; thence up that cr. to the Astillero valley on the top of the Sierra de Picuries; there the road

(48)

sends a

branch horse trail off, the right-hand branch going to Cleveland; the main road going down to Agua Negra, & thence down to Cleveland. When Juan Santistevan was 9 yrs. old there were old Frenchmen living in Taos who were married & had children older than J.S. These were: Abram Ledoux, Jantet (went to Calif.), Blanchard (whose children went to Ocate), (Chalifoux, who lived at Embudo). Then also at Taos, Augustin (father of Jo) and his bro. John Lacombe (traders.) Jno. Lacombe was killed; had no children; (the Lacombe were not so old as others), Grignier (had children.) The Robidoux lived and had a store at S. Fe. They were great friends of Gov. Armijo.

In Taos, Bill Williams lived with a Mex. woman named An-

(49)

tonia Baca, by ^{* one}

whom he had 2 (no, 1)* (Mrs. Scheurich says only one, the boy, Jose, was a child by Bill Wms. See subsequent pages. Dolorita was by a former husband.) children: a girl, Doloritas (no) about the age of or little younger than Juan Santistevan (J. S. was born in '33), and a boy, Jose, (red-headed, & so called "Colorado" or "Coloradito", "Colorao". The boy was younger than Doloritas. (Doloritas probably born about 1832.) Both the girl & boy are dead. The boy died (J.S. thinks) first. Both died rather young. The girl was still living in Taos about 1851 or 1853 - '55. Juan Santistevan knew them both. The house that Antonia Baca & B. Wms. liv'd in is still standing. It is the house where Mr. Oakley now lives. The house belonged to Reyes Baca, a brother of Antonia & Reyes was Lorenz Baca, a sister of Antonia; & these 2 sisters lived together in that house; they were both widows before B. Wms. lived with Antonia. These children were probably born when B. Wms. was away, & baptized as Jose Baca & Dol. Baca at time of revolution of Taos, Luis Lee lived in the house at south end of W. side of Taos plaza, where Montaner is now building a 2-story store-building; his bro., Elias Lee (always called by Mex'ns in Taos), was visiting in Taos & Priest Montez saved his life with lives of some women & children who ran into his house. John Roland (who married in Taos) & had a son, Wm.) and Wm. Workman had a distillery on Ranchos cr.

(50)

a little below (N. W. of) the town on the road that goes to Cordova Ranchos d. Taos is older than Fernando d. Taos. Ranchos was formerly called Las Trampas & only changed to Los Ranchos after town of Fernando was started.

Santiago Valdez was $\frac{1}{2}$ breed son of Padre Martinez; Sant. Valdez married Augustina Valdez (same name). Sant. & Aug. are dead Malaquia~~x~~ Martinez

(adopted the padre's name, tho' father's name was Valdez.) The wife of Jose Montaner is Mariquita Martinez (dau. of Sant. Valdez) and probably has the oldest remaining papers of Padre Martinez. Says that San Geronimo de Taos was the official headquarters at the Ind. Pueblo; & the present plaza of S. Fernand. d. Taos was never called San Geronimo d Taos

(51)

The plaza of Ranchos de Taos is near the centre of the N.E. half of the Cristoval de la Serna grant as plotted by Surveyor Gen'l of N.M. (copy of plat is in Vol. "General Record A 16 Taos County, & the data on this grant begins on page 324 of same. The Cristoval de la Serna grant was made to Cristoval de la Serna under the law of Spain, June 15, 1715. The Cristoval de la Serna grant was approved & confirmed to the heirs etc. of "Cristoval de la Serna" by the decree of U.S. Court of Private Land Claims Aug. 30, 1802.

(52)

Accord. to Records in office of Cty Clk of Taos Co. N.M. shown me Apr 27, 1908 by Deputy Clk Demosthenes Martinez the Cristoval de la Serna Grant was made June 15, 1715, and according to the same Records (in office of the Co. Clerk of Taos county) "Don Fernando de Taos" grant was granted May 1, 1796 by Don Fernando Chacon (Gov'r) to 73 families who had settled on the "Rio de Don Fernando" and the plaza was named Plaza de Don Fernando de Taos in compliment to said gov'r Fernando. (paper issued by Alcalde Tomas Ortiz)

and a reference in the same Co. clerk's records shows that: The Ranchos de Rio Grande grant was made Apr. 9, 1795 (by Gov. Fernando Chacon?) up in the Rio Grande de Taos canon; (this does not refer to the town of los Ranchos, which town is in Serna grant.) Lucero de Godi grant (=Antonio Martinez grant) Oct. 26, 1716, Granted by Gov. & Capt Gen'l of Royal Province of N. Mex.

(53)

According to the Legislative Blue Book of N.M. Pub'd in Santa Fe, 1882 by W.G. Ritch, Sec'y of Terr. Gijosa (or Quijosa) grant was made June 16 1715. This Gijosa grant was made to Francisco Antonio Gijosa (acc to Juan Santistevan).

Taos, Apr. 27, '08; at Juan Santistevan's house. Acc. to same Blue-book, the Picuris grant was made Sept. 25, 1689, "to the native inhabitants (Picuris Indians). For "Taos Pueblo" grant "to the Native Inhabitants" the Blue-book gives no date; but as nearly all the Pueblo Ind. grants were (like Picuris) given in Sept. (part of them on Sept. 20 and the rest on Sept. 25) it is probable that the Taos Pueblo grant also was made on either Sept. 20 or Sept. 25, 1689. As the Picuris ~~grant~~ grant was given on the 25th, it is perhaps most probable that the adjoining pueblo of Taos received its grant on that same date, Sept. 25, 1689.

(54)

Tom Boggs' wife, Rumalda Luna, was a dau. of Ignacia Jaramilla by a man, Sena Luna, who lived with Ignacia Jaramilla before Gov. Bent lived with her. Rumalda Luna (Mr. Juan Santistevan thinks) was Tom Boggs' 1st wife, & she lived with him till his death. He had only one son, named Charles. Antonia Baca had several children by her first husband; these children's names were Pedro Jose (Baca?), Ramon (Baca?), before she lived with Bill Williams. By him she had Jose (and Doloritas, by former husband.) Dick Wootton married the oldest daughter (Dolores) of Manuel Lefevre; and Chas. Williams married the next younger daughter, (Guillerma). Lefevre had several other daughters: Leonor, Luz, & Pacifica. Bill Brantsford lived in Taos a short time; & then went & lived in Mora quite awhile; then in Trinidad. He

(55)

was an employe of Col. St. Vrain, & clerked for him in Taos. Jose Manuel Martinez, a nephew of

Padre Martinez (and who married the Padre's daughter Luz Romero = a sister of Vicente Romero) and a son of the old Alcalde Jose Maria Martinez, now over 80 yrs old, lives in the old convent or residence of the Padre for many years (before Padre lived in the present Montanero & wife's house; between the old Romero residence (now Dr. Cook's) & the Church. Mrs. Montanero is dau. of the Padre Martinez and of Santiago Valdez. Old Jose M'l Martinez has well preserved memory.

Taos, N.M. Apr. 27, 1908. - Kodak exposures, 5 & 6 of $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. film at 11 & 12 A.M. 5 = House in which Bill Williams (part of time, when in from hunts) and fam. lived in 30's & 40s. 6. Copy of photo of trio: Lucien Steward, & - - - Blackmore, and driver.) From orig. in possess. of Capt Smith Simpson of Taos. To be ack'd so, in book, & copy of the printed $\frac{1}{2}$ tone

(56)

engrav'g to be sent to Capt. Simpson when book is pub'd. Taos. Apr. 28. - Widow of Julien Ledoux (son of Abram, & bro. of Felipe) & her son, Santiago Ledoux, say: Julien died 8 yrs. ago, at age of about 76 yrs. Jose Ledoux, son of Antonio Ledoux may still be living; he was at La Cueva 3 yrs ago. (Write & ask Rafael Romero if he is alive, or ask Mgr. of La Cueva ranch).

Taos. Apr. 28 - Sr. Santiago Romero (son Juan Felipe Romero) Santiago was born in Cordova (near Taos) 25th of July, 1828, says Tomas Lalanda lived & died at Bosque Redondo, on Rio Pecos. Says the 3 towers on Rio Grande de Taos were: 1 at Cordova; 1 at house of late Judge Long; and one at the lower end of the plaza of Rio Chiquito (about 1 mi above the house of Bautista Gonzales).

(57)

Taos. Apr. 28. - Jose Manuel Martinez, living in the older of the 2 houses in which, successively, Padre Martinez lived (Monteer Ed'r of La Revista de Taos) lives in the newer one, across st. to W. The Jose Manuel house is just W. of the church & was not only a residence of the Padre Martinez but also was a school ("Collegio") where Pedro Sanches, & also many padres got thr education. Jose Manuel Martinez is a son-in-law (son of Padre Antonio Jose Martinez and a son Jose Maria Martinez & Maria Antonia Martinez from Abiquiu) was born in 1826 (Dec) in Abiquiu but came to Taos to live when his father removed fr. Abiquiu to Taos. His wife was - - -, a dau. of Narcisse Beaubien was about the same age as Jose Manuel Martinez, and was the oldest child of Don Carlos & Luz Beaubien (Maxwell's wife) was oldest of his daughters. He says the

(58)

Suaso woman's name was ddm. Terracita (not Terracina)

Taos. Apr. 29. - Mrs. Scheurick says that Antonia Baca's daughter Dolorita Baca was married to Antonio Sandoval. She died at betw. 20 & 40 yrs of age; at perhaps 30 yrs old, in 1858, soon after Mrs. Sch. came back from school. Says Bill Williams had a very red face. His son, Jose, was killed at a dance in '49, 50 or 51 or 52 (before Mrs Scheurick went in house now occupied by Mr. Dubor, a carpenter. A fight took place at the dance between Mex'ns & soldiers & the boy (then perhaps about 15 -18 yrs old (Mrs. S. thinks) sprang up on a table and was hit by a stray bullet. Then his half-brother, Ramon (older than he) took the wounded Jose on his shoulder and carried him home (although he himself - Ramon) had been wounded in the fight; but before he got him to his home he (Jose) was dead. (In that fight several were wounded and at least one more besides Jose (perhaps two more) were killed. Mrs. Scheurick says that only Jose was a child by B. Wms. by Antonia Baca; & says that

(59) Dolores (or Doloritas) was a dau. of Antonia by a former husband, whose name Mrs. S. has forgotten. By

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XII

(59) continued

that former husb., Antonia also had 2 other child'n: Ramon and Pedro-Jose, (bros. of Dolores). Reyes Baca's husband formerly, had been Cornelio Vigil. They had separated (giving her property of his possessed by him up to that time, but by written agreement none that he might acquire later) long before the killing of Cornelio Vigil in revolution of Taos (1847). Lorenzo and another bro. that lived & had child'n at Loma Parda were bros. of Reyes & Antonia. Says one the "Guarra" family is a grandchild and Juan Augustin Tenorio is a son (by 2 husbands) of Dolores Suaso. Dolores was a sister in law of Terracita Suaso.

Bill Wms used to make watercolor paintings & Mrs. Scheurich used to watch him at that work. He used to pet her and give her candy; and he also gave her a water-color sketch of the scene of Fremont's starvation exped. It showed some hills covered with snow, & some black ledges of rock,

(60)

and some men partly under the snow, and some other men trying to climb over the ledges of rock; some pine trees also on the snowy mt. sides. Mrs. Scheurich also saw other paintgs by B. Wms. (some of flowers, and others of Indians), but she doesnt know of any (even the one Wms. gave her) as being in existence now; hers got lost when she went off for several yrs at school.

The Apr., 1907 article on Bent Massacre by Anderson, in San Francisco paper, was also pub'd in Denver News & sev'l other papers (e.g. N. Mex'n Alb. Citizen etc.)

Luz Valdez an old lady (born in 1850, raised & married in Taos) lame, & now living at Sopris, Colo., had a daguerreotype of Geo. Bent when she lived at Taos. Her mother, Cruz Padilla, was the wife of Geo. Bent & lived with him in Taos, in home next E. of present Scheurich residence. To find Mrs. Luz Valdez, at Sopris, enquire of Lucas Dominguez, who keeps a

(61)

sort of saloon at Sopris; for Luz Valdez lives in one of his houses, or near by. Geo. Bent, in Jul. or Aug. 1847, at Ft. Bent, only about 6 months after Chas. Bent was killed. He was taking Alfred Bent (his nephew) to school to St. Louis.

Taos. Apr. 30. - Jose Manuel Martinez says: the children (in order) of Padre Ant. Martinez were: 1. Santiago Valdez (married Augustina Valdez, mother of Malaquias Martinez & of Demosthenes Martinez and of Mrs. Montaner 2. La Luz Romero (wife of Jose Manuel Martinez); 3. Vicente Romero (Anastasia Trujillo); 4. Julio Romero (single) (Mother of Nos. 2, 3, & 4 was Teodora Romero.) The children of Jose Maria Martinez (in order) were: 1. Jose Manuel Martinez (married La Luz Romero); 2. Antonio Martinez (mar'd Teresa Baca); 3. Refugia Martinez (wife of Pedro Sanchez); 4. Jesus (married Clofes Romero). At the Loma in Taos, lives Filiberto Jantete y Placido Jantete, sons of the old French trapper, Jantete.

(62)

Apr. 30, 1908. Kit Carson's grave photo'd by F. W. Cragin. The grey or drab ^{sandstone} headstone reads, "Kit Carson
"Died May 23, 1868
"Aged 59 years"

A few feet N.E. of Carson's grave is one of 2 compartments; the S. one leaning on an unpainted wooden head-board ornam'd w. carv'd cross on top. "J. B. Leroux Died August 18th, 1867" (N. comp't has a similar one, much more weathered w. inscrip. illegible.

Another inclosure has a white painted head-board reading "In Memory (of) the soldiers killed by the Apaches in the Embudo Mountains March 30, 1854" A nice grey marble monument at grave, inclosed by ornamental iron fence reads, "Benigna Lee. Esposa de Vicente Mares. Y Amparo de los pobres. Murio el dia 24 de Febrero de 1883. Ala edad de 53 Anos Acordaos de ella en Vuestras Oraciones. R.I.P."

(63)

A white cross at head of grave on E. side of cemet. reads, "In Memory of Emelia Williams. Died Mar. 26, 1906. Aged 34 years."

A white marble headstone reads "En Memoria del Presbitero D Antonio Jose Martinez Cura de Taos N. Mexico Nacio en 1793 el 17 de Enero. Murio el dia 27 de Julio A.D. 1867. La legislatura de Nuevo Mexico le llamo el tiempo de su muerte. La Honra de su Pais. Sirvio la Administracion espiritual del Curato de Taos. por cuarenta y dos anos" (Padre's single grave in wooden paling)

An engraved grey granite head-block in large grassed lot inclosed by nice iron fence, reads, "Lyons 1835 - Patrick - 1907
1862 - Lucy - 1891
Margaret 1891"

(64)

Taos Apr. 30, 1908. - Mrs. Scheurich says: The mother of Terracita Suaso was "Maria Gracia" (the surname forgotten). Mr. Robt Barclay was Terracita Suaso's 2nd husband; her first husband's name was Suaso. So Tom Suaso, Mrs. Geo. Simpson etc were step-sons of Barclay. Terracita's mother (then a poor widow, who was raising a girl who is now herself a widow - the widow of the late Mr. Rice of Huerfano - was living in Taos in the late 40's or 1850 +. Mrs. Scheurich also says Mr. Zan Hicklin came to N.M. in 1847, with the soldiers. Mrs. Zan H. is now living in Trinidad.

Taos, May 1. - Mr. Alois Scheurich says: Charlie Bent rec'd in the Sand Cr. fight (1864) the wound from which he "never recovered". Geo. Bent at one time lived (in Taos) with Cruz Padilla, by whom he had a son, Bob. Bob was killed (shot) at Grand Junction, Colo. in 1875. Geo. Bent died in the 40s & left Frank P. Blair as Bob's guardian. Bob was extravagant, & ran thro his patrimony but accused his guard'n of misappropriating funds. And after his death, the Padilla woman lived with Col. St. Vrain.

(65)

Gov. Bent, Kit Carson, and Capt. Jose Maria Valdez married three Jaramilla sisters, who were, respectively: Manuela Ignacia & Josefa. Of these, Mrs. Valdez was oldest, Mrs. Bent next, and Mrs. Carson the youngest. Thr bro., Pablo Jaramilla was killed at the time of the Taos uprising ('47). These Jaramilla girls had also a half sister, Rumalda Luna, who

The father & mother of the 4 Jaramilla children (Pablo etc.) were: Francisco Jaramilla & Apollonia Vigil. The order of birth of thr girls was thus: 1. Maria Manuela (married Col. Valdez); 2. Maria Ignacia (md 1st Rafael Luna, 2d Gov. Bent; 3. Maria Josefa (married Kit Carson); ord of boys: Pablo (kill'd in revol.); Luciana (youngest of family) Tom Boggs and Rumalda Luna (she born in 1831) were married in July, 1846 when she was only 15 yrs old. Tom Boggs' daughter, Mrs. Minnie Burch (formerly Mrs. Bush of Clayton, N.M.) has a photo of Tom Boggs which belongs to Mr. Scheurich, which she took home (without thr knowledge) from a visit to Mr. & Mrs. Scheurich. It was in a carved frame & had a photo of Abe Lincoln at back of it "put in to fill up the frame". Juan Baptiste (or Juan Bautista) Leroux was the first New Mexican

(66)

appointed to West Point. Bob (son of Geo.) Bent was educated well in St. Louis; came to Taos about '59 or '60. Couldn't speak a word of Spanish. Capt. Pettis (of the Adobe Walls fight) now lives (in New York sic) He wrote on Apr. 13, 1908 a letter to Alois Scheurich. Pettis is State Scaler of Rhode Isl. His Addr. = State House, Rooms 18 & 19, Providence, R.I.

Mr. Edwin L. Sabin, 754 Quebec St., Denver writes for mags, & visits Taos (stop'g at Scheurich's) occasionally.

Mrs. Sch says Joaquin Leroux died in 1861, & is buried in the old church of Fernando de Taos.

Old Jeantette the trapper, has a dau.-in-law Cruz Valdez de Jeantette & grandson, living at Taos (at the Loma, suburb).

Rumalda Luna was the only child of Maria Ignacia (Jaramilla) by Rafael Luna; she died in Clayton, N.M. in May, 1907. Tom Boggs died in

(67)

Clayton

about 6 or 8 yrs ago. The Boggs children were only 2: 1. Charlie (was killed at his sheep ranch on Los Tramperas creek, in 1888 ?); 2. Minnie. (Tom Boggs was a son of Gov. Lilburn W. Boggs; Tom Boggs' mother was Minnie Boone, a daughter of Dan. Boone. (So Tom was grandson of Dan'l Boone.) Lilburn W. Boggs was first married to Juliana Bent, a sister of Gov. Chas. Bent; and by her he had 3 boys; & second married to Minnie Boone, by whom he had eleven children. The widow of Vicente St. Vrain, Amelia, married a Mr. Tays and she is again a widow, (or some such name), and about 3 mos. ago was living at Los Angeles, Calif. Mr. Biernbaum of Mora writes Scheurich (Nov. 8, 1907) that he thinks a letter addr'd to Mrs. Amelia Tays Los Angeles wd reach her. The mother of Vicente St. Vrain was Dolores Luna of Taos. Mrs. Macario Gallegos of Arroya Manteca, N.M. (lately of Mora) is a dau. of Col. Cer. St. Vrain by Luisa Branch (her maiden name) who had been married bu

(68)

Mrs. Scheurich says the brother (Marcellina St. Vrain) of Col. C. St Vrain (evidently Marcelline) was married to a Cheyenne Indian woman named "Rel"; and after old Marcelline died, she (Rel) married Wm. Brantford. "Rel" bore to Marcell. St. Vrain a dau. named Mary St. Vrain, who first married a Mr. Kelley, & after he died (having had by her 2 children, a boy and girl) after Kelley died, Mary married Mr. Sopris (from whom town of Sopris is named). The Kelley children took the name of Sopris after Mary's marriage with Sopris. Dick Wootton's statem't that the Inds. decapitated Gov. Bent, Mrs. Scheurich says, is untrue; she, however, says he was scalped.

(69)

May 4. Taos. Ignacio Santistevan says: Spanish names of places on the road from Bent's Ft. eastward are: 1. Campo Bonito (Pretty Encamp't); 2. Camino de Aubrey; 3. Isla de Choteau; 3. Arroyo de Manteca (grease cr.); 4. Fuertecito de los Pananas (Little Pawnee Fort); 5. Fuerte de los Hombres (Ft. Mann); 6. Entierros de Spyer (Burials of Speyer "Burials = Caches ? F.W.C. Error ? These Speyer were on Cimarron route?) 7. Arroyos de los Racconas (Coon creek); 8. Rio de Pananas; 9. Piedra de Pananas; 10. Arroyo de las Nueces; 11. Mogotes (sandhills); LaVaca (Cow cr.); Nepestita (Lit. Arkan R. = Nepestita); Gallinitas (Gallinitas and Arroyo de los Francesces; Arroyo de los Alamos = Cottonwood creek; Council Grove; Arroyo de Juan Grande; La Ceja; Camino par Topeka.

Mr. Ign. Santistevan also gives names of places on the Santa Fe trail (Cimarron route) from Canadian to Ark. R. as fols.: 1. Vado de Piedra; 2. Chico;

(70)

3. Las Jaritas; 4. El Rito Paño Blanco; 5. Las Piedras a Molar (Grindstone creek) 6. El Arroyo de Gallego. 7. Cienega del Burro; 8. Currumpah; 9. Casa de Palo.

Taos. May 4, '08 - Porfirio Abreu (of Penasco, visiting at house of Felipe Nario Gomez in Taos) says: that Macario Gallegos married Felicita St. Vrain (who is a cousin (primo) of Porfirio Abreu), has moved to Union Co. & p.o. near Clayton, where there are wealthy Gallegos that have sheep. Says that his (Porfirio's) gr. father, Santiago brought from Spain, the first printing press to N.M. It was afterward owned by Padre Martinez; & was exhibited at the Columb. Expos'n, Chicago.

(71) and (72)

Taos. May 5, '08. Widow of Manuel Antonio Miera says her husband was a bro. of Chipeta Miera. Latter was quite a girl (mere) when killed. Her husband (Mrs. Miera says) was Senor "Blas" (she doesn't know his 1st name; I suppose it to be Juan Blas). She says that the husband of Albina Miera was Rumaldo Cordova. After the massacre, Albina lived at la Loma de Arena (in vicinity of Conejos) Albina was older than Chepita. Albina died at Loma de Arena. NOTE FROM P. 71 Loma de Arena is a Mex'n village "Placacita de los Taoses" on Rio Grande river, about 9 miles below the town of Del Norte, Colo., only a few years ago (perhaps about 5 yrs. ago). She left a daughter (Pelegrina Cordova) who now lives at Loma de Arena. She (Pel.) has a son, Felix. Others that the Utes killed were: Manuel Trujeque (he was from Fernandez de Taos.) (Francisca Trujeque, a sister of Manuel Trujeque, lives in Trinidad.) The Utes killed & scalped Chepita in the region of Cuerno Verde. The Utes also killed in the massacre of Fort el Pueblo, the father of Mrs. Felipe Ledoux (nee Trujillo) of Las Vegas; the soldiers (a company fr. Taos) + one fr. S Fe ?) found Chepita's scalp & brought it home to Manuel Miera in Taos, wrapped in paper.

(73)

Taos, May 6, '08. About old Jean Arno Jeantet Mrs. Cruz Jeantet, says she is widow of Gabriel Jeantet. She is 73 yrs old. Born in 1835; her husband Gabriel Jeantet was 2 yrs older than she (so Gabriel, who was the oldest child of Juan Arno Jeantet, was born in 1833. Jean A. Jeantet was from Bordeaux, France. He lived in Fernando de Taos many yrs. She says that Ant. Robidoux lived in Taos when she was a girl. Old French friends of her father were Ant. Robidoux, C. Beaubien, Abram Ledoux, Joaquin Leroux, Ant. Ledoux, LaForey, Isidoro Robidoux, Charette, Juan Boquet, Pedro Lesperanza. Bijou, Yarra, Guarra, Grignier (or Grignet (pronounced Greenya) (a daughter of Grignier (called Guadalupe Grignier) now lives in Ranchos de Taos. Cruz Jeantet (maiden name Cruz Valdez) had already 4 children before her father-in-law, Juan Jeantet went to Calif; she was married about 1852. Juan was a cooper; made whiskey barrels. (He was a "Tonelero") Juan Jeantet married a Tiburthea Trujillo (a dau. of Vicente Trujillo of Taos.) Juan Santistevan knew old Juan Jeantet & says that the latter went to Calif. before 1860.

(74)

Taos. May 6, '08 - Mr. Rivera of Truquillo, says: Old Luis Leroux lives at Los Gueros 4 mi. W. of plaza of Orote. Later: Eugenio Valdez says Luis Leroux & his wife died on the same day Apr. 9, '08.

The Taos Indian, Manuel Mondragon (Toltur) speaks English; says the tradition as to the old Taos Pueblo is that it was destroyed by the Spaniards (not by Indians.) This he interprets from the Taos Indian Ventura Romero, who is something of a historian of the Taos Inds.

This informa. by interpreter of Eugenio Valdez. Taos. May 6, 1908. Mrs. Marcellina Valdez Martinez of El Lomita at Taos = wife of David Martinez of La Lomita says: that it was Capt. Riano that compelled the Taos Inds. to remove their pueblo from the old to the new location (accord'g to what her father heard from his forefathers.) They started to build the church at Taos in 1806 (Eugenio Valdez says) (la Iglesia de Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe in Taos;) and Mrs. Marcellina V. Martinez says that it was completed in 1814. Mrs. Marcellina Martinez has the marriage contract of Charles Beaubien. It is dated July 30, 1827, and gives the names of the contracting persons as "Carlos Hipolito Beaubien"

(75)

"Ma. (=Maria) Paula Lovato". Mrs. Marcellina Martinez has a very old photo (taken at St. Louis, Mo.) of the wife of Chas. Beaubien in 1864, '65 when his son, Pablo, went to the college there. Mrs. M. M. also has a large photo of Pablo Beaubien (& wife) & Mrs. Abreu, of Mrs. Maxwell,

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XII

(75) continued

and Mrs. Joseph Clouthier. Mrs. M.M. gives me the photo of Mrs. C. Beaubien. Mrs. M.M. says that her uncle & bro-in-law were in St. Louis, Mo. & there they saw & talked with old Mrs. Leroux (mother of Joaquin Leroux & she (Mrs. Leroux) told them that she was the daughter of Vialpando and that she was taken from Taos by the Comanches & afterwards bought from Indians & brought in to St. Louis, & was the mother of Joaquin Leroux. There were 2 of the original Vialpando brothers.

(76)

Mrs. M.M. says: 1. Don Fernando Chacon Govr. (1796, 1802, 1804). His son was 2. Albino Chacon (lived at Fenasco Taos Co.) His son was 3. Rafael (living 1908 in Trinidad) His son was 4. Eusebio (lives, 1908 Trinidad) Mr. Valdez says: Donaciano Jaramillo (= gr. son of old Jaramillo) lives in Taos, deputy sheriff pro tem at court. Mrs. Marcelina V. Martinez's father named Jose Gregorio Valdez, was a half brother of Mrs. Chas. Beaubien. So Mrs. M.V.M. is a niece of Mrs. Beaubien; & Mr. and Mrs. Beaubien were godfather & godmother of Mrs. M.V.M. Taos, May 7. Mr. Juan Santistevan says that Guillermo Baca, (opp. Randall's mill) is a nephew of Marcellina Baca. (May 12, he says that Juan de Dios Lalanda lived in La Placita dela Loma some yrs. May 8. - I saw a wood-cut (showing engraved names on Pawnee Rock in a 1881 (8 vol) Guide to Colo. Ariz., N.M. & Kansas in library of Wm. A. McClure $1\frac{1}{4}$ mi. N.W. of Fernando de Taos.

(77)

Acc. to a record in the Co. Clerk's books (Taos Co. N.M.) being a copy in a vol I entitled "Diario del C. de Prueba" (1855) of records of 1847, Archa Metcalf presented his bond as sheriff on the 1st day of March, 1847, at the March term of court 1847, this being "the second regular term of holding this court". The same doc named those killed in the revolution and speaks of "the books, papers, and property of this office were destroyed". (on Jan. 19, 1847.) For oppurtun. to consult this and other records, I am indebted to the Deputy Co. clk & Dpty Sheriff, Demosthenes Martinez; also to his bro.-in-law, Montaner. The record above ref'd to mentions that "Joseph Pley" at that term of court, "applied for letters of administration upon the estate of Stephen L. Lee, deceased," and that "The court granted the letters to said Joseph Pley (Bond \$1000). The same record shows that "Elliott Lee applied for letters of administration upon the estate of Simeon Turly dec'd, the Court after considering said application declined granting said letters to the said Elliott Lee, and ordered

(78) said letters to be made out to Eugene Seitensdorfer of Santa Fe." At the May term of court (May 3, 1847) Archa Metcalf presented a bill of \$505.25 for boarding of prisoners and one of \$115.75 "for materials furnished Jail & erecting Gallows". N.B. Archa Metcalf was sheriff at this time. "Thomas Biggs, these records show is a name distinct from Thomas Boggs. William A. Jones was sheriff during Jan. term of Court 1848. A record of the Jan'y term of court refers to "Maria del a Reyes Baca the widow of Cornelio Vigil" who presented a claim against "the said estate" (Claim not allowed). At March also July term of Court, 1848, Rickens L. Wootton was sheriff. May Term, 1848, records mention "Leven Mitchell" as deputy sheriff.

May 9. Mr. Sheurick says that old Boquet of Pojuaque was brot out as a stone mason with several mechanics from France by Bishop Lamy to work on the Cathedral at S Fe about 1855 or '6; ask Etienne Des Georges of Taos, father of clk in Taos Merc. Co. Scheurick says Boquet was never a trapper.

(79)

Taos May 9. Juan Mirabal an Taos Ind. says of the old burned Taos Pueblo ruins history, that when the Spaniards came a second time to the old Taos pueblo, they brought a priest, a blksmith & some teachers. At

Agapito Martinez has Muster Roll of Capt. Gonzales' Co .
 Rafael Mestas, a soldier of the Comp'y of Capt. Francisco
 Gonzales, 1855 a Co. of (Regimento de Col. Seran St. Vrain)
 Names on muster roll of Capt. Gonzales' Company of which the
 last part (or family name) is same as of victims of the
 massacre of Ft. el Pueblo; Sandoval, Francisco (private)
 Cordova, Jesus (Sergeant)
 Cordova, Jose de Jesus (private)
 Cordova, Felix (private)
 Cordova, Mariano (private)
 Vigil Antonio J. (private)
 Vigil Toribio (private)
 Vigil Miguel (private)
 Vigil Nestor (private)
 Medina, Simon (private)

Pacheco, Francisco (private); Mestas, Rafael (private) On
 going to see him, May 14, 1908, found he had died 2 yrs ago.
 So also does Encarn Mestas Rafael page torn

reverse of p. 166

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XII

(79) continued

time of the revolu. (I suppose 1680), the Inds. killed these (priest, blksm. & teachers) and that when the Spaniards reconquered the country is when they (the Sp'ds) destroyed & burned the old pueblo.

Taos. May 10. - Mrs. Marcellina Valdez de Martinez says: the father of Rafael Chacon was Albino Chacon, & grandfather of Rafael was Don Fernando Chacon. She has an article in her stitched file of La Revista Cata (pub'd Las Vegas) in No. 41 of Vol. I, Oct. 9, 1875, (pp. 324 - 326, entitled "Estados de las Misiones de Nuevo Mejico, en el ano de 1793" & in No. 42 (Oct. 16, 1875) p. 334 is a table entitled "Estado que Manifiesta el de

(80) las Misiones existentes en la

Provincia de Nuevo Mexico, en 1793".

She has an old certificate or "Registro" of an old brand of cattle in Rio Arriba, Plaza del Alcalde, dated Nov. 8, 1752; issued to Francisco Valdez y Bustos, her great grandfather. She says there is a Dorchebeque living in Wagon Mound, who is husband of her cousin, Miguela. Mrs. Scheurich says that the Pando who was of "Acequia de los Pandos" (less than a mile east of Plaza of Don Fernando) & of the Comanche massacre, was Miguel Pando.

The tradition & understanding (see Jose Valdez, whose father Juan N. Valdez, was probate judge many yrs) is that the Taos Inds. (who owned from Taos Pueblo to the Ojito (spring S. of Mr. Dubor's house, & W. of Randall's

(81)

mill was granted to the 1st settlers of Don Fernando, & that S. of the Ojito by the people of Ranchos, to have these settlers as a protection against the wild tribes. (Gusdorf says town of Fernando failed in Sup. Ct. to prove that the Ranchos folks gave them S. of Ojito.)

Taos, May 12, '08. - Agapito Martinez says that other very early Frenchmen in N. Mex., besides Carlos Beaubien, were (in Spanish spelling) Juan Bautista Tridu (a grandson of Tridu nam lives in la Placita Jose D. Quinel (has son or nephew in penitentiary in S. Fe., Guillerno Prieto. He writes the Spanish form of name Laramie, as Laramie (same pronuncia. as Fr. form). New Mex'n "Tridu" is a corruption of Trudeau. Trudeau (Tridu) Juan Bautista Tridu had a daughter, Marguerita Tridu. She married Juan Ramon Valdez, & the children of these 2 were: Carolina Valdez (married Severiano Vigil of Ranchito de Abajo); Eologia Valdez (married Pablo Garcia; they live in Placita Prado; Juan Ysidro Valdez (lives with Carolina; Rafael Valdez (dead); Felipe Valdez (dead) lived and fam. now) in . . . page torn

for 82 see reverse side →

(83)

this page

Ignacio Santistevan says the name of el Gallegos padre was Pablo Gallego; his wife Cruz Padilla. El G. went once to Calif & was later killed (shot by arrow while) by Navajo Ind. in Navaho ctry. Pulled arrow out & broke it; but died in few days was a man of 50 or nearly when Ig. S. saw El G. break adobe out of wall (when drunk) in saloon in Taos. Lived in Taos.

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XIII

1914 & 1916

Notebook and pages numbered by Mrs. Shaw

(1)

July 11, 1914 Mrs. E. H. Barnun. Children of Jo Doyle were: 2 daughters and one son; Mrs. Richardson lives in Pueblo & Mrs. Berry lives East; James Doyle (deceased.)

Portrait of Capt. Jno. Gantt. From an oil painting, supposed to have been made about 1829. The original portrait was presented by the Captain to his niece, Miss Laura Booth (later Mrs. John M. G. Browne) and is now owned by Mrs. Amanda Gantt, widow of the Captain's only child, N. Beale Gantt, of Louisville, Ky. For a photogr'ic copy of this painting, the author is indebted to Mrs. Browne's daughter, Mrs. Judith M. Gallup of Pueblo, Colo. (July 11, 1914.)

(2)

Nov. 7, 1914; Anthony Bott of Colorado City, Colo., says: Lewis Tappan and A. D. Richardson named the "Garden of the Gods" in 1859. Before that, it was called "the Red Rocks". To Lewis Tappan doubtless belonged the credit for the name of Colorado City.

In the fall of 1859 A. D. Richardson (correspondent of Boston Journal) and Lewis Tappan (member of an influential Boston family) went back from the Pike's Peak region and went to Washington. It was probably they who, soon afterward, when a bill for making the Pike's Peak region into a territory was being prepared for submitting to Congress, and when the matter of a name for that territory was being considered, and when various names were being suggested for it to the Senate and House committees on Territories, presented to the Senate Committee the name "Colorado". Although the latter name was not at once used and "Idaho" was chosen for the bill⁽³⁾ as drafted in the spring of 1860, the bill having failed to pass in 1860, the name "Colorado" was substituted and the bill passed, establishing the territory under the latter name in 1861 (Feb. 4.) Signed by President Buchanan, Organized, Feb. 27, 1861. The name "Jefferson" used for the "Provisional Territory" which the people organized in 1858-9, but which Congress never recognized, was not available under the rule not use names of presidents as there were not enough to go around.

In the spring of '60, Lewis Tappan returned to the Pike's Peak region with an older brother, George Tappan and started a store in Denver and one in Colorado City, George - who was also Colorado City's first postmaster - being in charge of the store at Colo. Cy., & Lewis of the one in Denver. Lewis Tappan thought Colorado City would ultimately outstrip Denver; and he wanted Colorado City to be the capital, as he in fact succeeded in having it but for one day only. Mr. Bott thinks it was chiefly through

(4)

Lewis Tappan's and A. D. Richardson's influence, and in part, at least, as a move that might advance the interests of Colorado City, that the name "Colorado" was originally suggested and ultimately adopted, Delegate Beverly D. Williams and Senator Green of Massachusetts being the intermediaries through whom that influence was exerted.

In the fall of '58 the name Jefferson was proposed for a provisional territory of the Pike's Peak region and this name was adopted when the Provisional Government was organized by the people in 1859. Some preferred the name "Montana" after the town of that name at the junction of Dry Creek with the Platte; which was the only real town existing in the Pike's Peak region in the fall of '58. As to the name "Idaho" used in the first bill before Congress (1860) for the territory later called Colorado, Mr. Bott is not sure, but thinks it may have

(5)

been used earlier for diggings in California. (May it not have been used in '59 for Idaho Bar at present Idaho Springs, which was known as Idaho Bar when it was made

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XIII

(5) continued

the county seat of Clear Creek County in 1861 (?) (According to . . . , the town of Idaho Springs is located on Idaho Bar and Payne's Bar - gold diggings once so called. According to Bancroft, the name "Idaho" was in use as the name of a steamboat, on which it was painted in large letters, that plied on Columbia River above the Dalles in the spring of 1860 and later.) (Bowles' "Accross the Continent 1865 says "Idaho" means "gem of the mountains"; and another gives orig. form of the word as ee-dah-ho, with same essential meaning, & calls it a Shoshone word.)

(6)

Anthony Bott says that the old trail crossing of the South Platte River was about 1 block west from the mouth of Cherry Creek at foot of Eleventh Street. (That would be above, but Hayden's Atlas of Colo. shows it below Cherry Creek.) In spring of '59 some one started a ferry-boat there on acc't of high water. Names of some of the "Eldorado" Colorado City pioneers of 1858 with comments; as remembered by Anthony Bott, Nov. 7, 1914:

Anthony Bott (Lives in Colorado City)

James Winchester (From Westport, Mo., Poisoned himself in Denver in spring of about 1860.

John Price (From Westport, Mo. Went to the Snake River, Montana, gold excitement in or about 1862. Died on his ranch in Montana).

George A. Bute (Lived later in Telluride. Finally went to Columbia; poisoned himself in Bogata).

Rufus Cable (Left Colorado City in 1860; possibly lives yet at Wyandotte, Kan.)

Oliver Case (Died in summer of 1914)

Henry Tardington (Nicknamed "Boone" of whom he was a relative)

. . . Kahlbach (Returned to Wyandotte, Kan., in 1860, and died there)

. . . Rein (Went to Snake R., Mon., gold excitement when Price di&d.

"Jud" Yonker (died in Denver, summer of 1914 & R. Whittsitt (he came with the Larimer party in 1859, and were in the Colo. City organiza. but not in the Eldorado Co. of '58. Whittsitt came with Gen. Larimer party. Jud Yonker, Jesse Hinman and Jack Wright & several others (about 20 of them) were interested in El Paso townsite of '58, from which name of El Paso County came.

(7)

Melanchton S. Beach, (Cheyenne Road, S. W. of Colorado Springs) Nov. 14, 1914 says: The first store in Colorado City was that of Gerrish & Co. It was in a log building, built late in 1859 - possibly in November. In the spring of 1860 several other stores were built; of which the first store in frame building was that built by Tappan & Co. (Lewis and Geo. Tappan). Geo. Tappan ran this store. A store built in Colo. City about July, 1860, was that of . . . Cobb. Bill Garvin, clerked in Tappan & Co.'s store. His brother, Dr. James Garvin, was the first physician in Colorado City. Mr. Beach clerked in Tappan & Co.'s store . . . Bill Garvin did.

(8)

Colorado City, Colo. Nov. 19, 1914; Anthony Bott says: Lewis Tappan & A. D. Richardson brought about the addition of the country S. & W. of Ark. R. to the proposed new Pike's Peak region territory that became Colorado. The name of Colorado City, Mr. Bott says, was undoubtedly first given in reference to the red rocks of the Garden of the Gods, whose original name was "the Red Rock country".

The Lawrence Co. estab'd their townsite by setting a stake near Col. Spgs present D. & R. G. Freight Depot (a little farther up the hill). But they did not build a house nor lay a foundation there. Mr. Bott came with the Westport party; arrived in October 1858; explored on Fountain Creek about a week, & then proceeded to the place on head of East Cherry

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XIII

(8) continued

where Green Russell's party had prospected; stop'd there a few days

(9)

and then went on to ^{the} place where Montana was built soon afterward, where the Lawrence party was encamped, waiting to see where the Westport party would locate. After Westport party's arrival there, first the Lawrence party & then, (after a day or two) the Westport party, began to build the town that was called "Montana" at mouth of Little Dry Creek, where now is Overland Park. In Gen. Larimer's (1859) party were:

Jud Yonker

Ed. Wynkoop

Dick Whittsitt

M. M. Jewett & others

Hangman's canon (tributary to Fountain Cr. on the S.) was the canon between 2 hogbacks, W. of Colo. City. It was the 1st E. of Red Rock canon. The Mex'n was hung on a pine tree near the mouth of the canon. Devil's Gate was 200 or 300 ft farther S. W. in the same canon, and is now partly quarried away. M. S. Beach was judge at the hanging.

(10)

Chivington bought out someone's Manitou Springs right. Bott thinks it was Girton (Method. ch. man) and Delos Durfee who had the claim right. Bott thinks they proved up on the Manitou Spgs site as a gov't pre-emption claim. As to the distribution of pine trees in early days below Manitou Springs in the Fountain Creek Valley, Peter Skeen Ogden (portrait opp. p. 272 of Vol. II of Agnes Laut's "Conquest of the Great Northwest", in High School Library; Vanita Trovinger, librarian.

(11)

Four Mile Cr (winter ranch) built in 1871 by Welty family of Levi Welty; Cripple Cr (was summer ranch Crip. Crk.) Name from Levi Welty family House built on Crip. Crk May 1872 paper roofed. George, Frank, Alonzo 1st yr. (1872) 1. Calf stepped in Prairie Dog hole & Broke its leg (on present Cripple Cr town site) 2. Alonzo chop'g wood; ax glanced & cut his toe so badly it made him lame for quite awhile 2d yr (1873) In the Spring of '73 the wind had damaged the paper roof, so it leaked & the house was therefore shingled. While shingling it, Geo. Welty fell off the roof, spraining & laming his back, crippling him partially for a month or more.

In the latter part of the same summer a bear was killed near the C. Ck. ranch & the Welty's sent a piece of meat to the neighbor by Ben Roberts, a hired man. The latter rode an Indian pony which probably frightened by the smell of the meat, began bucking & fell over backward, & fell on him

(12)

breaking his leg & crippling him for some 3 months.

3d year, 1874, Mr. Levi Welty was up at the C Ck rch in summer. In September, he was out after cattle, & he discovered a buffalo calf which had got strayed from the other buffalo & got mixed in with the cattle. He thought he would shoot the calf for meat. In dismount'g he accidentally discharged his revolver shooting himself in the left hand, and he never afterward had the use of the second finger of that hand.

After the accidents of the first year, the Welty family jokingly said, "We will have to call this stream 'Cripple Creek'". As some later accidents occurred, this name was several times confirmed; so that

(13)

the name at first

applied as a joke became ultimately the fixed name of the creek.

Grassy Gulch was originally for some years called by the Welty family in that region "Gassy Gulch"; the name having been given by them in allusion to the fact that frequently they had met on that meadow branch certain other ranchmen who were great talkers & braggarts, telling great stories impossible of belief.

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XIII

In summer of '73 a man named Hiram Gove came up & boarded with the Weltys. He was something of a mineralogist, & always insisted that some day that region would be a great gold mining region. He would pick up a rock & say, "George, I dont suppose

(14) that I will live to see the day, and you may not; but some day this will be the greatest gold field in the world". He insisted that the gold was there, in the rock, but they didn't know how to save it. The Welty family thought he was crazy. After he died & gold began to be mined George used to say, "What did old Hi Gove used to tell us? Who was crazy; he or we?" (Above statement is made (1914?) by Mrs. Anna A. Faulkner, daughter of Levi Welty.)

(15) Theodore William Jones (son of Theod R.) Apr. 9, 1916. Was 12 yrs in Sierra Madre region & W. coast Mex. exploring ruins & water powers a few mos for a w. power co. & several yrs in charge of pack trains & road building for the Green Gold & Silver (Mex'ns called it the "Gringo Co.") Says "Pitahaya"

Pueblo, Col. Apr. 10, 1916 - Mrs. Florence Ann Richards says her father, Jo Doyle's name was Joseph Bainbridge Lafayette Doyle. She has newsp. clippings about him & Ft. Pueblo. Her sister is Mrs. Frances Teresa Doyle Berry, of Chicago, Ill.

Personal observations of F. W. Cragin at ruins of old Bent's Fort Aprl. 11, 1916.

Bent's Fort, 9 mi by road E. from La Junta, Colo., on N. side of Ark R. Walls almost utterly leveled. One point only, stands 8 ft above level of surrounding prairie. Fort encircled fr. S.W. to N.E. by Ark. R. Old acequia comes near gate of fort & goes down river to north curving to east. N.E. of fort is a reed swamp area, good bottom grass above & below it. Gate & fort front looked S.E. toward a group of 3 cottonwood trees. Latter species of tree scattered up & down the river in region of fort - they grow thickest down the river. Mr. A. E. Reynolds, who owns the land on which is Bent's Fort site has

(16) (F. W. Cragin At site of old Bent's Fort 8 mi. E. of La Junta, Colo. Apr. 11, 1916 continued) placed a fine stone monument (gray granite) in N. corner of the walled Bent's Fort ruin. Little sign of the (N. & S.) fort towers remains. The site should be dug out; measurements & relics preserved for a future museum of early Western history, to be housed in a reconstructed Bent's Fort, made of cement. 7 mi. E of Lajunta (1 1/2 to 2 from Bent Fort) is a neat "Bent's Fort School" of several rooms. N. of B's Fort is now a white 2-story square house, on highway of Ark. R. valley. Iron, glass & leather scraps are com. on the Bent's Fort site; beads & arrow-heads are said to be found there. Pebbles, weathered from adobe everywhere on the site. 2d highest part of wall is at n. e. of S. corner. Few rods N. E. of the fort, a grave built of Niobrara limestone blocks & a red sandstone slab (fallen) says:

(16) EDWARD DORRIS
Died July 21, 1865 Aged 31 years 2 Ms, 28 Ds.
EDWARD thou hast gone to rest, In this far country of the West. Brothers and friends mourn and weep Thou in this Tomb dost sweetly sleep.

Note by Cragin: The above death and record belong (as do the leather scraps in the ruin) to the period when Barlow and Sanderson occupied the ruin (partly restored for their purpose) as half-way station on their stage route from Kansas City (or Westport) to Santa Fe.

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XIV

Early Far West Interviews Extracts & Notes; 1919 - 23. (Wkly Gaz. of '82 consulted & noted to & includ'g the Sep. 16 number.) 1883 to Mar. 10, page 7.

pages numbered by Mrs. Shaw

(1)

F. W. Cragin, interview with pioneer Sebastian Greenway, Colorado Springs Jan. 14, 1919.

Washington, as head chief of that band, was camped, the winter of 1872-3, (all winter,) at where now is the Rock Island Ry. town of Roswell, suburb of Colo. Spgs.; these Utes having hunted on the plains in the fall of '72 for buffalo, deer, and antelope. They had found some buffalo out near the present Manzanola; and after they got to their Roswell camp they were cutting the buffalo meat into strips and drying it on rawhide lines stretched from tips of pole-tripods about 6 ft. high. They slept on blankets and furs, over beds of spruce branches, rude mattresses about 1 ft. thick. The camp or village was made up of 40 or 50 separate little camps, each with its own camp-fire.

That winter Washington told Greenway that in the "big winter" (of 1844-45) he was encamped in Glen Eyrie. In 1872 Mr. Greenway had cleaned out "The Devil's Punch Bowl", in Queen's Canyon; for Gen. Palmer (That was before Gen. P.'s house was completed, and Gen. and Mrs. Palmer slept on the hay of the up-stairs hay mow in the barn, while the house was being built). In cleaning out the "spring" (Devil's Punch Bowl), Greenway found in it many bones and skulls of buffalo and other animals, that Chief Washington (in winter of '72-3) said had perished there in the "big winter" (of 1844-45). Washington told Greenway that once the Utes had trouble with the Cherokees at the base of Cheyenne Mountain. The Utes made a line of small cobblestones about a mile long. Mr. Greenway saw it in the fall of '72 and '73 Washington told him what that line meant. One end of it was about half a mile S. E. of Dixon's place, and the N. S. line of stones stretched for a mile south from that north end. The warriors of the two tribes agreed to stay each on their own side of the line, and fight across the line. Their weapons were clubs, tomahawks, and rawhide slings, with which they threw stones at (continuation of narration on page (3)).

(2)

Antlers Hotel had its inception May 16, 1881, when the "Colorado Springs Hotel Company" was incorporated. "The directors of the first year were, William J. Palmer, William A. Bell, A. E. V. Strettell, O. Metcalf, William S. Jackson, Jos. F. Humphrey and S. E. Solly." The general plans, devised by Dr. Solly, were elaborated into a building of handsome exterior by Peabody and Stearns, architects of Boston and New York. Estimated cost was \$125,000. Work was begun in the early part of the winter of 1881-2, and the building was completed about Feb. 1, 1883. The hotel was opened for business June 1, 1883. (Full accts. Illustd in Daily Gaz. of May 10 and June 2, 1883).

(C. Sp. Gaz. May 12, 1883) 250 mi. E. of Sonora Apaches-Mexican fight of (April?) 25, 1883, led by Gen. Torres who had been joined at Guazmar by Col. Lorenzo Garcia, 300 Mex. troops, discovered the Apache stronghold heretofore unknown to the oldest scout, in Sierra Madre, after a forced march (for Guazmar) of 5 days & nights; It seemed to have been occupied (settled) 3 or 4 years. They had a quantity of stolen stock in old huts. The Apache warriors were strongly intrenched on a high crest on a large mountain spur. Mex. troops had to climb the mts on their hands and knees. It took 2 hrs. Jub was to be chief that commanded, (illeg.) command (3 or 4 words illeg.) a mile. Bayonet charge; Inds. fled, 11 dead bucks.

(3)

each other. The slings were made of rawhide strips, and had a rawhide handle, shaped (like a shovel handle) to put the hand into; and Washington told Greenway they fought thus; and not with arrows, which they wished to

save for hunting. Greenway saw some of these slings in the Ute winter camp of '72-3.

In the summer of '72, 12 Cheyennes (from a band of 50 encamped at Weir's Mill, which was then in operation) came to Greenway's ranch (bought from old Judge Baldwin) and asked for something to eat. G. gave them biscuit, coffee, and meat - a half sheep that he had boiled for his herder. Then one of the Indians (of two who had staid in the house, got on the bed to reach to get G's rifle, and G. jerked him back on the floor and told him "vamos!" The other Indian laughed; and then this bad Indian grabbed G's hat and put it on and started out. G. pulled it off and kicked the Indians hat out the door, and then shut the door and got his rifle. But the Indians talked a while and then went off - all twelve. Next morning a Denver military guard of 65 men came and made the Indians vacate their camp at Weir's Mill, and vacate that region. The guard followed them off E.S.E. for 20 miles; then left them near Crows' Roost. *In the spring of 1873, the Cheyennes made a raid on Teachout's ranch and drove off a lot of horses. Washington told Greenway that the whites at first thought that it was the Utes that made the raid on Teachout.* (Greenway says Crows' Roost was so called because the crows used to roost there in the rocks; so Judge Baldwin told him.)

At the Utes' camp at Roswell, winter of '72-'73, Greenway saw a very old Indian woman sitting in a washout; and he asked a Ute boy why she was there. The boy said she was old and sick, and went there to die. Washington said that was one way they do. He said, sometimes, when travelling and somebody died, they made a bed of branches up in a tree, and put the dead up on it, to keep the wolves from eating the corpse

Washington talked pretty good English.

(4)

A Mr. Haines or Haynes started, the Sect to which Wms belonged Haines died and Williams' wife died; and Wms married Haines' widow and promulgated the Sect. Williams recntly died, his widow lives in Magnolia, Ark., and may have the book of 1870 (or '71?0 that Wms bro't to court. The Williams-Haines followers don't call themselves "Williamsites" (that is a name outsiders call 'em); but call themselves "God's People". Campbell says his 2 sisters were taken by Williams in his community: one sister quite young, and Campbell sued to get her back. Campbell himself once belonged to Wmisites - also was once a Mormon.

Bruening - See under "H". Thos S. Brigham, 1220 N. Nev. Av.

(5)

May 31, 1921, Jas. E. Campbell says that Moody of W. Colo. Cy., who lives near Whittier School (b't 28 & 29) has been here about ? (50) yrs. Campbell says the first P. O. in the region of Woodland Park was "Chivington", 1 mi. n. w. of present Woodland Park P. O. called "Fisher's Mill", P.O. which was still maintained in '83, altho the mill was closed. Down & up Trout Cr. ran a little narrow-guage tramway which used a D & R.G. engine & flat car to haul logs to Fisher's Mill, owned by Dr. Bell. Called Fisher's Mill because Elmer Eaton, Bro. of Ed. J. Eaton, had 1st lumber yard in Cripple Creek. The Rainbow Falls boulder went out by flood in the spring of 1888 or thereabout; (ask Frizzell or Nichols (barber) for this date) but its going out was supposed to hv bn facilitated by loosening of it caused by blast'g in an adjacent quarry. The authorities then made them quit quarrying there on that account. An example of locking the stable door after the horse was stolen. (sic) He pub'd (after his return to N.Y.) a book (?privately printed small edit.?) of his journey giving full acct of it. That Book was produced in court here in suit against him, but the judge wdn't look at it nor let him read from it. It may give name, "Wm's Canyon."

(6)

The Beebe House, open in Manitou in 1882 & earlier. later, was run by

(6) continued

Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Beebee (Wkly Gaz) Mr. Beebee committed suicide in Denver, Sunday morning, May 6, 1883. (Daily Gaz. May 8, '83.) (He shot himself thru brain. Temporary insanity was supposed cause.)

Buzzard says water in the Big Soda Spring was between 2 & 3 ft deep. (over 2 ft., at least.)

In Out W. Sep. 5, '72 acct complaint of Seth Beeson against Wm. M. Beeson for abandoning his Homest. Entry No. 1176, dated Sept. 20, 1869 (nos.) in El Paso County. Both summoned to appear at U.S. Land Office Pueblo by Irv. W. Stanton Register & Chas. A. Cook, Recr.

(7)

May 18, 1921. Interviewed Sylvester Monroe Buzzard, who says: Born in Hampshire Co., W. Va., Aug. 8, 1838. To Ohio, 1857, to Ill. to 1860; soon after he cast his 1st vote for President. voted for Lincoln, at Leesburg. Wintered in Ill 1860 - '61, in spring of '61 went to W.W. Ia. (Montgomery Co.) Thence came to Colo. in 1862, by the Platte route, crossing Mo. at Plattsmouth, leaving Red Oak May 28, '68, & arr. at Denver Jul. 26. Came thru with a party (Jo Milner Bros.) who had 4 ox teams & wagons loaded with flour, bacon & other provisions. Left Denver soon & went to French Gulch at Lincoln City. Staid up in the mines, working, the rest of the summer. In fall of '62 he landed (somet. in Oct) on Fountain Cr., about 4 mi. below Colo. Cy; remained but a few days, & then went on a hunting trip to the "Black Hills" = Laramie Hills.

Baird, Geo. H. 1724 W. Pike's Peak Ave. July 11, 1922. Int. w. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Baird. Mr. Baird says Templeton's Gap was so called because Jack Templeton killed a Mexican horse-thief there in the early sixties.

Eureka Tunnel was at the n.n.e. base of St. Peter's Dome, between the Cheyenne Toll Road and the Crip. Ck. Short Line; and was located by Wm. J. Baird (El Paso Co. pioneer of 1860) in 1876. (Mrs. G. Baird says Geo. J. Handley was the 1st Postmaster of Colo. Spgs. Post office was at W.E. cor. of Cascade & Huerfano. E. J. Eaton was his clerk.

(8)

Mrs. F. H. Loud said the Bear Creek Trail of 1873 was made by Edward Copley and engineer E. S. Nettleton. It went to Copley's "Lake House" at Lake Moraine, and thence to the summit of Pike's Peak.

Mrs. Chas. F. Young's second husband was Mr. steffa. She was long a widow (till Oct., 1920) when she married Mr. Young known as Mrs. Steffa and was an early resident of Woodland Park. She married Browning; & Steffa. Mr. Browning, her first husband, died. Mr. Steffa, her 2d husband, died. Before her first marriage, her name was How did Browning happen to sell to White?

Mr. Holt succeeded Sells

Baird (contin'd fr. previous p.) Wm. J. Baird died in 1897, Feb. 10. Interview (early Aug) with Mrs. Geo. Herbert Baird. Mrs. Baird came to C. Sp. (with her father?) Aug. 17, 1871, and 2 days later, her father, Wm. Iles, took charge of the LaFont (temporary hotel at Manitou); 3 days later (on about a Friday 25th) a dance was held in the dining room largely attended by the people of the region; 75 were present. Dr. Clutter was at that dance. About 6 months later the Colo. Spgs. Hotel was opened, of which Mr. Wm. Iles was first m'g'r. Dr. Clutter was here, & rmd & boarded at the Colo. Spgs Hotel in the spring of '72.

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XIV

(8) continued

The Cliff House was built by Shuttliff and Webster and first called the Shuttliff Hotel, probably in '74 or '75

(9)

Mrs. Charles Frederic Young (Interviewed May 10, 1921) Residence: 2221 Hagerman St., Colorado City, Colo. = West Colorado Springs. Says she married 1st Rev. William Wesley Browning (who bot fr. Mr. Love in '73 the 80 acres in Williams Canyon). Mr. Browning sold to Mr. White the banker in El Paso Nat. Bank. Mr. Browning built the 1st lime kiln in Wm's canyon. Mr. & Mrs. Browning never lived up near the Narrows, but he built there a lime kiln; and ~~was hired to operate the lime kiln, and built a small shack for the man who was hired to operate the lime kiln,~~ (a Mr. Murray) to live in. Mrs. B. says that her brother-in-law, Sam'l T. Skinner, always spoke of the canyon as "Williams Canyon" ow'g to W. W. B. owning & opening up the canyon as a limekiln business, to sell lime in Colo. City & Colo. Spgs. She always supposed that it was in this way that the canyon got its present name "Williams Canyon".

(10)

James M. Bolton (315 S. Nevada Ave., Colo. Spgs; interviewed Apr - May, 1922) Came in fall of 1872 (Oct?0 to Colo. Spgs. Quincy King and a partner had the 7 Lakes Place at first, and then he alone had it for several years. In winter of '73, '4 or '5 Maj. McAllister sd (it being a dull winter) said you boys go up and cut ties & I'll arrange a contract with the D & R G to buy a lot of RR ties. They used the Chey. Toll Rd (already completed at least far as the later Wade's place) to haul down the ties. Says the Chey T. Rd. enterprise was begun in '73 or '4 with idea of extending it to Canon Cy. Sen. Seldomridge, Dr. E. C. Kimball was one of main pushers of it with that idea.

First issue of Out West (wkly newsp) was on Mar. 23, 1872; & the last issue in Dec. of same yr. Immediately then was begun "The Colo. Spgs. Gazette and El Paso County News" also weekly. Outwest was pub'd as a monthly mag. during part of '73 (See bound vol. of it Bolton gave to Coburn Library).

*F. L. Rouse says King's partner was David Welch

(11)

Earlier interview than the preceding one with S. Greenway. Colorado Springs, Jan., 1919 (Earlier than Jan. 14)

Mr. Sabastian Greenway (S.E. cor. Corona & Dale) says: He was born Sept. 15, 1839, in Alleghany Co. When little, moved to Onondaga Co. N. Y. At 18 or 19 yrs of age went to Chicago; and was in employ of a hardware dealer, Henry Austin, for 8 years; then came to Colorado in 1872 with \$800 savings. Bought out some antelope hunters and a Mr. Chandler; and G. bought the latter's 40 acres to get the spring, and 1600 sheep that Chandler had. That spring is about 4 miles south-east of Eastonville (it was east of Weir's mill), and it was the beginning of a large sheep ranch, of 1,800 acres - sold some years ago. It (the 40 acres) had b'n proved up by Chandler, from whom G. got a patented title. Mr. G. later sold this and bot a large ranch near to Eastonville, and engaged in both sheep and cattle raising. Later he bought an interest in Eastonville, which he still holds, including all but 4 houses in the town. In 1908 ~~he sold the large ranch, and he now resides in Colorado Springs, at 733 N. Corona St. - still hale and active~~

(12)

Statement of Mrs. Geo. H. Baird (dau of Wm. B. Iles) After Mr. Iles left the LaFont Hotel (of Manitou) it, in a year or two burned down Dr. Bell's House was started in 1872. William Bennett Iles was born June 14, 1824, at Dorking Durrey Co. Eng.; died in Denver June 22, 1906. He resigned fr. mg't of Colo. Sp. Hotel in about 4 mos. & then

(12) continued

filed on 160 acres at Manitou. This land included what is now the Ute Chief Iron Spgs as well as the "Rainbow Falls. He built an 9 room house above the Ute Chf Springs & lived there some 11 yrs. Then opened in Colo. Spgs a taxidermy shop which he ran several yrs and afterwards removed to Denver, where he resided till his death. Mr. Iles became one of the most noted cricket players of England; where he was known as Lord , a title he dropped on coming to America. In England he won some of the most celebrated cricket games of his times. He was also an accomplished instructor and/or coach on cricket having a distinguished patronage among the nobility; his mdst distinguished pupils in that game being Albert Edward, the prince of Wales, who afterward became Edward VII, King of England; and the prince who afterward became Nicholas, Duke Nicholas of Russia. He was induced by Doctor Bell, of Manitou, to come to Colorado, and arrived in Colorado Springs in August, 1871. (Out West Vol. 1, No. 1, March 23, 1872, his advertisement of the Colo. Spgs Hotel, that names H. A. McIntire, Manager, and Dr. Clutter, Physician and Surgeon, & of H. T. P. Gatehell home of other physician.

Greenway: In 1873 it was finished, as was a fruit store, and some other small buildings in Manitou, Greenway says.

(13)

(continued from S. Greenway 2 pages ante)
at 60 yrs old. He (in year) came to Colorado Springs as one of the County Commissioners, to build the County Court House. He says: In 1872 when Dr. Bell built his first house, there was no house nor improvement above that house, except the small rustic summer house, say 6 ft. square, around the "Ute Spring"; (the north-side spring called later, the Doctor or Galen Spring.) (N.B. Greenway is mistaken; there was a several roomed shack called "the LaFont" temporary hotel in winter of 1871 - 2, and Rose Kingsley tells of happenings in it in her book, "South by West")FWC. In fall of '72 the Manitou House* was begun; (it was finished in 1873) and in fall of '72, a Mr. Nye lived in Manitou in a cabin and brought the mail from Colorado Springs. In summer of '72, when Greenway and others were getting out stone, from quarry up Ute Creek, for foundation of the Manitou House, a band of about 25 Ute Indians came down Ute Pass and stopped at the Soda Springs three days. They first went to the North-side Soda Spring and kneeled

(14)

The 4th time G. went to top of Pikes Peak, about 1878 (this date must be wrong; he probably meant 1888. Cragin) he went up with a wagon, via Ute Pass, and saw a larger house (of two rooms) on top of the Peak. He left Ute Pass near the old Ice House in Ute Park. He had to use ropes, coming down, - ropes tied to wagon and stumps to prevent the wagon from falling over on to the horses. This was the time when the Cascade-to-Summit of Pikes Peak Stage Road was being built; g. went up to take provisions to

(15)

down around it. They staid around it about 2 hours, talking and motioning (he was too far away to see if they put beads in), and then went down into the bed of the creek, right opposite the big overhanging rock (the white-coated one, on south side) and built up a little mound of cobble stones, about 2 ft. high and 3 or 4 ft. wide at the north edge of the stream of water, and knelt down around the pile and made motions with their hands, but uttered not a word. Then they went up to the vicinity of the present so-called Ute Iron Spring on Ruxton Creek, where they made their camp for nights. The next day they came to the Soda Spring again and repeated the first performance there; and they did the same 3 days; then went up in William's Canyon

(15) continued

& saw a fox run into a hole, & he went and looked in, but didn't go in. This was what was afterward the lower entrance of Cave of the Winds. In or about 1895, there was a big cloud burst on Fountain Creek, Mr. G. & 2 others were in a wagon with team, driving from Colo. Spgs over to Manitou. When west of Colorado City the rain fell so hard it was difficult to breathe, and after the rain was over, the water stood 6 inches deep in the wagon-box, although the latter had been rapidly leaking. In '72 when G. went up Pike's Peak, there was no improvement on top of the Peak. In '73, storm stop'd him from going more than part way up. In '75 he went to top again and saw a small 1-room stone house there, and 1 man in it. Pike's Peak Stage Road was being built; G went up to take provisions to

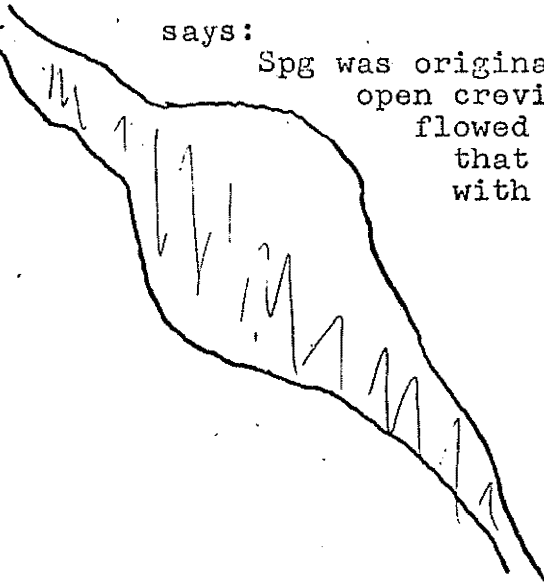
(16)

N

Mr. Sebastian Greenway
The Medicine Soda
like an
and the water
the slope on
was covered
of calc. tufa.

says:

Spg was originally
open crevice N.W. to S.E.
flowed off to S.E. &
that side
with depos



(17)

Colo. Spgs. Jan. 27, 1919. Mr. Greenway says: When the Indians came to the Soda Spg. in '72 the summer-house over the spg had not yet been blt until after the flood when, after the flood of 1873 (1872? cf. preceding page), Mr. G. cleaned the mud out, it was still not blt; but it was blt in '73 soon after that flood. It was planned by a landscape gardner fr. Chicago Mr. John Blair at Gen. Palmer's order, & blt (Mr. B. was a Scotchman) of scrub oak, which retains better than pine or-cedar. Chf Washington talked pretty good English. Interview, May 6, 1922: Jas. Bolton (Colo Spgs pioneer of '72), long with Out West Ptg. & Pub'g Co., says Dr. E. C. Kimball was active ("main puth") (talk not money) in promot'g Chey. Toll Road, 1874 - 5. Wm. J. Baird got contract to get out ties for D. & R. G. Ry. Rd blt to get ties out fr. mts. & it was hoped ult. to bld it thru to Canon cy.

(18)

Interview: Geo. Baird, Feb. 23, 1923: says his father, Wm. J. Baird, died Feb. 10, 1897.

(19)

First Farming on Arkansas-Platte Divide. Colorado Spgs. Jan. 28, 1919. Interview with Mr. Joseph Franklin Gile. He came from Honey Creek Valley, Minnesota, to Denver, Colorado, in a wagon train by the Platte Route; was at Ft. Lupton on July 4th, 1860; and in Denver a few days later. Settled on the divide (Platte-Arkansas) in Spring Valley which

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XIV

(19) continued

is on W. Cherry creek, 15 mi. S. of Russellville or 20 W. and a bit E. of Franktown, July 25th of that year. A few days later, Mr. Gile, helped by Henry Daniels, plowed the first furrows ever plowed on that divide, and sowed the ground to turnips, which yielded well. But the antelopes began to eat the turnips out of the ground; so Mr. Gile dug them up while still small and sold them in Denver, getting 20¢ a pound for them. In the winter of 1860-61, on that divide, antelope were simply countless; he would sometimes see 200 or so bunched together on top of one of the high hills (swept more or less bare by winds) when the snow was deep; but in summer they ran mostly in flocks of 8 or 10, or sometimes 15 or 20.

Table Rock was not so named till some years after 1860, and was named first as a postoffice. Spring Valley was the first P. O. and Gile was the first postmaster, ~~W. F. Gile~~ on that divide. Mr. Gile lived there several years before other settlers came in.

(P. S.) - J. F. Gile, in 18-- (a recent year) sold his ranch and removed to Colorado Springs, where he cultivated a small garden until within a short time of his death, which was on --19--.

(20)

Elmer Palsgrove works at downtown office of the Pikes Pk Floral Co.

(21)

Int. (at the Ute Iron Spring) with Edgar B. Wilson, P. O. Box 85, Manitou. Came to Manitou in 1886; lived at Ute Iron Spring since July, 1904. Has been with Iron Sp. Curio store. Knew the Palsgroves who blt the Half Way House. Says Thos. T. Palsgrove was builder and owner of Half Way House. He bought relinquishment in 1883 from ---Booth (?) who had taken up the homestead. Jno B. Palsgrove was a younger bro. Another bro. was Elmer Palsgrove. (Booth) had a small log cabin about 12 x 14. To this the Palsgroves added a wing on each side (at N.W. & W.E.) (Blt S.E. wing first & several yrs afterward, blt the other wing.) The 2d wing was blt in '88 Wilson helped build it. The 1st wing had already bn blt, before Wilson came in '86 - probably within a yr or so after P. bot the property.

(22)

Envelope attached to this page contains notes: 1894 Directory: C. Sp. & Manitou. Cripple Creek Toll Road Land and Improvement Co. Pres. = Richard Clough; Secy M. P. Rowe
196 Directory: Crip. Ck. & Col. Sp. Stage Line Fedler & Hughes, props.
2nd note: 1924 Sept. 4 Geo Baird says C. C. Rhoades was partner with Wm. Baird on the 25,000 tie contract. Suit first against Rhoades; lost by gov's. So suit against Baird & Kimball never came up.

(23)

The Palsgroves at one time, owned 480 acres. John took up 160 acres & Elmer took up 160; additional to the 160 that Tom had taken up. Wilson also took up 160; but did not sell to the Palsgroves, but to a Nebraska party. Wilson's 160 was W. of Grandview Rock. Colo. Spgs. now owns the Half Way House property. Tom Palsgrove sold the Half Way House to a Nebraska party. It was perhaps some ten yrs. before Colo. Spgs. bot it; & about 6 yrs ago, Colo. Sp. bot it from that Neb. party for the benefit of its Water Depmt to keep source of the city water pure. The Half Way Ho. was closed immediately after Colo. Sp. bot the property. Tom Palsgrove just bot a relinquishment; & later had to prove up on it, which he did. His object in taking up the place was the transient tourist trade of those going up & down Pike's Pk. He also used the

(24)

In May of 1882, a drive of 60,000 railroad ties passed down the Cache a la Poudre river. (Acc. to Wkly Gaz. of May 18, 1882)
Crystal Park, '83 "City engineer Ellis yesterday went to Crystal

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XIV

(24) continued

Park to look over the ground preparatory to making a survey. Mr. Hill, the owner of the property, now there with his family, proposes to lay out a town and grade a boulevard, through the park and canon several miles in length. The toll road will also be changed so as to make Crystal Park accessible either by carriages or horseback. Mr. Ellis also has an engineer at work at Loch Kabrine on the Divide laying out and otherwise improving the property. It is proposed to spend about \$10,000 there in laying out and beautifying the grounds about the lake. A fountain will be placed in the middle of Lake Palmer that will throw a stream of water seventy-five feet into the air." (Dly Gaz. June 5, 1883).

(25) Richard Clough (Colo. Spgs. 18--)
1930 W. Colo. Ave. present (1922) res.
Sidney Gove (Colo. Spgs. 18--) Present
res. =922 S. Royer

land as a cattle ranch. At one time T.P. & Jno. P. had some 200 head of cattle.

E.B.W. says present part owner of Cave of the Winds (who bot out Austin) of Cave of Winds, are J. Frank Cambell & A. M. Wilson (and (?) Dr. Ogilbee), and Gove. Shoup. (These & the Snider bros. now own the Cave.

Cheyenne Canon, Article in July 4, 1872, No. of Out West. Pillars of Hercules & St. Peter's Dome are mentioned. The first Fourth of July celebration on Pike's Peak was in 1872; delayed by clouds till 11 P.M. (bon fire and fireworks). Credit for it to Mr. Allen, formerly of the Signal Service, (See Out West, Jul. 4, 1872)

"Colorado Springs" (in '72) a letter of the Hon. W. D. Kelley to the Philadelphia Press describes it as then. It is also printed in Jul. 25, '72 Out West.

When the (First) Presb. ch. of Colo Sp. was organized Sun. before Jul. 25, '72, by Rev. Sheldon Jackson, E. Copley was appointed elder. Out West same date.

Cog Road. - See under J.

(26)

The Bear Creek Trail, 1873. Early 1922 interview - Edward Copley (Mrs. F. H. Loud says) and Eng. E. S. Nettleton (Resident Engineer of the Colo. Spgs. Co.) built the first improved trail up Bear Creek. It went to Lake Moraine, and thence on to the top of Pike's Peak. This was probably through arrangement made by the Colorado Springs Company (or Gen'l Palmer) with the U.S. Signal Service, which later improved and maintained the trail; and was in the summer of 1873 just before the Signal Station (in October) was estab'd or a bit earlier. Mr. Copley took up the land at Lake Moraine and built there. the "Lake House", where he lived for several years, maintaining the house as a stopping place for travellers to the Pike's Peak summit. It was also a telegraph office, being served by the U.S. Signal Service's telegraph line to the Summit Station.

(Edward Copley (see bot. of preced'g page) was the first elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Colorado Springs; so appointed when that church was organized by Rev. Sheldon Jackson, July 21, 1872).

Mrs. Mary B. Myers of 111 S. Weber St., Colo. Spgs., (Colo. Cy. pioneer of 1864) says (June, 1922) there was a trail up bear Cr. in the sixties. It was the commonly used route for climbing Pike's Peak; was not a built trail, but made chiefly by the wear of "hèels and hoofs", an occasional stone or two, here and there, probably being thrown out of the way by a mountain climber.

Colorado Springs, May 31, 1921. Interview with Eben Sheppard Smith, (assistant of civil engineer, H. I. Reid). E. S. Smith came to Colo. Sp. in '83; says, Mr. Reid made the survey for the Pike's Peak Carriage Road in 1887, Jul. & Aug. That was also the time when the survey of Town of Cascade was made by Edward M. Boggs, who had bn resident engineer during the construction of the Colo. Midland. (See Reid on page R.)

Notes from Ernest M. Lota (Aug. 1920) Pike's Pk Cog Road was ready for traffic May 20, 1891. The official opening was about June 1st (all officials & some Manitou (& Colo Spgs.) citizens went up. Jno. L. Hulburt; Z. G. Simmons; R. R. and Hiram S. Cable. H. S. Cable was the 1st mgr; C. W. Sells was his clerk, & soon succeeded him as mgr., serving till---

Mr. H. J. Holt who is present Mgr (1920) succeeded Sells.

Contin'd from fol'g page: *strawberries and raspberries at the park, which the guests can gather at will. The toll road running from Manitou is now in splendid condition and the trip to the park can be easily accomplished by either single or double conveyances."

"Judge Castello has been appointed postmaster at Florissant." (C.S. Gaz & ELP. Co News, Jan 30, 1875)

J. E. Clutter, M. D. & H. T. F. Gatchell, M. D. both have thr adv in the 1st no. of Out West Mar. 23, 1872. So has Dr. Sutherland & Mowbray & Sutherland, Dentists, Colorado City.

The Cheyenne Toll-Road Company have commenced work on their road to Canon City. (Colo. Sp. Gaz. Jan'y 30, 1875 & ELP. Co. News)

loose note; Daniel F. Kinsman was a Colorado pioneer of 1860 and a El Paso County pioneer of 1862. Clement Kinsman, one of his children was also. He was a blacksmith; had a blksm. shop in Colorado city, and later (1872+) at the present 1306 Cheyenne Road, where he settled in 1872 with his family.

CRYSTAL PARK

W. C. Dotterer Jul. 16, 1921 says: Lee Garstin, who staid in Crystal Park while with the old 6 per ct grade RR up Pike's Peak. Mr. Dotterer is Traffic Mgr of the Manitou & Pike's Peak Railway, and President of the Crystal Park Mountain Auto Road. His office is 113½ Pike's Peak Av. Resides at Manitou.

"Mr. Tom Wanless informs us that the hotel at Crystal Park will be completed by Monday next, and the trail running to the Park will be open Saturday. Crystal Park is one of the most attractive mountain resorts in this vicinity, and with a suitable place for the accommodation of guests there is bound to be a big rush there before the season is over." (Wkly Gaz. Jul. 22, 1882), Same, July 29, says:

"Colonel Tom Wanless and family go to Crystal Park this morning to stay for some time. Others think of going from here soon to spend a few days in this beautiful retreat." (See preceding page for continuation of the following: in same paper & date: "The hotel in Crystal Park is now in order for reception of guests. . . . A Number of tents have been provided for sleeping apartments and the meals will be provided at the hotel proper. Just at present there are abundance of wild* (see astericks above)

W. C. Dotterer, July 16, 1921. John Hay was out here as guest of Gen. Palmer, who took him up to Crystal Park and Mr. Hay became so much interested that he got Gen. P. to negotiate for the purchase of it fr. Mr. Hay. General Palmer bought it & turned it over to Mr. Hay in buying which he had to buy parts of it from several parties. One of these - and one who was for a long time (some years) interested in and resident of Crystal Park, was Mr. Am M. Hill. John Hay was up there a couple of summers. There, he & John Nicolay wrote biography

(29) continued

of Lincoln (which was published in the Century Magazine in '86 - '90. (In some mag. earlier (in 1867) they pub'd "History of the Administration of Abraham Lincoln."

In Aug. 19, 1882 no. of Wkly Gaz., "Tom Wanless came down from Crystal Park yesterday, and reports that the park is enjoying a season of prosperity, about 60 or 70 campers being among the guests at present."

Only in the Aug 26, 1882 no. appears notice of the incorpora. of the "Crystal Park Toll Road and Investment Company". "Mrs. Mary Wanless having transferred her interest in the park to the company above mentioned for \$10,000. Incorporators are: T. R. Evans of Philadelphia, Thomas Wanless of Colorado Springs, Dr. J. R. Hill, St. Louis & C. W. Price of Central City. Interest: to g'tly improve the property.

(30)

On 9th of Nov, 1897, Woodman S. Eaton, Franklin D. Rogers, and Herbert A. Clay, of Portland, Me., and John I. Franklin and Harry B. Stone of Colo. Spgs., incorp'd "The Cripple Creek Short Line Railway Company" to construct & operate a line or ls of ry. from Colo Spgs in a general southwesterly direction to the city of Cripple Creek. Cap. stock \$1,500,000 = 15,000 shares of \$100 each.

In 1874 was begun the construction of the Cheyenne Mountain road of which "H.H." has written so charmingly and affectionately in her "Bits of Home Travel". It was the intention to push this road to the summit, but for many years its terminus has been at Seven Lakes, twenty-two miles from Colorado Springs, from which point the further ascent of five miles is compassed by a trail." (Rex Buckman, Colo. Sp. Col. & and its Famous Scenic Environs.)

(1670) "The Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek Railway Company" was incorporated 13th of Nov., 1896 by J. A. Himebaugh, Edward F. Wright, E. J. Eaton, J. B. Severy and John Campbell, all of Colo Spgs. Object was virtually to construct and operate a line or lines of ry. from Colo. Spgs, Colo. City & Manitou to Cripple Ck, Victor, Gillette, and adjacent cities & towns in Colo., and also from the towns first above named or from any point on the line of the said railroad heretofore described to the top of Pike's Peak". Cap. stock \$100,000 = 10,000 shares of \$10 each.

1236

On 3d July, 1899, E. W. Giddings, Jr., James F. Burns, J. R. McKinnie, H. G. Lunt and F. M. Woods (of Colo Sp) incorp'd "The Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek Railway Company" to construct & open line or lines of ry fr. C. Spgs to Cripple Ck & Victor (etc, etc, etc related business) Cap stock \$2000,000,000 = 20,000 shares of \$100 each.

On the --- of Nov? 1899? Irving Howbert, E. W. Giddings Jr., Jas. F. Burns, J. R. McKinnie, F. M. Woods & K. R. Babbitt incorp'd "The Cripple Creek District Railway Company". (This is not entered in the "Index of Incorporations, El Paso County Col. but the names of the incorporators are given in the following Certif. of Amendment (No. 1670) to Certificate of incorporation, changing name to "The Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek District Railway Company" dated Nov. 17, 1899 & filed for record Nov. 24, 1899, & signed by Irving Howbert, Pres., W. H. Hoagland, Sec'y.

(31)

Interview w. James Lazier Parker, July 30, 1921 (Jas. L. Parker is father of Guy Parker). Jas. L. Parker came to Colo. in --- & to El Paso co. same. A. P. Crow, who lived on E. Kiowa Creek N. E. of Eastonville, told Parker of a big snowstorm in early May 1873, that confined them in their dugout for 4 days, & when they did go out they had ropes tied to them so cd get back sure.

John Gregory, friend of Thompson Girton, was in Cripple Cr. many years; is now dead. Both were fr. Indiana. Dr. Sutherland dentist of Colo. Sp., came to Colo. Sp. in its early days bringing (on train) his coffin with him; he later lived in the Cripple Creek country

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XIV

(31) continued

& only died within the past year or so. Joel Rowe had a horse-ranch (?1883 & earlier) in Beaver Park, & lived in a log cabin. Beaver Park is where later was Rosemont Station on Crip. Ck. Short Line Ry. Thence David Welch blt the road to Seven Lakes (Quincy King was his partner). The Cheyenne Mt. road had b'n blt to Ranches on Rock Creek and Beaver Cr. (in Beaver Park) previously.

Mr. Parker thinks Dave Welch, stone mason of Colo. Sp. blt & owned the Seven Lakes Hotel first (with King) & Dr. Mayo Smith bot quit claim ? from Quincy King. Welch prob. blt first a rough road from Beaver Park to Seven Lakes, which Dr. Mayo Smith improved.

The Roguet's Spring (so named by Dr. Strickler who owned it) is at the E. base of the Pinon Bluff south of Crooked Canyon; is where horse-thieves for yrs held stolen horses. Blue Hill Road is an old road formerly used for travel bet. Fountain & Canyon; now used by autos.

The Blue Trail is N. of that & comes out at the old Sam Rule Rch. Merritt sold the Rule Rch to the Williamsites. Red Eyes took it back again.

(32)

empty

(33)

Chey. Canyon. "Captain M. L. DeCoursey has again sold Cheyenne Canon, the New York gentlemen who purchased it last year having concluded that they did not want to go to the expense of improving it as they contemplated doing. The new purchaser contemplates making some improvements and making the canon attractive for sightseers and tourists."

(Wkly Gaz. Jul. 8, 1882)

Cascade Carriage Road to Summit of Pike's Pk. See Coues' Pike, P. 456 Consult Mr. Heizer. Consult chiefly D. N. Heizer.

(34)

In Garden of the Gods (Wm. A. Davis) The Veiled Lady* = Lot's Wife The "Lager Beer Dutchman", is between the Siamese Twins & the Veiled Lady, at bottom of the hill on the right of the main road, going east. *Same as "The Veiled Nun of the Garden" in poem, "El Almagre, the Garden of the Gods".

D. & R. G. (Advertisem) Barlow & Sanderson daily line of coaches connect with it (June 6, '72 at ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Colo Spgs and Sept. 5, '72 at Pueblo) for Pueblo, Trinidad, Cimarron, Fort Union, Las Vegas & Santa Fe.

"Years ago before there was ever thought of a town here, there was a place known to all Colorado "pilgrims" as the "Dirty Woman's Ranch", where weary travelers were accommodated with board and lodgings; and although the place has changed hands several times, and is at present deserted, it still beard the old name!" (Extract fr. "The Monument Letter" in C. Sp. Gaz. of Feb. 27, 1875; letter dated Feb. 22, 1875)

(35)

Ask Mrs. Dixon date when Wm. Dixon settled on the Dixon place; & date he came to Colo. & El Paso County.

Blackhawk Davis & his bro., Lewis Davis - see pp 1 & 2 of "L"

Wm. F. Dixon died Dec. 31, 1914.

William A. Davis Mar. 22, 1923 says his brother Sidney J. Davis was about the first child born in Manitou, at foot of Iron Mt. (?1873)

Crystal Park

Robert Rickens, an early settler of Crystal Park had the first piano up there (like Maj. McAllister's) about '75 or '76; they lived there 2 or 3 yrs. Their house was at the Gateway, just inside the gate. A nice spring was just across the creek from the house. The house afterward became the toll house, after the Toll Rd was built. Rickens' gate (to keep the cattle in the park, became the toll gate.) Rickens had a daughter; Eliza, who married Hiram Davis; he died &

he died & she married his bro. Geo. Davis. They are now living in Canada. Richens operated the Garfield Quarry in Black Canyon, from which the Union Depot of Denver was built in 1880-'81. He also built the stone house opposite the present Manitou Mansions.

(36)

C. Sp. Feb. 27, 1923. Geo Baird says the first who had cattle on East Beaver were Root and Cuburn, in or about 1873. Wm. J. Baird (G's father) had cattle on E. Beaver in '74. Marcellus Douglas, afterward son-in-law of Wm. J. Baird, while in charge of these cattle occupied a log? cabin on East Beaver (Geo. Baird visited him there & helped round up cattle). Dr. Merrill (but a few yrs since still living in Boulder Co.) was one of the early doctors of Colo. Cy. Here in yrs before Dr. Strickler. Dr. Eggleston was another in '63 or '4. Wm. J. Baird was born in Genesee Co. N.Y. May 6, 1832. In the early fifties he removed to Illinois where he worked at the carpenter trade for several years and purchased a farm. In 1856 he returned to N.Y. where he married Miss Emma Bixby of Rochester. Continued to reside until 1859, when he started for Colo. Having started in the fall, he wintered in Kansas, continuing his journey in the spring, and arrived in Colo. City about the middle of June, 1860. From here that summer he went to California Gulch and prospected.

(37)

In 1862, he bought the Beaver Ranch* from Dr. Garvin living there till 1871, when he sold it to Mr. Newton (father of Will Newton), and bot the Baird Ranch from Fred Roberts. On this in 1872 he built as his residence the 8-room grout house generally (but gratuitously) known in later years as "the old Indian fort". This place has long been well known as the Baird Ranch.

*It was while he was owner of this B'r Ranch that he was engaged in running a hotel on the site of the present so-called Stockbridge place in Colorado City and a general merchandise store about a block farther E. on Colo. Ave. - both (or the store certainly at least) in partnership with Renselar Smith.

Extract concerning Wm. J. Baird from Colo Spgs Evg Telegraph of Feb. 10, 1897, p. 1: "The young couple returned to Illinois and settled on the farm he had purchased the year before. A continued residence of nearly eight years on this farm was broken by the failing health of Mr. Baird, and a move to the West was made. The excitement over the disclosures of the wealth of the Pike's Peak regions

(38)

was then at its height, and that vicinity was made the objective point." The start was made in 1859, too late to go through so he wintered at Osawatomie, Kansas. "Early in 1860, he started . . . from St. Joseph Mo., and arrived about the middle of June at Colorado City. Leaving his family there, Mr. Baird prospected through the mountains. Finding a favorable location near California Gulch, he built a house and brought his family there, where they kept a mountain inn. Later, he took his family to Golden City to make a home, while he prospected. In this tour he covered the principal mining points from Baker's camp to (New) Mexico", wintering at Taos. Later he settled at Nevada Gulch for a brief period and had some success. Returning to Golden City he moved his family to the vicinity of Colorado City" below which on Fountain Creek, he soon afterward bought from Doctor Garvin what is now well known as the Beaver Ranch. Here he was living in the summer of '63; and here in August of that year, his daughter, Lillian G. Baird* was born. In 1864 he leased this farm to Mr. Jesse Douglas. In the early sixties he for awhile ran a hotel in

*Now Mrs. Marcellus Douglas of Manitou.

Colorado City where now is the fine old Stockbridge residence; and for a few years also was postmaster of Colorado City while engaged in the general merchandise business in partnership with Mr. Rensaellar Smith. He spent the winter of '64 - '65 and that of '66 - '67 in the East. Thereafter he again settled and farmed on the Beaver ranch, where he was living at the time of the Indian trouble of the fall of 1868. In 1869 Mr. Baird took his family to Georgetown where he remained for about a year. In 1871, he sold the Beaver Ranch to Mr. Newton, and purchased from Fred Roberts what was afterward known as the Baird Ranch. This he ran as a stock ranch. On this in '72 he built as his residence the 8-room square grout house known generally but gratuitously in later years as "the old Indian fort", which is still standing. It was in the years of his residence here that he had a contract with the D & R G. Ry Co. for getting out 25,000 railroad ties and in 1874 was interested in the building of the Cheyenne Toll Road and from 1876 in prospecting for silver at St. Peters Dome. In the summer of '77, Mr. Baird and George prospected in the San Juan country. It was at the N.W.E. base of this Dome that he in the fall of '79 began and located the Eureka tunnel which afterward became world-famous for its production of Cryolite and other rare minerals. The main part of this tunnel, however

(40) was not driven until the winter of 1880 - '81. The cryolite was encountered at a depth of some 75 or 80 ft, and was at first thrown out on the dump as worthless. Its true nature was discovered by professors Lamb and Strieby of Colorado College, the identification was later confirmed by assayer Burlingame of Denver and the Aluminum Works of Pittsburg. This was the worlds second known locality for cryolite, and the prospecting begun at St. Peter's Dome in 1876 by Mr. Baird was the first done at that place. From 1880 on, there was much activity there for several years; with silver at first and later Cryolite the main objective, Geo. Baird says. Some of those interested in the Cryolite mining were Charles Watson, and Mark L. Dorr; and later Mrs. Toby and Holbrook and Perkins, Tom Hughes, (Wm. H.?) Roby & others also had interests at St. P's Dome. In 1879, Mr. Baird had a mail contract between Gunnison and Crested Butte and betw. Tin Cup and Jack's Cabin. From 1880 to '89 Mr. Baird and his sons George and Charles prospected in the Gunnison country during summers; the winters being spent in Colorado Springs.

(In 1891-'2 Cryolite used in Glass Works)

For the remainder of his life Mr. Baird continued to make Colo. Spgs his home and to be interested in the mining lines in various places; among them Leadville and Cripple Creek. In

(41)

2 or 3 of his later years he and George ran a grocery store at the corner of Bijou and Walnut sts. in West Colorado Springs. In 1897 he was living at 734 E. Cache la Poudre st. where, after a brief illness of pneumonia, he died Feb. 9th, 1897, his wife passed away on July 7th of the following year. The Cheyenne Toll Road was started in 1874 as a wood and timber road, following up from Dixon's in much the same course as the present Cripple Ck road, but with some changes. He says the matter of getting out RR ties was a later matter (Nov. 1875). Mr. Wm. Baird's contract for 25,000 ties was made after the road had been built already around the W. end of Cheyenne mountain and the Horseshoe Gulch and to beyond what was later Wade's Place (but Jenkins cut ties in regular camp earlier; see Jenkins' statement;

Eastonville (Pioneers of)

Sebastian Greenway; Mrs. Ayer and her daughter, Mrs. Hildreth, wintering at Acacia Hotel (1820 - 21?)

(42)

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XIV

(42)

Diamond in Colo. In an article in R. Mt. News (copied into Out West of Sep. 26, 1872) by W. J. Howard wrote: "In 1860 a miner from Blue River, Colorado, brought into my office some very fine gold dust, in which was a small octahedral diamond, brilliant and beautiful. He called it a quartz crystal, as his eye had not been instructed to detect the difference. Why not get up an excitement of diamonds on Blue River" etc etc.

"The summer of 1863 is remembered by all 'old settlers' as the dryest ever experienced. The Fountain within less than eight miles below the present site of Colorado Springs, did not run for a period of three weeks; and the greater portion of the county showed no green grass until August." (CSp Gas & ELP. Co. News Jan'y 23, 75)

In same No. Robt Stubbs of Widefield Station said "In the early part of April 1862, snow fell at Colorado City to a depth of two and a half feet. At that time I was living in South Park; the snow fell there to a depth of eighteen inches."

(43)

empty

(44)

Manitou (beginning)

Out West June 20, 1872, says: Mr. Blair, landscape gardner, who has just returned from Chicago, and Mr. Nettleton, resident engineer of the Colorado Springs Company, are engaged in laying out a small town close to the Soda Springs at Manitou. The town will lie in a hollow on the left side of the present road, just before the Shoshone Spring is reached. About 150 lots are being laid out, 75 for business purposes, 25 feet by 100 feet, and 75 for residence lots with double the frontage. Between 400 and 500 Villa sites have been laid out, the locations having been made with the utmost care so as to give each its individual beauties whilst contributing to the beauty of the whole scene. Directly the laying out of the little town is completed, Mr. Blair will put on a large force to supplement the natural beauties of the glen; roads and paths will be constructed, bridges built, and rustic seats placed in appropriate spots. The new hotel is rapidly approaching completion, and furniture for it has already been ordered, part of it being on the way. It is anticipated that the hotel will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 15th of next month. The hotel, with furniture, will cost about \$45,000 and will accommodate a hundred guests, the dining

(45) room having seats for about forty

more. The temporary hotel is now quite full of guests.

(46)

empty

(47)

August 18, Mrs. Tabitha Talbert Neff (was born Neff), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fleming Neff, says: her little sister was drown'd in Fountain Creek, just below the Big Soda Spring, Oct. 22, 1865. Aged about 1½ yrs. The Neff family had bn living up on the divide on head of Kiowa Creek in a cabin just below the Point of Rocks; but in the fall of '64 the Indians had become so troublesome that the family moved down to Colo. Cy. This was after quite a snow had fallen on the divide. Wintered in Colo. Cy., and in spring of '65 (about last of April perhaps) they moved up to the Soda Spg & lived in the log cabin there till late fall. (See also page I)

Fountain, Colo. - Early residents of Fountain were: Amos Terrell (founder) Isaac Hutchin, Henry Hutchin, Barnaduke Green. They were Quakers. Fountain was first settled by them as a quaker colony, the first settler there, being Amos Terrell, 1863.

"The Fremont Trail" L. L. Branthoover and Bradstreet (D. & R.G. Ry men) under Gen. Wm. J. Palmer's direction for the Colo. Springs Co. built the 1st Manitou - Pike's Peak Trail, in 1871. This is the trail that

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XIV

(47) continued

has in recent years been called the "Fremont Trail"; Fremont having had no more to do with it than has the moon to do with green cheese. (Informa. from Sam C. Stout, pio of '69) This is the trail referred to early in '72, in the weekly "Out West".

(48)

empty

(49)

Mar. 2, 1921, West Colorado Springs. Interview with Arthur B. Love. When A. B. Love took up his preemption claim in Williams Canon, he built a cabin a little above the point on floor of the canyon opposite the old (lower) cave entrance and just below where the road (to the Cave of the Winds) now turns to climb the W. wall of the Canyon. The cabin had but one room, and was built of logs, with a shanty roof, covered with earth. About the time he built the cabin, he discovered the Cave, now called "Cave of the Winds". He cut a trail from the Soda Springs up to his cabin, and one from his cabin up to the cave entrance. Arthur B. Love was born in Crittendan County, O., Dec. 23, 1843. He came to Colo. and to Colorado City in 1868. (later: Perry Snider, one of the owners of the Cave of the Winds, says the abstract shows that A. B. Love filed on the Williams Canyon 80 acres (on which was Cave of the Winds) Jan. 2, 1871. That the Canon had been named (Wms) in 1870, was unknown to A. B. Love when he filed on the land.)

(50)

Grace Greenwood visited Colorado Springs in 1873 and wrote an Introduction to "Summer Etchings in Colorado" (Eliza Greatorox, N. Y. G. P. Putnam & Sons) which under the title "Then and Now" is reprinted in Dec - Jan. no (73-4) of Out West (Mag); in which she (G.G.) after giving a bit of Fremont's visit to the Soda Spgs writes breezily of Manitou as it was in '73.

(J. E. Clutter M.D. "Physician and Surgeon" adv in H.T.F. Gatchel M.D (advert's in Out West Mar. 23, '72 was a "Homeopathic Physician".

(51)

Colorado Springs, Mar. 2, 1921. Interview with Mr. David Spielman. He says he came to Colorado City in June 1865 and soon went to the Soda Springs for his father-in-law, Thompson Girton and broke about an acre of ground and planted it to corn. This corn field near the place where Hutchinson and Sawin's great livery stable was afterward located. The southwest corner of streets
In the fall he went from Colorado City to Denver being engaged in a contract (he & Girton) for hauling wood to Denver from the Divide, but returned and with his wife wintered in the cabin at the Soda Springs; or rather in a 2 room lean-to addition that he built on the back of it. He afterward went to South Park, but came back and forth past the Soda Springs from time to time, and always stopped and lodged at the old cabin until about 1868, by which time campers having burned its logs one by one for firewood, it had gradually been rendered uninhabitable reduced to a mere roof. (See also next to last page in G.) (At the beginning of 1871, A. B. Love found at the big Soda Spring, so he tells me only the foundation of an old cabin FWC)

"Dr. Gatchell has at last been heard from. He is practicing medicine at College Hill, Ohio" (C. Sp. Gaz & El. P. Co. News, Jan 9, 1879 E. H. Gould (of Clark & Gould, Chey Toll Rd.

Dr. Gatchell was one of the early doctors in Colo. Spgs. (fr. 1872 to 6?)

"Dog" & "Magog" see "Ingleman's Canon" in Out West of Aug. 8, 1872

Mt. Garfield - See under J

(52)

New Antlers built in 1881. Buck burned charcoal at N. end of Chey Mt. and sold to old Colo. Spgs Hotel. Duffields had wood yard when Mining *where*

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XIV

(52) continued

Min'g Exch. is may have burned charcoal SW of tie cabin

(53)

Colo. Spgs., Mar., 1921 Chas. E. Aiken (full name = Charles Edward Howard Aiken) says James Thurlow, early Manitou photogr, died (probably in Manitou) about 1879. After his death, his widow carried on the business for a year or two. (Later I bot fr. Aiken a copy of "The Colorado Mountaineer" of Colorado Springs, of June 26, 1878, containing among the advertisements a curious one by Jas. Thurlow.) Aiken says he (Aiken) was on the top of Pike's Peak July 4, 1873 for the first and only time. Climbed about the peak often later - even above timber line; but never went up again on to the summit. At that date the first U.S. Signal Station had not yet been built. The only structure on the Peak at that time was a cairn about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, rudely made by piling up granite blocks. It had a small cavity in its top, in which, covered over by a stone, were cards, addresses, and scribbled notes that visitors had left there. Chas. E. A. Aiken's father's name was James Edward Aiken; J. E. Aiken was born in Vt. 1823 & died in 1904.

Inscrip. in bk (Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott) now (1924) in possession of Stephen Harlan: "Viola V. Winsman, From your friend E. H. Gould, Jany 1st, 1880" Miss Winsman (later Mrs. Stephen Harlan) was about 16 yrs old (born in 1864) when Gould gave the book. The charcoal burner SW of tie cabin may have bn the Duffields where later Duffield Sta. was.

(54)

empty

(55)

Apr. 3, 1921. - S. Greenway says: "Devil's Pool" is the name which the now-so-called "Bottomless Pit" was known to him & friends, when he first ascended Pike's Peak.

He says that "Austin's Bluffs" was named for Henry W. Austin, a wealthy Chicago wholesale hardware merchant, who, in 1873, bought (from Matt France) the land for & stocked a sheep ranch a few miles N. of E. of Colo. Spgs., in charge of which he put his nephew, Frank W. Austin; bldg a house for same at the spring across road from the present "Griffith" oil prospect'g well (nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mi south from Griff. well.) The house burned down and Austin sold out about (1890?) The outbldgs were hauled off by anybody & the ranch had as many as 5,000 sheep at one time. A small house, for a sheep-tender of Austin's was built by Duncan McMackinzie.

In '73 Greenway caught "Doc" Mayo Smith stealing ditch water for irrigation. G. crawled up in the dark near "Doc" and shied a stone up into the air so 'twould fall into the water; & S. who was a great spiritualist, tho't it was done by the spirits; & he threw up his hands and kept snapping his fingers toward the sky, & exclaimed hastily in earnestness and trepidation, "Oh, I won't do it any more; no, no, no; I won't do it any more, I wont do it any more". The Doc, when thus caught, was naked, and carried a lantern.

(56)

notes for p. 57

(57)

(See also 1st page in G) David Spielman (Interviewed about 1st of June, 1921) Came to Colo. (Boulder) in 1859 & mined 3 yrs in Summit Park and Lake counties. Returned from the war leaving Mo in April, 1865. Arrived at Colo. City early in June, 1865. In a few days, Mr. Thompson Girton, D. S' father-in-law said he had filed on the Soda Spring & wd like Splman to go up & take Sp's team & plow some ground & put in a crop of corn. He did so living in the cabin for a few days. Spielman planted about an acre in corn, where Hutchinson

(57) continued

the Sawin afterward had their big barn that burned (after '93). S. lived there only a few days while he put in the crop with Jacob Shideler, father of Elcana Shideler on str car here are notes from preceding page: Jacob Shideler went up to the Soda Spring with Spielman as a witness & saw him put in the crop. Elcana Shideler (Street car conductor) is a son of Jacob). (In 1918 C. Sp. Directory, latter's r.= 422 S. Cascade Ave. end of notes. then hauled logs from mill on Running Cr. to Denver under contract taken in partnership by Girton & Sp. After they got through with the log-hauling contract, both went to the Soda Spgs. & wintered there. There was then just 1 hewed log house there, about 16 x 20, 1 story. The house was about where the bottling Works now are. There was then a hewed foot-log used as a bridge across Mountain Creek from the big bathing spring over to the present so-called "Manitou Spring". Girton took up and later patented 80 acres with the Soda Spring. The Ute Iron Spring (not known in '65) was discovered by John Turner, and he sold $\frac{1}{2}$ interest to Dr. Wm. M. Strickler and later ("first you knew") Dr. Wm. M. Strickler owned it all! Jno. Turner was a Colorado Civil war soldier; he died in Santa Monica Soldiers' Home, Calif.

(58)

Chester Horn, 109 Cheyenne Road came in '81; his wife in 1879. Denver Hail Storm '83 The heaviest hailstorm that ever visited Denver (up to its date) occurred in the forenoon of May 8, 1883. On Blake Street, the hailstones fell to a thickness of eight inches; some as large as plums; and "formed a solid cake and one could walk over it without leaving any more impression than if it had been ice . . ." After the storm had abated it was impossible to run the (street) cars; so shovellers were put to work to clear the tracks." Countless windows were broken, and flower gardens and strawberry patches were completely destroyed. A small structure in which were several chinamen was crushed by hail falling from the roofs of adjoining buildings, and one of the men so injured it was thought he might die. Lightning struck the residence of Hewitt 617 Larimer St., and passing down through the kitchen concentrated on a dish pan and melted it." (Daily C. S. Gaz. May 9, 1883) Total precipitation in 2 storms (rain and hail) that morn was 1.91 inches.

(59)

Strickler sold to a company (?Hiestand's) for some 16 to 20 thousand dols. T. Girton was born in Va., & came to Colo. from Muncie Ind. in 1860. D. Spielman married Girton's dau., Clementine Girton in spring of '61 at Buckskin Joe She died in

Herbert Hunter (employed by Seven Falls Co.) says that Judge Sanford (Atty Independence Bldg. Colo. Spgs) does the business of the family of Mr. Jas Hull, deceased, who once owned Seven Falls.

(\$Spielman's statement, contin'd) in the spring of '66, a man named Kent, a prospector, lived at the Soda Sp. cabin with Mr. and Mrs. Spielman. Kent lived in the main part of the cabin. A rifle was kept at the door, and all Kent had to do, when meat was needed, was to watch & shoot an antelope from the door when they fed up close enough. The door was on the E. end toward Colorado City, & there were two windows, one each side of the door. There was a "lean-to" and 2 in the main part = 4 rooms in all; and Spielman & wife lived in the lean-to; but he freighted much of the time.

(60)

Hemenway, Joseph D., was father of Frank Hemenway of Ivywild, & uncle of Orin E. Hemenway.

James Hull died Sept. 23, 1890. Jas. H. Hull married Laura A. Cree of Manitou, Colo., Mar. 29, 1894 (See 2d page under W)

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XIV

(60) continued

D. Spielman says: W. N. Byers and Daniel Witter (a bro-in-law of Schuyler Colfax) came and looked at the Springs soon after Chivington bought it.

Mrs. C. F. Young (nee

1. Mrs. Wm. Wesley Browning 2. Mrs. Daniel Steffa 3. Mrs. C. F. Young (she says).

Junction House, 2 miles below Woodland Park, was the loca. of the 1st P. O. near Woodland Park. Woodland Park itself was at first called Manitou Park, to which name Dr. Bell objected & got the R.R. Co. to change the name to Belmont. Then because of a Belmont in Texas the R.R. again changed the name, this time to Woodland Park.

(61)

The Butterfield Stage line was estab'd in the fall of '66; Denver to Pueblo via Colo. Cy.

The lean-to was roofed with boards; main part of cabin roofed with shingles. (Split after soaking in water at the mill.)

Girton sold Col. Chivington a $\frac{1}{2}$ interest in the Soda Spring (in '66?) & soon afterward sold him the other half. Mr. Spielman will be 87 on the 16th of this month (Apr. 16, 1921) Hence born Apr. 16, 1834.

"We understand that the Denver News was incorrect in its statement that Johnny Harlan was a relative of Senator Harlan; he was a relative of Gen. John H. Harlan, of Kentucky". (C.Sp.Gaz. & ELP Co. N's, Jan. 30, '75) Steph. Harlan says John Turner took up the Iron Spring in probably 1870 - the yr the Harlans came to El Paso county. HALF WAY HOUSE. - See under B.

(62)

April 3, 1921. Manitou Wm. L. Frizzell, 180 Raxton Av., Manitou says: See Clement W. Kinsman, Colo Cy. pioneer, 3419 W. Colorado Ave. who was here before the Ute Pass Road was made. He lives on the road between Colo Cy & Manitou in a stone house, about a quarter west of the Balanced Rock Road. Has an office down town in Colo. Cy. Kinsman was but 2 yrs old when his folks brought him here in 1860. He was born 1857.

See also a man (Burrows?) who was here in '60 & '12 etc who testified at Manitou water trial.

Apr. 3, 1921. Willis Greenley conductor st. car says: A Mr. Smith 2100 W. Kiowa St. pubd a Manitou book (pphlet) 5 or 6 yrs ago, early hist of the region that has a picture of the Soda Spgs before improvement.

Roland Hull (for interview)

(63)

Apr. 20, 1921 Interview with Leonard Jackson (824 E. Cache la Poudre St., Colo. Spgs) He came to El Paso Co., Colo., April. 1, 1869. Born Dec. 24, 1849, in Johnsonville, Trumbull Co., O. Thence to Ia. in 1855 and came to Colo. in '69 & located at present Wigwam. He says Mrs. Tabitha Talbert (r. 111 E. Cimarron) a daughter of old man Neff, said (in court, Manitou Water Co. case) her family lived in the old (Girton cabin at the Soda Spring, (the big spring). (1865) Ute Pass Road was completed in 1872 (Fall?)

A local "Wild Bill" ("Texas Bill") was shot fr. ambush down near the present slaughter house, S.W. of Colo. Cy. (S. of C.Sp.) in the fall of '69. This "Wild Bill" was the man who got away from the party besieged & surrounded on Hill N.E. of Cy. by Inds. & gave notice to come to rescue. The Ute band of Chief Shavano, in winter of '71 - '12 had their camp at the Steele Spring on Turkey Cr. 12 mi. W. of Little Butte, and traded at Little Butte. Steele was an old cattle-man who had a home at mouth of Steele Hollow, where the Eden wreck (D & R. C Ry) was later. Steele Spring is between Big and Little Turkey Crs. Woodbury and Lincoln (store at Little Butte) got over a thousand lbs of buckskin from Shavano's band that winter.

Mrs. Steffa was a Browning cross creek S on 26th St. Colo. Got fr. Harvey Gillingham (Las Vegas St., C. Sp.) story of his exp. of flood in Wms canyon, '81. Clinging to rafters of lime house near Narrows during the flood, his brother had to let go & was drowned. Ask G. if '78 is the true year of that flood in Wm's Canyon. No; 1881, July 1. The Gillingham boys (7 or 8 yrs old) names were up in the canyon and heavy rains high up it had raised a flood which came rushing down the canyon. The boys ran up the side and got into a lime house opposite the lime kiln near the Narrows. The water rose into the house and the older boy Harvey got on a box and clung to the rafters but the younger could not get up altho Harvey tried to help him; and the flood washed off the side of the bldg & swept the younger boy away. This says Harvey G. was July 1, 1881.

*Bought the old Rev. Howbert Place; the Chey. school on the W. part of that place (on the SW cor of the W. forty) This note belongs with the * on p. 65.

At Woodl. Park, see Mrs.

See Peter Loy at Woodland Park, Colo. (Peter L. has died.)

(65)

Sat. April 23, 1921. Interv w John H. Bruening (saw also visiting there James E. Campbell 3022 1/2 W. Colo. Av. born St. Louis, Mo.

Oct. 3, 1852. Came here in 1883. Lived near Woodland Park in '84. Bruening says: Mrs. Husted, widow of Cal Husted, lives at the Stratton Home; and she can give some old history. See there also old man Lyon, a Colorado '59er.

In Aug., 1878, Bruening was at the big soda spring. The white deposit on it at that time, hung well over the creek like a shelf and B. went back under it for say at least 10 feet, until he was stopped by a wall of the same deposit that formed the top. He says the bridge across the creek there then (planked) was supported by iron rods fastened into holes drilled into a large red granite boulder that lay in the bed of the creek.

*for note on this see * on p. 64. *John Wolfe settled on Cheyenne Creek in 186 At one time in the middle sixties, the Ute bands of Washington, Peaw and Colorow were camped near him. Chief Washington invited him to a big pow-wow, and although Wolfe hated to leave his plowing, he didn't like to refuse them; so he went. The Utes arranged their men in a circle, and Wolfe was put in as one of the circle. The pipe then went around. The chief smoked

(66)

first. In an inner

circle after a short speech by Washington, they arranged 25 of the best-looking young squaws. The wanted to adopt Wolfe into the tribe, as a "White chief", and insisted on his selecting one of the young squaws for a wife. But he declined; making the best excuses he could.

But afterward, one of the young squaws (they had selected it seems) followed him in the furrow, as he plowed for half day, thus silently begging him to marry her. C. Sp. Aug. 27, 1923. Stephen Harlan says:

He & bro Wm. prospected for placer gold to S.E. of St. Peters Dome in '72; found none. From about 74 - 76 & later, up till '78 (the Leadville excitem.) Nat Colby, Jno. Wolfe, Steve Harlan prospected at E. base of Chey. Mt. a little N. of the Star Ranch; sank a shaft about 18 ft. deep. About the same time a tunnel was made by - - -; also 1 shaft betw the Colby & Wolfe shaft & the tunnel by Leonard a clothier in C. Sp. who financed it and put in a shaft.

S. H. says, Wm. B. Harlan & he (Stephen) went up So. Chey. Can. in May or June of 1871 & discovered 7 falls. The whole family went up to see it a few days later (cut brush down & threw logs across stream so the women (mother & sister) cd get up to it. Wolfe & Dixon had never seen it & Harlan appeared to be the first whites to have seen it.

(66) continued

The Harlan boys tried to get their bro Wm to take up the land, but he thought it of no value. Later Nat Colby who was working for Wolfe or living with Wolfe took it up.

(67)

Fri. May 20, 1921 (Int'v of) Marcus A. Foster says: that Blackhawk Davis and another man worked on the Cheyenne Toll Road between Dixon's and Rock Creek. Clark & Gould also worked; they were interested in getting over on to Rock Creek. Blackhawk Davis was the blacksmith of the party. Wm. Baird (father of Geo. Baird) was prospecting up at St. Peter's Dome and thought he had something pretty good. Hayman (later) had a ranch on Rock Creek. These may have helped in some way, to build part of the road. Chief Nevava with his band of Utes came north from his wintering place (on the Arkansas) and camped on Fountain Creek, below M. A. Foster's then recently located ranch. He staid only till the grass got high in the spring of 1867. His son, Nevava John, came to F's cabin & F. treated him so well (gave him coffee and sugar) that old Nevava wouldn't let the Indians bother F. Old Nevava used to come by and sometimes speak to Foster as he pass'd. He seemed to be well on toward 70 yrs old. His son, Nevava John, appeared to be 25 or 30 yrs old. Nevava John took quite a notion to a picture of the Tippecanoe fight of Gen. Harrison, in an old Mitchell Geography that was in F's house. He brought in other young braves to see it. Foster's ranch 1868 - 1869 was between the Gates and Beaver ranches.

(68)

When Nevava broke camp, he went north. Foster sold this Fountain creek ranch in 1869 to Joseph D. Hemenway, (Frank Hemenway's father.) Wm. Baird "first located" the Beaver ranch. (Wm. Baird's son, Geo. says Wm. Baird bought the Bvr Ranch.) Wm. Baird came about 1860 (Geo. Baird of West Colorado Spgs. is his son.) In building Ute Pass road, Flannigan financed Colton: & so later had claim against El Paso county. Colton was a sort of schemer; he had no money. Nevava (spg of 1868) came to camp near Foster's, from the South. He evidently had wintered somewhere down on the Arkansas River. He had a pretty good-sized band - about 500 Utes.

In the fall of 1860 Foster, having been over to Mt. Pisgah region with Scott Kelly and Jack Ritchie on a sort of exploring trip, to hunt prospect or do whatever turned up, was returning; and in passing the Soda Springs found a cabin there which had not been seen by him when he went west on his way over to Mt. Pisgah. His party was hungry and bought an apple pie (dried apple) which the woman, living in the cabin, had made. This woman (M. A. Foster says, Aug. 4) was a widow, and had a son perhaps 15 or 16 yrs old; she afterward married a Mr. Falls. How long was Foster gone (from Colo. Cy.?) on his trip over to Mt. Pisgah?

(69)

Mrs. M. A. Foster says it was surely summer of 1865 that the Neffs lived in the cabin at Soda Springs. On June 26, 1865, when her oldest daughter was born, the Fosters sent over to get Neff's 14-yr old daughter to come over and help about house. But Neffs needed her at home, as there were younger children to take care of; and so she did not come to Foster's.

Aug. 18, 1921 (see also page F) Tabitha Neff Talbert's father's name was - - Neff. Mrs. Tabitha (Neff) Talbert says her father's family moved because Indians had got so troublesome) from their farm at Pt. o' Rocks on Kiowa Cr. (after several inches snow had fallen on the Divide) down to Colorado City in autumn of 1864, and wintered there. In spring of 1865 moved into the old log cabin at the big Soda Spring (Manitou, Colo.) and remained there till sometime in fall of the latter year - perhaps till early Nov. - at least till sometime after death (Oct. 22, 1865) of her little baby sister (aged less than

(76) continued

bars. The subsequent development of rack railways is especially associated with a Swiss engineer, Nicholas Riggenbach, and his pupil Roman Abt, and the forms of rack introduced by them are those most commonly used. That of the latter (Abt) is multiple,

(77)

several rack plates being placed parallel to each other, and the teeth break joint at $1/2$, $1/3$ or $1/4$ of their pitch, according to the number of rack plates. In this way smoothness of working is ensured, the cog-wheel being constantly in action with the rack. Abt also developed the plan of combining rack and adhesion working, the engine working by adhesion alone on the gentler slopes, but by both adhesion and the rack on the steeper ones. On such lines the beginning of a rack section is provided with a piece of rack ~~mounted~~ mounted on springs, so that the pinions of the engine engage smoothly with the teeth. Racks of this type usually become impracticable for gradients steeper than 1 in 4, partly because of the excessive weight of the engine required and partly because of the tendency of the cog-wheel to mount the rack. The Locher rack, employed on the Mount Pilatus railway, where the steepest gradient is nearly 1 in 2, is double, with vertical teeth on each side, while in the Strub

(78)

rack, used on the Jungfrau line, the teeth are cut in the head of a rail of the ordinary Vignoles type."

Cycl. Britt. Vol. 26, p. 242, says: "mountain cog-wheel railways, (of which the first was that from Vitznau up the Rigi, 1871)"

See W. B. Jones, pioneer on 10th St. (Ivywild) s. of Chey. cr. E side in little shack S. of Log house, was here several yrs before Bruening.

Interview. July 16, 1922, Colo. Sp. w. Henry R. Jenkins. - says: Matt France built the first dwelling house in Colo. Spgs. 426 W. Nevada Av. Dave Welch lived in that house and owned it at time of his death. Dave Welch and Quincy King came to Colo. Spgs. about 1873 or '4. (Jenkins came 1872). A little later, D. W. & Q. King located at Seven Lakes (1876?) and built a hotel there and stocked the Lakes with trout. d. R. Jenkins is a plasterer. Mar. 23, 1823, he says the first C. Spgs lapidary was a Mr. Moore in 1875 6 who had a water wheel & sawed & polished agates & petrified wood etc on E. side of Fountain Cr., a little below where the Crip Ck Short Line afterward crossed the creek. The second lapidary was a Mr. Horn, whose place was west of present 1st Natl. Bank. About 1/2 mi. below Moore's lapid was a water-wheel gristmill which made the Rising Sun Flour. Moore got washed out by a flood along about 1875 or '6. On Hensen (spelling?) Creek about 8 or 9 mi. S.W. of Lake City Mr M. used to get "Rosebud Crystals" on chalcedony, small stem like needle from top of which red crystals radiated. Got \$5 lb for them. The old man who bot took ton & sold The rose buds were red, blue or pink or colorless some amethyst color. Many about an inch some more in diam. Some had the stalk an inch high, many much shorter, darning needle in diameter. The buyer did nothing else in '77. Only 1 man besides Jenkins knew of the rosebud locality: a Mr. Clements. Up above on the hill were amethysts. The chalcedony on which they grew was of all colors, top was so too. Sometimes the spms were all blue.

(79)

Colo. City, May 27, 1921 Mt. Garfield Prof. F. H. Loud says, the U.S.G.S has Mts. Garfield & Arthur interchanged (on 1906 - 7 surveyed topographic map). Mrs. Loud says it was the day Mt. Garfield was buried, that Pres. Tenney & party, includ'g Prof. Loud went up and named Mt. Garfield. Prof. Loud says about 1/2 doz people altogether at ceremony. Prof Loud says Tenney scattered pebbles etc from Palestine & other parts of the world on top of Mt. Garfield in christening it with name, Garfield. (See also Hall's Hist. Col.)

(79) continued

May 28, 1921. C. O. Ford, County Surveyor of El Paso County, Colo.,

surveyed the Barr Trail 1st wk in Aug., 1920. Length of trail 8 2/3 mi. fr. the three forks below Fremont Experimental Station. (The Cog Rd is about 9.1 mi. long from Cog Depot to top.)

Mrs. Loud's father . . . Wiley, kept a journal - now in Coburn Library. Prof. Loud came to Colo Spgs in 1877; was here in 1879, & remained. Mrs. Loud came before 4th of July, 1876 consequently when Colorado was a territory. Her parents, Mr. & Mrs. Wiley, came in 1875.

(80)

Aug. 30. H. R. Jenkins says Apr. 15, 1874 when he was bldg the Cliff Ho. for Shurtleff & Webster (putting on the white coat on plastered walls), came a snow 3 ft dp anywhere you measured. J. and 6 others slept up in the garret and it began to snow at 4 P.M. When they woke on morn of 15 they saw Dr. Nye coming over toward the hotel from the old postoffice (this p.o. was across the ck s. from Soda Spgs) Geo. Handley ran it & sold groceries & whiskey there. The snow was up to Nye's neck. Dr. Nye was a short man.

(81)

Cliff House '73-4 (Feb. 13, 1923) H. R. Jenkins says the Cliff House was built by Shurtleff & Webster the winter of '73 - 4, & Mr. Jenkins plastered it in April '74, & was there at work when the big snow of 3 ft. deep fell in Manitou, April 4, 1874. Late in '74. Not long before Mr. Nichols bought the Cliff Ho. an addition was being built by Shurtleff & Webster (dining room etc) Mr. Jenkins and a partner, Mr. Rufus Perrine (blksmith by trade and a fine one) were lathing the addition; Perrine discovered fire below the floor in the cellar. He siezed an axe and cut a hole in the floor & all who could got buckets & poured water down on the fire & put it out (There were several carpenters there & all got a bucket that cd get one). Cellar door was round in rear while the source of water, the irrigating ditch, was on the west side of the bldg. So water cd be got on to the fire quickest by Perrine's method. The fire had been set by Shurtleff (Webster had nothing to do with it) & as soon as the fire was put out & Sh heard of it he skipped out & never came back. Webster staid & saw the thing through. In '77, Webster having sold out went to Lake City, Jenkins was in the same party to Lake City

(82)

Mr. Jenkins says one of Iles' daughters married a man by name of Jenkins (Wm. M.).

"The Origin of Indian Names" Feb. 6, 1875 ^{El Paso Co.} Gaz & ~~Exp~~ News "A member of Major Powell's Expedition, which has been engaged in the Government Survey of the Territories, furnishes the Tribune some interesting notes of the discoveries made in the origin of Indian names. It seems that each tribe or primary organization of Indians, rarely including more than 200 souls, is, in obedience to the traditional laws of these people, attached to some well-defined territory or district, and the tribe takes the name of such a district. Thus the U-in-tats, known to white men as a branch of the Utes, belong to the Uintah Valley. U-imp is the name for pine; too-meap, for land or country; U-im-too-meap, pine land; but this has been contracted to U-in-tah, and the tribe inhabiting the valley were called U-in-tats. The origin of the term Ute is as follows: U is the term signifying arrow; U-too-meap, arrow land. The region of the country bordering on Utah Lake is called U-too-meap because of the great number of reeds growing there, from which their arrow shafts were made. The tribe formerly inhabiting Utah Valley was called U-tah-ats which has been corrupted into the term Ute by the white people of the country. (more to copy)

(82) continued

Mr. E. C. Kimball died Oct. 28, 1897

(83)

empty

(84)

*He signs "Lewis Davis" in articles of incorp. of "Cheyenne and Beaver Toll Road Company"

Charles Hingley. Edition de Luxe of the Works of. Vol. VII (vols 1 & 2: Letters & Memories) in Colo. Spgs Public Library. Shows C.A. & dau. Rose A. were in Colo. Spgs. in June and July 1874 (Rose A. had also been here in the fall of '71; and Maurice K. was connected with locating D & RG Ry in 1871 & went over Raton Pass even in '70. See Rose A's book, "South by West".

(85)

W. Colo. Spgs. Nov. 25, 1922. Mrs. A. B. Love, 3172 W. Pikes Pk. Av. says "Blackhawk Davis' real name was William Davis, he and his brother, Lewis * Davis, were her uncles. They were from Iowa and both had an interest in the building of the Cheyenne Toll Road. Lewis Davis had a ranch 2 or 3 mi this side of what in Cripple Ck days was known as "the Half Way House". This Hlf. way House was where John Love's ranch had been; but John Love did not locate there until later than Lew Davis did. John Love when or after he bot or took up a ranch there, bought Lew Davis' place also & added it to the Love Ranch. This was all on West Beaver. Lewis Davis & Blackhawk Davis were interested in prospecting up in that country or at St. Peter's Dome "Blackhawk" Davis was so called from childhood; rarely by his baptismal name, Wm.* (see * note on 84)

(86)

Blkhawk Davis was more athletic in the years he lived in Ia. even, than in the later yrs of his res. here in El Paso Co. Colo. Leadville during the past five years has produced 28,000,000 ounces of silver, 140,000 tons of lead and 26,000 ounces of gold, exclusive of 100,000 tons of ore shipped to other towns for treatment. Dky Gaz. May 9, 1883

(87)

Jenkins says: The Iron Springs were discovered by Jacob Quackenbosh on land owned by Strickler, who didn't know he had a spg on his place. (But I think in view of Spielman's statement of John Turner's discovery ets. this is erroneous.)

(88)

"Prof. F. H. Loud of Colorado College, and Miss Mable (Mabel) Wiley of this city, were married at Weymouth Mass. yesterday". (Col. Sp. Wkly Gaz. of July 15, 1882) Mrs. Loud died in London, Eng. April 8, 1923.

Aug. 1924. Mrs. A. B. Love says Lew Davis (died in Denver) was married twice, by his first wife he had a son Frank Davis, who is probably still living (in W. Colo). After her death he married again and had by this second wife two sons, and Byron. This second wife died of tuberculosis; her 2 sons are dead. "Blackhawk" Davis never married; died either at St. Elmo, Colo. or on West Creek. For many years, Lewis and Blackhawk were interested in a mining property adjoining the well-known Mary Murphy mine (gold, silver and lead) at St. Elmo, Colo. and spent much time in its development. Blackhawk in his later years went to live with a relative on West Creek and divided his time thereafter between the latter place and St. Elmo; he died either at St. Elmo or on West Creek. Lewis died in Denver

(89)

empty

(90)

Manitou, in May 1883, was said to hav a permanent popula of about

were five hundred people (Daily Gaz. of May 10, '83). Its 4 best hotels then Manitou House, Beebe House, Cliff House, and Barker's Hotel. Five train a day each way were then running betw. Colo Spgs & Manitou. On upper half of 3d column of page 2 of Daily Gaz. of May 10, '83, is an acct. of the mineral springs of Manitou, chiefly by Dr. Frederick Fuller, worth copying as an exposition of them, of that period.

Advertisem't Out W. Sep. 5, '72 "Manitou House, Manitou, Colorado. This new and elegantly furnished Hotel has just been opened at Manitou, the locality of the Famous Group of Soda Springs. It is at the very Base of Pike's Peak and but a short walk from the Navajoe, Manitou, Comanche, Iron and Shoshone Springs; and less than a mile from the Iron Ore Spring the Fountain Canon, Rainbow Falls, Williams Canon and Inglesman's Canon. Fine Livery Stables close at hand, whence carriages can be obtained to visit the other attractive scenes in the neighborhood. Mules and Ponies can be procured for the ascent of Pike's Peak at the Hotel office Coaches run twice daily between the Hotel and the Colorado Springs Railway Station. F. F. Beardsley, Proprietor."

(91)

i note shd 42
A Mt. Lion kills some of Judge Castello's sheep, lately (Out W. Sep. 12, '72) Judge C. "lives near the petrified stumps, about five-and-twenty miles from here". (See also a further page under M.; bot of pg.)

(92)

Manitou, 1883. See 2d page ante "Dr. Davis received his commission of Postmaster at Manitou a few days ago." (C.S. Gaz & El P. Co News, Jan. 30, 1875)

1921, '22 and '23. Mrs. Mary B. Myers, 111 S. Weber St., Colo. Spgs., is a Colorado City pioneer of March 1864; widow of one of the Myers Bros. (Burton C. Myers), who have a general merchandise store in Colo. Cy. She was intimate friend of Helen Hunt Jackson, and took care of her after her accident.

There was a trail up Pike's Pk. via Bear Creek long before 1871, made by use. Burton C. Myers & his brother, Chas. W. Myers bought in 1866 a ranch where Broadmoor Hotel now is; they bought from a Mr. Snyder (April 1873) they moved from out there ****insert note from (91)** They at first lived in a small house that some one had built at a spring & pool some short distance s.e. of the present Broadmoor Hotel where now is a considerable pond or reservoir. Later they built a house nearer to the said present hotel and to the site where they had built the broom mill. Note: The dates on page opposite are as revised by Mrs. Myers later than the original interview of 1921; namely as revised by her in 1923, in a personal interview. ****end of note on (91)** That is they & Mrs. Myers and whole family. They set out the first cottonwood trees on the site of Broadmoor Hotel. They also made a little reservoir or pond, into which water from an irrigating ditch was turned. This was the beginning of what is now Broadmoor Lake. They, the family, lived on that place till April 1875. They had 2 homesteads, 2 preemptio claims and (Mrs. Myers) an 80; - altogether 720 acres. In Apr. 1875 They sold to Gov. Pitkin for \$2,500. They then moved to South Park,* at the east of Thirty-nine Mile Mt., 16 mi (+) S. of Hartsell. Moved to Colo. Spgs. in July '78. Mr. B. C. Myers was taken sick on the way thither, and died in Colo. Spgs. that same month, July 1878. In the late sixties the myers bros. raised broom corn at the ranch at present Broadmoor and manufactured brooms. They began with this broom-corn enterprise while still living in Colorado City, selling the brooms in their store. They (2d page seq.)

(93)

Lively times in Manitou Park shd print all Manitou Park in 1882. Random extracts & notes fr. article in C.S. Wkly Gaz. Aug. 12, 1882 Miss Warren was conducting it. An accessory large bldg hd "been erected

near the hotel to be used as a billiard room, dancing hall, church and 'spa' and "Miss Warren has erected several tents around the hotel." "Dr. W. G. Bell and family have a fine camp in the woods, with England's flag flying from their large tent." Many prominent guests were there in the hotel and tents, among them Judson Demis of Boston, (a familiar figure in Colorado Springs as late as 1921?) "Colonel DeForrest is here - his fourth season - fishing for trout, hunting timber wolves and rabbits. At his camp the latch-string is hanging out." Running steeple, and foot races were indulged in. "The Manitou Park hotel is full of curiosities among the many we can only mention a few. In the hall or office stands a mirror from a Zuni settlement in New Mexico. The frame is carved with delicate lines which seem to be the picture language of that queer people. The parlor mantel is of Mexican malachite - a beautiful piece of this precious stone. Two divans from Turkey are also in the parlor, presented by Pasha Arburo when visiting last summer. Several paintings in water color by the rain worshippers of Dakota are on the walls in the dining room." A Mr. Eckstem

(94) there who had found some fifty "rough diamonds" near "the Crags", was in August "making up a party" at the Manitou Park Hotel "to prospect the surrounding mountains. They will go to Colorado Springs, exhibit the specimens and form a company for working these diamond fields." A railroad nine miles long from Fisher's mill to timber line makes a circuit of the park. Moonlight rides by rail are now in order. C. A. Wells and the Thorntons are the champion fishermen of the park. They will etc. A fish hatchery is within five miles of the hotel, owned by Mr. Thornton, who is experimenting very successfully. They have a new game here called "snake scramble"; the ladies go into the woods, and when they see a snake the scramble takes place; the last one out of the woods pays the forfeit. It is very exciting when 30 or 40 ladies take part in the game."

for this used power derived from a small water wheel. The wheel was never used after the Myers bros. used it, nor after the family moved (in '70) out to the ranch. Mrs. Myers has a photo of that wheel with Miss Myra Thomas (now Mrs. E. B. Simmons) sitting on the wheel. The photo was taken by Mr. E. B. Simmons in 18 -- (E.B.S. = 224 E. St. Vrain) The Myers bros were from vicinity of Syracuse, N. Y. They came later than Mrs. Myers (then Mary B. Innes) but in the same year. B. C. Myers and Mary B. Innes were married (where?) in Oct. 1865.

(95)

SEVEN FALLS Herb't Hunter worked awhile at the toll gate in 1901. (toll charge 25¢) Farringer (who later ran burros up to Cutler) went into Frank Hughes and --- Brown Havis took \$5.00 for burro privilege & \$5.00 for carriage privil. Mr. Jas. Hull went away to a mine into which he had put capital, & while he was gone the boys (James & Harold) put wire gate somewhere near the present toll-gate. Charged an admission of 10 cts (this unknown to thr father.) When James sr returned they told him they hd made \$250 that summer by the toll-gate. He then deeded the two quarter sections to Jas. H. & Harold. He apparently at that time had not met with the accident (fall); but it was some yrs before Hunter's connection out there that the accident occurred. Jas. n. Hull and wife Laura were divorced & she afterward married Mr. Howard (?) G. Baldwin, who is now employed in Otis' offices. She can probably tell about the Halls. In his last illness Mr. Hull Sr. told Mrs. Hull that he hadnt done right by hollo the eldest & he wanted her when she died to will her property to hollo. (property the old man had willed to the old lady.)

(96)

SEVEN FALLS Herbert Hunter interview Oct. 20, 1923. Worked for Hull

(96) continued

(burro transp) 1903 - 06. Fee bill 1903 was 25¢; in 1903 raised to 50¢. In 1902 Hayward & Hunter operated the Hunter Carriage Line. Davis still ran the burros. At beginning of '03 when toll was raised to 50¢, Hayward withdrew and Storer & Hunter secured both the carriage and burro privileges by Storer buying Davis burro rights. Winters bought out Storer's half interest in spring of 1906. Then Hunter & Martin & Winters ~~Winters~~ formed a stock Co. called the Cheyenne Burro & Carriage Company. Hunter sold out to Mr. --- in the yr that "Fighting Bob Evans" brought the fleet to San Francisco.

HANITOU (not wholly correct) Illustrated art. in Daily Gaz. of May 20, 1883 says: "Twelve years ago Hanitou . . . was inhabited only by a hermit who resided in a log hut a portion of each year. . . . The first building, a log shanty, was erected in 1672, and one year later the Hanitou house was built and opened to the public. Two years later the Seabee house was built, and since that additional hotels, cozy cottages and comfortable and in many instances elegant homes have sprung up on all sides." . . . Hanitou lies in a valley amidst the mountains at an elevation of 6,370 feet." . . . Dr. S. Edwin Solly, in a recent edition of his admirable pamphlet, "Hanitou, its Mineral Waters and Climate" says: "On looking at the analyses of the Hanitou group, it will be seen that they all contain carbonic acid and carbonate of soda, yet they vary in some of their other constituents. We will therefore divide them into three groups of carbonated waters. 1. The carbonated soda waters proper com-(Continued on 5th page hereafter)

(97)

SEVEN FALLS Old Mr. Hull lived at 14 E. Monument St. Colo. Spgs; died there. Mrs. Marvin (S.W. Cor. of Monument & Tejon) was well acquainted with the Hull family.

Anecdote from Herb't Hunter: In 1905, after Weimer's co got possess of the 7 Falls property, the city tried to close the road that led up to the 7 Falls property toll gate. In 1905 when Weimer's Co. took possession, it raised the toll from 25¢ to 50¢. The citizens circulated a petition asking the City council to refuse a license to Hunter & Storer for the burro & carriage business (of the Falls) until the Falls Co. would reduce the fee to 25 cts. They got Palmer to head the list of signatures. Then L. C. Perkins went to Palmer & told him that the Weimer Co. had nothing to do with the carriage & burro business, & that if they wanted to fight the canyon Co. they had better way than to attack Hunter & Storer. So the citizens devised another plan. They got the chairman of the Park Commission Mr. (E.B. ?) Hosman, to station 2 policemen just below the toll gate, under orders not to let any vehicle pass up the road that day. That day was the last day

(98)

that road could be used without becoming a (public (county) road. At that time the city owned the land below the toll-gate. When the Canon Co. learned of this they (W.) went to Alderman Carl Altman, and told him the situation. He went out to the end of the Canon car line on the car & then got Mr. Hunter to drive him up to the toll-gate. Arrived there, the police said their instructions were not to let anybody drive up that day. He ordered them to open the gate, and they refused. Then he took an axe from the wagon & got out and demolished the gate (which was wooden) and drove thru and on up to the falls. Thus, the embargo that w'd have kept the road from becoming a permanent public thoroughfare was broken, and the Canon Co. won the fight.

St. Lion "Mr. F. B. Hill, who came in from his ranch yesterday (column from Sunday's Daily) reports that a mountain lion strayed out upon the plains and killed thirty-six of his sheep. Fifteen upon one occasion and twenty-one on another. It is a very uncommon thing for a mountain lion to go out onto the plains that distance from the mountains". See (Daily Gaz. Sep. 16, 1882) see last pg of L. Acct. of Marksbury's murder by a Ute Ind. the Friday previous to Jan'y 3, 1875 (in Col. Sp Gaz & ELP. Co. News of later date. See also issue of May 30, 1875.

(99)

One of the Conlog's lives in Colo. Spgs. Ask L. C. Perkins his street address. Mrs. Flannigan is still living in the East whose dau. married Dr. Sharp. She lives with that daughter. Ask some of the Drs. who know Sharp where he now is - in or near Washington, D. C. where he got work after the late war.

(100)

Mr. Neff (pioneer of sixties) lived north of Magin's grave. (Arthur Perkins

WIRE FILE BOTTOM (on Purgatory R.) "A telegram from Trinidad, dated the 15th (Sep. '72) stated that Samuel Lord, stage driver between Mt Carson and Trinidad, arrived there at 10:40 Sunday morning and reported that between four and five hundred Sioux and Cheyenne Indians came into Pine Mile Bottom . . . and killed the whole of Uriah Higby's (Higbee's) family and turned their ponies loose upon the crops, Higby went to Fort Lyon and reported to the commanding officer there, who immediately started troops to the scene of action." and another report said Indians had surrounded the Jones Bros Ranch near Ft. Lyon but "Much ado about nothing" It turned out that a band of Cheyennes had broken into a watermelon patch and indulged in that favorite fruit. Occassionally some of the pale-faces are guilty of the same offence - reaping where they have not sown. but the fact is not magnified into a "big scare" and telegraphed all over the world to convince people what a fearful thing it is to live out west."

(101)

(contin'd fr. 5th p. preced'g) prising the Navajoe, Manitou and Ute Soda, in which the soda and carbonic acid have the chief action.

2. The purging carbonated soda waters, comprising the Little Chief and Shoshone, where the action of the soda and carbonic acid is markedly modified by the action of soda and potash.

3. The ferruginous carbonated soda waters, where the action of the carbonic acid and soda is modified by the carbonate of iron comprising the Iron Ute and the Little Chief, which latter belongs to this group as well as to the preceding one. (Dr. Solly then discusses these 3 groups and their adaptation to various uses medicinally. He then quotes analyses by O. Loew of Wheeler's explora. party. Same no. of Gaz. indicates that extensive bottl'g works were to be estab'd; & describes the Bath House already built.

Amos Gillette, who was clerk of the Beebee House from 1876 to 1880, will take his old place . . . coming season". (Gaz. June 8, '83)

Craig was to make new picture of Colo. Sp for new book on C. Spgs & Manitou adv committee wd publish Gaz. June 9, '83.

(102)

Dexter A. Russell mason & contractor Jul. 25, 1924. Generally called "Dick" Russell. Says Will Hurst was the mason who in 1875 built on the 1st addition to the original 1 room house signal station of 1873. He may have blt also the original 1-room station.

D.A. Russell built the first Cutler Hall (began in '77 finished 2 yrs or so later) also built President's House. Hagerman Hall, The Observatory, Steam Plant, Montgomery, Ticknor. The wings of Cutler, he put on in 1881. There were 3 Hurst brothers: Will, Albert & Geo. (order of age)

(107)

"On the Wedn. before Jan. 23, 1875, the south-bound D & R.C. train was caught by a wind of 83 mi. an hour blowing from the Mts., 5 mi. S. of Colo. Spgs., and the two passenger coaches, the baggage and mail car, and the tender of the locomotive were blown over and thrown from the track". Owing to the excellent management of Conductor Lydon and Engineer Wilson, no one was injured. Perceiving the danger, they slacked the speed of the train, and before the cars had turned over they had got it to a standstill. (See Csp Gaz & Elp Co. News of Jan. 23, 1875)

(108)

Odle, Graham. - Was in grocery business in C. Spgs in partnership with Aiken in the 'seventies, on S. side of Duferano St. (now Colorado Ave.) a little west of Tejon St. The place is now (1922) west part of the site of the Colorado Bldg.

Out West for Aug. 22, 1872, says, "One of the new hotels at Colo. Spgs to be known as the 'La Font' hotel is almost ready for opening, and the other is being pushed forward rapidly." The Aug. 15 No. names Prof. Gray & Parry & Grace Greenwood's cottage as being in Colo. It mentions "Opening of the 'Manitou House'" "for the reception of guests" last Saturday; also Col. Sp. incorporated Monday last. Trustees were Wm. S. Young, Edward Copley, John Potter, R. A. Cameron & Matt France. For oil discov'd in May 1883 at oil springs 30 mi n. of Coolidge, N.H. see Colo Sp Daily Gaz. May 23, 1883.

no further notes until (112)

"Mr. L. A. Oldroyd, an old timer of this city, leaves today for Denver, where he expects to remain a short time, after which he goes to Omaha to locate permanently" (Wkly Gazette Feb. 4, 1882)

(113)

The first Pike's Peak Trail. The Out West of Aug. 8, 1872, says, "Hardly a night now passes but the blaze of one or more camp-fires can be seen at the timber-line of Pike's Peak from this point. The fine trail from Manitou to the Peak which was constructed last year (=1871) by the Colorado Springs Company, has become so well worn as to make the trip a task of comparative ease. Large numbers of visitors, including ladies, are improving the facilities (sic) thus offered to look down upon one of the grandest views that this continent affords, and all return loud in their praises of this delightful trip".

The Plaster Mill of Colo. Cy. began opera. in 1875 (Gaz. Oct. 16 says, "recently erected".)

(114)

Wm. J. Palmer (notes fr. Mr. Fisher 1919 or 1920) Dicta. given by W. J. Palmer to T. J. Fisher in Dec. 12, 1895. Pres. Rio Gr. West'n Ry. Co. educated in public & private schools of Phila & High Sch of same. Entered Ry Service with the Heapfield Railroad of Penna. as rodman in "Engineer Corps. in 1853. He was with the Westmoreland Coal Co., a yr. or two; & since as fols:

William Jackson Palmer was born Sept. 17, 1836, at Hinsdale Farm, Kent Co., Del., where he lived 6 or 8 years; afterward in Phila. & Germantown till the Civil war. He was the son of John Palmer (born near Dover, Del. in 1806, died at Germantown, Phila., 1864) and of Matilda Jackson Palmer (born in Darlington Co., N. J., in 1804; died in Germantown 1898). Married Queen Mellen at Flushing L. I., Oct. 30 1870. She was born near Prestonburg Ky. March 23, 1850 died at Frant in Sussex, England Dec. 28, 1894. (daughter of Wm. Proctor Mellen and Isabel Clark Mellen resp of Cincinnati, Ohio and Prestonburg, Ky. Wm. Proctor Mellen was sometimes known as "Lincoln Mellen" having been Supervisor and Special Agent of the Treasury Dept. during Lincoln's administration. He was born in 1829.

Then 4 yrs. in St. Louis until the Civil War (in RR work) thereafter (after Civil War) in Colo. The home of Gen. W. J. P. & Queen M. Palmer was estab'd at Glen Eyrie in 1871

Penn. R. Rd. 4 yrs.

War of Rebellion 4 yrs; enlisted Sept. 1861

Treas'r & Mgr of Construc. R.R. Ry. in 1865 - 70. Organized & was Pres. of D & R. G. Ry. 1870 - '83. Organized & was Pres. of Rio Grand Western Ry until July, 1901

Organized & was Pres. of the Mexican National R.R. Co. for some years
Organized & was Pres. of the Colo. Coal & Iron Co. for some years. The 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry organized at Harrisburg in fall of 1862, for the 3 years service. Cos. B to M inclusive were mustered out June 21, 1865 and Co. A. July 18, 1865. Wm. J. Palmer was * see 115

Petroleum was known in Colorado at 2 points in 1875 (CS Gaz Jan. 30, 1875.

Parker: see under C

Pike's Pk Cog Ry - See under J

Pike's Pk 1st 4th July, see under "C"; also see Out West for July 4, 1872, (pub'd 5th)

Pike's Peak Climbing 1872 "Pike's Peak is almost thronged with climbers. The ascent may now be made on a mule or burro to about halfway beyond timber-line, beyond which point the aspiring mountaineer must carry his own burden." (Out West, July 11, 1872) Full article on ascent of P. P. entitled "Pike's Peak" see Out West of July 18, 1872

com- (115)

*missioned upon the organization of the regiment and remained with his command until it was mustered out. Col. Palmer received the brevet of Brigadier General, Nov. 6, 1864, in recognition of his gallant service. This regiment was also known as the 160th Pa. It served in Crook's Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Cumberland; and lost 3 officers and 22 men killed and 103 men died. (Medal of Honor Legion affair in Alabama) "Mr. William Phoedovius, the officer in charge of the Signal Station on the Peak has been taking holiday in Colorado Springs for a few days." He reports that even life on the Peak has its pleasures, and that capital skating is to be had on the Lake at Timber-line, the ice being in first-rate condition." (Colo. Sp. Gaz. & El Paso Co. News, of Jan. 2, 1875) (In same) "Sergeant Huneke has arrived from Denver to take charge of the Signal Station at Colorado Springs, in place of Sergeant Fenton, who has returned to the charge of the Denver Station". (Same of Jan. 16, '75) "The fact that, during the cold snap, it has several times been warmer on the top of Pike's Peak than at Colorado Springs, has led some of our citizens to think of buying some lots up there and making it their winter abode."

(116)

Colo. Spgs. April, 1921. Mr. Sam'l C. Stout says he first visited the Manitou Soda Spgs in 1870. At that time a middle-aged couple were living at these Soda Springs in a combination tent and brush shack (latter with brush sides, brush top, and blanket door). They were there for the woman's health; she had kidney trouble. In 1871 an unpainted board shack hotel of two stories or a story & a half divided into several rooms, stood not far from the springs. It was built by Palmer etc & run by an Englishman. The Manitou House was its successor.

Ask Mr. Fred Macke about the "grinding noise heard when put ear to Mt. Massive. He lives on N. side of W. Colo. Ave. No. 2204. Sam'l C. Stout came to Colorado in 1869

Pike's Pk Tramway. (item in Daily Gaz. of May 11, 1883). City Engineer Ellis has sent out a party under the charge of L. S. Pease to survey the route for the Pike's Peak tramway."

Pike's Pk "Cog Road" Holt succeeded Sells as Mgr.

(117)

Emery Palsgrove (one of the P. bros of the Half Way House, Jr. of Ruxton & S. Ruxton Cr., now working for Pike's Pk. Floral Co., as deliveryman) says the oldest bro. & main original or Hf. W. Ho. = Thos. T. Palsgrove, now has furniture store in Greeley, Colo. E.P. says building the Cog Ry. spoiled the Ruxton Cr. route. (Hart trade of Hf. Way Ho.?)

(118)

"Pike's Peak in Winter" "Seventy-five miles south of Denver a part of the Snowy Range swings to the east of South Park, and stands out boldly on the very edge of the plains. Like a buttress at an angle of a wall, Pike's Peak lifts its mighty dome into the clouds - sublime, desolate, and alone. At its foot are the famous Soda Springs, and the garden of the Gods. And stretching away from it, is a magnificent park full of weird and fantastic monuments which the storms have sculptured from solid stone. The following account from the Cleveland Herald, gives one an idea of the

Signal Service Station which the Government has established on Pike's Peak at an altitude of 14,336 feet. Its time is not quite two hours slower than Washington time. Excepting the dwarfish, insecure, rectangular observatory, there is no other visible property on the Peak. But for the house being insulated, the lightning would have long ago shivered it into fragments or consumed it by its own fire. As it is, the lightning has struck the telegraph wire within three feet of the house. Thunderstorms are frequent in the summer, when the electricity gets on the rampage and threateningly pursues animate as well as inanimate objects striking terror into all who behold it. Sometimes its display is so vivid that no artificial light is needed in the darkest hour of night. Sometimes it runs down stove pipes like molten iron, or escapes from bedposts, crackling like a discharged pistol. Then it will leap with fiery fury on the operator's head, and every hair will stand erect and feel as if some one were pulling at it with tremendous force. At such times, the pulse increases from 75 to 140, palpitation of the heart sets in, and it is no wonder that great uneasiness prevails. As to the duties of the officers in charge of station, they are various, difficult at times to perform, but when performed are of great service to the country. Now, it is a part of the duties of these officers to take seven daily observations of the condition of the weather, and to transmit reports three times every day to Washington. Considering that the weather is often inclement, and that the observer must go up on the roof of the house to take some of his observations, he has before him every day an unpleasant routine of duties. The appointed hours for observing and reporting are the following: 5:42 A.M., 7 A.M., 10:07 A.M., 2 P.M., 2:42 P.M., 9 P.M., 9:07 P.M. Recently one of the observers had to plant his feet against the parapet of the house to prevent himself from being blown away while in the discharge of his perfunctory duties. In the intervals they amuse themselves in talking by telegraph with distant operators, or reading from a scant library of scientific works. They have no postal facilities, and receive no mail during the winter unless they come down on snow-shoes to get it. For more than a mile the trail is covered with snow one hundred feet deep. They wear the Norwegian snow-shoe, an elliptical shoe, one yard in length and twenty inches at the greatest width. It consists of an oblong frame of pine wood, not over two inches in thickness, with cord (said to be made of the entrails of an animal) stretched over it in both directions, and forming a network on the centre of which the foot is placed and fastened by a strap. The price of one pair is \$18. A single shoe looks like an oblong sieve. The supplies are carried up on pack-mules during the pleasant months of the Fall, and they intend to lay in a sufficient store; but they ran out of all delicacies, and even some of the necessaries, last Spring and it was reported that they suffered for the want of food. Not to be caught in the same plight again, they have now on hand a years' supply, and fear no destitution. Stove wood costs them \$18 a cord; but remember, it has to be carried up on mules." (C. Sp. Gaz., Jan. 30, 1875)

(119)

F. L. Rouse Jan. 20, 1922, says J. W. Brouer (see Tel. Direct) can prob. give add. of Mrs. Dr. McMay who was living at his (the Shoup) Rch home about 2 yrs ago.

Frank Howbert got the 7 Lakes property after Doc Smith had it.

"Dick" Russell (see under N)

(120)

May 31, 1921 H. I. Reid says the Cascade Town Co. & Mrs. E. M. Hewitt owner of the ground of Cascade had the survey made for the Cascade - Pike's Peak Toll Road.

Afterward, the building and operation of the road was turned over to Carlisle, Weitbrec and McGavoc(k). The construction of the road was begun in 1888 and they began operating the road in 1889. The teams & passenger stages were furnished the first perhaps by Nuykendahl, but after that by

Hundley & Hiller (Ask Heizer about all this). He was one of the original Cascade Town Co.

H. I. Reid Civ. Eng'r May 9, 1922, says A. M. Hill was settler in Crystal Park; had family of mostly girls, & good sized cabin. Nicolay & Day, while wrote 2 summers (1882 & '83) Life of Lincoln. Hill's daughter, Miss Clara Hill; lives in LaJunta, is blind. Y. M. Siemens' "Tourists Map of the Pike's Peak Region was not pub'd till '84, as route it shows for 6% R.R. (projected) had not in '83 yet b'n surveyed; pub'd in '84. Reid says Tom Palsgrove got the Half Way House place (land & cabin) by buying relinquishment from Booth. Tom married a widow (Booth's?) Failure of Grant & Ward bank in N.Y. in 1884 killed the 1st (6% grade) P. Pk. Ry project. Kerr had sold enough bonds & so raised the money to build it, & deposited in that bank (which rec'd it when they knew it was insolvent, and about to fail) It failed & the money was lost & Kerr & Wheeler's & Hulburt's cash invested in the road lost too.

*Clara writes her sister, Helen, is teaching since many years in Denver
(121)

It ruined Kerr, who had bn the main push. Jerome B. Wheeler (bank of Manitou) lost his money also in that project; F. L. Martin and many others lost more or less.

An art. on "Williams' Canon" in Out West of June 13, 1872 calls the Narrows "Garnett's Gap" and the largest of the grottoes "Daisy's Grotto" from "Daisy Eyebright" (Mrs. Senator Johnson of New Hampshire, contrib'r to "Albany Country Gentleman" and says: "The Canon we should say, before closing, was named in honor of Mr. Williams, publisher of the Ladies Floral Companion (error for cabinet) and the New York Horticulturist, and agricultural editor of the New York Independent."

In same No. a News of the Week paragraph says of the Petrif. Forest, "bids fair to disappear very shortly, unless the increasing crowd of tourists cease their work of destruction. Everyone must needs take a specimen, and some of the stumps are 'growing smaller' at a very rapid rate."

In same No. "Up Pike's Peak" describes first 3 ascending P.Pk. parties of the season.

In this No. of the series, "Amongst the Mountains"; No. 7 is "The Garden of the Gods". Its is called "The Beautiful Gate"

(122)

Colo. Spgs. - May, 1922. Mr. F. L. Rouse says that F. L. Martin was interested with Prof Kerr in the first Pike's Pk Ry effort. Dave Welch was in the 1870s at Seven Lakes with his partner Quincy King.

"A dispatch from Cheyenne states that John Reshaw (John Reshaw (Richard) a notorious half-breed, had a quarrel last Friday with Yellow Bear, a * Sioux chief, five miles from Red Cloud Agency. He shot and instantly killed Yellow Bear. The latter's friends drew knives and cut Reshaw to pieces." Out West (wkly newsp) of May 23, 1872

Ute See Ute legend on "How Arizona Lost Her Forests" in Out West (mag) of Dec. Jan (1873 -4) p. 150 It is there copied from "M. S. Severance in Old and New"

(123)

Manitou Springs (Naming of) What appears to be not only an account but a naming of them, is in the May 30, 1872 No. of Out West (Names = Navajoe, the original Fountain qui Bouillé; Manitou (much like Seltzer); Shoshone; Comanche; Arapahoe; Misha Tunga; Pawnee and the "Iron Ute" on Ruxton Creek, about a half mile up Ingelman Canon (Englemann). See June 6 No of same for "Canon of the Mountain - Ute Pass. Mentions Temple Rock or Tim Dunker's Pulpit (= same as called "El Capitan" in 1883; Cragin). Lower fall descends into "The Bath of Venus". Upper fall is only name used for what in 1883 I heard called "Rainbow Fall" but Rainbow Glen is mentioned as place of the up'r fall & Bath of Venus. (I visited, in 1883, what was then known as "Rainbow Fall"; Cragin)

(124)

Snider Brothers' Limekilns. At Manitou, Colo., (234 - 6 Canon Ave.) Interviewed summer of 1921; Oliver Perry Snider, recently resigned manager of the Cave of the Winds, says as to the "Snider Limekilns", that were formerly operated by the Snider Bros. and that stood on the S. side of Fountain creek just west of where it is joined by Sutherland creek a quarter mile or so west of "the Adams Crossing"; they were owned by 4 of the Snider brothers: Perry, Charles, John and Elmer. Their father, Samuel Snider, built the first kiln there in the fall of 1881. The property was bought by the four brothers in 1885 or '6 and one kiln was added at that time; and in 1889, the four consolidated with George and William Snider (2 other bros.) who had the Red Rock Quarries, and at that time built two more kilns. The kilns burned down in 1905 taking fire in the night from a car standing near set afire by red hot lime while being loaded. The workmen carelessly put lime, while still red hot, into the car, and so unintentionally set the car on fire, which in turn set fire to the building containing the kilns. The large two-story stone stable was saved from the conflagration and still stands, having been used for some years now as "The Pike's Peak kennels" first by Mr. H. R. Williams and (since his death) by his widow.

Cave of the Winds. - O. Perry Snider also says as to the Cave of the Winds, The "Upper Entrance" that is now used, was opened in 1895. Electric lights were put into the cave in 1907. Perry operated the cave since the year (in which electric lights were put in?) until he resigned from active management 192-, owing to ill health. George Snider died in --- Calif., early in 1921. Perry Snider died --- late June or early July, 1922.

Sergeant O'Keefe, late of the Signal Station here, is now in the employ of the Colorado Telephone Company at Denver, Weekly Gaz., June 3, 1882 Mr. Sperry says O'Keefe was on Pike's Pk in 1881.

D. Spielman (See under G)

(125)

Seven Lakes Hotel. (1886 Directory Colo. Spgs. says "Wm McIver, prop'r Ute Ave., Manitou" Frank W. Isham see deed of Water Dep't title to part of 7 Lakes. Dr. Mayo G. Smith died Feb. 20, 1901.

Steele's Hollow R.R. accident of 1904: "Aug. 8 Collapse of a bridge at Dry Creek, Pueblo, Col., caused a railroad wreck in which 76 persons were killed and many injured". (Record of Events in 1904 in World Almanac & Encyclopedia, 1905)

"The Seven Lakes Hotel is being nicely fitted up for the summer by M.G. Smith, the proprietor. A bowling alley and a billiard room are being fitted up for the use of the guests and in many other respects the place is being made attractive. A good season's business is anticipated by the landlord" (Wkly Gazette, Sat. Apr. 22, 1882)

For an extensive article on Seven Lakes etc. by Helen Hunt (in consid. part quoted in the C. Sp Wkly Gaz. of Aug. 12, 1882 p. 38 Vol XLIX) It says "Four or five years ago two of the hunters who first discovered the place built there a log house two stories high and with fourteen rooms.

(126)

Interview Jas. F. Sanford (atty in Room 68 Indep. Bldg) gives addr. of Roland R. Hull (oldest of 3 boys of James Hull, former owner of Seven Falls) Pasadena, Calif., Route 1, Box 454. Roland R. Hull has no ownership in the Falls, but owns S.W. cor. of Tejon and Kiowa Sts (cigar store) "The board of county commissioners yesterday viewed the Cheyenne, Lake Park and Pike's Peak toll road under the guidance of Dr. Smith. The object of the trip is to ascertain as to whether the road is in a safe condition for traffic, and to establish the rate of toll to be charged by the company" (Daily Gaz. of May 17, 1883.)

"Sloan Lumber Co." was in C. Sp in 1872 and "The Pioneer Steam Planing Mill" had already bn built in C. Spgs prior to Sep. 26, 1872 (See Out West, that date)

Howard M. Scott (d. in Aug? 1923.

(129)

5857 On the 12th of Aug., 1902, "The Colorado Springs and Interurban Company" was incorp'd by Winfield S. Stratton, Arthur G. Sharp, William Lloyd, John W. McBane and Henry McAllister, all of Colo. Spgs. Object expressed as in preceding, no. 1300 & additional powers added. Cap. stock \$1,500,000 = 15,000 shares of \$100 ea.

Earlier than any of the incorporations for a street ry for Colo. Spgs, recorded above and on the two preced'g pages, was, in Book E p. 27 the fol'g: On the 21st day of August, 1872, "The Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou Railway Company" was incorp'd by James S. Wolfe, Matt France, and Aeyes Danforth "Purpose: to provide for the cheap transportation of passengers from Colorado Springs via Colorado City to Manitou and for other kindred objects and purposes." Cap. Stock \$100,000, divided into 1,000 shares of \$100 each.

(130)

H. H. Stevens, July 26, 1924 says, Mr. & Mrs. Farran once justice of the peace & a meat cutter was in charge of the 7 Lakes House in the 80's at one time.

Steph Harlan says there was good trout fishing in the Cheyenne Canon in early years.

Interview with Roland R. Hull, at Joyce Hotel Colo. Spgs. Sept. 22, 1924. Mr. Hull says: There was no wagon road up S. Cheyenne Canon to Seven Falls for several years after the Hulls got possession of the S. F. & S. Chey. C. property. The first wagon road made to the falls was a branch road from the Chey. Toll Road down to a point a little above the Falls made so they could get down there to build a house and make improvements. They built a house in the fork between S. Chey. cr. & Mill Brook (not then so called) in which the family resided much of the time for several years, although their real home was at the corner of Monument St. & Cascade Ave. They had several small houses above the falls - one of them below the fork; but that in the fork was the principal one & residence at such times as they lived at the falls. Helen Hunt never had a cabin there. There was in 1883 only a path up S. Chey. Can. with logs by which to cross the bridge. A few years later (not later than 1887, when I, F.W. Cragin went there the 2d time)

(131) the trail was improved, widened to

a good saddle trail with little bridges of transverse short poles laid across two logs that spanned the stream. There was no stairway built by the Hulls up the Falls first summer (1883) of their ownership, nor perhaps for a year or two later. (I, Cragin, found one there and went up it and to Helen Hunt's grave in 1887 which may have been built in 1885 or 1886.) It did not seem very secure. Here is a photo of the first stairway reproduced from a German stereoscopic view of it. Mr. Hull says his father fell down a considerable lower part of the fall, and the accident shortened his life. He died (1891?) within a year or less after the accident, which was caused by his leaning against a railing that had become loosened, and which gave way. He says the first toll charge was 10¢ (It was later 15¢ & then 25¢). The original stairway was repaired "piecemeal" as conditions from time to time required. He says Gen. Palmer was not at first put out over the Colo. Spgs. Co. having (through Bell & Parsons in Palmer's absence) sold the falls; but only later. (That was, I think, when the Hulls raised toll to 25 cts, Cragin). Although Jas. Hull transferred the title of the Seven Falls property to his two minor sons James H. Hull and Harold G. Hull in Aug 1883, he and Mrs. Hull continued to direct and control and cooperate in the improvement of the property for many years. Roland also helped more or less in the work there.

(132) has notes for (133) which will be included at the proper place

(133)

Thiebaud. Arsene Thiebaud was for some years an active operator of the

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XIV

(133) continued

the mineral deposits of Crystal Peak in their most prolific period (18--)
He had a log cabin near that peak and later a store at Florissant, and
supplied mineralogists and collectors with Amazonstone and smoky quartz
in fine quality and large quantity, as well as some of the rarer minerals.
Mr. Thiebaud subsequently removed his residence to Arensdale, a suburb
of Colorado Springs. His last years were spent in the Stratton Home where
he died Jan. 28, 1918.

New telegraph Line up Pikes Pk Sep. '82. (note from (132) Early yesterday
wires were run into the United States signal office at the Union block,
and communication was again had with the Peak after it had been interrupted
for over a year. It took the contractor, Mr. Bates, but three weeks to
complete the entire line and it is now thought that the signal department
has a line that will stand service. (end of that note)

"Mr. B. R. Bates (fr. Thurs. Daily in Sat. Sep. 16, 1882 Wkly Gaz.)
manager of the Western Union Telegraph company for Colorado, New Mexico
and Wyoming yesterday completed the contract which he had with the govern-
ment for the erection of a new telegraph line between this city and Pikes
Peak". ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ "Substantial poles have been placed all
the way from Manitou to the summit, where as the old line was constructed
in a hurry and the wire stretched on tree stumps or anything that could be
mustered into use. From Manitou to timber line common wire has been
stretched but from there to the summit steel wire has been used. At
Booth's ranch, about half way between Manitou and the Peak a relay and
instrument has been placed for the use of those going to and from the
Peak. Nearly all the distance up the line follows what is (second note
from 132) known as the Manitou trail.

Lieutenant Glassford of General Pope's staff and in charge of the signal
service of the Missouri, has personally superintended the construction
of the line. He is greatly pleased with the satisfactory manner in which
it was working yesterday. Notice of the completion of the line was
telegraphed by him to the head of the department and it is expected that
orders will be immediately issued to have daily weather reports telegraphed
from Pike's Peak to Washington. Sergeant Dey and his two assistants
Messrs. Boynton and Leitzell, are competent operators and can transmit all
messages." (Wkly Gaz. Sep. 16, 1882)

Mrs. Thornton died Dec. 23, 1917

(134)

Interview: Thos. Thomas, Colo. Spgs. May 9, 1922. Says he came to Colo.
Spgs in 1875. Blksmith. Has lived many years where now on road fr. 8th
St. to Broadmoor, near site of the old Portland Gold Mill, to which he
sold land, for its site. Cheyenne Toll Road begun in 1874; original main
purpose & chief early use was to get ties down from the mts for the D. &
R. G. Railway. Construction of the Toll Road progressed irregularly
for a number of yrs. Built he says (& Aiken said) about up to Wade's
Run, from Dixon's Toll Gate. Dav. Welch later built on from Beaver Park,
to Seven Lakes Hotel; (or says J. D. Parker and Bolton Dave Welch built
on to his cabin at 7 Lakes & sold 7 Lakes to his partner Quincy King &
he either left it or quit claimed it to Dr. Mayo G. Smith who improved
the road and made it a carriage road, the actual construction of which was
in charge of Dave Welch.

(135)

Ute Pass Ed. Dillon's team took fright in passing an excursion party on
Ute Pass near Rainbow Falls Apr. 28, 1882 & ere he cd get control of the
reins (he being on the right or outer side of road coming toward Col. Sp.)
fell over the cliff of 30 ft. with him, injuring him & he was not expected
to live. (See Wkly Gaz. of Apr. 29, 1882) The parag sd "miraculous
escapes have been very frequent there, but this is the first instance of
serious results from an accident (there) since the Leadville freighting
days."

Utes "Of the leaders who took part in the White River massacre Chief

Douglas is insane, Ute Jack was blown to pieces by the explosion of a cannon, and Chief Johnson, the medicine man, died a short time ago." (C.S. Daily Gaz. May 5, 1883)

For wood cut, "Burro Train in Ute Pass", see p. 1 of May 20, 1883 Daily Gazette (Same has cuts of Manitou, Manitou House, Beebee House, Cliff House, & Dash House.

(136)

"Ouray, Chief of the Utes, passed through Town a few days ago, on his way to Denver, to attend the trial of Tabweah, who killed Marksbury", (C.S. Gaz. Feb. 13, 1875)

(137)

John T. Voss, deceased = Chas. Horning (oldest employee still, 1922, running on the C. Spgs & Interurban car line) is a brother-in-law of Jno. T. Voss. Voss' widow Mrs. Laura J. now (1922) lives 575 N. Park Ave., Pomona Cal. John T. Voss (Louise J.) 935 Cheyenne Rd. He died Feb. 14, 1899. Laura J. Voss sold in 1920 to Grace Todd 935 Cheyenne Rd.

(138)

Active preparations are being made at Manitou (the location of the Iron and Soda Springs) for the reception of visitors the coming season. A new Hotel is being rapidly pushed forward, which, with the present Transient House, will accommodate between one and two hundred persons. Several Families are already seeking to avail themselves of the benefit of the Springs and of the climate, and a large influx will doubtless take place in a month or two. The new Road through the Ute Pass is fast approaching completion and will prove one of the most attractive drives. (Out West March 23, 1872 = No. 1 of Vol. 1 of the weekly newspaper. See No. 4 ditto (under News of the Week = Apr. 20, 1872, Out West for complete descrip. of "the new hotel at Manitou", which then was "progressing rapidly." This no. also says: "The Apaches are improving the opportunity offered by the suspension of the campaign in Arizona, by raiding on the settlers in all directions. It is rumored that a large train belonging to Tully & Ochoa was captured near Camp Bowie and all the attendants murdered."

For account of "Opening of the Manitou House" "Saturday last" see Out West of Aug. 15, 1872. The Aug. 22 no. says: "The Manitou House accommodated 214 guests last Tues. night". Then in same shows LaFont Hotel was open'd in Col. Sp. in 1872.

(139)

Ask Mrs. Wolfe if Jno. Wolfe came to Colo. Cy. or El Paso Co. in 1860 & exact date. (loose note says: John Wolfe patent for his homestead was issued Dec. 1, 1873)

Ask Mrs. Dixon date when Dixon came to Colo. & when he settled on the Dx. Rch.

Interview s. Mrs. H. T. Williams Aug. 8, 1923. Henry T. Williams 1st wife died in July 1882. He married Mrs. Clara Haynes, widow of Robt. J. Haynes in 1884. H. & W. had both been interested in the same religious work. Mrs. H.T.Wms. now lives in Ozark, Arkansas. She says Mrs. Palmer suggested the name Williams Canon in honor of H.T. Wms. & later in Gl. Eyrie he turned to her & asked her name ' she said "Queen", but my father calls me "Queenie". Then Wms said we will call this canon "Queen's Canon".

Cheyenne Canon. On Wednes Sep. 18, 1872, a party including Thos. A. Scott (of the Pennsylvania R.R.) "explored" (i.e. visited) Cheyenne Canon, and were exceedingly delighted with its beauty and grandeur. In the party of Mr. Scott were besides him. W. T. Wallace of Baltimore, Senator Sherman of Ohio, Hon. J. S. Harris, La., Gov. Throckmorton of Tex., W. H. Binchart of Rome, Jno McManus of Reading, Pa., Mr. Moss and Miss Lodge of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Walters of Baltimore, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Green, and Miss Bancroft, Penna., Mr. Cohen, Miss Douglas and Miss Gibson of San Francisco, Gen. Silas Reed of Cheyenne, Wyo, and Mr. Rogers of Boston. (Out West, Sep. 19, 1872)

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XIV

(139) continued

David L. Welch died, 426 S. Nevada, Colo. Spgs., Mar. 21, 1898.
 "First Ascent of Pikes Peak" (by woman) in Out West June 27, 1872. (It was Mrs. Julia Archibald Holmes, last wk in Jul, 1858).
 Joel F. Wade, Cheyenne Mt. Colorado Springs, Cripple Creek Stage Road.
 Williams Canyon - See under I

(140)

David L. Welch, Colo. Spgs. - His address in 1886 Directory, was 530 S. (?) Nevada Ave; in '88 Dir'y 426 S. Nevada Ave., '86 D. calls him stone mason; '88 D. calls him "plasterer and contractor".
 Williams Canon -(See under R) and S. Cheyenne Canon and Seven Falls:
Jas H. Hull married Laura A. Crea (who had lived in Manitou from infancy) Mar. 29, 1894. On May 30, '94 came a flood in S. Chey Canon that took out all the bridges & earthwork of the road. Mrs. Jas. H. Hull (later from 1900) Mrs. Howard T. Baldwin remembers the flood of '82 when the Gillingham boy was drowned. She says his body was found down near the soda springs; some of his fingers were sticking up through she said; that's how they discovered it. (Ask Frizzell when that bould. fr. Wms. Can. landed that had to be blasted to get rid of it.) The beginning toll charge for admission to Seven Falls was 10 cts., Mrs. Baldwin says. (It seems to me, Cragin, too that 10¢ was the toll charged in August, 1883; but if so it was probably raised to 15 the next year, as most say the early charge was 15¢)

Mrs. L. C. Marvin says: Roland R. Hull was oldest of the three bros. His father gave him the property on the S.W. cor. of Tejon St. and Kiowa sts. and when his mother died, she left him the family residence at Monument Street, or rather, property on cor. of Cascade (w) and Monument St. that included that res. as part.

(141)

Abstract of Title to Seven Falls property (C. D. Weimer, secretary of Cheyenne Canon and Seven Falls Development Company, loaned me the abstract) Security - Abstract & Title Co.

No. 6264

S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE
 34 - 14 - 67W and
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 3 - 15 - 67W

Memorand of

Book 1. For the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, Tp. 15 S. of R. 67 W.
 32 in Dist. of lands subject to sale at Pueblo.
 Page Patent issued to John F. Turner
 456 containing 162.35 acres. Dated Oct. 15, 1875
 Recorded Oct. 16, 1880

Book 2. For undivided $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 3 Tp. 15
 R South of R. 67W., containing 160 acres, more or less.
 Page Warranty Deed from John F. Turner to
 101 Mary D. Bailey dated Jul. 3, 1875
 Recorded July 3, 1875

Book 3. Warr. Deed Mary D. Bailey to Frank P. Davis
 R dated Oct. 30, 1875. Recorded same date
 Page 160

Book 4. Warr. Dd. fr. Frank P. Davis (for same land)
 R to Henry Coby. date Oct. 23, 1876, recorded same
 Page 279

Book 5. Warr. Dd. Jno. F. Turner to Adam G. Hill
 R for undivided $\frac{1}{2}$ interest in & to the N. W.

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XIV

(111) continued

- of Sec. 3, Tp. 15 S of R 67W. dated Jan'y 17, 1876, Ack'd same date
(112)
- Book R 6. Warranty Deed Adam G. Hill to Henry Coby convey'g
Page 219 undivided $\frac{1}{2}$ int. to N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 3, Tp. 15 S of
R. 67W dated Mar. 25, 1876, Ack'd same date.
- Book R 7. Warr Deed (translated) Henrich Grube to Anthony Bott
Page 458 Apr. 22, 1878, Ack'd same convey'g N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 3
in Tp. 15 S. of R. 67 W., with other property.
- Book 30 8. Warr. Dd Anthony Bott to Henry Coby dated May 27,
Page 38 1878; Ack'd same, convey'g N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3 in Tp. 15
S. of R. 67W
- Book 47 9. Warr Dd. Henry Coby to James Hull dated July 8, 1882
Page 53 Ack'd same; convey'g N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 3, Tp 15 S of R.
67W
- Book S 10. Quit Claim Deed. Mary D. Bailey Rose to James Hull.
Page 465 dated Sept. 7, 1882; Ack'd same Remitting sellers &
conveying all right, title interest, claim, demand
which first party has in & to the fol'g N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3
Tp 15 S. of R 67 W, Grantor appears in body of instrum as
Mary D. Bailey Rose (formerly Mary T. Bailey) and in
acknowledgm't as Mary Bailie, now Rose.

(113)

LOCATION CERTIFICATE

- Book E 11. Irving W. Stanton, Register, to Nathaniel Colby. Dated
Page 411 Dec. 5, 1872. Recorded Sept 5, 1873.
Scrip No. 1247, State of Georgia, in name of Nathaniel
Colby, upon S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 34,
Tp. 14 S. of R. 67 W. contents of tract located 160
acres. For value rec'd, I Nathaniel Colby, sold to
Colo. Spgs Company (the land to which said certif. per-
tains) Sept. 5, 1873, Matt France, witness. (Stev.
Harlan says it was the Colby quarter that had the Seven
Falls on.)
- Book A 12. Patent U.S.A. to Nathaniel Colby, Dated July 25, 1873,
Page 399 Recorded Feb. 12, 1875 (for same land as above designated).
- Book D 13. Warr. Deed. Nathaniel Colby to Colorado Springs Company.
Page 313 Dated Sept. 5, 1873 and Recorded same date. (Conveying
same land as above designated)
- Book C. 14. Instrument. Incorporation Dated June 20, 1871; Ack'd
Page 280 June 20, 1871 before Wm. E. Pabor, Notary Public; Recorded
June 29, 1871. Wm. J. Palmer, Wm. P. Millen, R. A. Cameron,
Rob't H. Lamborn, W. H. Greenwood, and Josiah C. Reiff to
The Colorado Springs Company
- Book I 15. Tax Sale Certificate. County Treasurer Amount \$11.58
Page 18 to Joseip Gharratt, Dated July 8, 1878 Recorded July 8,
1878 Sells W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec
34, Tp. 14, R. 67 for tax of 1876 and 1877 Redeemed
by Colorado Springs Co. October 19, 1878.

(114)

- Book 34 16. Warranty Deed. Colorado Springs Company, by Wm. A. Bell
Page 230 Vice President, Attest: Geo. H. Parsons, Secretary to

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XIV

(114) continued

James Hull. consideration \$1 Dated Dec. 18, 1882. Acknowledged Dec. 18, 1882 before William H. Geselbracht, Notary Public in El Paso County, Colorado (Seal). Recorded Dec. 19, 1882. Conveys the following described lands and premises in the county of El Paso, and State of Colorado S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 34 Tp. 14 S. or Range 67 West.

Book 57 17. James Hull to James H. Hull and Harold G. Hull, infant
Page 94 sons of said party of the first part. Instrument Deed Dated Aug. 15, 1883; Acknowledged Aug. 15, 1883 before Henry L. B. Wills Notary Public in El Paso County, Colorado (Seal) Recorded August 15, 1883. In consideration of the love and affection he has for the parties of the second part, gives, grants, aliens, conveys and confirms unto said parties of the second part and their heirs the following described lands, to-wit: The South half of the Southwest quarter and the West half of the Southeast quarter of Section 34 in Township 14 South of Range 67 West containing 160 acres of land. Also the Northwest quarter of Section 3 in Township 15 South of Range 67 West, containing 160 acres of land, all situate in El Paso County, Colorado.

Book 273 18. Laura C. Hull, Plaintiff vs. James H. Hull, Defendant
Page 444 73383. Instrument Lis Pendens. Recorded January 6, 1900. Notice is given that there is pending in the District Court of El Paso County, an action wherein Laura C. Hull is plaintiff and James H. Hull is defendant in which said plaintiff asks for a divorce and for a division and possession of defendant's interests in the following described property situate in El Paso county, Colorado, to-wit: The Northwest quarter of Section 3 in Township 15 South of Range 67 West of the 6th P. M. (with other property) all of said above described property being situated in the County of El Paso and State of Colorado. Said Laura C. Hull further seeks in said action to have the court enter

(145)

a judgment and decree decreeing to her the title to an interest in said property. Signed: W. S. Morris, Attorney for Plaintiff

Book 273 19. Laura C. Hull, Plaintiff vs. James H. Hull, Defendant.
Page 446 73478. Instrument Release, Recorded January 12, 1900. State of Colorado, County of El Paso. In the District Court. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Laura C. Hull, plaintiff in the above entitled action, did January 6, 1900, file in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso County, Colorado, a lis pendens in the above entitled action, and this is to certify that the undersigned Laura C. Hull claims nothing by virtue of said lis pendens, and that any and all property affected by such lis pendens is hereby released from any operation whatever of said lis pendens. Signed: Laura C. Hull.

Book 300 20. James H. Hull to The Public Trustee in said El Paso
Page 460 County use of Lorenzo Bennett. 73479. Instrument, Trust Deed; Consideration \$1; Dated January 12, 1900; Acknowledged January 12, 1900 before Eugene S. Cohen Notary public in El Paso County, Colorado (Seal)

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEDBOOK XIV

(145) continued

Conveys all the premises situate in the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, known and described as follows, to-wit: An undivided one half interest in the Northwest quarter of Section 3 in Township 15 South Range 67 West. An undivided one half interest in the West half of the Southeast quarter of the South half of the Southwest quarter of Section 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ in Township 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ South, Range 67 West (with other property.) Secures the payment of \$12,000 one, two, and three years after date, with interest at 6% per annum, payable semi-annually according to 12 interest notes. \$5.50 I.R. Stamps

(146)

Book 360 21. Instrument Release Deed; Consideration \$1; Dated August
Page 490 25, 1903 Acknowledged August 25, 1903; before Ethel Libben Notary Public El Paso County (Seal); Recorded August 25, 1903
George W. Musser, Public Trustee in El Paso County, Colo. to James H. Hull. 110384. Releases Trust Deed recorded in Book 300 Page 460, and conveys the property described in said deed of trust.

Book 338 22. Frank S. Hoag, Jesse O. McClain, John W. Yates, C. D.
Page 568 Weimer to the Cheyenne Canon and Seven Falls Development Company. 124149. Instrument Articles of Incorporation; Dated February 6, 1905; Acknowledged February 7, 1905 before Harold S. Ashenhurst, Notary Public in El Paso County, Colorado. (Seal); Recorded February 16, 1905. Objects: To acquire, hold, own, operate, manage, use, enjoy, sell, convey, lease or otherwise dispose of real estate and property known as The South Cheyenne Canon and Seven Falls in the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, and improve same or any part thereof, and to acquire, hold, own, control, operate, manage, use and enjoy and to sell and convey, mortgage or in any way encumber or dispose of agricultural, timber or otherlands, mines and mining property and other property upon or adjacent to or tributary to the property owned or to be owned and operated by this Company, and all their right, title and interest therein or to any part thereof. To plat the land owned or controlled by this Company, or any part thereof, into town lots and blocks and to sell, rent, lease, mortgage or otherwise encumber or dispose and for other purposes incidental to the ownership, management and development of said property. To borrow money and execute and issue notes, bonds, debentures and other securities therefor, and to pledge, mortgage, hypothecate of otherwise encumber its property as security therefor. Term of existence 20 years. Capital stock \$500,000 divided

(147)

into 5000 shares of a par value of \$100 each. Number of Directors 7. Principal office shall be kept at Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado, and principal business shall be carried on in El Paso County, Colorado.

Book 407 23. James H. Hull to Harold G. Hull: 124969. Instrument
Page 1 Power of Attorney; dated February 21, 1905; Acknowledged February 21, 1905 before Andrew J. Lawton, Notary Public in El Paso County, Colorado (Seal). Makes, constitutes and appoints second party his true and lawful attorney for him and his name, place, and stead, to give options upon,

(150) continued

premised or any part thereof that will in any manner destroy, mar, lessen, detract from or change the scenic grandeur, natural beauty or value of any part of said premises.

This Trust Deed is made in fulfill-

(151)

ment of a contract of sale of said premises from the said James H. Hull and Harold G. Hull to the party of the first part herein dated March 21, 1905, and pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of first party directing the execution and delivery of this Trust Deed and said promissory notes. (Corporate Seal)

No. 6264. The undersigned, The Security Abstract and Title Company, a Corporation existing under the laws of the State of Colorado, hereby certifies the foregoing entries, numbered from 1 to 30 inclusive, to be a full and correct abstract of title to The South half of the Southwest quarter and the West half of the South east quarter of Section 34 Township 14 South, Range 67 West of the 6th P. M., and the Northwest quarter of Section 3 Township 15 South, Range 67 West of the 6th P. M. in El Paso County, Colorado. As the same appears of record in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of said County, since the beginning. Dated at Colorado Springs, in said County of El Paso, this seventh day of December, A. D. 1908, at 8 o'clock, A. M. The Security Abstract and Title Company by W. J. Easton, Secretary. No. 8796 This abstract has been extended per entries numbered . . . to . . . inclusive, from December 7, 1908 at 8 o'clock A. M. to May 11, 1910 at 8 o'clock, A. M. The Security Abstract and Title Company By W. J. Easton, Secretary.

(152)

Manitou Spgs Jour'l of May 29, 1891, sd "The hotel on the summit will be opened on June 5, when it is expected the carriage road will be opened, and will continue open as long as there is any travel to the summit." Same number says of the hotel on the summit, "They will have accommodations with beds and cots for fifteen people. There will be a first class lunch counter at which short orders breakfasts and suppers will be served for those staying over night. The food served will be all fresh goods, not canned, and competent chef will do the cooking. the drinking water will be brought up by the trains from the cool and perfectly pure spring below 'Windy Point". At the summit also will be a stand for the sale of Pike's Peak curios exclusively. A very handsome souvenir spoon has been designed and will be m'f'd especially for this trade. In addition there will be kept specimens of Amazon stone, blue quartz, green granite, semi-precious and precious topaz, agate and a kindred line of goods, all from the peak. By a special arrangement with J. G. Hiestand there will be a photo ei studio at the summit for taking views of parties or tourists. and June 10, 1891, "D. H. Rupp has returned from the summit . . . he brought several of his biscuits down and distributed them among friends, who will have them cut and polished as souvenirs".

(153)

In Manitou Springs Journal of May 28, 1891 says: "Of the features of the Ruxton trail is the Half-Way House, or Trail House, built nine years ago by Thomas T. Palsgrove. The house is constructed of huge logs, well plastered, containing besides kitchen, dining room and parlor, sufficient bedrooms to accommodate fifty persons. Two large fireplaces, with big andirons, heat the two lower rooms. Near by is a building containing a bowling alley, shooting gallery, billiard and pool tables for the guests. It is quite the thing to leave Manitou in the afternoon, take supper and spend the night at the Trail House, starting for the summit in time to see the sunrise. The house is surrounded by many points of interest such as Grand View Rock, Cameron's Cone, Hell Gate,

etc. Parties walking from Manitou to the Trail House will find horses, barros and guides at their command. Mr. Palsgrove will meet picnic parties at the Iron Springs and convey them to any point. Last year 3,800 people registered. "The Half Way House is on the line of the Pike's Peak railroad and a depot is located near the hotel, at which all trains will stop." Same no. says: D. H. Rupp returned yesterday from the summit, where he has been staying and ministering to the want of hungry wayfarers since Sunday. He claims that he can make light biscuit, but one of his guests declares that one that he ate was so heavy that it tired his horse coming down. (Weir & Rupp were at that time making the old signal station over into a hotel for tourists.)

(154)

Manit. Spgs J1 of Tues June 2, 1891 sd, "On Thursday the Pike's Peak railway will begin running to the Half Way House, where saddle connections will be made to the summit." Time table 2 trains a day is added. Also "Mrs. Hull has put a toll gate at the upper entrance to the grounds in South Cheyenne Canon where Helen Hunt's grave and the Seven Falls are situated and now charges toll at either end. The path, stairs and bridges are still rickety and unsafe."

Man Spgs J1 of Wed June 3, '91, sd, "The Pike's Peak railroad will be ready for business tomorrow." But that was only to Half Way Ho. It said also, "There is no telling now when the summit will be reached. The snow still lies deep around the old signal station, and only the warm rays of the summer sun will open the track." In Man. Sp J1 June 29, '91 appears article, Finished At Last, "The First Train Goes To The Top Tomorrow" "The anxious suspense of a great many people as to the opening of the cog road to the summit of the peak will be over tomorrow, for then the first train will be run, leaving the depot at about 8 o'clock. The passengers will be the city officers of Manitou, the officers of the road and representatives from all the prominent newspapers of the state. An excursion from Denver will also make the ascent and the trains will run regularly thereafter."

Loose notes in this book read: In Vol. 1, No. 1 (July, 1873) of mag. "Out West", p. 21, we read, "The Secretary of War, at the request of Professor Hayden, has ordered a Signal Station to be established on the Summit of Pike's Peak."

Newspaper clipping, Wednesday, October 18, 1922: "F. H. Austin, nephew of the former owner of Austin Bluffs, and builder of many of the scenic drives in the Pikes Peak region, left yesterday for his home in Kansas City after paying his respects to old friends. It was Mr. Austin's first visit to Colorado Springs since 1885, when he sold his ranches and left for Missouri, where he has been engaged in the real estate business ever since. Mr. Austin owned 15,000 acres of land east of Colorado Springs company's property and ran sheep exclusively. The greater part of this land was purchased for \$1.25 an acre, and at times the seasons were so dry there was hardly enough grass to keep sheep alive, according to the pioneer. It was Mr. Austin who brought Tom Blair, Chicago landscape expert to Colorado Springs. Blair was introduced to General Palmer and later built the trails and roads into the Garden of the Gods and Glen Lyrie."

.....

(1)

Interview of Sept. 27, 1907 with Felipe Cisneros (per son Pedro, interpreter). Senora Encarnacion Avila (old timer), lives near Pueblo, on ranch near it, on Salt Cr; lives with her daughter, Ramona Aragon. Marcellino Baca (at time Pueb. massacre) lived on left side of Fountain creek about $\frac{1}{4}$ mi. below Juan Chiquito's Lookout. Felipe Cisneros, called Chico Cisneros, came to Baca's place to work for Baca in Dec. 1854 from N. M. just a little before x

(2) Son of Sandoval taken captive was Pedro Sandoval at the massacre. Sisto also was working for Baca. Baca had a jacal cabin & a lot of cattle, which Sisto herded. Sisto didn't get the cattle up that night & result was that the Utes got Baca's cattle. Baca's house was of jacal, he had also a corral. Baca was in his own house when the Utes came & wouldn't allow them to come in to his house; in which were himself, a Mexican called

(3)

Sarela (who told Baca not to let the Inds. in because they had killed a Mex'n, one of party of traders bringing flour N. to mouth of Cherry cr. from Bulebra. Blanco told Baca he was hungry; but B. wdnt let him in; Blanco had already killed the people at the Ft. Pueblo before came to Baca's. The Mexican party met the Utes on Apache cr., below Greenhorn, and after a parley most of them went on the way; but one of the Mexn's stopped to trade with the Indians #

(4)

At Walsenburg see Mrs. Geo. Markhana (sp.) at 11 years. married a white man. who wanted to trade for his gun. After the others had gone along, the Utes killed this Mexican, whose name Felipe Cisneros does not remember (Pedro Cisneros, his son, living 701 Petroleum Ave., Florence, Colo.) Cisneros when Inds reached Baca's house, had gone out after the horses, before sunrise, & so escaped, He saw the Inds. going up toward Baca's house & he hid in the woods till they were gone.

(5)

This refers to Doyle's ranch on the Huerfano; later than Doyle's Doyle's & Wootton's residence at Huerfano vill. by the Arkansas river

Doyle's house was pretty good size made partly of wood & part of Adobe & was called by the Mexicans "casa blanca" because it was painted white, or whitewashed. Doyle's house was bigger than Dick Wootton's; the two houses were about 25 (15) miles apart. Dick's house was on the Ark. R. not far below the mouth of Huerfano R.; and Doyle's place was on the Huerfano, say 25 (15) mi. above its jc with Ark R.

(6)

"Cerrito Juan Chiquito" was the Mex'n name of Juan Chiquito's lookout. Rusaldo who was shot in the mouth at Pueblo massacre, fled to Taos (correction; not Taos but Huerfano vill.) & died a month later. After the massacre Baca abandoned his place & went down to live at Dick Wootton's place. Since the massacre Felipe Cisnero has lived most of the time in Ark. val. at Pueblo. He has now (1907) been living with son Pedro at Florence,

(7)

for about 3 years.

Felipe (grande) Pueblo at bros. Felipe (chico) at Florence Fr. Espor says the mother of the Sandoval boys was in Mora at time of massacre. Says Marcellina Baca had a Pawnee Ind. wife; her daughter still living at Salt creek, was wife of Mariano Autobecs. Baca's Pawnee wife was named Tomasa. Felipe Cisneros of Pueblo (bro. of Felipe at Florence, father of Pedro) came in '63 to Pueblo. Juan Chiquito was killed before that (Jno. Thatcher says Aug. 1862 (?) About 10 men were at Chiquito's. One party came to J.C.'s and one party

Francisco Espor (generally called Francisco Frederico) the maternal grandfather of Pedro Cisneros, still living in Pueblo, Colo., was one of Juan Chiquito's men, & was wounded in the fight between Autobecs and Juan Chiquito's gang. Felipe Cisneros helped bury the folks who were killed in the Ft. Pueblo Massacre. They (some of them) were buried

(8)

(8) cont'd

near the present county bridge that goes E. from Pueblo to the W. side of the Ark. R. below the road that crosses the bridge. Some of the names of folks killed in the massacre: Benito Sandoval, Rumaldo Cordoba, Juan Rafael Medina, Jose Guadalupe, Juan Shoco, Joaquin Pacheco, Chepita Miera, Albina Miera (captive) 2 sisters, (Albina was the only woman living in the fort at time of massacre *see next page to the fort, & a smaller one to Baca's house. Rumaldo ran into a chicken coop at the fort and hid and so saved his life. The coop was outside of the fort. Benito Baca (bro. of Marcellino Baca) & 4 Americans were killed down Ark. R. bet. Napesta & mouth of St. Charles river. Utes burned 2 wagon loads of corn the Americans had. Utes also killed 2 other Mex. men betw. Pueblo and St. Charles.

(9)

*Chepita Miera and Albina Miera were 2 sisters. Albina Miera was the wife of Rumaldo Cordoba. So Chepita Miera was Rumaldo's sister in law (footnote to precedg page)

Chepita Miera was moving at time of massacre from the fort el Pueblo to the place of Juan Chiquito, & she was captured by the Utes. Rumaldo (the first name of the man, last name unknown) was the husband of Chepita Miera. The whites found him sitting crouched over badly wounded in mouth, sitting outside the fort; he was the first man found.

(10)

Sept. 27, 1907. Jeremiah W. Lester, Denver Pio. 1859. Tells the story of old trad. post on Adobe cr. & of big winter & destruc. of the post by Inds. Now of Florence, Colo. Mrs. Hopper, hotel, Wetmore Colo. Mr. Calvin M. Sweeten, Wetmore, Colo. C. R. Griffin, Oct. 14 '07. says Chas. Autobees 1st loc. was on Huerfano 4 mi. below Juniata.

(11)

Florence, Colo. Nov. 14, 1907. Interview with Felipe Cisneros. The night before Mex. Xmas, Ignacio was playing cards at the Fuerte & in the morning he returned to Marcellina Baca's where he was living. When got to Baca's found he had left his knife at the fort & returned to fort to get it, & met the Utes & was killed by them. As soon as the Utes left Baca's house Barela was sent down to the Huerfano to notify the people who lived there that the Utes had come to Fountain cr. On Barela's return Cisneros came out

(12)

of his hiding place in the woods a little below Baca's and returned to Baca's with Barela. Felipe Cisneros remained in the woods hiding for about 5 hours. Cisneros had been up on the hill & was returning when he saw (as he got about to foot of the hill) he saw Blanco going up to Baca's house on Marcellina Baca's white mare. Then (though he didnt see the other Utes except Baca, nor the other horses of Baca, which in the night the Utes had already gotten) he ran and hid. Cisneros saw Barela going down to notify

(13)

the folks at Huerfano & Barela told Cisneros to wait there till he returned. While Cisneros was waiting for Barela to return, he heard about 7 or 8 o'clock, the shooting at the fort, the massacre. The same night Chas. Autobees & Benito Pais came up from Huerfano and a "wake" (burning candles) was held at Baca's house for the souls of the victims of the massacre. Those who went to bury victims were: "Viejito" Barela, Marcell. Baca, Felipe Cisneros

The body of Juan Shoco was never

(14)

found. It was thought Shoco might have jumped into the river and been washed away. Chas. Autobees, Dick Wootton etc. came up to the fort after they (Cisneros, etc.) had got the victims buried near the county bridge. Cisneros says all were buried at the county bridge (he is in error). Guerro Pais was a son of Benito Pais. Pedro Cisneros says Guerro Pais was not killed at the Fuerte massacre, but afterwards, up north, G.P. was killed by an American. Cisneros knows of no other women who were in the fort except Chepita.

(15)

Says Albina Miera was older than her sister Chepita & says Albina was wife of Rumaldo. Doesnt know name of Chepita's husband if she had one. Albina was about 50 yrs old, and Chepita must have been at least 40 yrs old. Felipe Cisneros says Rumaldo & Chepita already had their goods on the wagon (it was a 4-wheeled wagon) and Chepita was in the wagon, while Rumaldo was in the fort. The Indians seized Chepita off from the wagon & Rumaldo ran out and tried to rescue her, & the Indians shot him in the base

(15) cont'd

of the neck on

(16)

side of neck with an arrow and in the mouth with a bullet, & then left him, thinking he was dead. The struggle over Chepita was the beginning of the trouble at the fort. Trujeque was found dead with a flat-iron handle in his fist. When Sandoval ran into the room he took his gun in with him. After Inds. killed Joaquin Pacheco & he fell to the ground (quite a distance from the fort, up the river, & near the bank of it) the Indians thrust spears through

(17) him into the ground & Cisneros saw the holes in the ground made by the lance thrusts. Juna Rafael Medina was ripped across the belly with a lance and the burial party going up to the fort met him at Fountain cr., as he was coming down toward Baca's house, with his guts hanging down in front of him. Jose Guadalupe Vigil was shot in the back with an arrow & they found him dead, with one arrow stuck in his back and another in his finger. The finger arrow was probably rec'd when he tried to hold up his hands to shield his face from an impending arrow.

(18)

Felipe Cisneros was 1 of the party that met Juan Raf. Medina
Juan Rafael They met just few rods W. of Fountain cr. Note:
Felipe Cisneros, of the Marcellina Baca estab't died at Florence,
Colo. Jan. 22, 1908.

Juan Rafael asked for some water; the party that met him had no drinking vessel, but Felipe Cisneros & several others ran down to Fountain cr. (a few rods distant) and dipped up water with their hands and brought it to Juan Rafael and gave him it to drink; the water was very cold on Felipe Cisneros hands. Soon after J. R. Medina drank the water he died. They left him there on the road and afterward took him down (as they returned fr. the fort) to Baca's with the other bodies, &

(19)

buried him.

A few days after the massacre Baca and the people living with him went down to the mouth of the St. Charles river where Colorado Mitchell lived & had 4 or 5 peons working for him. Mitchell lived in an adobe house, and later they went down to the huerfano (settlement on Ark. R. 1 mi. W of the Huerfano river). They staid about a week at St. Charles. Mitchell's house had 2 rooms, and he had some houses for the men who were working for him. No other people lived at that time any where else on the St. Charles river. Long before some x

Note: Felipe Cisneros seems to think that Chas. Autobees had already built his plaza up on Huerfano river (& so wasnt living at the Wootton Doyle village of 1851 on Rio Napesta) when the massacre of Ft. Pueblo occurred. This differs from what Tom Autobees says.

(20)

people had lived on the Pueblo-Taos road where it passed St. Charles river and the Greenhorn; but at time of the massacre there was only empty houses at those 2 places. At the time of the massacre, the Indians didnt burn the fort woodwork. The soldiers found Chipota's scalp, & Felipe Cisneros afterward, saw this scalp at Plaza de Costilla in New Mex. It had very long hair. Marcellina Baca had a common wagon and also a spring wagon. Marcellina had about 13 houses and about 500 cattle says Felipe Cisneros.

(21)

Cisneros saw quite a number of little houses all empty at Greenhorn in Dec. 1854 & corn ~~was~~ buried in the ground covered with poles of pine laid flat, was at Greenhorn, but no one living there. The settlement there was bigger than that where St. Charles was crossed by the Taos-Pueblo trail. But Chas. Autobees village was largest of all. (Village on Ark. r. near mth of Huerfano.) Felipe Cisneros was a little boy, too small to know, at time of Mexican war, 1847.

THE END

Adobe Walls & Fight of 1874

Statement of Mr. James Langton, participant; made to P.W. Cragin at Mr. Langton's Lime & Cement store in Salt Lake City, Jul. 23, 1901. Adobe walls of '74 consisted of 2 stores, a saloon, and a blacksmith shop. At time of the fight, there were 22 whites, who fought in 3 bldgs. Fight began Jun. 27, '74, lasted 15 days. The bldgs. were built about 6 wks before the fight took place. $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. back of the bldgs were high, sloping bluffs. Bldgs. formed a line parallel with & facing Canadian R. Larger store was that of Chas. Rath & Co. Mr. Langton was of the Co. and was the only one of the firm who lived at Adobe Walls. He was in charge of \$11000 worth goods, which were intended to trade for hides from the buffalo hunters. The Blksmith was sleepg out of doors; morning of June 27th his dog heard Indians & scratched his face; at first thought, in dawn, that he saw buffalo, but he heard an Indian shout & he ran to the Rath store, shouting "Murder, Indians" and Mr. Langton let him in. Blksmith was a big man & hard drinker, drinking self to death; he begged for some liquor, but L. wouldn't give it. L. saw all must have

(2)

cool heads or die. L. doesn't know now where he got a cartridge belt, & didn't know for some time after fight (when some one told him) that he had only a shirt on (with cartridge belt around it). All was excitement at first, but soon all became perfectly cool. In the Rath store were 5 men, Mr. Langton, Geo. Eby, Andrew Johnson, Wm. Olds and Mrs. Olds (the only woman) and the blacksmith, Jim Keefe,--all able to fight except Johnson (a Swede who had only a pistol and was afraid to fight) and the woman. After Mr. Olds was killed by his trigger catching on ladder-round, Mrs. O. wanted to shoot herself, but was prevented. She had been running a boarding house, cooking & mending for the men. After Keefe was let in the door was barred & sacks of grain piled against door; but Inds. made no attempt to break in.

(3) Mr. Langton lends me the paper (Sunday Herald of Boston, of Feb 13, 1898) to keep & use 2 or 3 mos. and then return. Meanwhile I'll try to procure a copy of the paper fr. Boston. Failing this, I must have a type-written copy made. Mr. Langton's business address is James Langton (Langton Lime and Cement Co.) 221 S. State St. Salt Lake City, Utah, Tel 924.

(4)

$\frac{1}{2}$ Write to H. P. Myton, Whiterocks Indian Agency, Uintah Reservation, Utah, for information Not agent in 1903, June.

Mr. Caleb Rhodes, living at Price, Utah, (2 or 3 mi. W. of P.) crossed Rocky Mts. to Calif. via Salt L. in 1846, & came back to Salt L. Cy in '49. Well preserved. Can give much information of Early Utah. (Mr. W. H. Dodge, Salt L. Cy. told of him)

(5)

Mr. W.H. Dodge (of Salt L. Cy) was at treaty of 1866 at mouth of the Lit. Ark. The treaty ground was on E. side of Big Ark. river within 2 or 3 miles of mouth. Chey & Arap. camp about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mi. above treaty ground, on same side of stream. Satanta came with a few Kiowas, but didn't remain; wouldnt have anything to do with the treaty. Blk Kettle & Little Raven were there. Satanta came on a govt horse bearing a big U.S. brand (so showing his contempt for U.S.). Charley bent (bet. Dodge & Larned) at dinner with "Dull train" in '64 or '65 & found the train had guns & ammunition on one wagon; he got 2 Indians to cut the ox team out of train & get away with them. Mr. D. passed Ft. Zarah in '65; it had been abandoned some time before.

(6)

In '65 the lower crossing of Ark. river (on Santa Fe trail) was known as "the old Aubrey crossing". If one crossed there, they went by "dry Cimarron route". (FWC--rather mixed in this) via Rabbit Ears. Aubrey was an express messenger; did not live there at crossg. But crossg was so called because he crossed R. there on his fasttrip. Old Ft. Reynolds (near Pueblo) was occupied at least as early as '67. Elizabeth mine, on Maxwell grant, was struck in '64 or '65. Camp Nichols was 1 mi. or $\frac{3}{4}$ off main road. Mr. Dodge bot a pair of shoes there in fall of 1865, drawn out by a soldier from the quartermaster's department there.

(7)

Information from Robt. McKune (was acting issue-clerk at white Rocks agency, Uintah Res., from last of Oct. 1900--first of Apr. 1901) now, (July 27, 1901) at Price, Utah. Mr. McKune's address (when not at Price) can be found at No. 5 Costilla St., Colo. Spgs where his sister lives. Old Tabby, chief of Uintah Indians, is living at White Rocks agency at an advanced age (88 years, more or less). Lives there in a small frame house built for him by Agent H. P. Myton (the present agent); part of the time (especially summer) in his tepce on the DuChesne, about 12 mi. W. of White Rocks. He was very early

(7) cont'd

a friend of the whites. He is still consulted by the headmen on all important tribal matters. He is of rather small stature and of rather slight build; he is blind at the present time. He often counseled peace when the younger men were for war. (Old Mr. Caleb Rhodes, of Price, says Tabby has been blind 20 years). FWC

(8)

See article on Uintah Indian Reservation and Ft. Duchesne in Salt Lake Tribune of Jan. 1, 1901, for information as to dates of establishment & abandonment of Ft. Thornburgh, etc. H. Calver, Kentuckian, for 16 yrs Ind. Trader at White Rocks Agency is well posted & talks the Ute fairly well. Charley Mack a head man and official interpreter (full blooded Uintah Ute) would be useful man to talk with. Jno. Duncan, Uintah Ute, talks Eng. very well. J. B. Reynolds, head teacher at White Rocks Ind. School, might take me out to see Inepegut, in team belonging to school. Maj. H. P. Lyton, Agent at White Rocks (been there about 3 yrs) of Uintah and Uncompahgre reservations, is a very obliging man and nice to talk to. His wife has photographed some of the Indians reservation scenes, and has a scrap-book on these Indians.

(9)

Uintah Ind. Information obtained from Robt McKune July 27, 1901.

In-e-pe-gut (meaning crazy) son of a Thistle Valley Ute Squaw, habitually lives without clothing or blankets, winter, or summer. Has lived so since killing his mother accidentally some 21 or 22 years ago. A self-imposed penalty. He ostracized himself and assumed this mode of living. His rations are drawn by his brothers. His skin is very hard, thick and smooth. He lives near his brothers in a wyckup of 6 or 8 poles with a little sage brush and sometimes some canvass over same, used as a windbreak; about a mile and a half W. fr. White Rocks agency. Mr. McK. has seen him perfectly nude when temperature was -10 Fahr. He was photographed so by Mrs. Lyton. Dick Provo & John Provo are brothers of Inepegut

(10)

Inform. of McKune. Mrs. A. L. Boan, wife of an Indian trader at White Rocks, can give a description of many matters related to early hist. of the agency. She was wife of Sergt. Blake (who was Signal Service officer on Pike's Pk in '78), and was first teacher at the White Rocks agency school, in a building (now used as store-house?) opp. Mr. Lyton's house.

(11)

Mr. Sam'l H. Gilson of Price, Utah, (after whom Gilson was named came W. in '53. On front of McIntosh's store at Slater, Colo (on Wyo. line) Jim or John Baker's name and date of coming W. is carved. He had a farm near there.

(12)

Children of Jim and John Baker live near Bridger etc. A daughter lives at Grand Junc. Colo

(13)

Statement of Mr. W.O. Stephens of Delta. Sylvester Richardson in 1860 publ'd in a Gunnison Weekly (Repub) paper a hist. of the Gunnison country which ran through many issues (10-20?) Mr. Richardson, now (1901) very old, is living at Richardson P.O., Utah, above or E. of Moab. He explained many local names.

(14)

Statement of Caleb B. Rhodes Jul. 28, 1901, came through to Calif. over Oregon Trail in 1846; afterward returned to Utah. Born Apr. 4, 1836 in Danville, Ill. That town named after his grandfather Daniel Rhodes acct latter's service in Revolution. Fort Uintah—About '58 or '59, two stone chimnies were still standing, looked as if they might have been at opp. ends of a long bldg. Stood a few miles down the Uintah below the present White Rocks agency, on the east side of the main river on a kind of a flat near where the branches (onto which the river had divided above) come together again. Probably not more than a mile or two above where Deep Creek comes in. (I found in 1903, that these were burned clay remnants of aboriginal mud-willow house) Roubideaux's ford was a point on trail from junc. of Grand & Gunnison rivers (where Gr. Junction now is) to Ft. Uintah. It crossed Green R. just above the mouth of Duchesne river. Same trail came down Gunnison R. to Grand River. Mountaineers told C.B.R. that Provo R. was named as fols: In '44 a co. of mtneers gathered on the Provo to winter; about way bet. Provo Cy & the lake & they had whiskey intended to be kept till Christmas. On Christmas celebrating, all got drunk & old Provost (Frenchman) fell into a big bonfire & was burned to death. Hence the R. was given name Provo. The cotton wood grove was one of the largest in the valley, lands of Utah. 2 sawmills later used it up. Duchesne River was named from occurence of oak trees on it. "River of the Oak". Tabby has been blind for 20 yrs. Price R. was named by a party of surveyors after a Mrs. Price.

(15)

At Fort Uintah Roubideaux was just on line betw. the Utes and the Sho9 shones & could trade with both. As late as 10 or 12 yrs. ago the troops at Ft. Du-Chesne had to be called out & formed in battle line between the Uintahs and the Un-compahgres to keep these from fighting each other. A sham battle bet. these two was in progress; & one Indian was killed by one of the other side who had a bullet in his cartridge instead of blank cartridge, as others had; some Indians of the other side in revenge then dragged to death with a lariat the father of the one who killed this Ind; & so a gen'l scrap was imminent betw. the Uintahs & the Uncompahgres. A little jealousy still exists betw. the two sub-tribes.

(16)

Jim Bridger, came out when only a stripling about say 17 yrs. old. Worked for Am. Fur Co. further W. (up Mo. R. in Mackinaw boats etc.) After being up there several years, the Blkft. Inds took him prisoner; put him in a lodge with 2 Inds. at topce door to guard him. While so guarded pow-wow was in progress to decide his fate. A young squaw, enamoured of Bridger, found out B. was to be tied to stake & burned; immediately she slipped up to the back of the lodge & slit it with a knife & went in & cut thongs off fr. his hands & feet; conducted him out & sent him away & told him to meet her at a certain spring on a mt. pass; moons later. He did so & brought her down to where he built Ft. Bridger; & this is how he came to build Ft. B. Here, out of the reach of the Blkft he could and did settle down with this squaw as wife, & raised a family. At the Pioneer Jubilee letters &

(17)

telegrams were sent in an attempt to find any of his 3-breed children; but in vain. CBR supposes the Ft. may have been built in the later part of the '30s, as it looked 15 or 20 yrs old in '46. There was formerly, the Inds. told CBR a tradg post ("a little mud fort") on Spanish Fork, the men of this post were said to be mostly Mexicans (but these may have been in employ of some Frenchman). These Mex. traders were mostly killed by the Utes; it was about 2 1/2 miles (or 2) below Spanish Fork town. A plate of copper bearing engraving of 2 ships on one side & something else on reverse was ploughed up there in a field on the bottom-land, where the old Ft. was said to be. John Gay of Spanish Fork town plowed it up. Traders & mt. men used to come down to vicinity of Ashley, Utah (Ashley Cr., N.E. Utah) and Ft. Roubideaux to winter, from Brown's Park etc. because it was milder climate there (in fifties?)

(18)

Jim Bridger in mid life, was rather heavy set, medium height, and inclined a little toward sandy complexion (beard etc.) perhaps due in part to constant exposure to the sun. He usually wore a beard. A better-hearted man you never saw; a traveller coming to him in distress, B. would help him to the last thing he had (Valuable praise to come from a Mormon; for Brigham Young was no friend of Bridger--FWC) Bridger's Ft. proper was a series of log and adobe blds (flat dirt roofed) built in the form of a square; inside of which square was a good large log corral. The fort faced west i.e. away from the stream, Black's Fork. Adjoining the fort was a palisade (stone?) inclosure, built by Louis Robinson, who bought the place from Bridger. When Johnson's army came through, it took possession of the fort which had been abandoned by the Mormons before the arrival of the army. The Mormons had intended to use the fort as a tradg post & stock ranch for trading with emigrants on the trail. Ft. Bridger was built, as near as Mr. Rhodes can recollect, about 40 yards from the river (Ham's Fork).

(19)

The log corral in Bridger's Fort was built of logs laid one on the other and held up by pairs of posts at the sides. C.B.R. thinks there were no glass in windows; windows; were small square openings up from ground say chin-high which served for ventilation & could be used as portholes. When CBR passed fort Bridger in 1846 there were 25 or 30 Ind. wyckiups around and 2 or 3 doz. white men about. Fort Laramie was near, and on N.W. side of Lar. R. and on S. side of the Platte. Near-er Laramie than Platte R. & they used Laramie R. for drinking-water. In 1854, the Sioux captured Ft. Laramie, killed all the men (a few say 15 or so; guard left in charge) CBR was there the day before the massacre,

(20)

and was given (being hard up) provisions by the quartermaster. As consequence Gen. Kearney (or Harney?) was sent out and whipped the Sioux at Ash Hollow. That started the bad blood of the Sioux and they never gave up till Sitting Bull's outfit was cleaned out in 18--. Mr. Rhodes latest photo was taken spring of 1898 by Fox and Symons, of Salt Lake City, (on Main St.) Have Mr. Halm get one for me.

(21)

Statement of Mr. Sam'l H. Gilson (at Price, Utah) Jul. 28, 1901 Jim Baker and John Baker had in 1876 a ranch with lots of horses & cattle on N. side of Henry's fork about

22

(21) cont'd

40 miles or more above Ashley. Over (from Ashley, Utah) Diamond mountain by the Brush Creek trail (Ind. trail) and down into Henry's fork. They had a canoe there, used as a sort of ferry in crossing the Green. The ranch was perhaps 2 mi. above the Junction Gilson thinks John was a younger man who came out to mts. much later than Jim & ranched but was not considered a "mt. man". Louis Papin died on the Platte below Julesburg at the Star Ferry. G. knew him on Upper Mo. in 1850.

(22)

Mr. Sam. H. Gilson was born May 28, 1836, near Joliet, Ill. His father came out to Council Bluffs in 1850, & G. went up to Ft. Pierre on upper Mo. In '53 he went across the plains to Calif. He was in Brown's hole; which had several tough cattle ranches even that early. Mr. G. thinks the cliff dweller caves, high on face of cliffs were never inhabited, but were used as caches, for he has seen thousands and never saw a trace of fire in them; only remains of food & ornaments etc.

(23) Old Mr. Matthews (first tree inspector) knows

old Ind. hieroglyphics etc. at Escalante canon, sent photos to Smithson. Inst. Alonzo Hardman, Gunnison, was herder or foreman at Los Pinos Agcy when Lueders was there. Herman Lueders, Secy of the Capitol Board, Denver, was clerk at the Los Pinos Agency under Gen. Adams (his fam. at or near Manitou). Lotzenheiser of Montrose, was in the Packer party fr. Calif. of which Packer killed 5 members. The party broke up in Uncompahgre valley. Mr. M. H. Kohler, Cedar Edge, Colo. was in San Luis valley in 1876 & is well posted on Utes, Cochetopa etc. (I met him in Delta, in Judge King's office) in 1901.

(24)

Cochetopa-Los Pinos Agcy abandoned about spring of '76. Uncompahgre Los Pinos Agency was abandoned in fall of '81. Consult Buckskin Charley, Southern Ute Agency, bright and well informed & speaks Eng well.

(25)

At Montrose, Jul. 30, 1901. Mr. A. E. Buddecke came to Denver in 1860, formerly lived St. Louis. Knew Papin etc. Says Mrs.----- is a Papin, and lives on No. Fork of Gunnison R. Her P. O. is (ask Mrs. Chas. Diehl) Says (?) Fremont's trail (4th Exped?) passed down Cedar creek and within some 2 mi. to N. of present site of Montrose. Ouray's house is about 4 mi. nearly S. from Montrose on S.W. side of the river, was so two years ago. Geo. Hartmann now living at Montrose, was blksmith at Govt Agency in Ouray's time. Old "cantonment" or "Ft. Crawford" is same as Uncompahgre P.O. of today. Jas. A. Fenlong, there before Indians left (I.E., before '82) still lives at Uncompagre, has a store there.

(26)

Montrose Jul. 30, 1901. Mr. Chas. A. Block; has 6 photos of Ute pictographs. taken at Shavano valley (Floral Valley) Montrose Co. Colo. at a point about 7 mi. southwest from Montrose and on N. of an old Indian trail. Allows me to have copies made for my book. Says a St. Louis artist, Becker, has the original Weiman (Ind.) sketches, fr. which W's paintings were made. Mrs. Schlerfharth has one of his paintings. Some of his mural paintings are soon to be seen in the dome of the St. Louis Court House. Sam'l C. Cupples may have some of his paintings.

(27)

Statement Mr. Geo. Hardman (native of Germany), blacksmith, of Montrose, (63 years old July 31, 1901); was blacksmith on Cochetopa-Los Pinos Agcy in 1872-'73 and on the Uncompahgre-Los Pinos agcy in '75 to '82. Went to work for Lucien Maxwell on Max. ranch in '67 from St. Louis. In spring of '73 commissioners came to Cochetope to make a treaty for the San Junn country (& did make it). Many Ute chiefs of Tabehuaches, Mohuaches & Capotes were there & kept govt busy to feed them, slaughtering oxen, ~~They~~ They fed them big & good to make Inds. favorable to treaty. Douglass was there and

- Ouray head chief (of whole Ute tribe
- Sapinero, 2nd head chief)
- Shavano, 3rd " ") Uncompahgre Utes
- Guerro 4th " ")
- Douglass head chief of White R. Utes)
- Johnston)
- Jack) White River Utes
- Colorow)
- Ignacio head chief of Southern Utes.

(28)

he had evidently never been at a table before, and so he took knife fork & spoon all in between fingers of one hand and tried to eat by making a big side scoop-like motion. Potatoes & canned goods were furnished as part of the bill of fare. General Adams

(28) cont'd

was agent at Cochetope, never went to Uncom. Los P. Agency but he was agt. at White River before Mecker was; and before Adams was agt at Cochetope. Uriah Curtiss was partly raised by Inds. & could speak Ute. Ordinarily any American who could speak Spanish would do for Ute interpreter, as the Ute chiefs all spoke Spanish; but when a man was needed who could speak Utes, as in treaty making, Curtiss was sent for. Mr. H. thinks the Inds. east of Taos range for whom Maxwell was agent at Cimarron, were Capotes. Mr.

(29)

H. thinks Ouray was a Mohuache; Curtiss, however, would know. Shavano Park is so called because Shavano made headquarters there much of the time. Sapneri would get drunk about twice a yr. & get pretty saucy and quarrel with Ouray, & on one such occasion at Cochetopi in 1873 insisted he should be head chf; Ouray took a slab and knocked him down, and had him tied on a pony and the pony turned loose. Sapneri was so ashamed he didn't appear again at the Agency for some two months. At the old Cochetope, the snow would get 6 or 8 ft. deep in winter sometimes, & the Indians didn't stay there in winter, but came over to Uncompahgre valley (the same place which later became their Los Pinos Agency on Uncompahgre). They usually left old Cochetope about middle of October and came back to Cochetopa about 1st of May. They could get deer at Uncompahgre even in winter, but not at Cochetope. (30) A few of the Utes had sheep & some goats, even in 1873; one of them had several hundred (was rich) and rarely came to the agency; he ranged his sheep chiefly on the Uncompahgre river, N. w. of (present site of) Montrose; moving with them over the country for perhaps a hundred miles. There were some Ute farmers on Uncompahgre R. even before the Agency came there (i.e. before '75). Some planted the corn by putting the seed into holes made in good soil with a sharp stick; not a thick field, but scattered, one stalk grew from each hole; holes wide apart; the fields were not regularly inhabited. Topanoon farmed every year; the other Ute farmers didn't amount to much. When they put up their teepees, no regularity in placing them. Teepees (larger ones) say 15 ft. high in middle and spread on the ground also about 15 ft.

(31)

Mr. H. says the bears of the Uncompahgre Agency region were mostly a black bear; some brown, (both about same size). Grizzly not here; or rare. But there were some in canons N. of Trinidad. Some silver-tip foxes; many coyotes; very few big gray wolves, some catamounts (big wild cats, not pumas); m^{ts}. lions not down in Uncompahgre valley but staid up in mts. The bears could be seen in the valley most any day. Mr. H. sends to Mr. & Mrs. McKee (photographers of Montrose) some photos of Inds. to be copied for me. The photos representing Inds. on larger scale were taken by Carl Schurtz (when he was Sec. Interior) and include himself, Ouray and wife, Gen. Adams, Shavano, Buckskin Charley, Ignacio, etc. The one taken from a stereoscopic photo shows Sapneri (and this is probably his only photo, as he did not like to have his photo taken and never went to Washington) and Capt. Billy & Agent & Mexican interpreter,

(32)

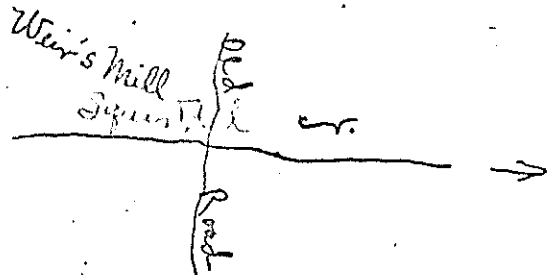
called Jesus Maria, and the Uncompahgre Agency P.O. & the agent; this stereoscopic photo was taken with others (which Mrs. H. had given away) about 1878 or 1879. Capt. Billy & Sapneri wore medals, sent from Washntn. Capt. B. was short & stout.

(33)

5 mi. S. W. of Salida (about 1½ or 2 mi. up Bear cr. fr. Ark. R.) Mrs. Parker living on the Guerlitz ranch (that of her father) has collected some Ute Ind. arrow heads, a spear head, etc. & invited me to see them at the ranch, if I ever come that way. (She was formerly of Colo. Spgs.

(34)

Statement of Mr. Joseph Palmer Harper of Salida, Colo. Aug. 1, 1901. Came to R. Mts. 1870 (to Kit Carson, Colo. Apr. 2) Assisted in bldg. K. P. into Denver & in starting of the D&RG Ry system in fall of '70. Into Mts. in Sep. '70. In summer of (73?) was surrounded with 18 others (4 families in all) at Weir's Mill, by Cheyennes & Araps. Weir's Mill was at place where old Denver-Santa Fe trail crosses the head of Squirrel cr. The Easton P.O. was later estab'd in the office build'g of the mill. No actual fight took place, and white men were allowed (by the Indians) to come in but not to go out. Inds. mingled with Whites, but whites kept the houses locked. Mr. Frank Barnes collection of minerals at house of Judge Rose, 6 mi. Nearly W. fr. Salida, is a fine one. (P.O. Poncha)

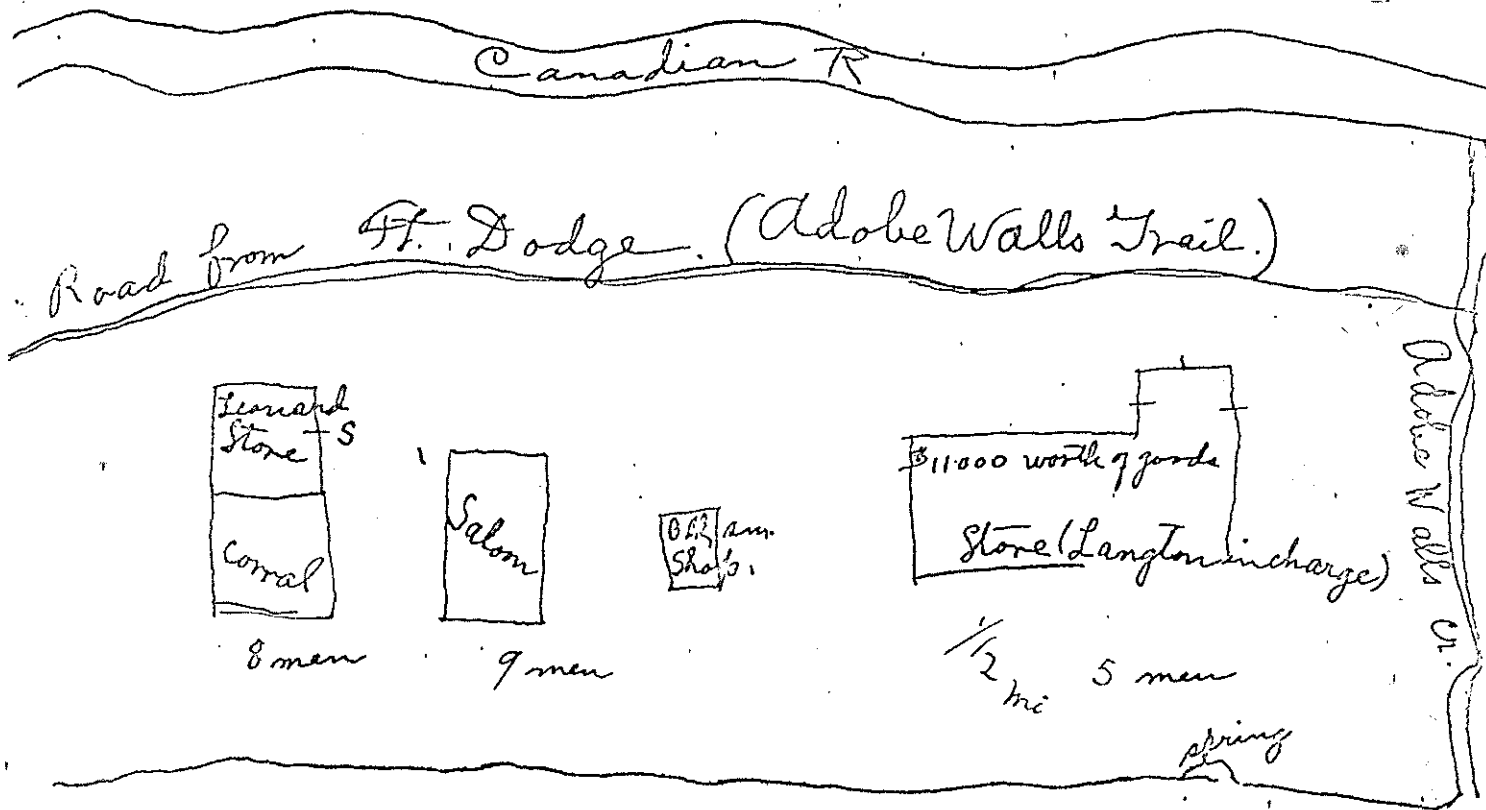


(35)

The Ute trail passg Ute Iron Spring & Ute Pass came out past Cameron's Mt. to Salida. Statement of C.W. Talbot, Aug. 2, 1901.-Canon City, Colo. Old Fort. On top of a rocky hill, or stone butte, on the S.E. side of Grape cr. (say about 100 yds from the creek) Mr. T. saw, about 1871, a rude stone fort, consisting of a wall about 5 or 6 ft. high made of irregular stones laid up and inclosing an irregular space some (250) ft. in diameter. It was down the creek below old Geo. Voris' ranch, bet. the latter and the old sawmill (first sawmill in Wet Mt. Valley). It was 2 or 3 mi. above the sawmill. In center of the enclosure was a little eminence of rock against which had been placed (leaning on it for support) a trunk of pitch-pine some 50 ft. high which, studded with short knobs, had evidently served for a lookout-ladder. The people thereabout knew nothing of the origin of this fort. Might have been built 10 or 100 years. ago. About 1873 Mr. T. took photo of the Inds drawing flour rations at the old Fickus' Mill in Canon City. At this time Ouray "The whiteman's friend", was sick and had a prescription prescribed by Dr. Lewis & put up at T's drug store,--perhaps the first and only one he ever had. The street was filled with Utes.

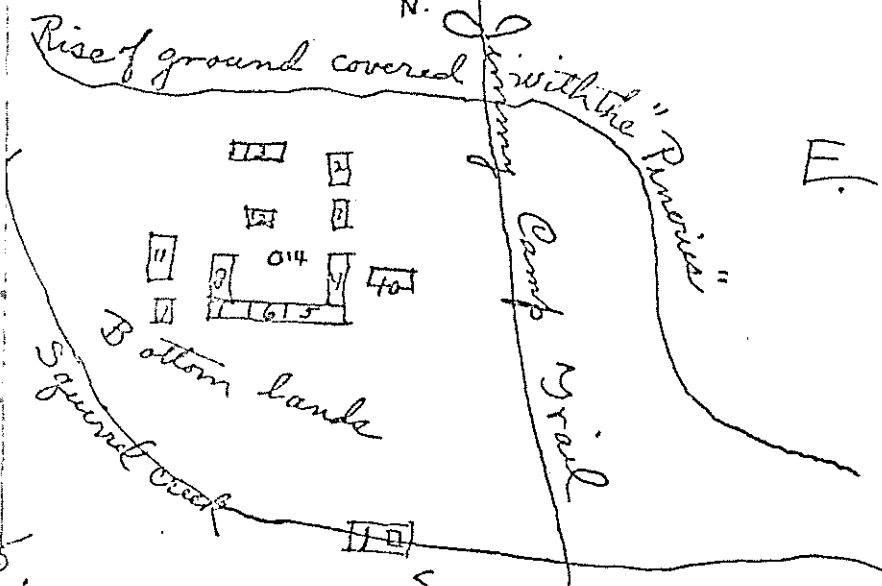
(36)

F.W.C.'s Copy (from memory) of Langton's diagram of Adobe Walls fight, 1874



(37)

Statement of Joseph P. Harper, Aug. 1, 1901. Diagram of Weir's mill, as in 1873.



1. The mill, built of boards
 2. Square's house
 3. Harper's house
 4. The loggers' house
 5. Weir's house
 6. Dining hall
 7. Bunk house
 8. House
 9. Mill office (later Easton P.O., became Eastonville)
 10. Frame house neatly built, clapboard
 11. to 13. Stables
 14. Well
- All of the buildings were of one story, and all except nos. 1 and 10 were built of heavy saw logs.

(38)

Jos. Lamb (old Mountaincoor?) lives on Texas Creek, 8-12 miles from station of Texas creek. P. O. may be Texas creek or Hillside. Was in party that killed an Espánosa. (Not really an old mtneer?) C. W. Talbot says that Ula, in Custer Co. was named about 1871 after old Ouray (of which "Ula" is an alternative spelling) by people of that neighborhood, of whom Mr. Talbot was one.

(39)

Statement of Mr. Anson Rudd, at Canon Cy. Aug. 2, 1901. Born July 12, 1819. Old Bill Williams. Mr. R. knew him first in 1847 at Santa Fe; he then appeared 50 or more yrs. of age. He was from Jacksonville, Ill. After a season's trapping he would come in and spend it all within a short time and disappear. Tall about 6 feet high, somewhat bent. He was getting a little gray. Tenderfeet wanting to know of mt. men, had first to "set him up", then he would clear a place on the ground and draw maps illustrating his journeys and scenes of his experiences, but he would begin in English and then run into French and Spanish and several Indian languages and finish his story in English. (for a' joke.) When with the Utes he painted and dressed like a Ute. Once he went into Ft. Union and frightened the sutler - a Jew - by shooting arrows all around and talking Ute; piled his bead work etc. on floor; the sutler called the officers but they told him that it was Bill & he wouldn't take anything away; let him do as he pleased. It amused the officers to see how frightened the sutler was. He was of rather spare build. Hardly ever lost a pack of furs when others did, because of cleverness of hiding. Last R. saw of him was in spring of '49 when the Utes broke out. At that time 2 companies of troops were sent from Santa Fe after Utes. Bill Williams acted as guide.

(40)

These troops badly whipped the Utes and this closed the Ute war, for when the Utes thought they were hidden in a place where they couldn't be found, B. was piloted the troops right to them. In '47 Williams had been in the mts. about 40 yrs; so he told Mr. R. He was a subchief among the Utes over a sort of family or band.

Shavano was Ute's war chief.

Ouray and Rudd gt. friends. Called at R's old log house (still standing; built in 1860) one time; Mrs. R. didn't know him & she took him by the shoulders & put him out, and he laughed; would never speak of it to Mr. R. Ouray's brother was a great diplomatist - one of the sharpest the Washinton folks had to deal with - spoke (and wrote?) Spanish; Mr. Anson Rudd's grandfather, Jarvis Pike, was a cousin of Zebulon Pike. Old Maurice was living on Adobe creek when R. came to Canon in 1860; it was the same place (trading post) that St. Vrain & Bent & Baubien were interested in. Maurice was living for several years after Mr. Rudd came.

THE END

(1)

July 17, 1903. Pueblo, Colo. Interv. w. Mr. O.H.P. Baxter. As to Chas. Autobee, his ranch was on Huerfano, about 2½ - 3 mi. above its mouth. He was a St. Louis Frenchm. (his mother may have been partly blk). Tom Tobin was also from St. Louis & was a ½ bro. of Ch. Autob. Chas. Autobees had (in 1860) 2 wives; 1 Mex. & 1 Cheyenne. He had a large family of boys & girls. The oldest boy's name was Marianna (a son of the Ind. wife); he was a Lt. in Capt. Baxter's Co. G. of 3rd Colo. Volunteers. Marianna got into trouble & left the country; was a bad man. His wife, whom he deserted, still lives in or near Pueblo county. (Call at Mr. Baxter's office at 8 A. M. Sat. to go to loc. of Fort El Pueblo)

(2)

Mrs. P. R. Tombs, cor 9th & S. Fe Ave. E. side may still have some of the old 1865 or '66 photos of Pueblo that Dr. Tombs had in his office. Chas. Autobees lived in an Adobe house with flat dirt roof & had other houses built around a square, part of them of jacal (stakes & mud) and one that was used for a dance house, with saloon. The old Fort El Pueblo not all gone till about within 10 yrs. At Jimmy Camp in Dec. '58 Mr. Baxter (going from Denver to S. Park via Cherokee Trail & Colo. Cy) saw a rather recent-looking grave with board at head of it, and an inscription approximately this, "Jimmy ---- Froze to death, May 3, 1858". (Anthony Bott, interview by Cragin also independently recalls at the Jimmy Camp grave and quoted expression "Froze to death", and A. B. always understood it was one of Marcy's men). Chas. Autobees died on his home ranch (as late as 1890?) He was about 6 ft. tall, not fleshy, but well built; had a very commanding presence; had administrative ability; a man of force; but uneducated.

(3)

Data (also of July 17, 1903) on Jimmy Camp -- the grave seen by Mr. Baxter at Jimmy Camp Dec. 1858, was a new one, as Mr. B. remembers from the fact that some of his party thought that perhaps it was a blind to throw travellers off from the scent of a "cache" of goods, and they discussed the question of digging it up to see if anything valuable were concealed there.

He was foreman of the jury on one occasion in the seventies, in Pueblo Co. and had to swear in the witnesses. Mr. Baxter told him how to do it, the formula ending "so help me G--d". But Charley Autobees always swore them all in with the formula, "so help me by G--d", much to the amusement of the on-lookers. In spring of '59 (about May or June) Dick Wootton and a brother of his brought up a wagon train of whiskey & merchandise to Denver (Auraria) and started a store & saloon. Later that summer Dick told Mr. Baxter that his brother was sent with the wagon-train to the Mo. R. to get new stock of goods and bring out freight for other parties; and Dick said his brother never came back. Mr. Baxter says Dick Wootton was an honest man. One of Dick's girls married a Mr. Walker (now dead) (of Trinidad) another daughter of Dick married, lives in Aspen, Colo.

(4)

Uriel Higbee is called "Riley Higbee". Juan Chiquito was killed by some of Charley Autobees' men, about '63. Fort El Puebla was on the north side of the river, and although, since 1858, the river meandered variously in relation to it, the fort always remained practically on the north side of the river; one of the meanders however, passed it on the north and northwest at one time. It was oblong square adobe buildg (with the smaller buildings arranged back of it?) so as to inclose a square. In '60 the fort was in ruins, walls partly fallen, and showed the marks of fire. Consult the wife of Marianna Autobees (wife of Ch. Autobees' oldest son) on life & death of Chas. Autobee. She still lives in Pueblo Co. (or possibly in Huerfano C.) possibly on Salt Creek (arroyo) S. of Pueblo. Some other children of Charley's live over on Huerfano cr.

(5)

Zan Hicklin was a great gambler, and a successful one, used to go to Taos for that purpose.

(6)

Jul. 18, 1903--Statem. of Josiah F. Smith of Pueblo Colo. Went to Chugwater in '49. Josiah Smith hunted with Bordeaux for Fort Laramie that winter. Fort Platte in '49 at mouth of Laramie was called Mann, it was abandoned and crumbling. Mr. Smith saw Jules Robidoux, passing through, Indian Tradg. In '49 Kit Carson, Metcalf, & Calvin Jones came to Ft. Laramie & went to upper crossg of N. Platte to build a bridge (for quartermaster?) there. They staid there all summer. Metcalf was a fine looking man, about 6 ft. tall, strongly built, weight about 225 lbs, very active man, a Frenchman (N.B. The name doesn't seem French. F.W.C.) Jones was say 5 ft 10 inch high, rather

(6) cont'd

heavy built. He lived on the Las Animas (Purgatory) river below Trinidad in the Las Animas Canon. He became insane (10 or 12?)

(7)

yrs. ago and was taken to Pueblo Insane asylum, where he died about 5 yrs ago. He was from Mo. Josiah Smith was born in 1829, at Dayton, O. Thinks that Jones was a man of about his own age. Metcalf was older than Josiah Smith; say about 3 or 4 or 5 yrs older. John Smith (the Cheyenne Interpreter) about '64 (during 1st term of court of J.S. Judge Bradford) was given custody of a train taken from Swartzkopf who was arrested for trial for selling liquor to the Indians. After the trial (say 3 months after Smith was put in charge of the stuff) the stuff could not much of it be found. Smith had given most of it away or sold it. Lucien Maxwell (L. Maxwell was a scotchm.) for some yrs. & after Maxwell's death he went and lived on Las Animas R. (Canon of Las. A.) below Trinidad.

(8)

Ft. El Pueblo faced easterly; the river ran (in 1858) within 70 or 80 ft. in front of it. The fort was built around a square. The rooms were on the N. and south side; saller port on East. Below is Josiah Smith's recollection as to the gen'l plan of the ruins of old Ft. El Puebla as he saw them in 1858.

Wm. Kronig at one time (after Barclay) owned Ft. Barclay, N.M. & later moved on the Sappio cr. He went blind 2 or 3 years before he died. Died in 1901 more or less on Sappio cr. near La Junta, N.M. He traded on Ark. valley in the fifties, with Indians and

(9)

emigrants. Old Capt. Dice, lives at Gardner, Colo. (has a mill) on Huerfano. He was in this country some yrs before '58; made whiskey near Ft. Garland. In 1851, Mr. Josiah Smith went up to Ft. Benton, then still a fur tradg post, as it also was in '58. Mr. Josiah Smith said John Smith died among the Chey.

Inds about 10 or 12 yrs ago. Mr. Josiah Smith's tin-type of Chas. Autobees was taken about 1864 in Pueblo by Josiah Smith's brother, S.S. Smith, the first photographer in Pueblo, who also took a picture of Pueblo as it was about '64 or '65. Calvin Jones' photo (sitting) taken about '64; the other (face) about '66. Probably some of Chas. Autobees' sons live on Huerfano; others on Salt cr. and near old Ft. Reynolds. Consult Jo Autobees (55 or 60 yrs old) about his father he is intelligent. He looks like his father.

(10)

THIS PAGE IS A TYPEWRITTEN PIECE OF PAPER LOOSE IN THE NOTEBOOK:
Old Aunty Hatcher, living about two miles north of Falcon, Colorado, is one of the oldest settlers. She cooked for some of the old pioneer saw mills. C.W. Long, County Commissioner of El Paso Co. a pioneer of the Jimmy Camp region. Chet Clark (an old man now) came to Bijou Basin he lives at 1012 Walnut Ave. Colorado Springs, second north end of Spruce St. car line. He may know about

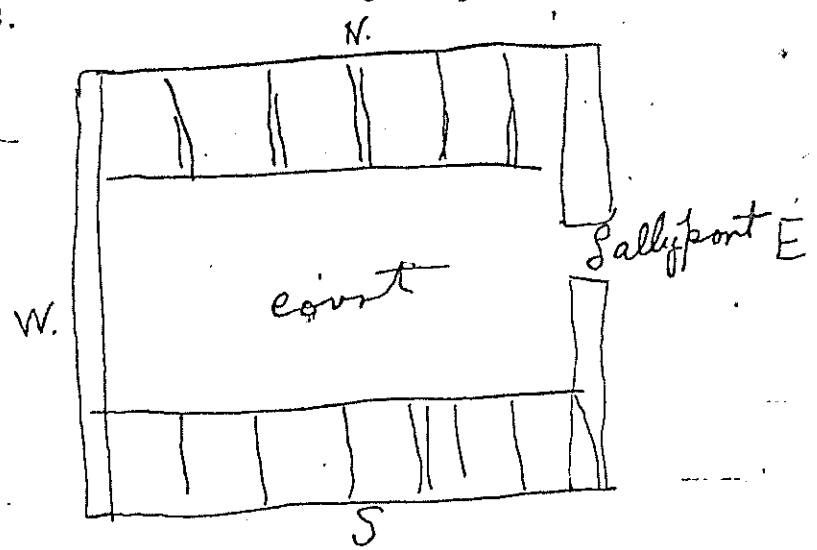
(11)

H. B. Snyder, 29 Blk W. Pueblo says Jim Baker has a son living on a ranch near Pueblo, says some of the sons or grandsons of Chas. Autobees live bet. St. Charles & Huerfano creeks, about 8 mi. below Pueblo on Arkans. R. Mr. Snyder has a 120 line Ms. on John Albert's escape from Turley's Mill; will let me use it if he doesn't sell it to magazines. The MS says that Tom Tobin and a man named Smith were also in the mill and escaped. When after 5 days of terrible suffering, Albert reached the Pueblo at mouth of the Fountain Creek, half famished, with bare frozen and lacerated feet, and with clothes torn to tatters, and told his story it was the first impulse of the mountaineers to kill every Mexican at Pueblo; but better council prevailed. It took Albert 3 months to recover.

(12)

July. 18, 1903. John J. Thomas ("Jack" T.) says in the early sixties Jim Beckwith was living in a frame house on the main road fr. Denver to Littleton, not far outside of the then limits of Denver.

over



line omitted by typist:
It broke Swartzk. up & he (Swartzk.) committed suicide. Jones had charge of sheep

(12) cont'd

Frank Flannigan, near jc. of Monum. & Ute cr., '62 ?

Jno. Wolf, Cheyenne cr. '62 ?

M.A. Foster, near Stratton Park '61

David Spillman of 2d Colo. Vol. Woodland Park - '59. Below Bent's fort along in '63 & '64

(13)

Josiah F. Smith Jul. 18, 1903, says Charley Autobeas a native of St. Louis; his father lived in St. Louis, whence (J.F.S. thinks) Chas. Autobeas came west in 1835 or thereabout. He had an Indian and a Mexican wife; the Mex. wife the older & she was his regular wife.

(Since, deceased)

(14)

July 18, 1903. A.S. Abbey of Pueblo, Colo. says: Mr. Jno. A. Thatcher has pictures of Kit Carson; 1 in buckskin suit & 1 in Col's uniform. Mr. A. also has 1 of the latter. Mr. McCarty (Charles F. ?) 812 Center St. Pueblo? (who has for years been a partner of Jim Woodruff, State Game Warden) is a Mex. war veteran; was in Doniphan's exped. Mrs. Dr. P.R. Tombs has old Pueblo pictures.

(15)

Jul. 18, 1903. (Pueblo Colo) Stephen S. Smith. (brother of Josiah) says, there was in 1859 (in early sixties?) an old adobe building (about 16 or 18 ft. by 3 times that on S. side of Ark. R. about 6 mi. above Pueblo near the Goodnight bridge in ruins walls in part still standing--say 6 ft. high. Says Hardscrabble trad'g post was at mouth of Adobe cr. (jc. with Hardscrabble cr.); it was later Vic Roy's & then Bruce's ranch. Steph. S. says Jno Miller of Pueblo was here in '58, then away; then back again. Also A. J. Smith here and about Colo. in and since '58.

(16)

Jul 24, 1903 (Denver, Colo) Jas. B. Thompson (brother of Mrs. Gen. Adams) 2430 Laffeyette St. (Ute Indians)

Mrs. Allon, mother of Mr. Geo. Allen; Longmont, Colo. was here in the sixties; she Mr. Hugh R. Steele, a Denver Pioneer of '60, Pres. of Col. Pioneer Soc. says Jul 24, 1903, he has the impression he has seen a likeness of old Bill Williams, at Santa Fe in the old Hist. rooms (ask Prince).

Peter Olsen, is Calif. 49er. Lives in Petersburg (suburb of Denver), in Sheridan Park. Take B'way car, transfer to Ft. Logan horse-car. He lives $\frac{1}{2}$ way bet. Petersburg & Ft. L.

(17)

July 24, 1903. Mr. E. A. Willoughby. Sec. Col. Pioneer Soc. says he went to Ft. Lupton Oct. 29, 1858 with Blake & Williams and fitted up the ft. for occupancy. Repaired the old tower. (about 10 or 12 ft. up to floor of 2d story) high. The lower story was a blank wall no openings except a door into it from the main part of the fort. There were in the tower about half a dozen portholes (flaring outward) about 5 or 6 ft. above 2d floor. The tower was 18 or 20 ft. in diam. They used the tower for residence. The portholes were about 6 inches wide at outside of wall & very flaring, widening to about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. inside. Jim Baker has sons over in Routt co. (near Dixon?)

(18)

Jul 24, 1903. Denver. Wm H. Green, Colo. Pioneer of 1858, memb. Col. Pio. Soc. says: He was Secy & Genl Mgr of the group of 8 men that located the land (8 x 160 or 1280 acres) for site of Canon City, fall of '59. The 8 men were Emory Williams, Anthony Thomas, Wm. H. Green, Wm Young, Wm. Kroenig & Mark T. Green & 2 others. The 8 who similarly took up the Pueblo site were Wm. H. Green, Col. Ceran St. Vrain, Maxwell; & others. They afterward lost the land, Green having to go away in war times.

(19)

Charles Christy, July 24, 1903. (in the plains & mts since 1850) member Col. Pioneer Soc. says; He was scout with Custer, Carr, Sheridan, etc. John Smith died at or near Cheyenne Agcy, (Darlington) Okla, in 1872. Robert Campbell died about 1882 at Poplar River Agcy, in Montana, where he then had a trading store among the Assinaboines. Meaning of Assinaboine is "paddle-shakers". Mr. Christy is now living at Cody, Wyom. on a stock ranch that Mr. Cody gave him. He tells pretty straight stories & wants to see correct history written. Says Satank was Satanta's fight (father?). In 1875, Col. A.G. Boone was chief book-keeper for J.F. Evans, post trader at Ft. Sill. Christy tells of Sioux beating on their bowstrings as they sat on the banks of Mo. R. in 1851 or '52. Col. O'Fallon his home was in St. Louis

(20)

up to 1852, when Christy last saw him.

(20) cont'd

Sam Shoemaker, keeper of Govt property at Ft. Union, has old timers' pictures. Mr. Grubb, former Chey-Arap Agt (before or after Darlington) has a group photo includ'g Col. Boone, Elb. Gerry, Kit Carson, John Smith etc; Mr. Grubb now lives in Denver. Mr. Amos Terrell died less than a week before Aug. 17, 1903. Mrs. Amos Terrell says, the house Mr. Terrell built at Jimmy camp in '63 was a story and a half log-cabin. A good way to cite authorities in footnotes is to give initials & a no. referring to book and to have a key to initials alphabetically and numerically arranged at end of Book.

(21)

Mr. Jos F. Humphrey of Col. Spgs, Aug 18, 1903, says interesting phase of Jimmy Camp story in the Denver Mirror? sometime about '78 or '79, which published a number of such stories about that time. (Says Mr. Dixon, out beyond Broadmoor, ought to know about Jimmy Camp.) The story is that an Irishman called Jimmy (Ryan?) used to go back east twice a year and buy a lot of cheap goods (calicoes, beads, etc.) and bring them to Jimmy Camp to trade with the Indians for furs. On arriving at his camp, he would go to a high point in the vicinity and build a signal fire to let the Indians know of his return; and they would then come from all directions and trade with him. On one occasion he returned & made his signal fire and the Indians came & found only his corpse, and that he had been killed and robbed of his goods. The Indians followed the trail of the murderers who proved to be Mexicans, and avenged Jimmy's death by killing them. Says A.V. Hunter of Leadville bossed the round-up at Jimmy Camp in 1875. Mr. Humph. has a water color painting of Colo. Spgs by Walter Paris painted April, 1874.

(22)

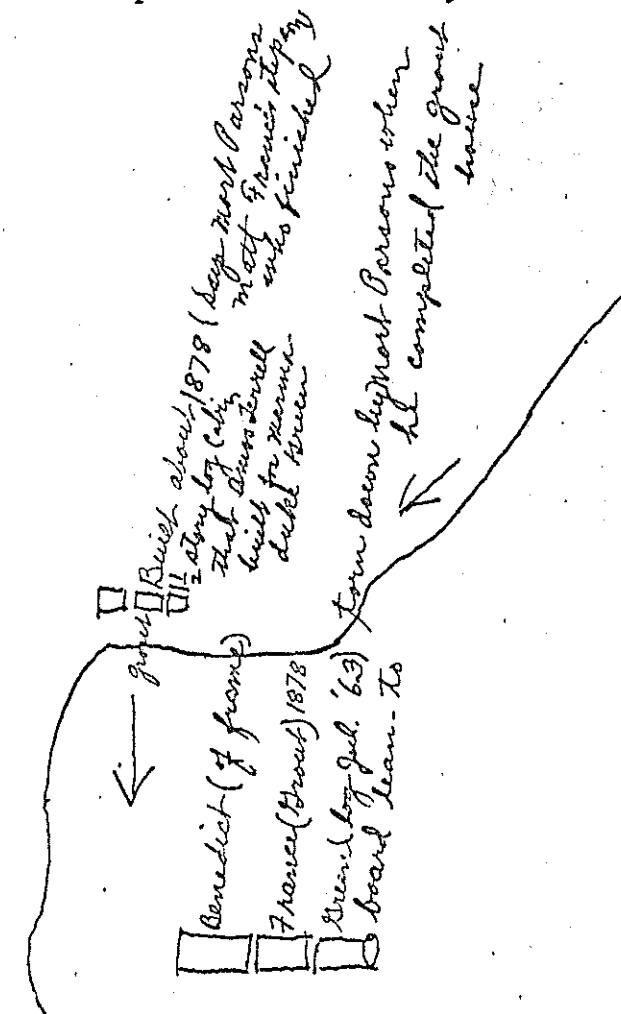
Mr. Humphrey says, near the so-called sulphur spring in the little park in front of the Barker Hotel, Manitou, there was an extinct spring, like the others but smaller and dry. Gen. Cameron (now deceased) related to Mr. Humphrey an interesting Indian legend which accounts for this spring becoming dry and at the same time tells how the estrangement between the Utes & the Arapahoes (formerly friendly with each other) came about. The Utes formerly hunted for the furs of the mountains, the Araps. those of the buffalo of the plains. Then they came together at Manitou Springs & traded. On one occasion a young Ute and an Arapaho were out hunting together. The Arap. was unsuccessful, but the Ute killed a deer. They

(23)

- 1. Marmaduke Green '63
 - Nat (in town now) & jim Wilson (worked coal
 - 3. Dr. James Correy
 - 4. Matt France '78
 - 5. Geo. W. Benedict (now of Cleveland O.)
 - 6. J. L. McMahan
- Nat Wilson probably still lives in Colo. Spga. The old Wilson or Jimmy Camp Coal workings were about a mi. S. of Jimmy Camp spring, included plant of several thousand dollars value, which burned down about 1878, while Matt France & Mort Parsons lived at J. cp. Mort P. only lived there about a yr. Matt France about several years. See Eugene Roberts, Pioneer, Bailiff of Civil Court, El P. Co.

(24)

Jack Templeton. (Mr. Andrew Jackson Templeton) Aug. 27, 1903, says: he was born Posey County, Ind. Sept. 7, 1828. First went up to Yellow stone & Wind R. country in 1850 & '51. Was at Fort Benton. Previous to that was in Mex. War '46 - '48; was with Taylors at taking of Monterey. Between '51 & '59 was in Iowa, Mo. & Ill. Went to Ia. in '48; to Shelby Co., Mo. in '52. Came to Denver from Leavenworth via Republican river in '59. Reached Denver June 12, '59. In latter part of Nov. '59, went S. over the old Cherokee trail to Charles Autobees' ranch on Huerfano about 1 or 1 1/4 mi. above its mouth where he spent the winter of '59 - '60. Charles Autobees had a square fort,



fronting east; but was also a gate on W. side. His own family cabin faced east. In '59 he had quite a retinue of Mexicans & raised a good crop (of

(25)

corn, potatoes, beets, colorabas (which is Mexican for Rutibago), he had a little set of burrs for grinding corn, run by a little undershot water wheel on his seco; the water taken from the Huerfano a mile or so (at head of the ditch) above his place; the mill would grind only about 300 or 400 lbs in a day and night. He had a small iron canon blocked up on one of the corner cabins of his fort; which canon he afterward sold to Gov. Gilpin, who had it rigged up for the 1st regiment of Col. Volunteers at breaking out of the Civil War in 1861. Chas. Autobees had first come to Rocky Mts. (up Mo. Riv.) from St. Louis 44 years prior to '59, i.e. in 1825; he was 7 yrs on the heads of the Mo. & Columbia rivers during which time he never saw bread. Sometime subsequent to '32 he worked as far S. as

(26)

petrified forest of Arizona, and on heads of Gila R., Arizona. He had been living in Northern N. M. prior to his coming to the Huerfano; had a Mex; family there in N. M., lived at Rio Colorado and at Ft. Union. He at one time had a hay contract for the quartermaster at Ft. Union; and also badly wounded there by a Mexican (stabbed in back with a knife, severely). He settled on Huerfano about 1855, living there at first with his Arapaho wife, Siccamo (which was her Arapaho name). After he had been there a year or two, while returning in a wagon & ox team to his ranch from a hunting trip with his squaw & his little Indian children (relatives of his squaw) he was attacked by some Utes near where Booneville was later (about two miles below mouth of Chico cr.) who wanted to kill the squaw & children & begged him to leave them, saying they didn't want to kill him. But he refused to give them up & fight ensued,

(27)

in which he was wounded in the muscle of the right arm, after which Siccamore did the loading and he did the shooting. The two children were both grazed by one bullet, (while sitting under the wagon) and were knocked senseless, but survived. The oxen he had previously unhitched & tied to a tree and fought from under the wagon. Finally after he had emptied 7 of the Ute saddles (as he said) the Utes withdrew, & he reached his home on Huerfano safely. He didn't bring up his Mexican wife, till about '57 from the Taos country. His oldest son by the Mex. wife was Mariana, a man, in 1859, of at least 21 or 22 years old, 2d son by Mex wife was also full grown & 3d by Mex. wife was a girl about 15 or 16 yrs old in 1859; Tommy was a fourth son by this Mex wife about 10 or 11 yrs old.

(28)

He never had any children by Siccamore. Though the Mex. wife was a widow when Charley married her, yet the 4 children were all his own. Though she had 2 children by a previous husband. Chas Autobee had been legally married to the Mex. woman. Charley Autobees & Tom Tobin were half brothers--had the same mother, (she of Irish blood) her maiden name Meehan. Juan Chiquito had a feud of long standing with Chas Autobees. Siccamo's only son Chico (by an Irish father--not by Chas. Autobees), shot Juan Chiquito about '62 or '63 near mouth of Fountain, Chico at that time being a young man perhaps 21 or 22 yrs old & fine shot as ever lifted a rifle. Old Autobees was also a good shot. Chico's father was one of the employees of Bent's fort, dead quite a number of yrs before '59.

(29)

Mr. Jack Templeton helped Dick Wootton build the first saloon in Denver in 1859, at that time bottom had dropped out of Denver & people, disappointed at finding no gold were about ready to hang any one claimed there was gold in the country. But Dick told J. T. that they were getting a little gold at Russell's Gulch, afterward Central City. St. Vrain claimed a tract S. of Ark R. to the Raton Mts. & Spanish Pks, on the ground of his settlement on Hardscrabble. The only trad'g post on Hardscrabble creek that Jack Templeton knows is at junction of Adobe creek with Hardscrabble creek on a sort of flat bottom say 5 or 6 mi. above mouth of Hardscrabble; Jack T. was there first time late in '59. A Tex. man had fixed up the old place & was wintering cattle there winter of '59 - '60. There were ruins of an old square of adobe

(30)

buildings around a court of 20 to 60 ft. exact dimensions forgotten. The Tex. man had fixed up one or two of the best of the old buildings, and lived in them. In Sept '59, Colorow was camping with his ~~band~~ band on one of the branches of Eagle R. or small stream that enters Grand above Eagle R.

(30) cont'd

He took Jack Templeton into his lodge for the night & put him on short trail to Breckenridge next day, J. having been deserted by remainder of a prospecting party who had got frightened on discovering Indians day before while J. was hunting deer. After J. had shot 2 deer of a herd, others were shot by the Utes, the men in camp came near & saw Utes got frightened & ran away; but J. staid & accompanied a Ute to Colorow's camp. Jim Gray, an early settler on Purgatoire R. lives 5 or 6 mi. below

(31)

Trinidad, & he can

tell a good deal about the old times & old timers, if he still lives. The Utes burnt their dead. Also burnt their infirm aged people. About '65 in the spring the Utes were camped on Camp cr. Glen Eyrie cr. near Colorado City. They broke camp and a party of whites came along (old Squire Roberts was one of the party) to the deserted camp and found there a squaw surrounded by a brush pile burning they rescued her & raised a subscrip. to feed her (J.T. gave \$5) and she was around Col. Cy for some time. On another occasion in 1860 (Oct) J.T. came across a pile of logs & a Ute corpse & horse burning. The Utes told Jack T. that the Ute & his horse had been killed by a buffalo in a buffalo hunt. At Little Buttes, where J. Templeton took

(32) up a claim in 1863, there was a plains

Indian burial scaffold in a big tree (cottonwood). Winter of '60 (Jan'y '61), J. T. was camped (had winter in camp) at mouth of 8 - mile creek below Canon City & a war party of about 20 Araps. & Cheys. came along unmounted, armed only with bows & arrows, & carrying leather lariats they enquired whereabouts of the Utes. Colorow's band was then camped on 4 - Mile four or 5 miles above Hole in the Ground & J. T. told the Arap. party where the Ute camp was. The Arap. party staid at the winter camp that night. In the morning as soon as the Araps had left, J. T. went to Canon cy & thence over to 4 - Mile cr. reached Colorow's camp that evening at 8 or 9 o'clock & warned Colorow of what was up. Colorow who had a band twice as large as the other sent out sentinels & had his horses saddled up & was ready. The Araps made the attack about midnight, expectg to run off all the horses of Colorow's band, but they were repulsed & scattered, several

(33)

of them being

killed & it was one of this Arap. band & on this occasion that an Arap ran into an Irishman's house, on 4 - Mile cr. at the Oil spring, & was followed by Utes who dragged him out from underneath bed & killed him (some say cut off his hands). On one occasion the Utes in council near the salt spring (afterward Salt Works) in South Park offered Mr. Templeton 40 ponies if he would deliver to them a certain Mexican, who had for years lived in part by stealing horses from them. They said if they got this Mexican, they would be 7 days killing him, beginning by cutting off his fingers a joint at a time. Mr. David Spielman. Aug. 28, 1903, says: he knew Amador (Amador Sanchez?) (Marcy's guide thro Katchetope) in '61; A. lived at Middle Culebra, N.M.; was guide for the 1st N.M. Volunteers under Capt. Garland; was 55 yrs old

(34)

Amador had a son. Amador's son in law Salazar was representative in Colorado State legislature. Lafayette Head was from Mo. (error? and so was Jim Baker) In late 50s & in 60s the confederated plains Indians (Arap. Chey. Ki. & Com.) used to have an annual war each year. Along toward fall of '59 the Araps and Utes had a fight (Araps being the attack'g party) but worsted in the fight) near Hamilton on Tarryall Cr.; on this occasion a woman relative (mother or sister) of Arap chief, Left Hand, was taken captive by the Utes. Peacock's ranch on Cow Cr. (Santa Fe Tr) in '63, was a trading post, a good sized stockade of Cottonwood posts set close together, at the side of which was a one storey cabin made of upright poles, and lined inside with tanned buffalo robes which were decorated with painted and some beadworked Indian pictures. The year Lawrence was sacked (1863?) Mr. Spielman passed Peacock's fort going east to Council

At or about the time Peacock was killed by the Indians, the Indians also killed a boy (half bred Indian?) at the Peacock ranch, taking him by the heels and dashing his brains out against a tree or the side of the house. He may have been a son of Peacock Charley Rath told Mr. Spielman.

(35)

Grove carrying dispatches to Commander of Co. C of 2nd Col. Cavalry; he saw still standing the ladder on which Peacock had been shot not long before. Charley Rath was in partnership with Peacock, at time Inds. shot P. keeping a sort of saloon

(35) cont'd

to sell whiskey to freighters (and Indians, against US law). Charley was in the house at the time of the shooting. Chas. was later tried before mil court (Capt. Rowell) at Council Grove for selling whiskey to Inds. the witness being an apparently half-breed Ind.-Negro. John Smith was interpreter at Fort Larned '63 5. In late summer about 2000 Plains Indians of several tribes were camped on the Pawnee Bottoms above and below Fort Larned. There had been a Medecine Lodge & dance at the Ind. camp, below the Fort. One night a young Indian warrior, mounted, was passing near the fort (Larned) riding rapidly, and was challenged three times by Sentinel No. 1 (the youngest man in his Co., say 14 years old). On the third challenge, the Ind not stopping, he fired and in the morning it was found he had killed the Indian, shooting him through the head. About 10 O'clock

(36)

the Inds came down in war paint battle array some decorated with flowers on their heads; demanded the boy that had killed the Indian and proposed to fight unless he was given up. Jno. Smith was sent out to stop them to propose that the chiefs of each tribe come in to headquarters for a council. Col. Leavenworth's tent. This was a rather large hospital tent. Before the Indians would go into council, they demanded the removal of a large bearskin rug which was spread on the floor of the tent & which they considered bad medecine. As a result of the council the Indians were to be given a large number of barrels of mess pork. This was done, but later they increased their own indemnity by running off a large number of fine beef steers belonging to the fort. For several weeks after that the command at Fort Larned, numbering about 75 men were practically confined to the fort owing to the hostility of the Indians, not daring to show their heads outside the garrison. Pawnee fork was the fort's protection on one side, and an adobe wall was the protection on the other side.

THE END

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XVIII
Early West Hist. Notebooks
Series C. No. 2, 1903

(1)

2145 Welton at Forenoons: Mrs. McCune.

Mrs. L. U. Jones, Sep. 3, 1903 says: Miss Flora McCune (bookkeeper at Wolfe Londoner's Grocery, Arap. bet. 16th & 17th) is daughter of old pioneer; the family has a large library & old pictures & relics of Denver etc. Mr. Londoner also is a pioneer & well respected.

D. L. Collins, Raton, N.M. says Sept. 3, 1903: when at Trinidad, Col. see Jake Beard, pioneer know Wootton, Carson, etc. is about 70 yrs old. Dan Taylor, an old timer, once late Treas'r & Dr. Beshoar. Mrs. Thos Stevens 4 mi. up Purg. R. from Trinidad; husb. is of Stevens & Kearney govt. contractor Lvth to S. Fe. One of Geo. Simpson's daughters married a civil eng'r, Caballier; he died in early 1903. Parsons an old trader at Coffee-see (Osage Ind. town of the 50s 2½ mi. S. & ½ W. of Iola) lives at Brownsville; his son lives at Cherryvale, Ks. Big Hill is near Coffeyville, Ks. Mr. Collins has a picture of the first white woman that was in Kans. "Mother Cowden".

(2)

At P.&Z. bookst. ask has D.L. Collins left; do they know where he stays in Denver? Houghton Blk. opp. Keeley Inst. At Keeley Inst., see Maj. _____ that runs it. (mgr) See Mrs. (widow of Joseph) Faivre (not in directory) Denver, on date & circumstances of Chey-Arap. telling her husband at Big Timber of Smoky Hill R. (loc. of Ft. Wallace.) Geo. Thompson (now of Trinidad) married widow of one of the Bents. Dr. Beshoar of Trinidad, is collecting genealogical data of old pioneers by printed tables. Sept. 4, 1903, Mr. Theron W. Johnson, of Denver, Colo. Pioneer of '59 (arrd Denver June 10, '59) says: The Big Timber of Smoky Hill R. was a favorite burial place of Chey-Arap. A Mr. Joseph Faivre (French) had contract to supply wood to Ft. Wallace. Inds. notified him that if he went ahead cutting the timber they would killed. He went on with the work, and they killed him. This was in 1867. His widow still lives in Denver. Old Bouvais, in 1860, had a trading post at the old California crossing Oregon Trail of the S. Platte where trail started N. toward Ash Hollow. At Ash Hollow Gen. Harney

(3)

once had a fight with inds. (prob. Sioux) who didn't want his soldiers there; they told him to get away from there. He told them to. They spanked their butts at him. Finally not being able to stand their insults longer, turned loose on them with his artillery, killing a good many, which settled it. Ft. Lupton at one time became sort of resort of toughs. Ask Ballinger & Richards in Good Blk 16th & Larimer publers of Denver Directory or Mr. L.M. Greenleaf in Masonic Temple about 1st Directory of Denver. Ask about G's book of Poems also. In it is told (for one thing) about the "Turkey War" of 1860? Mr. Andrew Sagendorff is Milk Inspector (City Hall) Health Department.

r. E. A. Willoughby, Sec. Col Pioneer Soc. (a pioneer of '58) says, Sept. 4, 1903, that the actual first house built in Denver was a log cabin built by John Easter and Rosslyn Hutchins on west side of Cherry creek down pretty near the river in old Auraria. The principal street of Auraria and the Easter & Hutchins house was partly in

(4)

the street next N.E. of Ferry St. Ferry St. today is Eleventh St. of W. Denver, and the street referred to on which the E. & H. House was is now called 12th St. It was a little below where Wazee St. crosses 12th.

See Fitzpatrick's Rpt. 1847 as Ind. Agent On Pueblo, written from Bent's Fort (quoted in Smiley Hist. Denver, p. 151)

Andrew Sagendorff Sept. 4, 1903, Denver, says: Original of the Sagendorff & Lehow cabin picture p. 227 of Smiley's Denver was first publ'd in a small pamphlet on the history of Free Masonry in Denver; repub'd in a larger booklet or magazine-size pphlt. on occasion of dedication of present Masonic Temple, about in early eighties. The original drawn under the direction of Mr. Andrew Sagendorff & others in the earlier seventies. Cf Dawson & Skiff's "Ute War", a copy is in Denver Public Library.

(5)

O. P. Wiggins Sept. 5, 1903, says: about 1766 old Louis Vasquez was taken prisoner by the Pottawatomies on the Thames river in Canada when he was a boy of about seven years and brought west and traded to the Pawnees near where Ft. Kearney Neb. afterwards was.

(5) cont'd

After about 3 yrs the Pawnees traded him to the Ogalalla Sioux; who traded him to the Cheyennes; and the latter traded him to the Arapahoes on Vasquez (now called Clear Creek. When he came to Clear Cr. he was a young man grown. He was several years with each of the above tribes. Soon after he came here, he married an Arap. squaw, sister to chief Slim Face. Old Louis was a white haired old man in 1839; he had seven half breed children, of whom one girl was fair, complexion like himself; the others (all boys) dark and more like Indians. Louis Vasquez died on Thompson creek in 1849. He claimed to be the first white man to have come to the country. The girl married one La Bonte and sent to Calif. in '49. The boys scattered. The last Wiggins saw of any of them was Dec. 5, 1865, when one of the boys passed Alkali station, dressed in a blue govt. suit obtained from a soldier of a 7th Iowa cavalry, who had been killed a day or two before. After coming to Clear cr., he built there a cabin in which he lived for a number of years. Later he built two dug-out cabins on Big Thompson cr. where he died. O.P. Wiggins making his first trip to Rocky Mts.; left St. Louis in the summer of 1838, and left Independence in Mark Blunt's trad'g expedition. Being delayed at Independence, Council Grove, and at the crossing of Ark. near (later) Ft. Zarah) the exped. did not reach Taos till Dec. 5.

(6)

D.M. Richards (Pioneer, blind) Room 31, Arap. Bldg Pres. Ins. Col. Met him with Wiggins Sept. 5, 1903, at the Col. Pioneer Picnic at Wanamakers Ranch near Golden. Rooms at "The Hotel Hermes".

(7)

Mrs. Wanamaker, Sept. 5, 1903, says: On the old Jno. E. Wanamaker ranch, 3 mi. East of Golden, was the old Medicine Spring. Utes in going N. or S. (in spring N. to W. Park & in autumn S.) used to stop there, and if any were sick these were left awhile at the spring (with a small guard) to recover, by means of mud-baths. Mrs. J.E. Wanamaker, P. O. Address, Golden, Colo.

Mr. A.G. Rhoads, Sep. 5, 1903, says: In early Denver days, the gold dust was weighed on a small portable scales, in grains & pennyweights; a grain of gold equalling 3 cts; a pennyweight equals 72 cts. A favorite trick with some of mountain & Denver merchants was to let the fingernails grow long, so that in weighing out the gold dust some would catch in under the fingernails & so be retained.

(8)

Some also used "spelter" as sort of counterfeit money; it was an alloy of copper and other metals thrown, while melted, into water, thus taking the form of gold nuggets which they resembled closely. Another trick was to pass off brass filings for gold dust.

Inform. Sep. 7, '03 fr. Sec. Willoughby (Col. Pio. Sec) Philander Simmons died Denver Nov. 11, 1899. Born in Batavia N.Y. On the day of the first or second Denver Carnival (Mt. & Plain festival) a photo was taken in Colo. Pioneer Rooms, showing 3 men, viz. Philander Simmons, Jim Baker, and John Albert, full length figures. It was a large photo, say 8 x 10 inches. Mr. Willoughby was given a copy of this photo, now loaned or misplaced. Doesn't remember photog'r's name. John Albert died Apr. 24, 1899. Jim Baker died May 17, 1898, at his ranch, Snake river, Colo.

Sept 7, 1903, Stuart used to live at Taos (says Pioneer W.H. Green) long before Denver was founded; he was one of

(9)

the men who, as a party going to Calif, from Taos or S. Fe, found some gold, which later they tried unsuccessfully to relocate.

Andrew C. Wright, now nearly 67 yrs. old (Jack Wright) Sept. 7, 1903, says Wm. McGaa (alias Jack Jones) was an educated man; died spring of 1868 while temporarily in the Denver calaboose, where he had been put to get sobered up. "Jack Wright" now lives 930 W. 14th Av. came to Denver in 1858, when less than 21 yrs. old, with the Lawrence party, which left May 22, 1858; arrived at Garden of the Gods, then called "the Red Rocks", July 5, 1858 where 3 of the Lawrence party (Jack Wright, Jersey Hinman, and Frank M. Cobb) carved their names on the S. side of what is now known as the "Sentinel Rock" (in gateway). W. McGaa came to Denver fr. the vicinity of Ft. Laramie. Bill Roland and Jno. Smith & Jim Saunders were also squaw men who came to Denver fr. Ft. Laramie. So also were Phillip Gardiner (called "Big Phil"). Big Phil was a fugitive from Phila where he had taken part in the burning

(10)

of a Cathol. convent or church, during riots probably in the thirties. He was generous to a fault, but a brute when drunk. Phil came west and went into employ of the Am. Fur Co., and trapped over the Rocky Mts. and was much at Fts. Laramie & Hall. Find Mack Wright from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. at stone-yard

(10) continued

cor. of 5th & Colfax Av., Jack Wright and Jersey Hinman "took up" the Jimmy Camp ranch in May or June of 1860, by making a foundation of logs; but they remained there only about a day and a half. The foundation was near the spring, only a short distance down the hill from it, & is probably that log or two that Amos Terrell found there in 1863. As to Jimmy's Camp, Jack Wright, says that Mexicans gave the Lawrence party (returning from Sangre de Christo cr. placer mining & fr. Ft. Garland) in '58, when, about Sept. 5 they camped at Jimmy's camp, the name "Jimmy's Camp" as the name of that place. Jack Wright does not remember seeing a grave at Jimmy's Camp when he camped there Sept. 5 (nearly on or about that date at least) 1858. (11)

D. M. Richards, Regent Univ of Colo., Sept. 7, 1903 says; In returning fr. Ft. Walla Walla in '44 or later Maj. Wm. Gilpin with 2 or 3 other men, came up Yampah or Bear R. and crossed through Egoria Park and over the Gore range and camped on the Luddy (a N. side trib. of Grand), where he met a large party of Utes. He spent the night in their camp. The Indians were suspicious of his errand. He cajoled with them & tried to make friends with them. They were in doubt whether the Utes intended to let them go. Gilpin had an old colored handkerchief, "dirty as rot", around his neck. First getting his men ready to mount, he took the hdkf. & embracing the chief, made him a present of the hdkf. and then said "Off, boys, off!" to his men; and they (whites) mtd. horses & rode away. The Utes didn't follow them. Thence they made their way over to the Uncompahgre river & via Cochetopa pass, to Taos. (12)

In '43, Gilpin, going west outfitted at Independence, Mo. & was started alone, overtook Fremont 1st or 2d night, & travelled with the latter's party. Object of his westward journey was to reach Pac. O., he being an advocate of the "N.W. passage" to Europe doctrine. The object of his Eastward journey was to carry message from the Willamette river settlers to the gov't authorities at Washington, D.C. He considered himself a delegate from that western country to Congress. Gilpin's eastern home was in Pa.; his family had been intimate with Washington & Lafayette, & further back (in England) claimed relation to the Washington family. At some point in the Willamette valley he hired a boat and 2 or 3 men and a squaw as guide to take him down to the ocean. Where they met tide coming up the river one of the party refused to proceed further; said, "Damned if he'd go into a country where water run up hill." He went back, but Gilpin and the squaw went on. (This does not agree very well with acct. pp. 23, 24 of Bancroft's "Life of Wm. Gilpin", tho story has some resemblance. (13)

See Mr. Mears, office 37 Jacobson Bldg. & Mr. Thompson about Utes.

See City Library for Chas. Goldrick's Hist. Denver ?

" Mr. Simeon Sopris, 1343 Stout for Goldrick's Hist. Denver

See Jas. B. Thompson, 2430 Lafayette St. Denver, bro. in law of Mrs. Gen. Adams, on Ute Inds.

Jerome C. Smiley, Hotel Broadway, Denver

In Century Magazine of about 1883 (possibly '82 or '84) the story is told by a survivor of an exped in 1844 to Sacramento R., Calif. from Independence, Mo. Exped. numbering 24 went via Ark. R. and Pueblo and across N. to Cache Le Poudre to the Oregon Trail. On the Ark. R. they met a Jesuit priest from Cherokee country bound for Walla Walla, with several Catholic women. The 2 parties proceeded together as far as Salt Lake when the priest's party went to the N.W. while the Indep. party sought to find a way westward to Sacramento. For rest of the story, see the article. Exp. induced by a letter pub'd in E. from a Sacramento R. settler praising that country. Simeon Sppris, living 1343 (or 1345) Stout St. Denver, has a copy of Goldrick's Hist. of Denver (pub'd 357 yrs ago) and D.M.R. also has a copy. Has Otis Spencer one? or 1 of Gilpin's Autobiography. See Otto Mears & Mr. James Thompson about the Utes. (14)

See Mr. Walsen (Fred),

Denver, about Jno. Albert

See Mr. Smiley

E. A. Willoughby Sep. 8, '03 says: of Jno Albert, that Fred Walsen (after whom Walsenburg was named) was a great friend of pioneer Jno. Albert of Turly's Mill fame. Mr. Walsen now lives in Denver. A biographical sketch (partial) of Albert was pub'd in one of the Denver Dailies at the time that Albert & his wife came to the Denver carnival 5 or 6 yrs. ago. Walsen brought Albert here. Some photog'r, on that occasion, took a large photo. of Albert, Baker & Simmons in rooms of Col. Pioneer Soc., & gave Mr. Willoughby a copy, now temporarily misplaced.

(14) cont'd

r. William H. Green, Spt. 9, 1903, says old Laurice was at LaCrosse, Wis., before he came to the Rocky Mts. He was a thin man about 5 ft. 8 high, stoop-shouldered but rather broad-shouldered, no beard.

(15)

Nathan A. Baker, 1525 W. 14th St. Denver, Sept. 8, 1903, says: He owns (now temporarily misplaced) a photo of about cabinet-size, taken in Denver, not long before the Sand Creek fight, showing chief Blk Kettle and 3 other Indians. Mr. Baker has a 12-mo ppht. of 178 pp. (not illust.) dated Denver, C.T., 1863, Thos. Gibson & Co. Publr's, which he offers to lend me when I get to set down in earnest to the writing of my hist. work. The author of it is Orando J. Hollister. The title is History of the First Regiment of Colorado Volunteers.

In Denver Pub. Libr., saw (a very desirable book) Amos Stoddard's Sketches of La. Phila. 1812. Also 4th ed. (1903) of Gayarre's Hist. of La. (with biog by Grace King, and Bibliog. by Wm. Boer.) 4 vols. Also an interesting book is Francois-Xavier Martin's Hist of La. original ed. seems to have taken to 1815; that of '82 to '61 by add. of appendix called Annals of La. etc. by J. F. Condon.

(16)

Edward B. Morgan. Denver, Colo. 314-315 Century Bldg. Collector of the Morgan collection Hist. Coloradoiana.

W.G.M. Stone, Pres. Colo. Forestry Association. Has old maps & Atlas. A fine Catlin & some other Indian books etc. Bought out Mr. D.M. Richard's bookstore over 20 yrs ago. He is clk Charity Organiz. City & County of Denver, Court House.

(17)

O.P. Wiggins, Sept. 10, 1903, says: At location of the Hot Springs of Canon City in the forties, "Simpson's Factory" was run by Geo. Simpson. The hot-springs there were used as a facility for dressing such skins, deer, antelope and elk, and some of the old buffalo bull hides used wickiups, as were to be sold in the depilated condition. The idea was to soak the skins in water that wouldn't freeze. (The springs at Manitou were much used by Indians the same way.) Beaver, otter, mink and most buffalo skins were dry-dressed, for market, the fur remaining on. The beaver being very fat (the fat half the weight in a fresh skin) required "fleshing", the only process they received. Otter practically same; but mink-skins were not fleshed. The beaver skins were, for drying, stretched in pairs, one skin stretched on either side of a willow hoop. Buffalo skins, in being fleshed, were stretched on the bare ground, preferably gravel. The skins are softened by several days treatment with brains (preferably of deer) always put onto flesh side.

(18)

Jim Baker had quite a serious fight with Sol Silver over a matter relating to horses, 20 of which Jim had brought with him. The two clinched, Jim six inches the taller, throwing his opponent, but Sol turned him and was on top in a jiffy and hammered his face till they were parted by the bystanders. Baker left shortly after this for Ft. Bridger, trying in vain to persuade Blue to go with him.

After reaching Taos in the fall of '38, Wiggins engaged to work for a year herding horses for Kit Carson, at ten dollars a month and (board and clothes) found horses had to be taken on the plains & hills around Taos each day, usually quite a dist. fr. the town to secure good grass, and brought in and coralled each night. This work lasted through the winter and following spring and summer. Wiggins had been anxious to go with Kit's men on their buff. hunt in fall and still more to accompany them on their beaver hunt the next spring; but as yet he was considered but a boy and was left with two of Kit's Taos Indians to herd the stock. But in the fall of '39, he was allowed to accompany a party trappers going up to the Indian races on S. Platte river, near where West Denver now is. For doings on this trip see Notebook 23.

(19)

The depilated buff. hides used for wickiups were but little dressed not made more pliable than was necessary to allow them to be rolled up, and edges made a little soft to permit sewing. In stretching the buffalo hides on ground, the old hunters used revolving punches, making holes of any desired size up to perhaps 1/6 of an inch. Once Ike Chamberlain was asked by an Indian what the revolving punches were for. C. told him by notion "to punch Indian's ears for ear rings"; next day an Indian came & wanted his ears punch'd. C. accomodated him. Strings were put in the holes, while healing, & when the earrings were in, he was the proudest Indian going. In '38 Wiggins came fr. Indep. with a party guided by Kit Carson to Taos. In '39 (autumn) came up to Indian

(19) cont'd

races at the races at the race-tracks where Sloan's lake (near Denver) now is. At these races there were several thousand

(20) Sioux, Cheyennes, Araps. & Kiowas, gathered.

The race track was about a mile long; but the ponies were hardly ever run the whole length of it. In winter of 1841-'42, 19 trappers under Chamberlain wintered on S. Platte about where Fremont's Orchard now is. Wiggins was of the party. The locality was then called Eagle's nest, from an eagle's nest in large tree on an island in the river. Camp was on right side of river; consisted of wiciups. The camp was in conjunction with a band of Araps. under Slim Face & Roaring Wind; with which band the white men traded some for beaver and otter and dressed buckskins that winter. Camp was broken in spring about 1st of Apr., the trapping in the vicinity was begun much earlier, in February. When camp was abandoned the party moved slowly southward trapping along up S. Platte & its tributaries, crossed the divide via Plum cr. On getting to the S. slope of divide--which was about the first of June, the beaver-furs were getting too "loose" the trapping was stopped, and the party proceeded to Taos & soon after to St. Joe

(21)

to sell to old Jo Robidoux the proceeds of the seasons work. Arrived in St. Joe the latter part of summer (1840). In the fall of that year W. other trappers returned to west, Bent's Fort, for fall hunt, for buffalo meat to be jerked for Bent's Fort. This party was virtually under Kit Carson, but Kit himself remained that winter '41-'42 in Mo., visiting his parents. What is now called "Baker's springs" in West Denver on 7th St. near Arapahoe St. and now owned by Nathan A. Baker, was originally known as Arapaho Springs; and had been so for many years prior to founding of Denver. "Indian Row" of earliest Denver, was only a very short distance east of the Arapaho Springs, and about midway between the springs & Cherry Cr. Andrew Jackson Williams, of the trading firm of Williams & Wills at Ft. Lupton, had been on S. Platte in vicinity of Cherry cr. & Ft. Lupton in 1856, 2 yrs. before Denver. Skookunchuck, meaning fire water, is what the Araps called whiskey.

(22)

(continuation of Wiggins' biog) The fall hunt lasted till about middle of Jan. 1842 when Kit's party, including Wiggins, but not including Kit Carson, went to Taos, where preparations were made for the spring beaver trapping. Kit remained in Mo. till spring when hav'g contracted to guide Fremont in his first exped., he sent word to Maxwell, Wiggins, Bob Dempsey (Irishman), Sol Silver (Kentuckian) etc. & others at Taos to meet the Fremont party at Ft. Laramie, which they did. (Bob Dempsey died at East Bannock, on Grasshopper cr. in Montana, about 1891) There were 3 white children born in spring of 1847 near mouth of Cherry creek on Mormon families; who were stopping there, waiting for a flood of the Cherry creek waters to subside; they were enroute from Pueblo to Ft. Laramie. The Wiggins-Dempsey-Silver party were not regularly attached to Fremont's exped. (I.E. not named in personnel of the exped.), but accompanied it by Fremont's request from Ft. Laramie westward, because they could be depended upon to fight in Indian dangers.

(23)

O.P. Wiggins, Sep. 11, '03 says (sketch of life cont'd) In spring of 1836, as soon as the lake ice had disappeared, W. accompanied a party including besides some French Canadians, his father, who was a surgeon for Hudson Bay Co. the party went via Buffalo, Detroit, and around the lakes to Saulte St. Marie and a point midway of the North shore of L. Superior, whence it proceeded overland to York Factory near Hudson Bay, to which point the party conveyed letters as well as furs gathered from Small posts along the route. Spending the winter at York Factory where the thermometer on one occasion went down to 65 below z. and where W. amused himself by hunting ptarmigan which were about the only game abundant in midwinter, the party returned south in the following spring.

The party (of Fremont, Wiggins & al accomp'g (1842) proceeded to S. Pass thence to head of Green river & Fremont's Peak (Wind R. Mts.),

(24)

returning thence to Laramie.

Here Carson's party (including Wiggins) left Fremont and started for Taos, having previously promised to meet Fremont at Ft. St. Vrain the next summer.

This is all
crossed out
in the note
book

(W. remained On arriving at Bent's fort, where Carson had a contract to furnish the winter's meat, and party including Mr. W., under Chamberlain, was detained at the fort for hunting, while Carson "Jack" (Wm. McGaa & some others found it necessary to return to Taos. The

(21) cont'd

(Chamberlain party hunted for the Fort until midwinter, when Carson came up (and the hunting party returned with him to Taos. Here for several months the party remained getting ready for the summer expedition with Fremont. Carson's party joined the Fremont party at Ft. St. Vrain on the 2d of July, & left with it on the 6th, 1843.

At Ft. Bridger Jim Bridger gave the party an interesting account of Gt. Salt Lake, of which Fitzgerald, than at the fort, said Jim Bridger was

(25)

the discoverer. At Salt L. the party remained for some -- weeks, (see Fremont's rep.) and then proceeded to Ft. Hall, where some differences of opinion arose as to the best route west-ward. At a point on the Oregon trail 11 mi. beyond Ft. Hall, a bad piece of road was encountered, where the trail passed thro' a rocky canon. Though Carson, Preuss, and Gilpin endeavored to act as peacemakers the controversy became extremely unpleasant and almost violent, Fremont's attitude being, as Wiggins said, overbearing and the mountain men of Taos not being of a temper inclined to brook arbitrary treatment; so that on leaving Ft. Hall Fremont placed 11 of them (including Wiggins, 2 of Montbleu's, Sol Silver, Bob Dempsey, etc.) under arrest; but on advice of Carson, allowed them to retain their arms. The arrested party were ordered in advance

(26)

The advance party having passed this point, were ordered to return and clear the trail of rocks which impeded the progress of the carts and canon. Being under arrest and having been employed as horse guard and not for such labors, the party demurred, making various excuses, but finally pretended to obey the order, and unsaddled their horses, which, they said needed rest, and turned them out to graze on the spot, as if to return afoot to clear the trail. Bob Dempsey started back, saying, as a ruse, "Boys, I'll go ahead, and when you get through your jowling, then come on". He went back over a small hill and turned off to one side to watch. The two sergeants made several inquiries as to why the rest of the party did not follow Dempsey's example. Receiving no satisfactory answers, they at length started back by themselves, to report to Fremont. As soon as Dempsey saw them pass out of sight beyond a large hill a mile and a

(27)

half back

on the trail, he quickly rejoined the advance party and all hands resaddled and struck out from the trail. They made a long detour, so as to avoid Fremont's main party, in returning, and reached Ft. Hall the third day after. They found Fremont had not sent back for them. At Ft. Hall they made a few purchases of Johnny Grant, the commandant, and started on for Ft. Laramie. (Here, after "started on for Fort Laramie" comes in the killing of one of the de Bleury boys by Indians. For account of it, see Notebook No. 1 Series D, about sixth page from the end of that notebook) At Ft. Laramie, they exchanged their jaded horses for fresh ones. Proceeding now to Ft. St. Vrain they there made stop of a few days, and returned to Taos. Two months of the late fall and winter were spent by W. in hunting for Bent's fort, for which the wages paid him were \$40 a month. In the spring of '44 a late start was made from Taos with a party of 21 men under Sol Silver for a trapping season on the branches of the Grand and White rivers, the party going as far as "Pot Hole" on the latter river

(28)

in what is now Rio Blanco county, Returning, a stop was made at "Rush Springs" (now Glenwood Springs), where hot mud baths were taken, to cure the rheumatism--real or imagined--of the entire party. The party then trapped up the Roaring Fork to where Aspen now is, then over the Saguache range through the Ute Pass to Twin Lakes and down the Arkansas to Simpson's Factory (at the hot springs of present Canon City) and thence to Taos, which was reached about the first of July, whence the furs were taken to St. Joe. In the following winter, W. returned via Niagara Falls and his old home on Grand Island, where gave to his mother, who had always remained his true friend, (notwithstanding his running away, at which his father had been a good deal put out) four hundred Mexican silver dollars which in those days were as good as our dollars, making more money than his parents have ever before had, and quite reconciling even his father to his western goings. And thence to St. Catherine, Canada, where on the 21st day of June 1845, he married Martha Wardell, the girl to whom years before he had plighted his troth. He remained for about a year in Canada and the region of Grand Island, and in the fall of '46 returned

(29)

with Mrs. Wiggins to St. Joe

In office of Mr. E.B. Morgan, Century Bldg, Denver, saw a copy of the first Denver

(29) cont'd

Directory, entitled "Denver City and Auraria, the Continental Emporium of the Pike's Peak Gold Regions in 1859". 76pp., 12 mo, pl. of Denver, Auraria and Highlands. No date or place of publication stated; evidently pubd in St. Louis (cost \$5) Among the interesting names given are Wakely, G. Denver, Larimer St., (from Chicago) Ambro-types. Sam'l Hawkins, Auraria, Ferry St. from St. Louis, gunsmith. Charles Beaubien and F. Muller (of Beaubien & Muller, Denver, Larimer St., both from Fernando de Taos, N. M. Doyle, J. B., and Solomon, H. Z. and William Dunn, of firm of J. B. Doyle & Co.; all fr. New Mexico, Merchants of Auraria, Ferry St.

(30)

Taos O. Boggs, and St. James L. B. of merchant firm of St. James & Boggs, Boggs is given as from New Mexico, St. J. is given as from St. Louis, Mo. Store was on Blake St. Denver.

Vasquez, A.P. and Doyle, J.B. (of firm of A.P. Vasquez & Co.) both from New Mexico. C. Castello, of firm of Rose & Castello, Blake St., Denver, From St. Louis, appears among the names of "Keepers of Saloons, Restaurants, Ten Pin Alleys, Boarding Houses etc. etc.. His partner was M.D. Rose, also of St. Louis

R. L. Wootton, (saloon, Ferry St. in Auraria, from New Mexico.

Of the above the fol'g have advertisements in the directory. J.B. Doyle & Co. "Ferry st., near Fourth, Auraria, Name Groceries, Hardware & Mdse of various sorts, Have full page adv. R.L. Wootton, "Saloon & Ten Pin Alley"

(31)

Good wood-cuts of "Sutter's Fort - 1849" (p. 90) and "Sutter's Mill" (p. 263). The fort is described p. 172 and a poem on the mill is given p. 173. A full page cut of the Marshall statue p. 171. The inscription on the west side of the Monument (given p. 170) is "Erected by the State of California, in memory of James W. Marshall, the discoverer of gold. Born Oct. 10, 1810; died Aug. 10, 1888. The first nugget was found in the race of Sutter's Mill, in Coloma, Jan. 19, 1848" Above are references & notes from E. Ball's "The Pioneers of '49" pub'd by Lee & Shepard, Boston, 1891. In Colo. State Hist. Libr. 238 pp; many illustrs.

Get Legard's "Colorado" (It is a journal by A. B. Legard; printed "For private circulation", London Chapman & Hall, 1872; 193 Piccadilly. Notices Col. Spgs, Pueblo, Denver, Ca Canon City, Boggs' sheep ranch etc. in 1872. Gives dates & names of folks he met etc. At Col. Spgs. he met Mr. De Coursey, Mr. & Mrs. Mellen; in Wet Mt. val. old Mr. Horne; Can. Cy. Rockafellows; Ark v. Boggs, Prowers etc.

(32)

Get Grace Greenwood's "New Life in New Lands". J.B. Ford & Co., N. Y., pub'rs, 1873. 8 vo. & Appleton's Am. Handbook of Travel, N.Y. 1871. Has maps, descripts. & Hist date on Col. Horn's Overland Guide to Calif. 1852. A booklet, with fold'g map

"A Saddle in the Wild West" by W.H. Rideing, pubd by J.C. Nimmo & Bain, Lond. '79 to travel in S. Colo & N.M. & San Luis valley, (San Juan mts. San Luis Park Conejos & Chama rivers. 12 vo.

Buy good copy of Prairie & R. Mt. Adventures. Van Tramp 1869. Large Octavo 775 pp.

Buy good copy of: Champion's On the Frontier, Lond. Chapman & Hall, pubrs, 1878, illust. by photos, relates to Colo. (Utes etc) & more westerly states. Pict. of Ft. Garland (photo etc.)

& of Richardson's "Beyond the Mississippi" relates to 1857 - '67. Pubd Hartford, Conn., '67. Contains a cut of "The Fontaine qui Bouille" 1859. Shows p. 277 a log cabin (slab roofed) facing Manitou spring; which may be Wootton's & one of Col. Cy. just the town-site stakes. Matter arranged by years.

(33) cont'd

McCoy's "Historic Sketches of the Cattle Trade of the West & Southwest" by Jos. G. McCoy, Pioneer Western Cattle shipper, Pub by Mausey Millet & Hudson, Kan. Cy, 1874. Illust. by Henry Worrall. (See whipping of James Dougherty in S.W. Mo., 1866. p. 24 "The Heart of the Continent" by Fitz Hugh Ludlow. Pub. by Hurd & Houghton, N.Y. '71, illust. intelligent observer (knew Gryphaea etc) (Kan, Colo and to Calif.)

"Wanderings in the Western Land," by A.P. Vivian. M.P., F.G.S. 2d ed., London, 1880 illust. Pub. by Sampson Low, Marston, & Rivington. Is well written and has Col'd geol map of the West; Relates largely to Col. and other W. states. Has (pp 156-158)

(33) cont'd

inform. on Mariana, Jim Baker, Wild Bill etc.

In J. W. Boddam - Whetnam's "Western Wanderings", Lond. '74, see (p. 63) acct. of Sioux ruse and victorious fight against Pawnees & (on p. 62) peculiarities of Ute horse races. Otherwise not very valuable on Colo., mostly Calif.

Eliza Greatorox's "Summer Etchings in Colorado", G.P. Putnam's Sons, N. Y., 1873 has descriptions of Chavenau & Little Colorado (Ute Chfs) at Manitou, and other interesting matter.

McClure's "Three Thousand Miles in the R. Mts." Phila. J.B. Lippincott & Co., relates to travel Journal form, with dates, in Colo., Montana etc in 1867. Somewhat desirable.

"New Colo. & S. Fe Trail". Hayes, N.Y. 1880

Bayard Taylor's Colo., N.Y., 1867

"Summering in Colo". Pub'd 1878 by Richards & Co. Denver, has no author stated.

Short chapter on Utes, only fair.

Ingersoll "Knock'g around the Rockies" get good copy only.

In Dearborn Series, Chicago, '90, a cheap paper cover series of reprints, is one of Sage's Adventures in Rocky Mts.

Chas. Glead's "River to Sea", Chicago, 1882, bright ppht.

(35)

Barbers-Antiquities	2.00
At Raymer's Bookstore	
Galveston	.25
Mil. Dict	1.50
Historical & Biog Compend. Colo.	.25
Haines Hist N. K. out print	3.75
Colton's Guide to Ks. P.Pk Gold R.	2.50
Mansfield's Mex War	1.00
Morris Rambles in R. Mts.	1.75
Hayes New Col & S. Fe Trail	1.75
Hill's Tales Col. Pioneers	.50
2 vol Portrait Gallery of eminent Americ's	3.50
Redpaths Life Jno. Brown	1.50
Baskin's Hist. Denver	2.00

THE END

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XIX
Series C, No. 3 (1903) Sept. 12, 1903 to Sept. 21

(1)

Notes from Milo H. Slater, Denver. Sept. 12, 1903. Mr. Vicente M. Baca (office in Equitable) formerly delegate fr. N.M. claims descent fr. Cabeza de Vaca. See him on hist.

Rev. Francis Borton, Puebla, Mex., is a book-worm, and has rare Spanish & Mex. books & MSS.

See Current (Sept.) no. of Modern Mexico for article on early Mex. literature by W. W. Blake. He is a dealer in books.

Mr. Slater came to Colo. in 1860; was in the Sand creek fight. Has been several times in Mexico. He says Within a month, there appeared in the Mexican Herald, acct of discov. of a ruined city (covered with a land slide) in which were found elephant tusks encircled with silver bands.

The following is crossed out in the notebook: Notes fr. D.M. Richards, 8/12/03 Mr. Nathan Hurd (retired capitalist) office in Room 21, Bank Block, is son in law of Sam Hawkins & probably has old data. He is a pioneer. His son is also in Denver, a lawyer. D.M.R. says book "John Brent" is a novel, scene in Colo.

(2)

Otis B. Spencer, clk. Distr. Court

See E.L. Berthoud, Golden, Colo. Chf. engr. Colo. Central

At the Capital see James Boutwell, watchman, Pioneer of '59?

See Arthur Williams, Secy of Chamb. Commerce

Sept. 14, 1903, (Sketch of Wiggin's Life, continued). Autumn of 1846 . . . four days after Wiggins got there, having dispatches from Admiral Stockton to Washington. He had come alone as far as Taos; but there he selected six men to accompany him as far as St. Joe. These men were Wiggins, Beckwourth, Chamberlain and three others. Thence Kit went by boat to Cairo & up Ohio to Pittsburgh then staged etc. to Wash. Coming fr. Taos the party passed the Pueblo at mouth of Fountain, then took old trail via head of Blk Squirrel cr., and over the divide to head of Bijou and down that creek to S. Fk of Platte R., and down S. Fk. to jc. of the Plattes & down main Platte to site of Ft. Kearney, which was then

(3)

(late Nov. or early Dec.) preparing to build. On Bijou cr. the party was overtaken by a band of 7 Kiowas who pretended to be friendly. They were young bucks and did not recognize any of the Kiowas but one of them recognized Jim Beckwourth, who was of the party, and said, "That nigra used to be with Kit Carson" He went on to tell what a fighter Kit and Jim were; and this he said not knowing that Kit was in the party. It was plain that this Kiowa party had followed and overtaken the white party for a purpose. They first asked in Spanish for something to eat and were given dinner. They then wanted to smoke the pipe of peace. The party knew their designs, Kit having overheard some of them talking Kiowa, but Kit said, "Let me manage this." He (Kit as leader of the party) got out his pipe & tobacco, and took

(4)

the Indian party off to one side for a smoke, having previously warned the rest of his men to keep their rifles constantly in readiness for immediate use. After they were seated the Kiowa partisan proposed the usual smoke, three times around. The Kiowas all had their bows & arrows laid on the ground by their left side (which the whites did not fail to notice (especially Beckwourth who commented emphatically on it). In Kiowa the young partisan said to his followers, when the pipe is laid down in front of me for the third time, sieze your bows & arrows and kill the other men; I will attend to the white chief (meaning Kit). When the pipe came into Kit's hand for the 3d time, he coolly addressed the Kiowa partisan as fols: "I suppose this is the last time around; then we'll all go under. You dont know me but I am Kit Carson. If I would raise my hand above my head my men would kill every one of you. Or if one of you raises his hand youll all be killed.

(5)

The Kiowas taken completely by surprise and frightened nearly to death, threw themselves flat on the ground. Kit continued to talk to them in Kiowa, telling them how well he had always used the Kiowas, and the Kiowas him. That three yrs ago he had made peace with this partisan's father, Santa-ta; and now the latter's son was trying to kill Kit and his friends. They apologized that they didn't know it was Kit's party. He said you came pretty near

(5) cont'd

knowing us, when you recognized "the nagra". After a while two of the Kiowas started to crawl away on their hands & knees, but Kit ordered them back. They returned greatly alarmed, fearing for their lives. He then told them to put on their bows & arrows (thus showing he had no fear (6) of them), and to take their provisions and on their horses and go, and tell the chief Santata, that they had met Kit Carson and had been well treated; and they and the Kiowas must always treat him well. He told them he was then on his way to see the great white father, in Washington. This policy was very wise; it not only saved the lives of the party but also made Kit solid with the Kiowas in after years. Kit's party proceeded without further adventure, though many Pawnees were met with, to St. Joe, where Kit took the steamboat for St. Louis & Washington, and Wiggins remained at St. Joe till Kit's return in the fol'g summer. Kit bore a commission, as Lt. to go to Taos and raise a company of mounted rifles. After arriving in N.M. word came that the Senate had disgracefully refused to confirm the nomination. Kit's company (46 in no.)

(7) was thereupon turned over to the Texas Rangers under Gen. Henderson at Laredo, Tex. At Laredo the Mexicans chiefly had control and they & the Texas rangers had for some time been conducting a sort of guerilla warfare, making raids each into the other's territory. At one time the Mexican force in that vicinity had left the ferry unguarded. The Americans learned of it through native N.M. scouts, who were loyal to U.S. The Mex. ferrymen were called over and impressed to carry over on the two ferry-boats a force of some 450 rangers and their accoutrements, the rangers all wearing sombreros to deceive the Mex. force, the horse swimming by the sides of the boats. Stealthily the Am force made its way to that of the Mexicans not far away a detachment

(8) of 260 got between the Mex force (which was about equal to the Am) and their horses and the Mexicans then surrendered without a shot being fired. They were taken completely by surprise. This large force of prisoners on hand proved to be a white elephant on the rangers hands, as they had no food for them; so Henderson paroled them, the rangers exchanged horses with many of them to obtain fresh mounts, broke all their guns, swore them not to take up arms again against the U.S. during that war, and sent them home, and seemed glad to go and surprised to escape alive and with horses. After the parole the Ams & Mexs. remained on the spot for about 2 days and mingled on friendly terms,

(9) trading and visiting the big ranches in the vicinity where the Ams bought eggs, chickens, etc. the rancheros treating them in their best manner. Henderson's force then proceeded to Monterey, the N.M. Co. still under Kit, who had been elected its Captain. They reached Walnut Springs, near Monterey, on the 19th of Sept. 1847. The battle commenced on the 21st, and was ended on 23rd. In this battle he took an active part. While holding a bridge on the San Juan r. he received a serious hip wound, made by a copper ball, 5 bullets striking his horse at the same time. The bullets were not removed for two days, and after their removal W. was kindly cared for by Mr. H.F. Jones, 16th Ky. Infy. (who died in Denver a little over 1½ yrs ago), better known as "Blue Grass Jones". Mr. W. feels the effects of this severe wound to this day.

(9A)

At Monterey at this time were two young officers, then unknown to fame, but destined to become noted in the annals of the nation: U.S. Grant and G.B. McClelland. At that time they were young lieutenants fresh from West Point. Lt. McClelland had witnessed the fight at the bridge. Seeing Wiggins bad plight and that he would have to be sent home, was moved with pity, and asked him if he had any money. W. told him he had not a cent. McClelland then gave him eight dollars saying, "It's all I have, if I had a hundred I'd give it to you; you earned it".

(10)

A Mr. Cady of a Mass Regt was detailed to take a desperately wounded Captain and Mr. Wiggins in an ambulance to Taos, where Mr. W. was left and where the captain was taken on to St. Louis by a S. Fe wagon train. W. remained in Taos for 11 months, at end of which time his wound was still unhealed. It persisted in flowing a sort of green matter. An army surgeon (Major Wilcox) then examined the wound with a magnifier and found a fragment of copper from the copper ball (made roughly by clipping pieces from
 243 a copper rod.) still remaining in the wound. This was removed, but the wound still

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XIX

ran

(10) cont'd

green matter. A deeper probing was made, a second fragment of copper removed, and the bone scraped; after which W. was himself again within 3 months. It was now the fall of '48 and W. returned to St. Joe, where he remained till 7th of May '49, when he and Sol Silver started to Calif. as guides of a wagon train (END OF THAT INTERVIEW)

(11)

Mr. Jerome C. Smiley, Sept. 14, 1903, says: Mr. W.N. Byers published a guide to the Pikes peak region in autumn of '58 at Omaha with map. D. C. Oakes of Glenwood (?) (a see Smiley's Hist. Denver) publ'd one in winter of '58-'59. Others were pub'd at St. Joe. Probably one or two at Leavenworth. The map from Byers' guide was reprinted in first or 2d issue of Rocky Mt. News Apr. or May 1859.

J. F. Steward's statements, Sept. 15, 1903. Mr. Chas. M. Andrist, 53 Rue Cambon, Paris (an Am., grad of Univ. of Minn., taught Fr. & Ger. there for some yrs.; a friend of J. F. Steward, 1889 Sheridan Road, Chicago, who tells me of it. Mr. A. is an accommodating gentleman, and would doubtless serve me getting old Fr. Docs. on Am. He travels in various European countries. Write for Americana catalogues of firm of Chas. Chadenat Paris, France (address Libraire de Chas. Chadenat)

See map in Broese's Hist. of Ill (called therein Hennepin's of 1687, but really not that as it shows details to 1717, western trails, etc.

(12) Mr. Steward promises to send me a Spanish coin of 1695 that he has that was ploughed up on a farm in Missouri (it proved to be a Queen Elizabeth shilling (English) of 1694.

Get Hist. of Clear Creek Boulder Valleys, Colo.

(Sketch of Wiggins' life, cont'd) 1849, (continued from 2 pages preceding this) The train was to start from Independence, and was bound to California, as the first train for the gold field, that had been discovered in fall of '48. Blunt was elected wagon master. This Blunt is a brother of the Blunt who was wagon master of the '38 exped. in which Wiggins first came west. They were both famous wagon masters on the S. Fe Trail and had yet another brother who was in the same business on the Oregon Trail. The party numbered about 700 men. Soon after the train had entered Kansas territory the sheriff of Jackson county overtook it with attachments for debt which he intended to serve on some of the members of the party. With a good deal of bluster he demanded the return of the entire train to Independence. Blunt went to Wiggins and Silver and held a conference said what

(13)

shall we do about this. Wiggins asked, "Will your men stand by us?" Blunt said they would, that they had 300 good fighters. Then said Wiggins, they can't take us back. They then went to the sheriff and told him the train was Kansas Territory and not in Jackson County, Mo., and that it was not going to go back. A wordy quarrel ensued when at length the sheriff remarking, "I'd like see you start ahead with these fellows", made a move as if to draw one of his revolvers. Wiggins covered him instantly with a navy pistol, and told him to put up his gun, or he'd blow his brains out; upon which the sheriff let his revolver fall on the ground. Wiggins told one of the train boys to take the revolver and use it if necessary. The train was then ordered to move on. While the train was passing, W. kept the sheriff covered with his pistol. When

(14)

the last wagon had passed, W. and B. told the sheriff he could go back to Mo. and tell the authorities that they couldn't arrest men in Kansas for debt. He then finally admitted that he had no jurisdiction, but said, "You can't blame me for running a bluff". Wiggins replied, "Then you can't blame me for running a bluff", whereupon there was a general laugh and the sheriff and his party shook hands good naturedly and went back to Mo. At Papin's ferry the ferrying was done by Indians. Liquor having been rather too freely dispensed to the Indians camped in the vicinity (some 70 or 80 in number), they were fractious and refused to ferry over the balance of the party after 14 wagons had crossed. The

(15)

train was thus delayed for 3 days till the Inds. had finished their spree and sobered up. The train proceeded via of the Little Blue and the Platte (Oregon Trail). When the train reached about where the town of North Platte now is, about half of the stock (several hundred head) was run off by the Sioux. Organizing a rough and ready party of "mounted rifles", as Silver

(15) cont'd

jocosely called them, a pursuit was and the Indians who, driving oxen could proceed but slowly, were overtaken in a hollow where there was a pool of water about 20 miles north of the Platte. They had already killed an ox and were feasting on it. The "mounted rifles" divided into two parties and deployed right and left and closed in on them from two sides. The Sioux were armed only with bows & arrows, so that they could not return the long range fire from the Hawkins rifles. They were therefore completely routed,

(16)

with loss of 19 Inds killed and many wounded. And all of the stock was recovered, the only one steer killed for the Sioux feast, being the only one lost.

Mr. (Judge) Feliz A. Richardson, Lib'n Colo State Law Library, says: he has a copy of Flint's Personal Narrative of James O. Pattie. Pd \$10 for it. He and Judge O. B. Liddell think of reprinting it. He thinks Judge E. T. Wells, in Colorado bldg, Denver, also has a copy of it, as he is publ'g an account of Pattie's adventures in a Denver Mag. called The Business Woman's Magazine Vol. 1, Nos. 2, 3, etc. Editor Mrs. Louise Hardin. Sam Dorsey, Claim Agt Denver Tramway Co. was in Sand cr. fight. So also were Maj. Jno. Anderson in 1st Nat. Bank, and Jack Downing (former clerk, county, early of Arap. County)

(17)

Harper Mr. Orahood, was also in Sand cr. fight. (office Quincy? bldg. on 17th) Mrs. Mary F. Miller, assistant State Librarian (virtually State Lib'n) shows me a MS on "The Southern Ute Indians" by Sidney Jocknick and R.V. Reed. Mr. Jocknick is a mining man, was at Gunnison a yr. ago. She (Mrs. Miller) has a typewritten copy of the MS as well as the pen-written copy & will communicate with J. if he doesn't object, she will give me that typewritten copy. Mrs. Miller says that at the D. & R.G. ry station of Apishapa, she was told that Indian meaning of the word Apishapa means "stinking water". In Barnhams Life of Francis Parkman is, as frontispiece, copy of a daguerreotype of him in youth

(18)

Judge Wilbur F. Stone, of Court of Private Land claims, Santa Fe (also having office in Denver) says, Bandelier, Prof in the Jesuit College is still living in Santa Fe, Col. J. Francisco Chavez, Supt. of Pub. Instruction of N.M., office at S. Fe is well posted, best known man in N.M., very sociable & affable, has had good facilities (as belonging to prominent old N.M. family) for knowing old hist. Old Gen. Chavez of same family, lived at Abiquia, on Chama R., and died there only about a yr. ago; had fine memory; has a family there now. In very 1st issue of Pueblo Chieftain (1868) appeared a notice of death of Kit Carson written by Judge Wilbur F. Stone, as one of its editors. Judge Stone is a pioneer of '60 of Pueblo County. Dr. Beshoar of Trinidad (who started Pueblo Chieftain) is well posted, a very interesting man. The eldest son of Coran St. Vrain was named Vicente; now dead. The Chas. Beaubien of Beaubien & St. James firm, Denver '59 was the one of Maxwell grant, lived at the Costilla

(19)

An interesting man was Jno. M. Francisco; was sutler at Ft. Garland & had a large interest in Vigil & St. Vrain grant. Chas. Autobees was a half-breed, mother an Indian, came out in '30s. Ben Spencer is a son in law of Otis Spencer, a grandson in law of Col. A.G. Boone; the latter one of the loveliest characters Stone ever knew; had a fine sense of humor. The pony & outfit that Washington Irving used on his exped. (Tour on the Prairies) of 1833? was furnished him by Col. A.G. Boone, who then had a trading post at Independence, Mo.

(20)

Sept. 16, 1903, Milo H. Slater, Denver, says: Jim Beckwourth was one of the guides of the troops enroute to Sand cr. fight, 1864. He went from Denver. Chas. Autobees was another guide; went fr. his ranch. In the march from Ft. Lyon to the Sand cr. Ind. village they (B. & A.) led the way. When the scouts came back just at break of day and reported to the command that they had discovered the herd of Indian horses two companies of 1st Col. cavalry were sent ahead, one to get in between the Ind. vill. and their horses; the other to cross the creek below the village and begin the attack. The latter company began to fire on the vill. just as the sun was half way above the horizon. The village had not yet awakened, only three or four of the tepees showed smoke rising from fires. White Antelope rushed out with his war-bonnet on, and came straight toward the Co. that had intercepted the horses. He fell dead in the middle of the dry bed of the creek. Pathetic incident of the death of White

(20) cont'd

Antelope, a little Feist dog that evidently was a pet

(21)

of the chief, lay down beside the dead body of the chief. When the troops were on the point of leaving the camp the dog was still there, and refused either to leave the chief's body or to take food. Believing the little dog would stay there and starve to death, the troops shot him "as an act of mercy", before they left. Jack Smith was said to have been for several months in the south in the Confed. service. He had learned there of rifle pits which the Indians had prepared at Sand cr. vill. were made at his suggestion. In fact, some time prior to the S. cr. fight Jack sent in word to Ft. Lyon for the troops to come out and he would lick the stuffing out of the whole of them. His confidence was due to his rifle-pits, no doubt.

Mr. Milo Slater says: Jim Beckwourth & C. Autobees estimated 800-900 Inds. in camp. Stephen Decatur stated before commission that he counted 450 dead buck Indians on the field after the fight.

(22)

Sept. 17, 1903. 36th Cong. 1st Session House of Representatives Report No. 321 "To confirm certain Lands Claims in the Territory of New Mexico".
36th Congress 1st Session Ho of Represent Ex Doc. No 28 "Private Land Claims in New Mex"
36th Congress 2d Session Ho. of Represent Ex. Doc. No. 28 "Private Land Claims in New Mex"
The 3 above bound together constitutes a very rare vol in Judge W. F. Stones library (entitled on back of vol. "Land Claims in N.M. Vol. for old hist. Try lowdermilk
Another rare Coloradiana in Judge Stone's library is "Colorado in the U.S. of America. Schedule of Ores contributed by Sundry persons to the Paris Universal Exposition of 1867 etc. By J. P. Whitney (of Boston) Commar. fr. the Terr. 2 maps: U.S. & Colo. Printed by Cassel, Petter and Galpin. London, E.C. 1867.
The rare Span. & Mex. Land Claims by Reynolds, 1895, Judge W.F. Stone gave me a copy for which I did send him a copy of "Ives Exped" as exch therfor, next day.

(23)

Mr. W. G. H. Stone Sept. 1903 says the late Sec. Agr. J. Sterling Morton, Nebraska Cy (father of Vice Pres. Paul Morton of the S. Fe Ry) was for yrs. editor & prop'r of The Conservative (pub'd in Nebraska Cy) used to like to pub. early reminiscences & Hist. of Neb. Mr. J. S. M. died about Apr. or May, 1902.
Prof. Cannon's "den" on Pa. St. bet. 19th & 20th in back of a "razor back" church.
Mr. Otis B. Spencer, Sept. 18, 1903, says: E. L. Gallatin, res. on Logan Ave bet. Colfax and 11th Ave., 75 yrs old, fine man at leisure, has an oil painting of Col. Albert Ballatin Boone, and is well informed on early hist. Mr. O.B. Spencer's mother, Mrs. Mary Boone Spencer, wife of Benj. D. S.

(24) lives 1632 Franklin St., Denver. Is well

~~informed on the Boone fam. hist.~~ informed on the Boone fam. hist. Ask her to show picture of Kit Carson. Mrs. Mary Boone, aunt of Mary B. Spencer, is now about 80 yrs old lives at Pueblo, Colo. is the widow of Van Daniel Boone, who was a bro. of Col. A. G. and formerly lived near Col. A.G.B. at Booneville. Her memory is well preserved. Consult her. Col. A.G.B. died July 14, 1884; long biog sketch appeared next day in Denver Republican. Mr. Otis B. Spencer says Col. A.G. Boone came west to R. mts. first in 1826 with a party representing one of St. Louis fur Cos. (Gen Ashley) to trade with the Indians. He named, on that exped. Cache la Poudre river from the circumstance of the party hiding powder under the bank of that stream as a temporary deposit while mak'g short excursion of trade. On that exped. the party visited Brown's hole. See S.K. Frazier's article, "The Hide Hunters" in Frontier Mag. May, 1903

(25)

Sketch of Wiggins Life, cont'd (1849) cont'd from p. 16 in advance of this
In crossing the Laramie river three wagons were overturned by the current and their contents lost. This loss the people of Fort Laramie (Ed. Bouvais being in charge at the time) made good, in consideration of the poverty of the people who had lost their outfits in the river. Bouvais at that time and for several years previous had a ranch 5 mi. below the fort on the S. side of the No. Platte. He had here an adobe house, corral, and stables, 2 Sioux wives and other Indians about the place. The only road up N. Platte at that time up to 112 mi. above Ft. Laramie, was on the S. side of the river.

(25) cont'd

This same man is the one who later had the ranch at Bouvais crossing, known also as the California crossing of the old Oregon Trail, south from

(26)

Ash Hollow. Before starting out on the exped. Mr. Wiggins had sent his wife and child (a girl over a year old) back to Canada for a visit, to remain there till his return from Calif. Arrived at Ft. Laramie he, like many others, was anxious to write back to his family. Bouvais offered to send a wagon to Pacific Springs at South Pass, to take back to St. Joe any letters that were ready by the time he overtook the train, a week after it had left the fort. Bouvais tho wishing to accomodate the train, asked it to proceed to the Pac. Springs instead of stopp'g at the fort because feed was abundant at the Springs and that at the fort was engaged for the use of U.S. Cavalry. They could stop at P. Sp. & write their letters & recruit. He took cast 917 letters for conveying which he received \$1 apiece.

(27)

How is this compared to the modern movement for 1 ct. postage? W. put a five dollar gold piece in his letter, well pasted in. He was a little doubtful as to whether that gold piece would get through; but it reached its destination. From Pacific Springs to Green river the road was the worst passed east of Humboldt river desert, and at some of the hills, the wagons had to be let down with ropes; this notwithstanding that some improvement of the road had been made by the Mormons 2 yrs. before. Ft. Bridger was passed with a stop of but half a day, and without special incident. At Bear Springs, at the big bend of Bear r. the train left the Oregon trail & proceeded by (Louie)Hedspeth's cut-off, saving a hundred miles. This took them to the head of Goose

(28)

creek, which was fol'd down to Humboldt river; and down the latter the train proceeded on the S. side 300 miles to Sink of the Humboldt, where at Lawson's meadow (above the sink) by advice of Mormons met at Beer Springs, the party recruited their animals for the long dry journey ahead. (During the early days of the expedition, there had been considerable dispute as to distances travelled and that should be travelled each day. The owners of the mule teams wanted to drive 40 to 50 miles per day; those of the ox teams could not well go more than 15 to 17 mi. per day. The former always underated the distance travelled while the latter were naturally inclined to over rate it. To settle the dispute Wiggins rigged up an odometer on one of the wagons. This put an end to quarrels over the

(29)

distance passed; and the daily journey was thereafter established at 16 miles for ordinary parts of the road. In special cases the train had to make 30 or even more. At Lawson's meadow a gigantic species of wild clover grew in rank profusion. It was not less than 10 or 12 feet high, as impenetrable as cane brake, except where animals had maintained their runways through it. It abounded in game, especially deer, ducks and geese. At this meadow three men were killed by the Piute Indians, while out hunting for ducks on the river. (The name of one of these was Stockton. At night, when the men failed to return a council was held. Next day all men but the cooks turned out to hunt the three men (when missed, before it was certainly known that they were killed, though their fate was very strongly suspected).

(30)

With some 200 armed men on either side of the river, the clover-brake was thoroughly searched. Sol Silver found the bodies of the men; they had been stripped naked but not mutilated. While the search was proceeding, though no Indians were seen, three of the party including Mr. Wiggins, received wounds from poisoned arrows, none of which proved fatal. The wound of Mr. Wiggins however, was a severe one, the hoop iron arrow point penetrating to the bone just below the elbow and doubling on itself; and he did not recover wholly from this wound for a year; thus being prevented from the gold mining which had been a large part of his plan in going to Calif. Sol Silver was trailer for the party and a first class one, he was sent with a squad of twenty men to see if he could learn the number of Indians and what had become of them. He found that 12 had come over the

(31)

sandhills to the river and that only nine had returned. He also discovered a smoke arising from a grove some 15 miles distant from the river,

(31) cont'd

in which grove it was surmised that the Piutes had their "Rancheria". Volunteers were called for; and 500 came forward at once. They proceeded to the grove, with Silver as trailer and with Captain Blunt in command. Leaving the mules at some distance back, the men surrounded the grove, where they quietly surrounded the grove, where they soon ascertained that the number of Indians was forty-one. Charging in, the entire "rancheria" (Ind. vill) was slain, nearly all of them at the first volley. The clothing and guns of the murdered white men was recovered. They had been divided between about 7 of the Indians. The abodes of these Piutes were mere shelters about 4 ft. high, made of strips of bark leaned up against trees or against poles supported horizontally on young cottonwoods.

END OF INTERVIEW

(32)

1849 At Lawson meadow the stock was well rested & by previous advice (Bridger's & Mormons) tops of the big clover were cut and taken along as fodder. Beyond the salt plain the road was of soft sand and after 3 miles in this stretch many of the oxen and most of the mules gave out. For the first 30 miles beyond the Sink of the Humboldt the expedition crossed level salt plain, the road being so smooth and hard that it was mere play for the animals and indeed one man could almost have pulled any of the wagons. Lawson's meadow extended for ten miles down river to the upper end of the sink. The distance from Lawson's meadow to lower end of the sink of Humboldt was 20 miles. At Lawson's meadow was the last good drinking water. About half way between that meadow and the lower end of the sink, the water became too poor even for the stock. Those animals that drank it gaped and threw their heads around, showing how much they disliked it, and many of them were physicked. For the first 35 miles beyond the Sink clover were cut and taken along as fodder.

(33)

The caravan stopped and all of the oxen were unyoked and after a few hrs. rest attempt was made to drive them thus to Carson river, 9 miles distant. About 50 head of cattle and half of the horses, with about 200 men got through to the river the first night. Blunt with some of the men returned to the caravan the next night with canteens full of water and wisps of hay, reaching the caravan at midnight. Next day some more of the cattle came straggling in. So fierce were they for the water that on reaching it they would plunge right off from the bank into it, and stand there & drink or those striking deeper water would float down drinking as they went. One of the mules drank itself to death. Many of the oxen and most of the mules were found dead; others were barely saved by the bringing of the water. Great was the rejoicing when the party heard that it was only 9 miles to the river; they started at once, and the last of them reached the river by next morning, with such of the animals as could make it, some of the animals dying on the way. At Carson R. the grass (a sort of blue stem about 2 feet high) was luxuriant. On this grass and water in one week the stock had again recruited sufficiently to travel. The best cattle

(34)

were then hitched up and taken back to bring in the wagons of which only 47 with most important baggage was brought. The rest of the property and wagons was left in the desert and the next autumn was taken with the previous owners' consent by the Mormons going east from Calif. to Deseret, Utah. The train went up the Carson R. about 4 days travel; at end of which they found a small rancho of about 20 Piutes under a chief who was friendly and was living in a tent which the Mormons had given him. Following up the river about 2 days more, they followed the Mormon trail which here left the river, and crossed the Sierra Nevada by a steep trail partly covered with hard snow, and which brought them over to "Hangtown" (where Placerville now is) a town so called from the hanging there in 1846 of certain men who had stolen several bottles of gold dust. The party (most of it) at once went to placer-mining in Hangtown and Weaver;

(35)

But Wiggins & Sol Silver proceeded to Sutter's Fort, they having letters of introduction to Capt. Sutter from Kit Carson, who had become well acquainted with Sutter while he lay ill for six months in Sutter's fort. At Sutter's fort Mr. Wiggins remained four months from about the 1st of Sept., 1849 till about the end of the year. He had received \$600 in gold coin pay for his services on the W. trip. Sol Silver,

(35) cont'd

meanwhile, had returned to Hangtown and sent back to Wiggins from time to time, good reports of his mining. He also sent Wiggins \$500 in gold dust which he had made up himself and amongst the miners of Hangtown (Sol Silver died in St. Louis many years ago, perhaps about time Denver started.) W. had now with proceeds of sale of certain fire-arms \$1200 in all. He also had a good 8-shooting Colt's rifle and a Colt's "Navy". About the beginning of 1850, small schooners which plied the Sacramento river up to the mouth of American river, brought notices of two ships, the Talma and the Constellation that were to sail from San Francisco to Darien. Their

(36)

agents painted the accommodations of these ships in glow-ing colors. Wiggins went down to San Fr. to take passage in one of these ships. Capt. Sutter went with him; he had been good to him. They were 4 masted ships. Instead of being the fine boats they were cracked up to be, they turned out to be old tubs of the most miserable sort. The bell of the Talma bore an inscription showing it had been made in 1831; while that of the Constellation was "so old it had no date". W. took passage in (Capt. Gates) Constellation in January, 1850. The Talma had gone about a week before. After the Constellation was five days out, it encountered a calm which lasted for 21 days, during which time the monotony was broken by the capture of a shark 18 or 20 ft. long the wind blew then for about, and was follow'd by a second calm of 8 da. (during this calm a dolphin was caught on a dolphin hook); then fol'd a succession of calms & storms. In the 1st one of these calms provisions ran out, and some of the men died of starvation; including the 2d mate died & were thrown overboard, and the locality of this calm was thenceforth known as "the graveyard".

(37)

Here came in a box of chopped corn and 3 gallons off his gardener. It was now plain that all hope of reaching Darien must be abandoned; and to make shore at the nearest point of land was all that remained to hope for. The ship was now off the coast of Guatemala. The wind now revived, but the Portugese crew, suspecting the Capt. had plenty to eat while they were starving refused to work until fed. As food was entirely exhausted, the Capt. called for volunteers from the passengers; 50 or 60 volunteered; the sails were spread, and by next morning, the ship was within 15 miles of shore & opposite the mouth of a river a little south of the bay of Fonseca. Daylight revealed the land and a universal shout went up. It also revealed an immense herd of cattle on the shore. Two boats were manned by a party of fifteen men and a landing was made. While some were gathering the oysters which grew in great clusters on the shores of the estuary, Wiggins and McGinnis shot two of the cattle which were queer little specimens of dark color and with large horns (the largest about 400 lbs. dressed weight.). Hardly had they done so when the Vaquero put in his appearance, dashing up on a splendid horse, with magnificent dress and trappings, and a huge pistol about 2 feet long hanging in a holster by the horn of the saddle.

(38)

With a storm of oaths and abuse he let loose on the "Americanos". Wiggins for a while made no reply but tried to move up quietly to get hold of the Vaquero's bridle and pistol. But the vaquero wheeled his horse away, and presently began to unbuckle the holster of his pistol. Observing this, W. immediately covered him with his rifle. He then asked him if he was the Alcalde. The Vaquero replied no; and said, "sabe Espanola?" Wiggins replied, "Si, Soldaos Americano" and he added, I understand every word you have been saying, and we wont take any more of your abuse; if you say a work more of the kind, I'll shoot you. Wiggins then told him of the starving condition of the passengers and crew, and offered to pay for the 2 beeves. But this the vaquero said he could not without permission of the Alcalde, as the cattle belonged to the church. He said he would go and bring the Alcalde, who lived in the town of San Sannoddy, about 3 miles away. He started

(39)

for the town at a furious pace. Knowing he was likely to return with an armed force, the boat crew, though weak from long fasting and subsequent feasting on oysters and beef liver, so they could hardly manage the task, at once strained every nerve to get the beeves aboard the boats. This they accomplished, and had nearly reached the ship, with aid of outgoing tide when the Vaquero reappeared on the shore with a force of several hundred armed men.

(39) cont'd

Through the glass it was seen that they were making the most violent demonstrations, waving and firing their guns in a manner intended to be the most threatening. But the Americans were untterrified; they hoisted the beevcs aboard and struck sail. The breeze continued and the following day the ship was met by an American pilot from the port of Realajejo. The passengers were somewhat apprehensive as to the kind of reception they might meet at Realajejo; thinging that possibly the Alcalde at

(40)

San Sanoddy might have sent down to have them arrested for kill'g the beevcs. But the fear proved groundless, and on the contrary they now found themselves in clover. After about a week the party started for San Juan del Norte, having hired men to convey them thither at \$50 per passenger. The first 150 miles of the journey, which was to Granada, on Lake Nicaragua, was made muloback. The lake was then crossed by large "bungos", (8-oared canoes dug out of a single stick of timber) to Fort San Carlos, and thence by the same conveyance down the river to the rapids of Castillian, where it was necessary to change to smaller bungos, in which the rest of the trip was made to the mouth of the river. Landings were made from time to time to cook and sleep. Monkeys (by the million) lizards, snakes, and a wonderful variety of animals and birds were seen. Cougars lived in the woods with the monkeys, killing one whenever they got hungry. All the way down the passengers on the Constellation were cursing their bad luck because they had not left San Francisco on the Talma, which left 6 days ahead of the Constellation. But after then had been in port 6 days in came the Talma which had really been 12 days longer out and had a much worse time of it than the Constellation (Talma lost 18 men).

THE END

(1)

Sept. 21, 1903. Mr. E.L. Gallatin, Denver pioneer of 1860 says: he was born in St. Louis Mo., Sept 5, 1828. Came by Platte route to Denver, arrived June 28, '60. Moved fr. St. L. to Independence just after panic of '53 or '54. Knew a Mr. Vasquez of mdse firm on Ferry St., Auraria. This was a bachelor and died in Denver. (Denver Directory of '59 gives the name A.P. Vasquez) A young man by name of Gibbons clerked for Vasquez. Vasquez seems to have become quite attached to him and to have turned over his property to him before he died. But after G. had the property he didnt treat V. very well. Widow of a cousin of A.P. Vasquez was in Denver last summer. Lives in St. Louis, William C. may have a brother still living. Of the firm of St. James & Boggs, Mr. Gallatin thinks old Col. St. Vrain was probably a silent partner; for St. James & Boggs seems to have been succeeded in charge of the business by Ed. St. Vrain, and the latter not attending very well to business (more fond of the violin than of business), Col. A.G. Boone was put in charge, and had charge several years. Col. Boone died in 1884. (2)

Mr. Grubb (still in Denver, Christy thinks) has photo of group: Kit Carson, Col. Boone, John Smith, Elbridge Gerry, etc. Grubb was an Indian agent in Oklahoma. Ask Ben Clark for addr. of this Grubb if Clark can't put me in way of portrait of John R. Smith. (3)

Anecdote of Col. A.G. Boone & Daniel Boone. When Daniel's wife died they made her a coffin fr. a Walnut tree that stood in the yard; and Dan'l asked the carpenters, while they were making it, to make him one too, of boards from the same tree. Afterwards his coffin was used as a place to store apples off from a favorite tree. It was in this interesting apple-bin that Col. A.G. Boone as a boy visiting his grandfather, often found a supply of apples to eat. Col. A.G. Boone had a residence and large mdse. business at Westport. Lilburn Boggs settled at Napa, Calif.

Sept. 22, 1903. Mrs. Mary B. Spencer (nee Boone) wife of Benjamin Davies Spencer and eldest daughter of Col. A.G. Boone, by his second wife, Mrs. Zerelda (Randall) Boone, says, Col. A.G. Boone died in Denver Jul. 14, 1884. He was raised a Presbyterian and was a great Mason; in the latter part of his life he became a Catholic & gave up Masonry. He was born at Greensburg, Ny., on the Ohio River;

(4)

he was a

son of Jesse Boone and Chloe Boone. When a boy his (A.G. B.'s) father moved to Mo. and the boy was placed for a while in a French family in St. Charles, Mo. to go to school & to learn the French language. When he was a young man he lived for awhile at the lead mines of Ill. He was born Apr. 17, 1806. Mrs. Col. Chas. Hobart of Washington, D. C. is a sister of Mrs. Ben Spencer. Her maiden name was Minerva W. Boone. Col. A.G. Boone married first Ann Reid Hamilton; their children were Margaret A., Eliza Y., Agnes R., and John H. (this son lived to be 14 yrs old); he (A.G. Boone) married second, Zerelda E. Randall; their children were Mary B., Minerva W., Martha R., besides two sons that died in infancy. Col. Boone came to Denver in Spring of '60; in 1861 he went to Ft. Wise, where he lived till '62, when he moved to Booneville, which had been the place of Alex. Majors. Majors had built for a

(5)

residence a 9 room

house almost a mansion for those days. Majors failed, and later the house was bought by Col. Boone. Mr. Ben Spencer says: Mr. Jim Beckwourth was a slave of O'Fallon, who first brought Jim west fr. St. Louis when Beckwourth was a mere boy. Mrs. Spencer said Col. Bent's Mo. mansion in which Mary was married, was a large brick house near Mo. - Ks. line on Blue R. Mary bent received the brick mansion from her father and lived there with her slaves which Col. Bent had also given her; says that Col Bent was at first opposed to her (Mary Bent's) marrying Mr. Moore, as he thought he would not respect her enough (she being a half breed) and might want to marry her for her money, but Moore was given work by Bent & proved to be a good man & a good husband to Mary.

Sept. 22, 1903. Mr. E.L. Gallatin says: Jim Beckwourth had a ranch up the Platte a few miles from Denver. Col. A.G. Boone told E.L. Gallatin that on an early trapping exped which he made up Ark. with Ashley party to Ry. Mts. when he was but a boy (possibly 10 or 20 yrs old; they (6)

remained trapping south of the Ark.-Platte divide till winter. Having lost most of their pack animals, so that they were crippled for means of transporting their furs back to

(6) cont'd

St. Louis, they crossed over the divide, coming down Cherry creek to its junction with the S. Platte, and on the very ground where Denver is now located they established a camp. This location being chosen on acct. of abundance of buffalo. Here they spent a while in hunting buffalo and jerking meat as preparation for the return journey. Next they set to work and made enough dugout canoes to carry themselves and furs. They then waited for the annual rise of the waters which usually occurs in May or early June, and made the return voyage all the way to St. Louis by this means. (Compare p. 47 of Gallatin's "What Life has Taught Me".) Before Col. Boone came W. to the Rocky Mts., he had a small farm, and slaves. One of his darkies was plowing in the field one day when he was attacked by a "painter" (a sort of large wildcat

(7)

or lynx)

which jumped on his back; he had no means of defending himself except his fists, but with these he belabored the beast until he was completely exhausted; he finally fainted away before he had convinced himself whether he had killed the animal or not. In telling of it afterward he said he didn't know whether the painter was dead or not nor whether he was dead or not; but he finally came to and found the creature dead. Col. Boone afterward had the "painter" stuffed. Col. Boone was a rather large man both in stature (say 5 ft. 10 or 11 inches) and in weight (probably weighed about 200 lbs.) He was of most kind genial and liberal disposition, and was much respected and liked by both white men and red.

(8)

Mrs. Jas. R. Haldemen, (met in Bus. Women's Club) says Sep. 23, '03, C.P. Elder, 1426 Larimer, Denver, has old books & old information. Was a member of Territ. Legisl. Colo.

Judge E.T. Wells, Denver, Colo. Sept. 23, 1903, says Mr. Geo. Thompson, of Trinidad, Colo. married the widow of Alfred Bent, who was a son of Gov. Chas. Bent of N. M. Says Bean's Narrative of exped. is in Yoakum's Hist. of Tex. of which book he thinks there is a copy in Denver Public Library. Says the copy of Flint's Personal Narrative of Pattie, which he (Wells) used in preparing his epitome of said narrative, entitled "The Strange Adventures of James O. Pattie", published in "The Business Woman's Magaz. Vol. I, Nos 2, (July-Aug), 3 (Sept.) and fol'g, is in the library of the State Univ. at Denver, Colo. Mr. Wells has no copy of the book.

Jack Stillwell died at Cody, Wyo in June, 1903. Christy the scout showed me a photo taken about 2 yrs ago by C.C. Stotz, El Reno, Okla.

(9)

Mr. Charles Christy, Cody, Wyoming, Sept. 24, 1903, has a photo Wild Bill, James B. Hickock taken in N.Y. about 1875 when Bill was with Col. Cody's show in N.Y. The show was started in 1874. Photo of Chas. Christy was taken by Brooks, cor. 16th & Stout about 3 yrs. ago during the last carnival. He also has the best photo of Col. Cody, taken with his daughter, Irma, last summer by Marceau, Los Angeles, Calif. It is larger than Cabinet size; better order a smaller size, say cabinet. Mrs. Mary C. Bradford, Denver is a sister of Col. Cody & has some old pictures of Col. Cody. Jack Stillwell at time of Arickaree fight was extremely slender weighed but 98 lbs. though he was 6 ft. 2 inches high. Before he

(10) died (d. of dropsy) his wt, increased to

240 lbs. Dave Tramp is an old Frenchman reputed to be 102 yrs old, now living at Cheyenne Agency, Okla. He came to Bent's Fort early probably in the forties. Amos Chapman, old scout, is also living at Chey Agcy, gets a pension of \$100. Christy first saw Ben Clark in 1865 at the place on Beaver cr. where Camp Supply was afterward built. John Smith died at Chey. Agcy in 1872, just after Christy & he had accompanied a party to Washington to try to get old Santata & Big Tree released from prison Chas. Christy born in St. Louis Jan 9, 1835.

(11)

Sept. 25, 1903, Mrs. Ben Spencer: The Indian name by which Col. A.G. Boone was known to the Inds. of his agency, meant "White Beard". John Smith was an educated man. The statement sometimes made that his real name was not John Smith, is erroneous for Mr. B. Spencer knew two of his nieces who lived in Denver and were (one after the death of the other) the wives of "Capt" Barron of Denver. Both of the nieces and Mr. Barron died within the last 2 to 5 years, but Mr. Barron had a daughter by the

(11) cont'd

first wife, and she married an engineer named Thomas "Tom" Loftus, and who now lives in Denver. About 1857 John Smith married a Sioux squaw (his 2nd wife), and by her he had a boy named Wm. Gilpin Smith, named after Gov. Gilpin. One time when in his cups, he drove her away, telling her that the soldiers were going to kill all of the full blooded Indians, though they

(12)

would spare the half breeds. She fled to her people and never returned, leaving her boy "William Gilpin Smith" with the father. John, who brought him to a sister of Mrs. Ben Spencer (sister Margaret) asking her to keep him till he could find a place for him, and said he would pay her for the boy's care. She kept him 3 or 4 yrs, and then sent word to his father that his father must take him. Jno. S. then came & got his boy & took him to Council Grove Kan. and put him in a family there to go to school, in which town he grew up. The Gov't later set apart lands for the half breeds & W.G.S. was entitled to a share of land, this in the middle sixties. It had been reported that W.G.S. was dead, and attempt was made to secure the proof, so that his aunts, as heirs, might have the land. As they did not get it, the

(13)

man may still have been living, and may be yet. Mrs. Ben Spencer has a photo (I have borrowed this photo, had Kit copied out (photo'd FWC) showing Kit Carson with a group of others, includg Col. Boone and several of the officers of N.M. Volunteers, photos taken in Washington, on the occasion of Kit's last visit to that city, and is probably the last photo he ever had taken. It shows the effect of his last illness from which had been suffering for some time, for he was in constant suffering. He could, during this last winter in Washington, hardly eat anything; popcorn seemed to agree with him better than other things, and he ate a good deal of it.

(14)

Sept. 25, 1903. Judge Wilbur F. Stone says: arrived in Colo. (at Denver early May of 1860). The old name for Sandhill pass is the "Paso de Arena". The Mosca pass is named after an early Spaniard named Mosca, who joined many of the early Indian exped. etc. acting as guide. A son of his was living at the Costilla for several years after Colo. was first settled; this son was a man about 75 yrs old in 1864, and at that time told Judge Stone that the pass was named after his father. Boreas pass was formerly (in 1859) known as Ute pass. Spanish spelling of the word Wahatoyah is Hua-ja-tolla.

Old Calvin Jones came to the mts. from New England in very early days (40's) The old Indian name of Ark. R.

(15)

viz., Napesta or Tapesta, acc. to old Calvin Jones meant Burial Scaffold river, in allusion to the number of these along the stream. Judge Stone says Ouray's real name was Ulay, pronounced Oo-lay; the whites perverted it to Ouray. The Utes called themselves oo-tay. Geo. Simpson's wife was a daughter of Chas. Bent. As to the Hardscrabble trading-post, Col. A.G. Boone had charge of it (living there) in two years 1844-1846. See 1st issue of Pueblo Chieftan for sketch of death of Kit Carson written by Judge Stone, who was first editor, in fact, though not in name. Dr. Beshoar was then prop'r.

(The following from Wiggins, he got from article in St. Jo. paper (not very reliable) The first structure built by old Louie Vasquez in S. Platte valley was a little above mouth of St. Vrain cr. on S. side of R. (South Platte); it was on what was later called Paul's ranch; still later Pawlin's rch. It was built before 1800, 8 or 9 yrs before Pike came.

(16)

Vasquez saw Pike; also Long's party, which gave him a shovel & some other things. The Co. of French Canadians that came long after he did helped him build the fort; it had a gate of poles tied together with rawhide thongs. It was the first trading fort in this country. He had two squaws. When Wiggins was living at Eagle Nest, old Adams lived 1 mile below place where La Porte bridge later was, on Cache la Poudre creek. Ceran St. Vrain told Wiggins that old Louis Vasquez traded in the R. Mts long before he (St. V.) did. W. says he owns a newspaper clipping (published in St. Jo newspaper 7 or 8 yrs ago) that tells about old Louis Vasquez; he loaned it to the man (Jones) that wrote Byers Hist. of Denver (for Byers). He will try to get the clipping back, for me. Then Vasquez built a

(16) cont'd

cabin on Clear Creek where Golden, Colo. now is; still later a trad'g post at mouth of Clear cr.; & still later one or 2 cabins on (Big?) Thompson creek. When O.P. Wiggins first came up on to S. Platte (1839) old Louis Vasquez was living on Big Thompson cr.

(17)

In Col. Pioneer Soc. rooms; Denver, is an old faded photo of 7 Ind. chfs: Bosse, Left Hand, White Wolf, Black Kettle, White Antelope, Bull Bear, & Neva.

Mr. Chamberlain, W.G. says (Sept. 28, 1903) that young Mr. Tritch, of Denver Hardware firm of Tritch & Co. once came to Mr. Ch. for any pictures of old photos of Denver scenery. Mr. Chamberlain took a photo of Ft. Lyon in spring of 1864. From Mr. Chamberlain I bought Sept. 29 Wilhelm's Denver Directory of 1866 at \$5, large photo of Jo Josephine Meeker taken by Chamberlain in 1879, and 12 small Ind & other photos (the Ind.

(18)

ones taken in later sixties \$1.25) Mr. E. S. Allen of Loveland, Colo. is a brother of Mrs. Chamberlain and he may have a picture of old Mariana. She thinks her brother-in-law E.H. Chamberlain of the Clinton Hotel, 133 E. Huerfano St. has a stereoscopic view of Manitou Springs, showing it wholly unimproved, being the first photo of it ever taken; taken in the early sixties (Note 1906--E. H. C. died some 2 yrs ago; widow lives in Denver--FWC) Sept. 29, '03. O.P. Wiggins says Dick Wooten never built a cabin at Manitou Soda Springs, it was Dick Whitsitt & John Gerrish, Ross Hutchins & J.M. Chivington & one of two others built it in '59. An article on old Louis Vasquez Mr. W. Loaned to a Mr. Jones who was writing up Hist of Denver for Mr. Byers. From 1839 (when Wiggins first came

(19)

up to S. Platte valley) to about the middle forties, old Louie Vasquez was living in a little dugout cabin on Big Thompson and there were several wickiups around in which Indian relations of his wife were living. Mr. Wiggins does not know just when he died or where he died or was buried. He wanted to go in the last yrs of his life way back to Windsor, Canada, or to the river Thames, where he hoped he could find some of his relatives. A. J. Williams (of the firm of Williams & Wells that traded in Ft. Lupton in '58 to '62) used to come out to that same fort with wagons fr. St. Jo & trade with the Indians for 2 or 3 yrs prior to 1858. O.P. W. says that the enemies to whom Bill Williams betrayed the location of the Ute village when he B.W. was practically one of the tribe being

(20)

being married into it) were arapahoes; and this Wiggins was told by Black Kettle, chief of Cheyennes.

Sept. 29, 1903, Mr. Fred Walsen says the "Walsenburg Cactus" pub'd a biographical sketch of Jno. Albert at time of his death about 3 years ago, also other sketches of him were previously written, by a Mr. Hayden, who lives on the Huerfano not far from Walsenburg & has a son living in Walsenburg. Jno. Albert was a Penna German. Died in Walsenburg. Geo. Simpson had a son "Pete" who lived at Pueblo; Ask at Trinidad. Jno. Albert came out with trappers before the Mexican War. Mr. Walsen has 2 photos of Jno. Albert & one of Tom Tobin; the latter in elegantly ornamented leather trapper's suit. Of one of the Albert photos he has 2 copies, one of which (temporarily misplaced) has date of J. Albert's birth written on back, and

(21)

one is temporarily loaned to the Denver Post; the latter I can borrow by applying at the Post's editorial office. He loans me long enough to have negative made the photo of Tom Tobin. Ferd Meyer, Fort Garland, Colo., can give date of Tom Tobin. C.F. Stollsteimer, on ranch near Lumberton, N. M. his wife is a daughter of Robidaux. Inquire of J. M. Archuleta at Lumberton.

J. J. Lambert of Pueblo can tell about when article in Pueblo Chieftain on Col. Boone was pub'd. (Ask Wilder)

Mr. Ben Spencer, Sept. 29, '03, says; the old Hawkins rifles when he (B.S.) was a boy (say 1840-'50) had the woodwork extending clear to the muzzle. Ft. Lupton was from St. Louis and died at St. Louis of old age.

(22)

The doctors at Washington said Kit Carson died of hardening of the valves of the heart. Lucien Maxwell was born at Cape Girardeau, and died at Ft. Sumner, where he had bought the old military

(22) cont'd

reservation, and moved into the old Fort quarters, where he died. Maxwell had 2 daughters and a son; the oldest daughter married a lieutenant at the old Maxwell Grant place. John Boggs, a bro. of Tom B. lives still on a farm at Las Animas, Col. "Smartest of the family", knows a lot of old hist. & likes to talk about it. Copied from Family Record in bible of Mary Doone Spencer (wife of Benjamin Davis Spencer) Albert Gallatin Boone and Ann Reid Hamilton married July 9, 1829. Albert Gallatin Boone and Zerelda E. Randall, married Oct. 22, 1843. Albert G. Boone and Kate Pierson Phillips married Aug. 28, 1851. This third wife had no children. Benj. D. Spencer and Mary Boggs Boone married Sept. 15, 1863. Jesse B. Boone was born Jan. 9, 1773 (a son of Daniel Boone) and his wife Chloe Boone was born Feb. 22, 1794. Their children were: Jeremiah, born Jan. 9, 1793; Harriet M., born Feb. 22, 1794; Alphonso, born Nov. 4, 1796; Minerva S., born July 28, 1799; Panthea Grant, born Sept. 20, 1801; Albert Gallatin born Apr. 17; 1806

(23) Madison Boone born Feb. 13, 1809; Emily, born Aug 31, 1811, Van Daniel born April 29, 1814. Children of Albert G. Boone, by Ann Reid Hamilton were: a child born and died Apr. 20, 1830. Wm. Ashley Boone born Jan. 4, 1832; Jno. Hamilton born Jan. 6, 1834, Margaret Ann, born Aug. 1, 1836, Eliza Yantis Boone born June 2, 1838, Agnes Reid born Dec. 2, 1840. His children by Zerelda E. Randall were Mary Boggs Boone, born 18 ; Minnie Warner Boone born Apr. 7, 1845, Martha Randall born Mar. 27, 1851. By the third wife (who was born Nov. 2, 1829) he had no children. A.G. Boone was a great reader of the bible. Sept. 30, '03. O.P. Wiggins says in the fall of 58 he went to Apex, a point 4 mi. S. of Golden and began getting out logs for building of log cabins in Denver remained there at that work all winter.

Continuation of regul. acct of Wiggins Life: (1850) At San Juan del Norte, (now Greytown) Mr. Wiggins and party remained for nearly 2 months, waiting for arrival of some vessel on which they might get back to

(24) the U. S. At that time a British Captain of infantry, Capt. Campbell by name with a force of 30 men, had charge of San Juan & surrounding country. The British there having a claim against the Nicaraguan Govt. The first vessel which arrived and on which they could return was the ~~brig~~ brig Telegraph, which visited the port for a cargo of logwood. In the company from San Francisco was one McClatchy, from Cape Breton, who became quite a chum of Wiggins. The Capt. made inquiry if there were any British subjects. Wiggins, born on Grand Isl. and McClatchy and the Irishman McGinnis responded as such, and were henceforth treated most hospitably by Captain Campbell. (Grand Island had been in dispute between U.S. & Gt. Britain as to ownership at time of Mr. Wiggins birth there, so he could claim citizenship in either country). Just here Wiggins had a narrow escape from incurring a dislike on the part of the Captain quite as pronounced as the favor he actually did receive. The relations between America and England just then were strained over boundary questions and British offrs spoke of Americans only with bitterness. The Captain asked Wiggins what his first name was. Now the full first part of his name was Oliver Perry. Wiggins cautiously replied, "Perry". The Capt. jumped up right away and exclaimed with pleasure, "Why, you're named after our Gov. Gen'l of Canada", meaning Perry G. Maitland. Wiggins had made a ten strike; he smiled and his stock went up 100 percent in the estimation of the Capt. who thereafter could hardly do too much for him. Had the Capt. known that he was really named after the U.S. Commodore Perry of Lake Erie fame, and that four of his brothers were named Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Samuel Greene and Charles Carroll, he would have been down on Wiggins immensely from the very start, and W. would have missed two months of sumptuous living. The fact

(25) that W. was familiar with Niagara and had married a wife fr. St. Catharines, Canada, made him quite solid with the Captain, who had visited both these places. W. had had considerable experience with service as a boy at Grand Island and on Grand river in Upper Canada; and he soon persuaded the British soldiers to loan his party a seine with which a good deal of sport was had catching the various fishes that abounded at San Juan del Norte; one day they took in a monstrous "sea-terrapin" (probably the green turtle), which made

(25) cont'd

sad havoc with the seine, and gave W. a chance to show his skill in mending nets, an occupation in which he was adept. On one occasion Capt. Campbell was going up with a Scotch scientist to inspect the ruins at Merida, Yucatan. He invited Wiggins

(26)

and McClatchy to accompany them; and W. says these ruins beat anything else that he ever saw, with their magnificent carvings and great fluted granite columns nearly eight feet in diameter and some of them rising 20 or more ft. above the ground and having their lower parts buried in accumulated soil of centuries. This soil was probed with a rod and found to be not less than 10 or 12 ft. deep; so that the total height of the columns was about 30 ft. Returning to San Juan, Wiggins' party took passage on the brig Telegraph for N.Y., paying \$50 in gold dust apiece for their passage and arriving in N.Y. after a quick run of only 21 days. Rejoining his wife at St. Catherine and remaining there a few months he returned with her to St. Joe the following fall (1850). In Feb. of 1851 he joined a trapping expedition of eleven men (of whom one member

(27)

was George Bancroft, who died in Denver only about 1886. Ike Chamberlain being the leader of the party, and which proceeded over to Fort Kearney and thence up the Platte to the forks of that river where the party turned back and trapped slowly but with great success down the river to about 70 miles below Ft. Kearney. By the time they had trapped to that point, the weather was getting warm, and the beaver fur was getting loose, and the season was called off. The party got back to St. Joe about the first of July. Remaining there till Jan'y of '52 W. again went up the Platte with Chamberlain's party, this time increased to 21 men, which this time crossed over to the head of Green river, which was reached in Feb., and immediately commenced trapping down that stream and some of its branches. The trapping was fine. When they got

(28) down to the Oregon trail crossing of

Green river it was June, and the party returned to St. Joe with a fine lot of furs, which on this occasion was entirely of beaver. On the return journey they met a large caravan of immigrants going to Oregon. The immigrants said that two days previous five wagons & 5 men & 5 women had crossed Sweetwater to get good feed for their stock and had remained waiting for next immig. train. Indians then had signed a "peace" and were considered friendly. As the trapping party proceeded down the Sweetwater therefore they kept watch for the 5 families, whose wagons they expected would soon come into sight. The place where they had crossed was duly found but no sign of the wagons themselves.

(29)

This aroused their suspicions, as the trappers, from long experience on the frontier, had learned that peace treaties were not always binding with the Indians. Two of the trappers, therefore, followed the trail of the wagons. Reaching a rise of ground they saw a smoke and five men sitting by the fire from which it arose, but no wagons, women, nor stock. They hurried back to the main party and reported that some Indian deviltry was doing. It was now getting dark, all of the stock of the trapping party was brought in and tied to the wagons, guns were ordered cleaned & well loaded, to be ready for action in the morning. Breakfast was had by daylight next morning & the party started for the immigrants' camp. Arriving there they found the 5 men; who said, they had left their women & wagons to go on a deer hunt; had gone afoot and proceeded only about 4 mi. in their hunting from camp.

(30)

When the five immigrants returned to their camp at night (same night after they had gone out hunting) they found three of their women dead and shockingly mutilated. Red hot irons had been thrust into their bodies, the other two having been carried off by the Indians, as was also the stock and any other of their property that the Inds. had wanted; the wagons had been burned. The trapping party sent back to their own camp for shovels and for blankets and shrouded and buried the bodies of the dead. Ten of the trappers including Wiggins, under Chamberlain then took the Indian trail which was but 2 days old, and plain, and appeared to have been made by a band of only moderate size. The Ind. trail followed down the N. side of the Sweetwater till it reached Independ. Rock, where it went into the immigrant

(30) cont'd

road that here crosses the river. The Indians had continued down the N. side of the river, in this road, toward Ft. Laramie. On the third day the trappers sighted them through a spy glass, waited till night & started for the Indian camp.

(31)

Wiggins says Jim Beckwourth told him he was born in Edwardsville, Ill. The immigrants could scarcely be restrained from joining the party as they started for the Indian camp to attack it and rescue the 2 women, so fierce were they for revenge. But the trappers absolutely refused to allow them to go, as they well know it would defeat the whole purpose. Two of the trappers were left (the 2 Montbleu bros.) with the immigrants. It was arranged that 2 packs of beaver should be taken,

(32)

as a blind, to throw the Inds. off their guard as to the true plans of the trappers; it was also arranged that Silver, McGaa and Hinckley, should go to the Indian herd where 2 Indians were seen to be stationed as herdsman, about 1 1/2 miles from the main Indian camp. The rest of the trapping party went boldly into the Ind. camp leading their two pack-animals laden with furs. They asked the Sioux partisan, Slim Wolf, where their horses were; he replied Si'-Yah (a short distance away), pointing over the hill. The trappers observed a small canvass tent in addition to the 2 Ind. tepees, they also heard the 2 white women crying but pretended not to hear it. The trappers next withdrew a short dist from the Ind. camp, pretending with the chief's acquiescence, to take their stock down to put it with the Ind. herd. They, however, went only to a slight hollow not far away, where they were out of sight of both the camp and of the herdsman. They mounted six men on horseback armed only

(33)

with revolvers, laying aside

their heavy 8-shoot rifles. The remaining ten men were to fight unmounted, retaining their rifles. It had been arranged that they should await, as signal, the firing by Silver's party, who, after waiting a proper length of time, were to kill the two herdsman. The sixteen of the main party returned as near camp as they could without being seen, divided into 2 foot parties and one horse party, and awaited the signal. This (2 shots by Silver & Hinckley) was soon heard, McGaa's shot having been reserved for possible emergency, though it was not needed, as the two herdsman were killed by the 2 shots. These shots were heard also by the Indians in camp, as was manifested by their springing to their feet, placing hand to ear, and making various gesticulations, which were plainly visible to the trappers, the latter being in an obscure situation on low ground, while the Ind. camp was on a rise of ground and the moon was shining. The attack was instantly begun, as a cross fire from the three sub-parties, which were posted on the west and north so as not to shoot into the tent where the women were. Most fell at the first round. At second round

(34)

not one was left standing.

Fearing that some might be "playing possum" the horsemen then closed in and shot everything that showed signs of life, "finished them up". There were then 17 "good" Indians in the camp and two at the herd. Silver's party after killing the Ind. herdsman had rushed into camp; they were followed shortly by the wagon party under the Montbleu brothers; the immigrants were besides themselves and satisfied their burning revenge in a measure by shooting the already dead Indians, pounding their heads and tearing down their tepees. The reunion of women and their husbands was most affecting, they clung to each and sobbed and cried. The women supposed the five husbands had been killed. There had been 2 children, belonging to 2 of the three women killed at the immigrant camp. These had disappeared and were last seen by the 2 women at the spring near the immigrant camp, and it was, though thorough search was made, it was never found out what had become of them.

(35)

The immigrants' stock (27 head of horses and mules) was recovered, together with 8 head of stock that had been stolen from a train that had gone west 2 weeks before, and 21 Indian ponies. The trappers and immigrants gathered up everything and went to Ft. Laramie. There they met Big Mouth, the father of Slim Wolf, and who was chief over a large band of Ogallala warriors. He told them that he had warned his

son

(35) cont'd

and the young warriors against stock stealing from immigrants, saying they would surely get killed & it would involve the Ogallalas in trouble. When he heard the story, he asked if they scalped all of them. They told him they scalped none. This pleased the chief, as he now knew his son and the whole party killed, would go to the Happy Hunting Grounds. He did not blame the whites; but said that if they had scalped his son, he would have had to go on the war path. Account of this was pub'd in a St. Louis paper (Republican?)

(36) this is numbered 27A in the book

The late Mr. W. N. Eyers was a member of the emigrant train for Oregon and according to his personal statement to Mr. Wiggins, as also according to Coutant's History of Wyoming p. (321?) there were, besides these ten people, twenty others who had left, the main caravan and gone off into the hills prospecting; but of these twenty Mr. Wiggins does not remember that the immigrants said anything to his party. Of the thirty, eight overtook the train at Fort Bridger; seven are here shown to have survived and joined a later train to California, three are here accounted for as killed by the Indians while the remainder a full half of the thirty were never heard of and are supposed to have been killed by Indians. The two children of the small wagon party were probably killed by Slim Wolf's band, or else were carried off captive by other Indians.

in

(37) this is part of p. 7/ 30

Octo. 1, 1903, saw a library of Commandery of the State of Colo., Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Kittredge Bldg, Denver Colo., "Complete Regular Army Register of the United States; for one hundred years (1779 to 1879) together with the Volunteer General Staff during the War with Mexico" etc. Compiled, edited & publ'd by Thomas S. Hamersly, Washington, D. C. 1880 VIII & 379 & 2 & XXXVI pp.) Some extracts from it are:

(p. 453) Gantt, Edward S. (born in Virginia, appointed from V.) Brevet 2d Lt. Artillery, 11 Dec., 1815, 2nd Lieut. Rifles, 2 Nov., 1817

(p. 452) Gantt, John. (Born in Ky) Appointed from Ky) 2nd Lt. Rifles, 24 May 1817 1st Lt. 5 April, 1818. Transferred to 6th Inf., 1 June, 1821. Capt. 28 Feb. 1823. Dismissed 12 May, 1829.

(p. 454) Gantt, Levi, (Born in D. C., Appointed from Md.) Grad of West Point. Brevet 2nd Lt. 2nd Inf. 1 July, 1841, 2nd Lt. 7th Inf. 30 Apr. 1842. 1st Lt. 16 Feb., 1847. Killed 13 Sept. 1847, in battle of Chapultepec, Mex.

(p. 454) Gantt, Stoughton. (Born in Ky) Appointed from Ky) Surgeon's Mate Rifle Regiment, 2 June 1813. 1st Lieut 4th Rifles, 17 March 1814. Transferred to Rifle Regiment, 17 May, 1815. Captain, 15 April, 1818. Resigned 25 April 1819

(p. 670) O'Fallon, John. (Born in Ky) Appointed from Ky) Ensign 1st Infantry, 23 Sept., 1812. 2nd Lieut. 20 Jan., 1813. 1st Lieut. 24th Infantry, 15th Aug. 1813. Captain 2nd Rifles, 17 March, 1814. Transferred to Rifle Regiment, 17 May, 1815. Resigned 31 July, 1818.

(P. 408) Dodge, Henry. (Born in Ind. App'd fr. Wis.) Major Mounted Rangers, 21 June, 1832. Colonel 1st Dragoons, 4 March, 1833. Resigned 4 July, 1836

THE END

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XXI
Series C 5 (1903)

(1)

Sketch of O. P. Wiggins Life cont'd. Oct. 5, 1903

1852 At Laramie the unfortunate immigrant party was taken in by a caravan bound for Calif., while the trapping party returned to St. Joe where they arrived sometime in the latter part of July. Late in the fall Silver made up a small party (McGaa being a member) with the idea of joining a trapping expedition under Kit Carson. (I, Cragin, think it was the last one that Kit made & he made it as sort of a renewal and final farewell to his trapping experiences, the trapping being now about at an end.) But Wiggins and Chamberlain stayed at St. Joe that winter and the fol'g summer; and in the fall of 1853 went out as guards and hunters with a party under Sealover, looking for good land-locations in Kansas, returning by southern Nebraska & down the Blue to its junction with the Kansas; thence to St. Joe, arriving about the last of the year. A visit by Wiggins and family to Ohio and St. Louis and by Chamberlain and his family to St. Louis now occupied about a year, the

(2)

return to St. Joe being

made in the spring of 1855. Here a tremendous tide of pro-slavery and abolitionist immigration into Kansas from the Eastern States, was found surging through the city. The bitter factional feeling and the consequent fettered conditions of life in the crowded city, due to that feeling, were not to the liking of the free trappers and mountaineers; so Chamberlain and Wiggins with others of the trappers made up a party bound for "Simpson's Factory", the then deserted trading place of Geo. Simpson at the hot springs between present Canon City and the gorge of the Arkansas, the old buildings of which formed for them a good quiet harbor. Mrs. Wiggins remained in St. Joe with her brother, Wm. Wardell, and Mrs. Chamberlain, all under the general care and protection of the fatherly old Joseph Robidoux. At "Simpson's Factory" Chamberlain & Wiggins' party were joined by Jim Beckwourth, "Big Antoine"

(3)

"Little Antoine" and others. They remained hunting till Feb., 1856, when they made up a trapping party for South Park. No trapping had been done in the park for several years and though it had formerly been considered as trapped out, the trapping was found to be exceptionally fine. At a creek then called Bunnell's creek in the north part of the Park an especially good haul was made. A lot of large beaver dams were found and the beavers were got in the following manner: the dams were cut and the ponds drained. The beavers then left their houses and took refuge in their burrows. To these they were readily traced with the help of Indian dogs owned by some Indians of the party, and the burrows being dug into, the beavers rushed out to fight and were shot or clubbed. The beaver furs here obtained were of all colors, from almost coal black to the light colored varieties, some of those from the old animals being almost white. The haul here and on this occasion obtained, Wiggins states, was the best he ever saw made. After trapping the streams of the Park, they went over on to the head of Tarryall and trapped down that stream, where the trapping ended about the first of June and the party returned over the Ute pass to the Fontaine qui Bouille (the name of this stream was often shortened up to "Jon-ke-Boo-yah" by the American trappers.), whence, after recruiting their stock, making pack saddles and packing their furs for the journey, they crossed the divide ? and returned to St. Joe, arriving there in July. Here, owing to the slavery excitement and remarks heard at the ferry about Jim Beckwourth as "a nigger" ("it would be 'all day' with Jim Beckwourth when that nigger got over in Missouri"). Jim refused to cross the river. So Jim and 2 of the trappers went back through the timbered bottom to the high

(4)

open

prairie six miles back fr. the river, where feed was good and there camped; while the main party crossed the ferry with the beaver fur, which they dumped on the Missouri shore and old Joseph Robidoux took it in charge. He had not seen so fine a lot of beaver fur for many a long year, and was loud in his praises of the quality and also the quantity of the skins, for which he paid the trappers their price in gold, himself realizing a fine profit on them, selling them for 10 to 12 dollars a plev in the St. Louis market, where they were taken by a buyer from Montreal. Chamberlain's men

(4) cont'd

now began buying Indian goods. He and Wiggins, having white wives, bought only for trade; the squaw men buying also for their Indian wives. Mrs. Wiggins was now furnished with money and Mr. Robidoux outfitted her for a journey back to Canada, where she went to visit her parents (5)

to be gone two years. About this time Chamberlain and Wiggins were told by some abolitionists that two U.S. marshalls, with bloodhounds, had crossed the river, with the intention of arresting Jim Beckwourth and sending him to Louisiana to be sold as a slave. The marshalls had started afoot, only an hour before this, with their hounds. Chamberlain, Wiggins & 2 others, also afoot, started immediately in pursuit. The marshalls reached Beckwourth's camp about 20 minutes ahead of them, and having found Beckwourth temporarily alone & asleep in his tent, they pounced on him and handcuffed him. Wiggins was the first to come up. They had by this time brought B. out of the tent and ordered him to start back with them. This B. refused to do. He was pure grit and said, "You can kill me, but

(6)

you can't make me walk". They knocked him down and were threatening to set the dogs on him and to shoot him, when Wiggins, a little ahead of the other three, came up. "What have you got him handcuffed for?" W. asked. "Runaway nigger", one of the marshalls replied. "When did he run away", W. asked. "About a year ago", the marshall replied. "That man has been in the mountains with us for over ten years; he was born in Edwardsville Ill.", said W. "You're a dam dirty liar," replied the marshall, starting to draw his revolver. Just then Chamberlain coming up with the 2 others, said to the marshall, "What's all this trouble about?" "Nothing", said they, "only we've caught a runaway nigger". "Take off those handcuffs",

(7)

said Chamberlain, "He is a free man". "Not for you, you son of a bitch", said the marshall, beginning to draw his revolver. He dropped dead by a bullet from Chamberlain's revolver before he had hardly uttered the words. Chamberlain then asked the other marshall, "Have you got the keys to those handcuffs?" "None of your dam business", he answered. "You take off those handcuffs", said Chamberlain. "I'll die first," said the marshall, like the other one starting to pull his revolver; but two bullets cut short his resistance and he fell dead. The keys were found in his pockets, and the handcuffs unlocked. The next move was to kill all the hounds, so that they would not return to give the alarm. This was done; the herdsman came in, and all hands went down to the ferry that night to get the goods they had there

(8)

and the rest of the men. Their effects were quickly packed, and the start made for the mts. When they got back to the camp of Beckwourth, he and Silver separated from the rest of the party and started on an independent route via the Republican R. to Fountain Cr. at the foot of Pike's Peak at which rendezvous the 2 parties were to unite again. The 17 men of Chamberlain's party took the road for Ft. Kearney; they travelled as rapidly as possible, but were followed by a posse of nine U. S. marshalls whose fresher mounts enabled them to overtake them about 60 miles out. The marshalls, ~~of~~ conspicuously displaying their official badges, ordered Chamberlain's party to halt. They halted to see what was wanted. The marshalls said, "You have killed 2 men and released the nigger; you fellows have to go back with us." "Let's see you

(9)

make us go back", said Chamberlain. The head marshall drew his revolver, his party being armed with six shooters of the old type. Chamberlain's men were each armed with 8 shoot colt rifles and two double-action revolvers of the best and latest kind, bought from Joe Robidoux. Chamberlain said, "Put away your revolver, or we'll wipe you off the face of the earth". As he had previously told his men, in Indian language, to prepare for the worst, and the marshall had observed their quick deploy & preparation in response to that command he wisely complied with Chamberlain's order. The trappers went on, the marshalls proceeding with them, arguing as they went and telling them how serious it was to resist U.S. officers. But Chamberlain told them it was more like resisting a lot of "nigger catchers". That night the marshalls camped ahead of the trappers and thereafter kept ahead

(10)

On the third day, they had increased their distance and were evidently planning (as was apparent that had been overheard also in Ft. Kearney) to make Ft. Kearney in advance of the trappers, the fort then being officered by pro-slavery sympathizers. When this was perceived the trappers, leaving bright fires in their camp the next evening, struck north for Platte river. Reaching this, they entered its waters, scattered and came out apart, and still scattered, returned south, past the vicinity of their late camp, and thence for the Republican river. A rain coming that night obliterated their horses' tracks & helped their plans. The marshalls went on to Kearney and waited there a number of days for the trappers to come up; they never came; but by this time the trappers were between 100 & 200 miles up the Republican river. At Indian creek they found Beckwourth & Silver who had already been there a week (continued on p. 17)

(11)

Interview of Oct. 6, 1903. Childhood of Oliver Perry Wiggins. O.P. Wiggins father, when O.P.W. was 12 or 13 yrs old (before he went to Huds. Bay), came home from Buffalo one night and said Pat Smith wanted some one to go over to Grand River, near Dunnville, in Canada, to trap muskrats, and would give such person a full set of traps, a muskrat-spear, a double-barrelled shotgun, and free passage to Grand river and expenses. Oliver volunteered to go and was sent up to Grand River. At Dunnville lived Andrew Thompson, magistrate of the town as well as store-keeper. To him W. had a letter of introduction.

(12)

On arriving at Dunnville he went to Mr. Thompson, who kindly gave him a place in his large store which he could use as quarters for logging and for keeping his furs. The season was at first too early for trapping the waters being ice bound, so W. employed most of March in spearing the muskrat, in their houses with the peculiar "fly-beard" spears used for that purpose. Soon after he began spearing, a severe storm on Lake Erie drove the waters back into Grand river up to the great dam that supplies the Welland canal, thus flooding the swamp and driving the muskrats out of their houses. When approached, they would dive under the thin ice where they could easily be seen and speared. About the first of April the season for trapping opened, and W. began his work in that line. Soon after this he missed 5 of his traps. Reporting this to magistrate

(13)

Thompson, the latter said it was probably Conewago, a noted Seneca thief, and advised W. to watch his traps for awhile. Doing this, next morning, concealed in the reeds he observed a tall Indian come down over the dam to a canoe, paddle up to his traps, take three of them, with a muskrat in each, and put them in his canoe. Just then W. disclosed himself, walking out in plain sight, and the Indian hastily paddled away. Reporting his experience again to the magistrate, it was not deemed worth while to walk nine miles up to the home of Blue Sky, the Iroquois chief; to complain of the matter, though that would undoubtedly secured him the culprit a good thrashing; but the good magistrate suggested to W. the simpler and apparently harmless plan of loading his gun with a light charge of powder and fine shot such as would not seriously injure, while it would tickle

(14)

the culprit's skin smartly enough to stop his pilfering. W. told the two clerks who lodged with him, that he guessed he would load his gun that night, so as to get an early start in the morning. This he did; and going to the swamp early in the morning soon had the satisfaction of seeing his light-fingered visitor return to the swamp and help himself to four of W's traps. As he stooped over for trap number 5, with his rear side turned toward W., the latter pulled the trigger. To his intense astonishment, he was knocked over backward while the Indian with an unearthly war whoop, seemed to jump about 10 feet in the other direction. The Indian did not stop to investigate matters but made a splashing run for the dam below which he hid and later got some of his red friends to come down from the river above it and carry him up to their canoe and paddle him up to Chief Blue Sky. Wiggins picked himself up and found his shoulder nearly dislocated and his cheek badly bruised. He returned to the store

(15)

badly used up and in no pleasant humor, and said to the clerks, "Boys, you

(15) cont'd

raised hell with me this time; my shoulder is nearly broken and my face all busted up". The clerks broke into uncontrollable laughter. Unknown to W. and by way of a practical joke, they had drawn the light load from his gun and substituted a double charge of $\frac{1}{2}$ powder and No. 4 shot, and this was the load that had done double duty. Pretty soon they inquired, "How is Conswago?" "I guess I killed him", replied W. "The way he hollered and jumped, I'd ought ter". At this their jaws dropped and their faces got a little paler. Just then the magistrate

(16) came in. Seeing W's bruised up condition he said, "Boys, there's some more of your deviltry. Aren't you ashamed of yourselves; you might have killed the boy." "but he got away with Conswago alright", said the clerks. Next morning Chief Blue Sky came down, pretty mad, and said to Thompson, "Your Yankee boy has shot one of my indians. He said the doctor had taken more than 50 shot out of him. Thompson gave the chief a good drink of whiskey and explained that it was for stealing the boy's traps and that Conswago had stolen from other white people, and told the chief that the boy loaded light with fine shot and that the other boys had played a trick on him by changing his load, and that, further Conswago deserved what he got and he added substantially what the Niagara Chronicle, in telling the story said, to the effect that he was nearly ruined, so far as "family matters" were concerned. The chief saw and admitted the points, and went away in good humor telling him that W. could keep the canoe of the Indians, to pay for the stolen traps and muskrats. W. took the canoe back to Buffalo and

(17) sold it for ten dollars and on settling up with Pat Smith had forty-one dollars in his pocket. He went home and gave half of the money to his mother, feeling quite rich. He had hunted and trapped for two months, and this was his first experience away from home and his first taste of the life of a trapper and doubtless had not a little to do with his going to St. Louis soon after and his ultimate choice of a free life as train-helper, guard, soldier, hunter and trapper in the west. Early the next spring occurred the Hudson bay trip previously recounted. The return from Hudson Bay was in the spring of 1837; and he ran away to St. Louis the following fall.

Continuation of Wiggins' 1856 Hist. From the S. Park Chamberlain and most of the party returned to Taos. Jim Beckwourth, not having any special work on hand in the mts. and unable to return to the states, wanted to go back to his old northern home among the Crows. W. and two of the French Canadians went with him as far as Ft. Laramie. From this point B. went on with other companions. W., within

(18) 2 or 3 days joined a wagon train of Mormons who were going to Salt Lake, and accompanied them as far as Ft. Bridger. Here he found Jim Bridger, who gave him a hearty welcome, Jim Baker, and a then recent comer (came for his health) to the mts., Egbert Johnson. (Came the previous August). W. inquired as to a good place for trapping. Old chief Washakie, of the Shoshones, told of a lake, "Si-i-i-i-ah" (a long way off) toward the sunrise, where the best trapping in the country remained. An Indian party had been over to the lake a year or two before and two Delawares, who had been of that party, were now at the fort and anxious to return to the East. Having got acquainted with Egbert Johnson, whose health had been much improved by his life in the mts., and finding him a good man and well-spoken of by Bridger, it was soon arranged that Wiggins, Johnson, the 2 Delawares, and 3 of Washakie's Shoshones should form a party and proceed on horses to the lake. This they did. The Delawares

(19) proved to be faithful companions, good hunters, hard workers, and well skilled in woodcraft. They proceeded under the guidance of the Delawares, by the most practicable route to the Rio Blanco, which they struck below the Pot Hole, and up that river to the lake, which they reached in or about November. (The Pot Hole is a round crater like basin in the valley of White River, not far from the present town of Meeker. Here they constructed two log cabins, one of which was occupied by W. & J., the other by the Inds. Reeds and clew-grass were cut and dried in large quantities as winter-fodder for the horses. During the winter the horses and thousands of elk fed on the bunch grass that grew on the mountain slopes around the lake. When deep snows came, the horses would come down to

(19) cont'd

camp, and some of the elk would come down with the horses. In unusually severe storms they were taken in to the Indian cabin. When the elk came down to it was necessary to shut out the elk from the fodder, which was done by building a shed and corral for the horses.

(20)

It was often possible to shoot elk from the doors of the cabins. Great quantities of elk meat were jerked by the Indians; and the fare that winter consisted chiefly of elk meat and trout, with which latter, the lake swarmed. A sack of Kook-Koosh (bacon) 100 lbs. had been packed in by the trappers, and served both to vary their diet and for drying the fish. Several mountain sheep and even several of the little black mountain bison were killed that winter and the next about the lake. The trapping was all that could be expected, and was indeed so good that the trappers decided to remain a second winter. During the intervening summer was a time of leisure, in which they indulged in bathing fishing, hunting, and roaming the mountains in quest of streams suitable for next season's trapping. The second season's trapping ended about the first of June 1853. Before leaving the lake there had been some discussion of a name for it. Wiggins proposed calling it Johnson's Lake and Johnson wanted to call it Wiggins' Lake. The names Delaware and Washakie lake were also suggested and this nightly pleased the Delawares and the Shoshones respectively. But the name, Trappers' Lake was finally chosen and the legend "Trappers Lake, Wiggins and Johnson, trappers" was carved on a rough hewn board and left tacked up on the white men's cabin. Having so many furs that their houses could not pack them out and the traps also, it was decided to give the traps, forty in number, to the Shoshones if they should ever take the trouble to come back for them. The traps were cached, after being smeared with panther's grease by the Shoshones, who declared that, so treated, they would never rust. Twenty-nine years afterward Johnson went back to the spot and found only 15 of the traps remaining, these without a particle of rust. It may be safely concluded that the other 25 traps were got by the Shoshones their friends. Leaving the lake, all went back

(21)

together as far as where the incoming party had struck Rio Blanco. From there Johnson and the Shoshones returned to Fort Bridger, while W. and the Delawares crossed over to Rifle creek and down that to its junction with Grand river, where they found Washington the Ute chief, an old acquaintance of Wiggins, camped with his band, which numbered about 35 warriors, besides squaws and children. The Delawares were somewhat perturbed, for fear the Utes would take their scalps, but they understood the Indian rule and rode up with Wiggins boldly to the chief's wickiup. Here Wiggins told Washington that the Delawares were his friends, and were friends also of Bridger, and they must not be harmed; and Washington assured the party of its entire safety. He told them their best route was by Mud Springs (now Glenwood Spgs), and that about half of his band -- mostly

(22) the younger Indians were going up there

and would show them the ford and give them help in crossing the river if any was needed. Arrived at the ford, however, which was a little below the mouth of Roaring Fork river, it was found they could cross with their packs, without the assistance of the Utes. Crossing the river, they ascended Roaring Fork, past the site of the then undreamed of silver city of Aspen, to the head of the Fork and went over the Ute Pass to Twin Lakes. From there they proceeded to the south end of South Park, which they traversed to its north end, and by a Ute trail, passed through what was later called "Kenosha pass", to the north branch of the S. Platte, and down the Platte through Platte canon, which was already known by that name, to Auraria, which they reached about the first of August, and thence out to Fort Lupton, where they found A. J. Williams trading. Wiggins and the Delawares had intended to go on, and asked to accompany a wagon train that was about

(23) to leave the fort for St. Joe. But

Williams warned Wiggins that the troubles in Kansas and Missouri were by no means over and advised him to stay in the mountains at least till Williams' should return late in the fall and could report further the situation. This Wiggins concluded to do. Wiggins and the Delawares then sold their beaver to Williams, who paid them

(23) cont'd

eight dollars a plew in gold for them, the same price they would have received at St. Joe. Williams offered the Delawares their passage to St. Joe in return for guard duty, which offer they gladly accepted. Wiggins remained at Fort Lupton and vicinity for about two months, after which he engaged in hunting antelope and deer, to sell meat to the pilgrims of Auraria. Of each wagon-load brought in, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes encamped about the embryo city always required "Blue", as they called him, to give them half, as toll, since they owned the land and all the

(24)

game in it. Continuing at this occupation till the later part of November, Wiggins got a job helping to construct the log cabin, often known as the Barker cabin and which was the first real house actually completed with roof in Denver, the city of Denver having at that time just been surveyed and its name changed from Auraria to Denver. Wiggins carried up the 2 front corners and two Missourians the back corners. They finished the roof the 5th of December, 1858. Ed Willoughby had previously begun a log house, but the Dick Whitsitt survey proved it to be in the street, and it was removed back on a lot. The delay thus caused allowed the Barker house to be completed first. J.J. Riethman, afterward founder of a large druggist establishment in Denver, had indeed built a sort of a log house two days earlier, but it was only 3 logs high and covered with a tent top and was at the mouth of Clear Creek, 9 miles below Cherry creek and way outside the original City of Denver and 5 mi. outside the present city of Denver.

Title: Recollections of Oliver P. Wiggins

Recollections of an Old Trapper

Recollections of a Mt. Man

Life Recollections of a Rocky Mountain Thirty-eight

Life and Adventures of a Rocky Mountain Thirty-eight.

(25)

Oct. 7, 1903. After finishing his work on the Barker cabin, W. got work getting out house logs and other timber at a place then called "Apex", 3 miles S. of Golden City. At this work he continued till late in the summer (Aug.) of 1859. Then, having heard that the troubles between Kansas and Missouri were for the time being, at least, practically over, he returned to St. Joe; After looking over the situation, he took up his quarters on the Kansas side of the Missouri, at the Elwood hotel. Here his wife rejoined him late in the fall with the three children, and they remained there till the next Feb. (1860) and then bought 2 teams, and started for Denver. On the way up the Platte, they met, at O'Fallons bluffs, over 2000 Cheyennes & Arapahoes, and Sioux encamped. They drove to the camp of Chief Roaring Wind, a young chief of his acquaintance, who was then in charge, the older chiefs being temporarily away. He showed the train (of 30 wagons)

(26)

with which W. came west ~~to the place~~ where to corral their wagons. They all felt like giving the chief and his immediate retainers some presents especially in view of the great number of the Indians, all of the immigrants except W. being unacquainted with Inds. & indeed half suspicious that W. stood in with the savages because he seemed to know them so well and was planning with them to rob the whole train. The whites fed their horses corn and the Ind. children swarmed about and as the corn grains slobbered more or less out of the horses mouths, the children greedily snatched up the kernels and ate them. From one of the wagons a woman went to get out some dried apples to give to the Indians and while she was doing this a string of red peppers fell out and a little redskin dodged off with it and carried it off to his playmates and distributed it. In a jiffy the air was full

(27)

of the screams and yells of crying children, who, not content with eating the peppers, had rubbed it plentifully into their eyes making matters still worse. Youngsters were rolling and kicking on the ground, screaming, running. And now, here came up the warriors to see what was the matter. The thing at first looked pretty serious. The warriors demanded an explanation. This W. gave by taking a red pepper and biting it to show that it was not poison; and then asked Roaring Wind to taste it. The latter touched it cautiously to the tip of his tongue. "Whoop! Pooh!" said he, "heap hot". He passed it on to others, who repeated the experiment. Then there was a laugh. The

(27) cont'd

chiefs then ordered the crying children away. The explanation being passed on to the other Indians and the squaws, all demanded a taste of the fiery "ollallies" (fruits), and probably not a single Indian was omitted. They said that "ollallies" would make "hoep skookumchuck" (much firewater). The

(28) affair ended in entire good humor and much hilarious laughter; the whites now for the first time daring to laugh, as they (most of them) now realized, not only that they had escaped from a dangerous dilemma, but also that from the first, as W. had told them, it was not the intention of the Indians to kill and murder them. (One of the Missouri women was previously overheard to drawl out, "We might as well give them all we've got; they're going to kill us all, anyway.") The halters were taken off from all of the immigrants' horses & mules and the latter were turned loose and the Indians started them toward the Indian herd. The excited white women now began to say "Goodbye" to their favorite horses, and exclaimed, "That is the last we'll ever see of them". Wiggins knowing well that the chief was the "whole thing", and that he was friendly, told the whites, that the Indians would bring back every head of stock by next sunrise. And when the sun was half up next morning, sure enough

(29)

here they all came back, with well-filled bellies, for the Indians had taken them to good pasturage. The immigrants now fed their teams, but the Indian youngsters this time remained at a distance, by the chief's orders, till the teams had started away, when they snatched up the stray corn as before. Then W. now had, according to custom, to have a formal leave-taking with the chief. He shook hands with him and gave him a bottle of brandy and showed him the Wiggins "papooses". He then took half a bushel of shelled corn and scattered it out on the sand, to see the Indian children scramble for it; and how they did struggle and fight for it, piling up three deep sometimes in playful rivalry! He then took a small string of red peppers from his pocket and held it up to them. "You ought to have seen them laugh and scream, and some of them put their hands over their mouth and break and run". Then W. gave the string of peppers

(30) to Roaring Wind and told him if the

children wanted any to give them some. R.W. took them with a laugh, and Wiggins and his family rode off. No further adventures of note were met with and the train reached Denver on the 10th day of April, 1860. In June, leaving his family in Denver, W. went to teaming for the mining camps in the mountains, going to South Park and Tarryall, Boulder and Central City and other places. He teamed till fall, then engaged in hunting again till the following spring. In May, of '61, he moved his family to Hamilton where the Tarryall mining excitement was still somewhat active; here he tried placer mining for some two months, with only indifferent success. This was followed by a similar experience at French Gulch, there being here a small mining camp, called Lincoln city. About this time an express

(31)

agent was wanted for Central California, Overland and Pike's Peak Express Company, and Wiggins was offered and accepted the position. This he had occupied but a short time when Gov. Gilpin sent for him to come to Denver, to assist in recruiting forces to oppose the Texas Rangers who had bragged they were coming up to Denver to take the place and the mint of Clark Gruber & Co., and everything else. He at once set to work at recruit's in the mountains from French Gulch to Breckenridge, his wife meanwhile running the express business, keeping his family and headquarters at Lincoln City. Each new twenty recruits was shipped down to Camp Weld and added to the 1st Regiment of Colorado Volunteers. This work lasted about a month and was not without its excitements, as the rebels, centered chiefly at Georgia Gulch, made constant threats and some feints to stop the recruiting. These threats were reported to

(32)

the governor, who sent Lt. James Bonnett and Sergt. Jno Moore to take charge of the men as collected at Lincoln City. The day they arrived, Wiggins had shipped out 18 men, and had but one man left with him. That evening 8 Georgians (John Bozeman, "Bill Williams", Bill Smith, John Taylor and Ike Godfrey, and 3 others) came to Lincoln City to break up the recruiting office and demanded the papers. Bozeman and Williams came into the double log cabin which was Wiggins residence and served as Express and recruiting office,

(32) cont'd

and took some of the papers from the mantel over the fire-place and tore them in two, while the other rebels stood outside with guns in their hands. W. opened the door between the two rooms to get his revolvers. "Bill Williams"

(33)

put his foot through the door to keep it open and seeing Moore and Bennett, he drew his revolver and thrusting it through the door said, "Are you fellows waiting to go to the Army?" Bennett's pistol flashed at the instant shooting off three fingers of Williams right hand, and his pistol fell to the floor, and he ran out with yelling. The other rebels rushed up and in to the open door, Moore and Bennett sprang forward, Wiggins following with his revolvers now in hand, and in the melee of shots that followed, the rebels were effectually put to flight. Moore received a bullet through the stomach, which came out at his back, and at the time was supposed to be fatal, but from which, as his stomach was then empty, he ultimately recovered. One of the rebels, as he fled from the house received a shot in the stern, and had to be helped onto his horse as the party decamped.

(34)

Bill Williams recovered in three months and though with only one finger and a thumb on his right hand joined the southern forces in N.M. and was killed at the battle of Apache Canon. Two days after the affair at the recruit'g office a rebel neighbor, Walker, sent for Wiggins to come over to see about some Express business. Entering the door and seeing Bill Smith, of the recent fight there, Wiggins whipped out his revolvers, fearing treachery. Bill and Walker laughed and Bill said he didn't come over to fight but to learn what had become of a pkg. of 52 oz of gold dust that Mrs. Wiggins had shipped for him 2 wks before. He said it had never reached Denver. Wiggins said she could ship only to Hamilton where another agent received all goods, and added, "Come over to the express office and we'll look it up and see about the shipping". But Smith declined to go for he well knew what reception he would get from Bennett, who would have killed him on the spot. Wiggins went out backward with... revolvers in hand, and returning to his house look up the shipping accts. They showed that the pkg had been shipped to Hamilton. The next day Gleason, the carrier, reported that a big pkg of gold dust was lying at Cobby's office in Hamil-

(35)

ton without a tag on it. He said that on the night on which he left with the pkg, he had encountered a severe storm, and had to lie out all night, nearly losing his life, and the letters were lost and the paper tag on the pkg cooked to pieces. The destiny of the pkg was therefore unknown and the dust was lying at Cobby's waiting for instructions where to forward. These were sent next day and the pkg went on and reached its destination. Bill Smith, learning of the circumstances, was well pleased and sent over a friendly message. Not liking the possibilities of such dangers to his reputation as an honest man, Wiggins now resigned the express business & moved his family to Camp Weld, and resumed recruiting; this time chiefly amongst immigrants coming in from the East, and often met far east on the road. As recruiting officer he was furnished with good quarters and

(36)

the finest kind of a horse and trappings; and continued at the work till the Colo. regiments left Denver for the south. It was now late in the fall of '62. About this time Ben Holladay brought out the Western Stage Co. which ran west only to Ft. Kearney, and extended his stage line through to California by way of Denver & Virginia Dale. The line was divided into "swings" of ten miles each, horses being changed at each "swing station" a minute and a half being allowed for the change, where drivers were changed and meals taken averaged 75 miles apart, but the first home station east of Denver was 80 miles out at Eagle's Nest Island. Of this station Wiggins was put in charge, and remained in charge till May, '63, when the Indian troubles began.

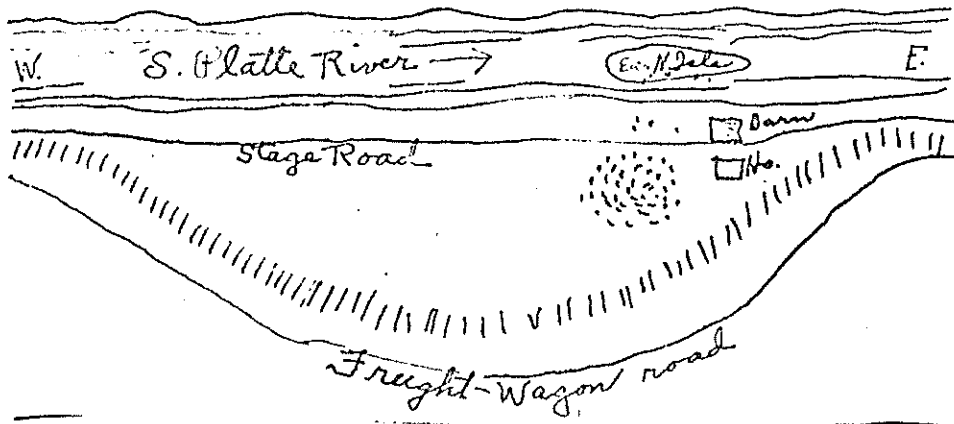
THE END

Sketch of Wiggins' Life contin'd

1903 The Romance of the Colo. R. \$3.50
1902 North Americans of Yesterd 4.00
Pubd by G. P. Putnam's Sons, N.Y. & Lond.

In January Wiggins had the pleasure of a visit from his old companero Ike Chamberlain, who remained with him till about the first of May. During the same winter the southern arapahoes to the number of about 300 men, women & children, were encamped in the vicinity. Slim Face and Big thunder were principal chiefs of the village. The same

Sketch of Eagle Nest Stage Station.



Indians had camped at Elbridge Gerry's (White Eye's) place for several preceding winters. During the winter the Arapahoes were continuously engaged in hunting, deer being the principal game; the women dressed both the deer skins

(2)

obtained by the Indians

and those of the beaver and otter trapped by Mr. Chamberlain. The winter was without special event, the Arapahoes giving no trouble,

(Some years prior to this winter and later than '41 indeed the same winter that Wiggins went with Carson's party up to Wisdom (Big Hole) river & 10 mi. or so above Ft. Benton, occurred the getting by Gerry of the twin daughters of Swift Bird, of which W. formerly told me.)

whatever. Wiggins by order of the Overl. Stage Co. vaccinated all that passed the station going toward Denver & also vaccin'd all of the Arapahoes. Wiggins and family gave much milk and coffee etc. to the Araps and the latter faithfully herded the milk cows of the company herd; and the squaws dressed skins for the family and for Chamberlain. In the latter part of April two Sioux chiefs, Little Thunder, chief of the Brules, and Spotted Tail, chief of the Ogallalas, came down from Ft. Laramie and tried to persuade the Arapahoes to go on the war path with the Sioux and stop the white immigration. Councils were held for a week. Slim Face told the Sioux that the white men were good friends and the trappers heap big friends; gave them heap kook-kooosh (coffee and medicine). He faithfully reported to Wiggins the proceedings of the councils.

(3)

Among other details he said the plan proposed by the Sioux chiefs included an attack on the Eagle Nest as well as other stage stations. Many of the young bucks were only too ready to go on the war path; and they proposed to take Wiggins' "Squaws" (2 daughters) but the older chiefs and warriors took a more conservative view, realizing in some degree what it would ultimately mean to their tribe. The two Sioux chiefs at length returned to Laramie disappointed and angry at the failure of the errand, but taking with them about 20 of the young Arapahoe bucks, some others promising to follow as soon as they could get possession of the two white girls. This being told by Slim Face to Wiggins, resulted in the girls being kept closely within doors. The condition of things at Eagle's Nest was at once reported in Denver by the stage drivers.

(4)

This close watch against the kidnapping of the girls had been kept up for three days when in the afternoon, two Arapahoe bucks came to the house with forty

(4) cont'd

ponies which they proposed to give for the girls (now 12 and 14 yrs old), adding as a clincher to their proposition that if this was not accepted, they would take the girls by force and carry them off to the Sioux and not pay any ponies. Here was a serious dilemma. Wiggins did not want to get into trouble with the Arapahoes, and at the same time he could not give up his girls. Chamberlain here came to the rescue with the suggestion that Wiggins and his wife waited till sundown of the next day to consider the proposition. The young bucks, thinking they had practically gained the point, agreed to give them this time and departed, turning their ponies out on the range. They reported to Slim Face the result (5)

(Chamberlain had been in the mts 6 yrs earlier than Wiggins; C. came in 1832) of their conference with Wiggins. Slim Face came over and had a talk with Wiggins that evening, and he was very angry at the young bucks for what they had done, said he had forbade them to do it, but could not control them. W. told him there were three thousand soldiers in Denver ready to come to the rescue, and in this Slim Face knew he was telling the truth. He objected strongly, however, to soldiers coming, saying the country belonged to the Indians, and that if the soldiers came the Arapahoes would have to go, as the soldiers were armed with "heap puh" (lots of fire-arms); and W. further explained the efficiency of these arms, which were repeating rifles and 2 six-shooters for each soldier. The next day the stage from Denver arrived at 7 in the morning bring six infantry and orders for Wiggins to vacate the stage station, which was (6)

soon to have been abandoned any way, owing to the opening of the cut-off between Ft. Morgan and Denver. They also brought word that 120 cavalry were on the road to relieve W. and take charge of the station. Wiggins had already, however, decided to send his women folks east and had sent word by the westbound stage for the stage driver of the east-bound stage in coming into the station to drive up and stop close to the door. This was done. Breakfast was ready and was quickly dispatched by all hands. Mrs. W. and the girls then boarded the stage, the soldiers and others standing at the sides of the doorway to prevent the women being seen by the Indians, who were inclined to keep at a safe distance from the soldiers. Chamberlain's packs of furs were now placed in the boots of the stage and he himself mounted beside (7)

the driver, it being planned that he should go all the way through to St. Joe with the women, acting as guard and at the same time thus saving his own fare. Three of the soldiers were also posted on top of the stage as far as Fremont's Orchard, the other three remaining to guard the stock at the station barn. There was some apprehension lest the young Arapahoe bucks should follow and attack the stage; but they did not do this, and the party got through safely to St. Joe. Wiggins himself remained in his house at the station, with the two stock tenders, making with the 3 soldiers at the barn a total of 6 white men at the station. He felt very badly thus to part with his family and his good friend (or "Klos Tillicum" as the Arapahoes called him), Chamberlain; but little did he dream that the sight he had of that brave man (8)

as he rode off on the stage on that 2d day of May, 1863, was the last he would ever have of him. For Wiggins had known him since their first meeting on the Santa Fe trail at the Big Bend of the Arkansas, twenty-five years before, and the two had passed through many stirring experiences together, and had become closely attached to each other. In coming out to visit Wiggins, Chamberlain had felt that it would be his last trip to the far west, as he was about eighty years old, and had already given up the hardships of a trapper's life. But he said he could not give up seeing his friend Wiggins once more and renewing with him a slight taste of old trapping experiences. Chamberlain died in St. Louis about two years after this visit to Eagle Nest. The afternoon following the depart-

(9) ure of the stage with its precious load, an Indian scout came in and reported, "Soldiers all coming down after us". The Arapahoe village was dismantled with the utmost rapidity and confusion, and started forthwith for the locality of the main Arapaho pony herd on Kiowa cr., 14 mi. away. The soldiers proved to be a force of 120 cavalry under Lt. Armstrong. This force took charge of the station and Wiggins was now free. In 3 days he left for Denver.

(9) cont'd

In a short time after he left, Eagle Nest station was abandoned in favor of a locality on the new cut-off. Two or three days after he arrived in Denver, having lately heard much about a gold excitement at East Bannock on Grasshopper creek in Montana, he joined a party of 30 men with pack-train bound for that camp.

(10)

A quick trip was made. At East Bannock he found good old Irish Bob Dempsey, running a stock ranch. Bob had a Bannock squaw and several half-breed children, and a number of Bannock herdsmen in his employ. He was a great friend of the Bannocks and was regarded by them as a member of the tribe. Wiggins party had been at East Bannock but 3 or 4 days old "Snag" the Bannock chief was wounded in the leg by an accidental shot from a pistol that fell from his belt. The wounded chief with two of his warriors came up to East Bannock to the tent of his daughter who was married to a blacksmith named Cooper. Twelve gamblers, under the lead of Saxie, (John Bozeman, Bill Smith and John Taylor of Georgia Gulch, Colo. crowd being among them) having heard that three Indians were at this tent, and having previously boasted that they would kill the first Indians that came into the town (although the Bannocks were entirely friendly) went over there and killed and scalped one of the warriors, fatally wounded the other, who lived only to carry the news to the Bannocks, and entering the tent, shot the already

(11)

helpless chief to death and peeled the scalp off from the whole top of his head. His daughter having escaped and carried the news to Cooper, the latter, a brave and powerful man, rushed down to the tent; but before he could reach it, the gamblers had fled. Returning to their quarters they cut the two scalps into 12 pieces, distributed them and tacked them up on the wall to show what brave work they had done. Cooper, following them, knocked one of them down with a hand hammer, but the rest overpowered him and put him out of doors. The village was now all excitement; a miner's meeting, of the respectable citizens including both gentiles and the Mormons of whom some 200 were stopping at East Bannock, was called at Bob Dempsey's corral about sixty persons attending with Bob chairman of the meeting. 24 Jurors were appointed. The gamblers were sent for but refused to come down. The meeting adjourned and now increased to about 100 went after them.

(12)

The scalps were first seized by the jurors and taken out of the gamblers quarters. Cooper vehemently demanded five hundred dollars as indemnity to his wife for the murder of her father; and as this indemnity had been voted by the jurors at the miners' meeting, the gamblers paid it in gold dust on the spot. Bob did the weighing of the dust and took good care to see that the gamblers paid good measure. In fact the weight was afterwards found to be 100 dollars to the good. Then they were ordered to get out of the town the same evening. To this they demurred but there was no help for it, as the citizens were in the majority and the 200 Mormons of the camp were bitter against them. They went. That night for fear of what the Bannocks might do, the whole town kept guard, except Wiggins & Dempsey, who slept, having been delegated to go next day and try to fix up the matter with the Indians. Nothing happened that night, the Indians having been in council, and a new chief, Pocatello, son of Snag, having

(13)

been elected in place of his father. The next morning Wiggins and Dempsey started down to the Bannock village, which was 6 or 7 miles below the town. They passed through a narrow canon of the Grasshopper; and on emerging from this were in sight of the village tepees. Then they were within a mile and a half of the village, they were seen by the Indians, and twenty mounted warriors in full war paint and feathers, at once rushed out and surrounded them. The white men were unarmed, and carried nothing but a white flag of truce. They inquired for the chief and were told he was down at the Indian village. "Go down", the warriors added. Bob and W. went down and Pocatello, who had 300 warriors prepared for action, came out and met them.

(14)

He demanded that the twelve gamblers should be delivered to them for torture. He was told that they had been made to leave town and being forbidden by the Mormons to go to Salt Lake City, had crossed Grasshopper creek and started over toward the Mormon Fort Lemhi. The chief immediately sounded the war-whoop and by opening and closing his hands for fifty, indicated how many warriors

(14) cont'd

he wanted. Fifty stepped out, and almost as soon, the squaws had the war ponies at hand each equipped with a squaw-bag of jerked meat balanced behind the saddle. The chief did not go with them, but ordered none to return until they had wiped out the party, and could bring back their scalps, their ponies, and their gold dust. The warriors set out, soon struck the trail and in 3 days returned with eleven scalps, eleven ponies, and eleven cantenas ("cantena" is the Spanish name for a pair of small leather saddle-bags hung over the horn of the saddle; the connecting band has a hole for this purpose, and often a strap is also provided with which to fasten it on more securely),

(15)

containing gold dust. Eleven of the gamblers had been overtaken in camp, within a short distance of Fort Lemhi; and their bones were afterward found there by prospectors. The 12th man had escaped. This proved to be Bozeman, who was killed a year or two afterwards by the Bannocks at another place. (Look this up F&C) Ten head of horses and mules belonging to the gamblers, and previously pastured on Dempsey's ranch, were also turned over to the Bannocks, and the affair was closed. When Wiggins had been here about 3 weeks, Oliver and Company's Express, running between Salt Lake and East Bannock, brought him a letter from the Overland Stage Co., asking him to return to Denver as quickly as possible, to take charge of a home station. In returning he went first to Salt Lake and visited for some time with his old friend John Gcason and others. There hunting parties were arranged for him by his well meaning friends; but he would have got far

(16)

more game could he have gone out alone. From Salt Lake he went to Ft. Bridger and learned that his friend Egbert Johnson had gone to Denver some time before. Stopping at Ft. Bridger but two or three days visiting Jim Bridger, Jim Baker, and others, he resumed his journey toward Denver by the Bitter Creek route, stopping a week on the Cache la Poudre below La Porte with his old friend Adams, the free trapper. Arriving at Denver, the Overland Stage Co. wished him to take charge of their station at Julesburg; but have received a letter from his wife stating that she did not wish to bring the children west till they had completed the winter's schooling at Joe, he declined to accept the station

(Adams was a Kentuckian; he had a Sioux squaw)

(17)

and resumed his pursuit as a hunter. In earlier part of the winter he hunted chiefly deer and antelope for the Denver market with Billy Comstock; later in the season he organized a buffalo-hunting outfit, including five 4-mule teams, of Boulder men and went into the Buffalo hunting business down on the Republican river on a larger scale, furnishing meat to Denver and Central City. (See fuller acct of this in a printed article, of which W. has a copy.)

Wigg. Life cont'd (Sep. 10, 1903) In the summer of 1864, Geo. Tritch had a stock of some \$22000 worth of hardware coming from the States by train of Symington and Smith. For the safety of this stock of goods he was very anxious, owing to threatened Indian troubles. He therefore em-

(18)

ployed Bill Comstock, the English-Cheyenne half-breed, who looked like an Indian, spoke their language, and lived much among them, to go down on the divide southeast of Denver, where the Indians were camped, and if possible learn what their plans were. He returned and reported that the Indians were preparing to go east, evidently on some raid, but he could not learn just what. He said they often mentioned Ft. Kearney as if they were afraid of it, indicating that the place of the contemplated raid was some locality not very far distant from that post. It was therefore conjectured that the raid would be at Plum creek, as that is but 35 mi. west of Kearney and opposite a point where the Republican makes a bend N. and approaches

(Big Thunder & Two Face, so called because half Sioux and half Cheyenne, and Doc Billy were on this raid & afterwards hung for it at Ft. Laramie 1867) (Slim Face, Arap. was killed in the Sand Creek fight, Nov. 1864)

(19)

within ten miles of the Platte trail. Mr. Tritch therefore engaged Wiggins and Bill Comstock to go down that trail as far as Plum creek or Ft. Kearney but not farther

(19) cont'd

warning all stations and trains passed on the way; and if the train with his goods was met, to turn and come back with it. This was done. On reaching Plum creek they found the trouble was not there, so they pushed on to Ft. Kearney. Two or three days after reaching that post, David Street, Paymaster of the Overland Stage Co., arrived and reported that at the crossing of Muddy creek, a branch of the Little Blue, 30 miles below Kearney, a terrible massacre had taken place. Symington and Smith's train had been attacked, Smith and nine drivers killed, the stock run off, the goods especially guns, ammunition, lead-pipe

(20) and cutlery-plundered, and the wagons burned; and that 7 members of the 3 Eubank families living in the vicinity, had also been killed and that Mrs. Mary Eubanks and her little daughter and baby boy had been carried off captives. A pathetic yet amusing incident occurred during the attack on the Eubanks. Mrs. Eubanks snatched up her baby boy and started to run, her little daughter following her. With her burden, she made rather a poor run and was soon overtaken by a warrior, who grabbed the child from her and was about to dash its brains out against a tree. Mrs. Eubanks who was a powerful German woman, seized the warrior by the neck, jerked him over on his back, stamped him in the face with her heel, snatched the child away from him, and started to run again. The warrior sprung up to run after her and would doubtless have killed her, but a chief who stood near and had witnessed the performance, stopped the warrior with words that at once made him the laughing stock of the surrounding Indians, and ordered him away, and her life was spared. A force of fifty soldiers at once proceeded from Ft. Kearney to the scene of the massacre, to bury the dead, Wiggins and Bill Comstock accompanying them. It was afterward learned that the western Indians had purposely laid the scene of the raid below Ft. Kearney, in order to have it appear that it was done by the Pawnees. Report was sent to Mr. Tritch that the train had been attacked 30 miles east of Kearney and the goods were a total loss. This was a staggering blow to Mr. Tritch in his large business, but he manfully went at it again and succeeded in building up the largest hardware trade in Denver. Soon after the affair at Muddy, Mr. Reynolds,

(21)

Supt. of the Overland Stage Co., arrived at Ft. Kearney, and finding Mr. Wiggins there, wanted him to go and take charge of the stage-station at Alkali. Communicating with Mrs. Wiggins and learning that she would shortly be ready to come, he accepted the place. Without waiting for her, he proceeded to Alkali with Bill Comstock, taking charge of the station about the first of September 1864. Shortly after this, General Heath and staff arrived and made headquarters at the station. He brought Wiggins and Comstock commissions as scouts, and letters from Tritch, Byers, Chivington, Solomon Bros & many other prominent business men begging him to accept and keep the road open as Denver was almost out of supplies. Wiggins accepted, was Chief of Scouts and drew a Major's salary, rations and supplies. Mrs. Wiggins and the children arrived at Alkali at about the same time and the general and his staff boarded with the family. Alkali station, like Julesburg, 53 miles east of it, lay in the stretch of country which constituted the main paths for war parties passing north and south between the Sioux country proper and that of the Southern Cheyennes and Arapahoes. "The Indians were," to use Wiggins' expression, "thicker than the hair on a dog". More Indians were seen passing back and forth during the next two years than he had ever before supposed were in the country. In the early winter of '65-'66, seven thousand of them, men Women and children passed south at one time within 24 hours. A telegraph station was also established here, and of the young operator, Henry Kay, we shall hear more later. (Business men's letters begging him etc. came on Reynolds, not Heath's). Within a few days there arrived at the station a guard of twenty "Galvanized Yankees" under Srgt. Coffey. The sobriquet, "Galvanized Yankees" was derived from the fact that they were rebel prisoners who, having entered the Confederate service

(22)

none too willing in the first place and now not wishing either to resume it or to take active part against it, were willing to accept the comparatively neutral service of guarding a stage station. A little later, Companies A and C of the 7th Iowa Cavalry under Capts. Murphy and Crommie were ordered to the station, and establishing their camp at the

Rising Sun Ranch, called also "Ft. Alkali", a mile to the west of the station. Some two months later, came the 16th Kansas cavalry, 800 strong, under the celebrated fighter, Col. Sam Walker and made camp immediately east of the station. Prior to the arrival of the Kansas Cavalry a lookout stationed on the top of a tall haystack, reported that he could see a row of Indian heads peering over the ridge which formed the divide between the two forks of Platte, north of the station. He was laughed at and told that they were probably bunches of sage brush. But

(23)

he insisted that sage

brush didnt move 2 or 3 feet to one side, and these did. Five men were therefore sent up on the ridge to investigate. Hardly had they gained the ridge when hundreds of Indians sprung up from the ground, surrounded them, and scalped them before the astonished eyes of the troops at the station who were both too few and too far away to relieve them. Some time in November and before the arrival of the 16th Kansas, about one thousand Indians under Spotted Tail, attacked Julesburg which was guarded only by a force similar to that at Alkali. They had, however, one small canon. At Julesburg were stored immense quantities of supplies, some say to the value of a million dollars, belonging to the government, and in part to private citizens. The / The troops were soon driven from the place. Corn, hay, and other supplies, piled to a height of many feet over a space equal to a city block were all burned up.

(24)

The troops retired in good order to an adjoining hill and continued to drop balls from their cannon into the Indian forces, but while able thus to keep the Indians from themselves, they could accomplish practically nothing to save the government stores. On the arrival of the 16th Kansas cavalry, it became necessary to at once lay in the winter's supply of firewood, for both the troops and the station. Large quantities of buffalo chips were gathered from all directions to a distance of 8 or 10 miles. But the main reliance had to be on wood from the Cedar bluffs, 50 mi. to the eastward, near Ft. McPherson whither wood trains were dispatched under large escorts. How much worse was the condition at Julesburg, which must haul its wood 53 miles further from the same bluffs!

(25) While this wood-hauling was in progress,

came the report of the Sand creek fight. Two attacks were made on the wood parties at the Cedar bluffs and it was rumored that these were instigated by Jack Morrow, a squaw man who lived with his two squaws in a large hewn log house on his well stocked ranch west of Ft. McPherson, and who, it was said, had received papers from the Indians granting him right to all of the timber of Cedar Bluffs. But the soldiers, with sabres and revolvers, repulsed the attacks with great slaughter of the Indians, who soon saw the futility of such attacks. In the coldest part of the winter two big buffalo hunts were made for meat for the station;

(26)

Wiggins and Comstock were the hunters

and the soldiers acting as escort, also shot many buffalo with their pistols. The trick of it was simply to make sure of the first shot. One animal down, the others would gather around it waving their tails up in the air, walking around, bellowing, and shaking their heads. Many of the stage passengers ate their first buffalo meat at Alkali, and many others when buffalo meat failed and Texas steer was substituted, telegraphed back to their friends, telling of the glorious qualities of their first buffalo meat eaten at Alkali station.

Wiggins' Life contin'd

(27)

Oct. 12, 1903 In the spring of 1865 Gen. Pat Conner came from Ft. Douglass, Utah, and the 16th Kan Cavalry and part of the 7th Ia. Cavalry left under his command, with the LaBonte boys, from Ft. Laramie, as scouts, for the north, to take in the Powder river expedition. The post at Alkali was now partially reinforced by the arrival of 2 companies of the 1st Nebraska Cavalry, but even so was left with comparatively small protection, and it was now possible to keep the stage line in operation only by the most vigorous and determined effort. Scouting parties were kept out constantly on both sides of the river, and skirmished with the Inds. were of weekly occurrence. Several trains were plundered during the spring, 1865. Capt. Murphy on one occasion, however, recovering all but one head (28)

(28)

of the 300 oxen stolen; the Indians soon after getting successful and permanent possession of 500 mules belonging to Carter, the gov't freighter. About (June?) of 1865, while Col. Moonlight, the commandant of Ft. Laramie, was surveying for a road and new fort (afterward Ft. Fetterman) by order from Washington and Col. Baumer was temporarily in command

* in the Sweetwater country

Two Face, Doc Billy and Big Thunder (often called Big Foot by the whites) had brought Mrs. Ewbanks and her little boy to Laramie pretending to have rescued them and desiring a ransom of \$1500 for them. It seems that these chiefs had approached within a mile or less of the fort and sent an Indian boy with a flag of truce, requesting the Col. to come out for an interview. Taking only an orderly with him and no arms, he went down to the river to a grove near its junction with the Platte, where the chiefs were waiting on their

(29)

horses, the captives having dismounted. Col. Baumer and his orderly were of the same nationality as Mrs. Ewbank. This at first the latter did not know, but on hearing him address his orderly in German, she at once "caught on" and addressed the Col. in that language, in which she told the Col. frankly the whole story of the massacre, and of her capture and subsequent treatment. Mrs. Ewbanks subsequently related to the wife of Mr. Wiggings the shocking abuses to which she was subjected as a captive. The first night after capture, she was stripped naked and made the common property of 20 bucks, all of whom ravished her, some more than once. The next day, still wholly naked, she was placed on a pony with her baby, which was still clothed, and made to travel with the Indians under the scorching rays of an August sun. The result may easily be imagined. Being a fair-skinned woman, she was terribly blistered over most of her body, and the torture of it was so exquisite that she coveted death. She threw herself and babe from the pony but was replaced and her feet tied together under the pony's belly, so that she was perfectly helpless. The second night she was again treated as on the first with a new lot of Indians. The third morning a council was held after which she was turned over to Two Face and was henceforth his property and was used as his wife. She was placed on a pony and Two Face gave her a buffalo robe, which she at once put around her to protect her from the torture of the sun's rays. She said this was like a change from Hell to Heaven and is all that saved her life, though she did not value her life much just then. The Indians proceeded leisurely westward up the Republican valley having apparently no fear of the soldiers and camping sometimes for weeks at one place. On reaching Frenchman's creek, also called Whiteman's Fork, most of the Indians went north with the stock and other plunder, a handful of them proceeding with their captives to the Indian village on Sand creek, which they reached not long prior to the Chivington fight. Some of their scouts had seen Chivington's men going south from Denver, and asking where they were going, had been told that they were going south to fight the Texas Rangers. On reaching the village and conferring with Black Kettle and the other chiefs of the village, either from objections raised by the latter, or suspicious of the real intention of Chivington, they did not camp in the village but back over a hill well out of sight. Mrs. Ewbank's little girl, half dead from repeated outrages, was left in Black Kettle's village, and at the time of the attack on it was rescued and taken to Denver, only to die shortly after. When Black Kettle's village was attacked, Two Face, Doc Billy and Big Thunder, at once fled north with their captives, and joined the northern Cheyennes. Here Mrs. Ewbanks was greatly abused by the squaws, beaten and made to do all manner of the hardest work that usually falls to the lot of Indian women; till her misery was such that she several times tried to kill herself. But was constantly watched and prevented. She was not allowed to have a knife lest she should use it on herself. On one occasion, when out after wood, she tried to hang herself from a tree with a lariat which she had been given for tying the bundles, but she was discovered and the attempt frustrated. She remained with the northern Cheyennes till taken to Fort Laramie the next year. The Colonel still speaking in German, told his orderly to walk leisurely down the creek (directly away from the fort) throwing in sticks and playing with the dogs as if totally unconcerned, till well out of sight, then to return to the fort with all

(29) cont'd

possible speed, and order the cavalry there to come out and surround them, and not for their life allow one Indian to escape. Meantime he engaged the chiefs and Mrs. Ewbanks in conversation. Presently (33)

he heard the bugle call in the distance. Two-face heard it also and appeared to be somewhat uneasy about it, circling around several times and making remarks to the other Indians. At this juncture the Col. who at the moment had been seated talking with Mrs. Ewbank, arose and went over to the Indians with paper and pencil in hand and began to enumerate to Two-Face, who understood English quite well, the items of the ransom he proposed to give for the captives, writing down each item as he named it for Two-Face to see. The suspicions of the latter were thus in a measure allayed while time was given for the troops to surround them. Watching furtively in the direction in which the orderly disappeared, they were suddenly astonished to see a squad of cavalry approaching. Wheeling their horses in several directions, they sought an avenue of escape, but they were now confronted by a phalanx of cavalry 4 deep in which ever direction they looked.

(34)

They turned nearly pale with fright, but making a virtue of necessity they remained where they were, until arrested fastened with hand cuffs and with "fifth chains" ("fifth chains" are small but very strong chains used in six mule teams for leaders to pull by) around their necks and taken to the fort in a wagon by infantry sent out for the purpose. Col. Baumer now telegraphed to Gen. Heath, Commander of the District, at Alkali, "We have Two Face, Doc Billy, and Big Thunder in chains", and added a statement of the treatment to which Mrs. Ewbanks had been subjected. Gen. Heath then opened telegraphic communication direct with Mrs. Ewbank. She more confirmed all that Col. Baumer had telegraphed, and more; telling of the prominent part these chiefs had taken in the massacre on Muddy creek. Gen Heath then telegraphed Baumer, "If you have them in chains, hang them in chains; take no chances". Col. B. at once left the telegraph office, placing a

(35)

guard at the door with orders to let no man pass in or out till he returned. The chiefs were then driven down to the creek again, the fifth chains thrown over the limb of a tree, and the wagon driven out from under them. Returning to the fort, Col. B. found a message from Gen. Heath saying, "I have been a little too fast", and ordering the chiefs and Mrs. E. to be brought down to Alkali for drum-head court martial. The Col. replied with the following telegram, "Dear General, I obeyed your first order before I received the second". The General, now fully realizing the consequences of this affair, and that an investigation, instigated by friends of the Indians was likely to follow, was considerably disturbed, and for the first night, at least, sleep fled his pillow. In due time a U. S. Marshall was sent out from Leavenworth to Fort Laramie, placed Col. Moonlight, its Commandant, under arrest, and conducted him to ~~Leavenworth~~ Leavenworth for court-martial. When called on for his defense, he produced the orders from Washington that had sent him up in the Sweetwater country, and showed that he was absent from the fort, when the 3 chiefs were hung and had nothing whatever to do with the hanging. At Earamie, Mrs. Ewbank was fitted out with good cloth'g by the officers' wives and sent down to (Denver?) and thence to Alkali where she stopped two or three days with Mrs. Wiggins, and was then sent on to Leavenworth.

(36)

About a month after this, Capt. Pfoutz was sent out from Laramie with a batch of Indian prisoners to be taken to Leavenworth. Descending the north fork of the Platte he left the train which carried the prisoners and crossed to the South fork ~~to visit~~ to visit Alkali station on business. He with Gen. Heath took breakfast at the table of Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins. It should here be explained that about a year previous, the Captain, like many of the officers stationed in the West, had taken to himself a squaw wife, though already provided with a white one in the East. After living with this squaw nearly a year, his white wife learned of her dusky rival and came west with her daughter to investigate. Though she found it too true, it was not so easy to get rid of the squaw, who now claimed him, on every

(37)

occasion as "My Capitan, my capitan". Moreover, she threatened the life of both the

(37) cont'd

white wife and her daughter, so that they were afraid to venture unaccompanied out of their tent. On the journey to Leavenworth the Captain's wife and daughter accompanied him and the squaw was also taken along, but as prisoner. The Orderly Sergt. had orders to keep the troublesome squaw away from the tent of the Captain and family. On the Captain's return from Alkali he entered his tent and sat down with his family with his back to the door. The enraged squaw now seized a large axe and before any one could interfere, stepped up to the door and brought down the keen blade on the defenceless

(38)

Captain, splitting his head wide open and killing him instantly, at the same time saying to the white wife, fiercely and with a meaning quite evident, "My Captain". This coup was the signal for the escape of the Indian prisoners, who had planned the affair with her and, who except those in chains, now fled, taking nearly all of the horses of the outfit with them, before the astonished guard could recover from its confusion. The same summer the train Gomer and Foster, was looted by the Indians west of Alkali. The drivers escaped to the river but several thousand dollars worth merchandise and all of the stock was taken by the Inds. The Indians continued to swarm about the post keeping all hands on the alert against surprises, night and day. Freight trains were suspended for a month. The stages, however, were kept running, with the aid of a heavy escort. Later, when freighting was begun again, all small trains of freighters and immigrants were detained at Alkali till joined by other parties in sufficient number to insure comparative safety. No parties numbering much under a hundred were allowed to pass the post.

During the first week in Nov. a train of 100 empty wagons, that had accumulated at Alkali, left that post for the Missouri river. A few days later a train of 130 loaded wagons had collected at the station from the East and for greater compactness and ease of corralling in case of Indian attack, were started for Denver two abreast, a man named Carton owner of a large share of the train being elected wagon-boss. Four miles west of the station, they noticed a large band of soldiers dressed in blue uniforms and

Continued in Notebook 24

(1)

1839. In October of that year, a large party of trappers and Indians went up to see the Indian races about (two miles?) from what were then known as the "Arapahoe Springs", now known as Baker's springs in Denver. These springs are on 7th St. near Champa St. in West Denver, the springs being now owned by Mr. Nathan A. Baker. The party consisted of Kit Carson, Jim Beckwourth, Oliver Wiggins, Jack McGaa, Joe Hinckley, Julius and Wm. Montbleu, two of the Lajeunesse boys, deBluery and other trappers to the number of about twenty in all, besides about twice that number of Taos Indians and Mexicans. Joe Hinckley had with him 2 fine race horses and Carson one. Several hundred Kiowas joined them on the Arkansas, bringing with them a number of race-horses and

(2)

some very good ones. When they reached the "Medicine Springs", now Manitou, Colo., they found, already congregated there over three thousand Indians including Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Utes. For here, and here alone, the Utes could meet the plains tribes on a peaceful footing; to fight at this sacred locality would have been "bad medicine" with the Kiowas and the party from Taos, there were altogether nearly 4000 souls assembled at this long-time famous locality. That would be a very respectable assemblage for this place even in this year of grace 1903. "Not a bit of mischief" was done by one tribe to another. (The law of the locality was that, if one tribe left, no other tribe could leave

(3)

the place till after "one sleep") For about a week the great conclave remained on Mountain creek. It was a great time of sparking on the part of the young bucks and squaws; an intertribal picnic so to speak. Parties of young Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes & Kiowas mingled without tribal distinction, wandered into the Garden of the Gods then called "Rado" (which was probably an attempt at the Spanish word Colorado, meaning red). One party of several hundred was made up for Pike's peak, and climbed it to the summit taking two days for the ascent and return. Wiggins now almost wished he was an Indian, that he might accompany these jolly parties; but ignorance of their language was a bar to his making the acquaintance of any of the

(4)

dusky maidens, and it was really a party of "paired spooners". Scores of couples were married during this great conclave each groom paying the bride's father two ponies for his squaw. Twelve winters being the limit under which a squaw could not be married. Within a week or so the assembly began to break up, one party after another leaving for the race grounds, except the Utes, who returned to the mountains, as their presence at the races would have led to war. (Here insert as a footnote the unwritten law of the locality as given in brackets on the second and third pages of this notebook). The trappers also started north for the races accompanied by the Taos and Kiowa Indians with whom they had come. Straggling along at varying rates of travel the last to leave gradually overtook the procession and all arrived at Arap. Springs at about the same time. The divide was crossed by way of Monument and Plum creeks. Arrived at the mouth of Cherry creek, all went into camp; the Sioux and the Kiowas camping on the south side of the Platte and the Cheyennes and Arapahoes on the north. The whites made their camp in the immediate vicinity of Arapaho Springs. The race track was a straight double track nearly a mile in length, some northwest from (see dist. on map)

(5)

the Arapaho Springs, a part of it passing through what is now the bed of Sloan's Lake. Its direction, like that of western Indians generally, was about N. and S. It was divided off into 3 equal parts so that the races of different length could be provided for. The friends and squaws of racers over different distances would stand opposite the limit of the section where that particular race was to end. The "stakes" were ponies, beaver-pelts, and dressed buffalo hides; chiefly the ponies. The races began on the first day after camp was made. "Wheel and start" was the rule, the ponies being placed with tail to the starting line and head looking in a direction opposite that in which the race was to take place, so that it was necessary to wheel before the start could be made. The starting signal was the beat of an Indian drum. Races of different lengths and of different

(5) cont'd

stakes followed each other in rapid succession. The racers urged their horses for all they were worth; the Indians especially belaboring their animals without mercy with their little 2-lashed quirts. Motionless silence was observed, and enjoined upon all, during each race itself; but at its conclusion, the laughing and shouting were uproarious.

(6)

Kit Carson and Hinckley had each brought a fine race-mare of Kentucky blooded stock to the races, expecting to teach the Indians a thing or two and make a good thing of it for themselves. Kit had sent clear back to Missouri by Santa Fe train and had his "little Sylph", as he called her brought out especially for this occasion. The whites held back for several days watching the purely Indian races, to observe any points that might profit them in their own races. They observed that the Indian ponies were best at short runs. Hinckley then entered most confidently for a 2 section race. A little Taos Indian was his "Jockey". The mares had been trained in "wheel and start" movement at Taos, till they had it to perfection. At the outset, therefore, Hinckley's mare wheeled, sprang forward and almost at a bound got several rods the start of its competition. It was at once considered a walk-away for the whites;

(7)

but now came in the work of the Indian quilt, which slowly but surely brought up the "Qu-i-tan" (Indian name for pony) until about midway of the course, it was alongside of the Kentucky mare, which it passed, and came out over a length ahead. A shout went up from the four thousand Indians as from one throat. An Arapaho had won!

The next day Kit entered the races, challenging any Indian for the full length of the track, against his little bay Sylph. About six Indians wanted to race him, and the question, who the red racer should be, was settled by a chance-game with sticks. The lucky Indian, a Cheyenne

(8)

did not choose his own horse but took another one belonging to a member of his tribe, which, it was afterwards learned, was well known to be the best Qu-i-tan (First syllable pronounced like the English word "cue") in that part of the country, the Sioux chief, Black Eagle, who knew the horse well, offered to bet the white men that it would beat Kit's mare by a hundred steps! The bet, however, was not taken. Again the little Taos Indian was the white man's jockey; the Cheyenne's jockey was his own little son. As before, the blooded animal wheeled quickest and got the first start; but this time the Indian quilt was used at first only sparingly, but the Qu-i-tan gained slowly till the two animals were racing neck and neck. Now came in the work

(9)

of the quilt again most unmercifully, and despite the best efforts of the noble little mare, which was trained to do its very utmost without whip or spur, the Cheyenne won the race by a length of eight feet. The Indian rejoicing was greater than ever; they had beaten Kit Carson and he was the "big man"! After this came the "Buck races", that is, the foot-races, of the Indians, amongst themselves, for buckskin. Then came three days of foot races by the young bucks, six squaws were put up by their fathers as the stakes. Twenty bucks competed for each squaw. The first day were the short races, 120 bucks, 200 at a time, raced over the 1st section of the track; the second days races, trying their endurance more, were over two sections made by the same twenties; and those of the third day were by the same twenties over the whole length of the track. This last race was the one that tried their endurance to

(10)

the utmost, many of the bucks being so exhausted at its conclusion that they could hardly walk. Black Eagle, the head chief of the Ogallallas, was present at the races with his only child, Wanda, a handsome young squaw of 13 winters, dressed and beaded in the height of Indian fashion, as became the daughter of a great chief. With the Ogallallas had come also a subchief of that tribe who was a suitor for her hand but disliked by the girl and especially by Blk. E. But she had many other suitors including even some white ones. Not the least of her suitors amongst the red men was White Antelope, a Cheyenne warrior. Both Wanda and her father would have preferred a white man; but their second choice was White Antelope, who was a fine looking warrior (Enter here the paragraph that occupies most of p. 24 of this notebook)

(11)

On the first day of the squaw races the first of the six squaws raced for was an Arapaho. Of the 20 in this race, a Kiowa won. In the second race of this day, Wanda

(11) cont'd

was run for; and to the unspeakable disgust of Black Eagle and herself, the Ogallala subchief won. Wanda cried and she and Black Eagle begged Wiggins as being the only unmarried white man in the party, as Carson had previously urged him, to enter the races that he might have her instead of the Sioux, for Carson had told them that Wiggins could run like a horse. But Wiggins told them he was too young and besides, had a little girl "Way back sunrise, Canada". The other races of this day were finished; and when, on the next day, the second race for Wanda was made, White Antelope won by a close margin. On the third day, White Antelope

(Better use name "Blue" instead of Wiggins for Mr. Wiggins up to the founding of Denver. But use name "Perry" which his folks called him, up to time he left Canada)

(12)

won for her by 20 steps. This entitled him to Wanda. At the conclusion of that days races White Antelope went with the whites and Sioux to their camp at Arap. Spgs.; but the disappointed Sioux subchief sent and camped with the Arapahoes, telling the latter he had enough of the Sioux, for they were all against him. By Carson's invitation, Blk Eagle, Wanda, and White Antelope took supper that night at his camp, where he enjoyed hardtack, coffee, and sugar in addition to ordinary Indian fare. Blk. Eagle was exultant at the result of the races. On the east side of the spring was a bank several feet high. After supper White Antelope took his newly won bride and sauntered out

(13)

with to the spring some hundred yards distant, and sat down on the high bank opposite it. Within a few minutes a loud scream was heard, and the people at the camp made a rush for the spring. Wanda had fallen on her face and was stone dead. The feather end of an arrow was projecting from her back. It had pierced her heart and its point had issued from the front of her chest. The Sioux medicine man pulled the arrow on through, looked at it, and said, this is a Sioux arrow. Suspicion at once fell on the disappointed Sioux lover. A messenger was sent over to the Arapahoe camp, to see if he was still there. It was found that he had left the Arap. camp a little while before on his horse, making all manner of complaint

(14)

and saying that he was going to join the Utes. Black Eagle at once ordered 20 of his young bucks to make a wide circle to the west of the race tracks and ascertain whether any horseman's trail led toward the mountains, and if so to follow it and not return without the subchief's scalp. The trail of a lone horseman, who had galloped in that direction was soon discovered. It was followed post-haste. Just as the foothills were reached the pursuing party was suddenly astounded at seeing the apparently lifeless body of both horse and rider lying outstretched on the ground. Examining them it was found that both had been struck by lightning and the Indian's clothes had been nearly burned off from him. They returned to camp with his scalp, his saddle and his bridle, and related their remarkable

("Those bucks will never return unsuccessful", said Black Eagle, "if they have to leave their scalps with the Utes in trying to get his".)

(15)

experience. A council of all the Indians that had gathered at the races was now held, and to this the whites were also invited. It was agreed by all assembled that the death of the sub-chief was the work of the great Spirit and the Indians said that it indicated not only his vengeance wreaked on the subchief, but also his disapproval of the intertribal races. It was therefore agreed that these races, which had been held annually from time unknown, should never be held again, and they never were.

The greatest funeral that has ever been held in Denver now occurred. Next day, the dead Wanda was taken, dressed in painted buffalo robes and the best Indian finery that could be had, raised about 20 feet from the ground into a large cottonwood tree that then stood near the present site of Denver Union depot and fastened to one limb of it which was selected as her sepulchral scaffold. Her

(16)

pony was led under her sepulchre and shot, to provide her with conveyance to the Happy Hunting ground. The mourning was participated in by all of the tribes and even the hearts of the white men were filled with genuine sorrow. The wailing of the squaws, over 600 in number, was beyond all conception for weirdness and volume, and was kept up by them through the

(16) cont'd

day and the following night, without one of the mourners stopping for a morsel to eat. White Antelope now vowed that he would never take another squaw, and he never did. The assemblage now broke up. The Kiowas and Araps. returned to the Medicine springs at Manitou. The Sioux and Cheyennes went north, the white men accompanying them as far as Fort St. Vrain, which

(17)

Kit wished to visit on business before he returned to Taos. Wiggins did not go into the fort at that time, but lodged with the camp of the Taos party on the Platte river bottomlands in the southwestern vicinity of the fort. Kit and Chamberlain were guests of St. Vrain and lodged in the fort. (If other forts were passed going from Arap. Spgs to Ft. St. Vrain with the Inds., Wiggins did not observe nor hear of them). The party remained at Ft. St. Vrain a week and then returned to Taos, going via Fountain creek and the Taos trail.

(18)

The O.T. Davis (of Walsenburg) photo loaned me by Mr. Fred Walsen was taken at Ft. Garland, Colo, Jul., 1895.

Mr. D.M. Richards, Oct. 17, 1903, says: O.P. Wiggins was given or offered \$25 by Capt. McClelland at the battle of Montercy, to help him after he was wounded (1846) Cap. Grant was also there. Both Mc. & G. commanded batteries; both were young & quite unknown then. Grant later disting'd himself at taking of the City of Mexico; he pulled a piece of artillery up into dome of church where it commanded the street & mowed the Mexicans down at the barricade so our troops could go in.

(For Hist. 1st Colo. Reg. Capt. Evans, if liv'g

Capt. Harper Orahoad. For Capt. Evans ask Col. Pion. Soc. rooms

Luke Tierney's Hist. of the Lawrence Company

Ortiz, Mex. Consul in Denver, 25 Coronado Bldg, res 1370 S. 14th

(19)

Wiggins' Life. (Oct. 19, 1903). Sam'l Wiggins was in war of 1812; participated in battle of Chippewa, and battles of Lunday's Lane (of Bridgewater) and battle of Queenstown. Later he was an employee of the Hudsons Bay Co. and was once sent out to the Selkirk settlement at L. Winnipeg and to Gt. Slave Lake (after O.P.W. was born and before they went to York Factory). Thomas, O.P.W.'s grandfather was in the battle of Trenton, N.J. in the revolution. The family always a fighting family. Four of Mr. Wiggins bros. (Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson Wiggins, Charles Carrol Wiggins and Ira Cook Wiggins fought in Civil War) The Wigginses were always loyal to the U.S. either against England and as against Confederates. Mr. Wiggins' mother's maiden name was Nancy Green, she and

(20)

her husband Sam'l Wiggins were both natives of Sussex Co., N. J. Mr. O.P. Wiggins and his wife lived together over 50 yrs. without a break (they are not doing that so much these days). Sam'l, O.P.'s father once made a trip (when O.P.W. was quite a big boy) to head of Lake Superior with a trapping party, see clipping fr. S. Francisco paper (that Wiggins gives me) His mother knew he was going but did not know he was going quite so soon, but had advised him not to go W. of Michigan. His father didn't know he was going. Arriving at Tonawandas village (of the six nations) he told Tonawanda he was going to Michigan, knowing well that the report of that as his destination would be carried to

(21)

his folks by some of

T's Indians who went over to the island several times each week (by night) with their canoes and "light Jacks". (The light Jack was a semiglobular basket of iron slats in which a lot of pitch pine knots were set afire, making a splendid big clear light. It was fastened on the front of the canoes by an iron rod or arm about 4 feet long) to fish along the borders of Grand Island. Tonawanda's Ind. camp later became town of Tonawanda. From Tonawanda, Oliver P.W. walked to Buffalo (16 or 17 mi.) At Detroit he fell in with a party of 15 or 20 men (mostly Fr. Canadians) some of whom had their wives & children along in "carryalls" (2 wheeled covered vehicles) who were going to Ft. Dearborn to take up land in Illinois

(22) They were very kind to him and tried to

persuade him to join them in their proposed settlement (They took up land by squatter right, before preemption & homestead days.) (Fort Dearborn matters come next. For

(22) cont'd

ft. Dearborn matters, see Garden of Gods Magazine June, 1902; also see this notebook on 6th page after this). O.P.W. says Milwaukee thus named: there had been a saw brought to that place & later when saw first steamboat they called it "Milwaukee", that is the mill that walked. (Investigate). Along Ill. R. stops were usually made at Ind. villages at night & each village added recruits to the party. At junction of Ill. with Miss. r. a large number had already collected (as at a rendezvous) and with them and the party that brought W. down there were about 125 canoes altogether ready to start down to St. Louis. Here the current runs so fast that W. felt a little timid at

(23)

launching out on its waters, especially as the water often slopped over into the canoes and the Inds were shouting and making a great ado, all in sport, they were not afraid. After they passed mouth of the Mo. the water was muddy & still swifter, and floating driftwood was abundant. When a boy at home, and also while with his Uncle at St. Louis O.P.W. went by his middle name, "Perry" (continued later)

Sam Wiggins (O.P.'s father had been stationed with some soldiers on Grand Isl. sometime during the war of 1812 (prob. about 1813). Of the 3 trips Sam'l W. made, this is the order:

1. West across S. part of L Superior to head of that lake, across by land to head of Mississippi; trapping, with a large party many of whom were americans (possibly the party was trapping in the interest of Choteau); then down Miss. R. to St. Louis. For this trip see clipping O.P.W. gave me from San Francisco paper.
2. To Selkirk settlement (L. Winipeg) on an errand for Hudson Bay Co; went along N. part of L. Superior. After transacting the business at Selkirk settlement he went thence on a trapping exped. to Gt. Slave Lake. Returning, when got to Saulte St. Marie the main body went to Montreal via L. Huron and around northerly by water connection to Ottawa R. & Montreal, while Sam'l Wiggins & 3 others went back via Lake Erie
3. Was the trip to Hudson Bay (York Factory)

Mrs. Ben. Spencer's Col. A. G. Boone kept his gen'l mdse store at Westport till he left that place for Denver in spring of 1860, having failed in W. Port. He came to Denver to take charge of Col. Ceran St. Vrain's Denver store. His West Port store was probably started as early as 1830 - perhaps earlier.

(24)

Dictionary of U. S. Hist 1492-1895 by J. Franklin Jameson (300 portraits, 733 pp.) Pub'd (copyright 1894, by Puritan Pub'g Co. Boston, Mass.

Wiggins 1839 At the races Carson wanted Blue to run in the races for Blk Eagles daughter; but Chamberlain put him on to it that if he run, the Inds would let him win (even if he did not naturally win as he probably would have, being a fine runner); and so he would be married to Wanda. So he (Blue) did not enter the race.

Jim Baker had a ferry across Clear Cr., 9 mi. fr. Denver, about '59 till he built a toll bridge about '62 and operated the bridge till he left in 1863. He came home once and found

(25)

a fence built out on a hill about a mile from his place. He asked his son what that was. Son said a man was fencing in some land. Then get ready to move at once. And they did move way over to W. Colo. on Snake river.

Oct. 20, 1903. Mrs. Eliza Y. Jones says: she was born in 1838 in Portland, Callaway Co. Mo. At that time Col. A.G. Boone, her father had a mdse store at Portland. When she was a child, yet too small to remember, her father moved to Westport, Mo. and began to trade with Indians & S. Fe traders (outfit'g) there. If he outfitted Washington Irving, it must have been at the Portland (not the Westport) store. Col. A.G.B. told his daughter, Eliza, that he and Gen. Ashley were

(26)

probably the first white men that were ever at the Manitou Springs being there in their early exped. (trapping exped) Geo. Hitchcock 127 Archer St. has charge of police calls night 8-11 at City Hall. was a newspaper reporter during the yrs when Col. Boone was living in Denver (5 or 6) yrs. prior to '84, and was special friend of Col. B. and interviewed him for newspaper articles pub'd in R. Mt. News. First marriage of A. G. B. was in

(26) cont'd

Callaway Co. While he was trading in Westport he had branch trading-posts among the Kaws, at Council Grove and Osages in S. Kan. W.R. Bernard, still living in Westport, was a partner of Col. Boone at time he had the branch posts, and can give information about him. Mrs. Ben Ogle, Silverton, Colo. had newspaper clippings (perhaps in scrap-book) on Col. Boone. Charlie Bent (Mrs. Ben Spencer says his Ind. mother's name was Nan-a-waw; she was killed at Sand Creek (27) massacre. Geo. Bent as well as Mary at one time lived in Col. Boone's family. Col. Boone came to Denver in '60 to take charge of a store of Col. St. Vrain. Mrs. Spencer and Mrs. Jones both remember old Maj. Fitzpatrick; he used to visit at Col. Boone's house often at Westport, making it his home whenever in town, as B. kept open house to his friends. Fitz. was a fine courtly old Irish Gentleman; had an Irish brogue; wore grey side whiskers; Mrs. J. says he was the neatest man as to his dress that she ever saw. Mrs. Ben Spencer was a little girl, 5 or 6 years old, Mr. Fitzpatrick brought to Westport and gave to her a toy set of real China, which he had bought in the East for her, as she was a special pet of his. Fitzpatrick, when he came into the city, he changed to fine suit of broadcloth clothes (including Prince Albert coat) and carried a cane, and wore a silk hat. He was a dignified & courteous old gentleman. He had a black-foot (half-breed French) wife who had been educated in some Catholic mission and was a Catholic; she had a little boy, Jack, Fitzpatrick's son. Fitzp. used to bring her

(28)

and the boy to Boone's house. She finally fell from a horse and was frozen to death (having got to drinking and being intoxicated at the time) long after Fitzp.'s death. Her name was Mary. Col. Boone's trading post among the Osages was in their region of Ft. Scott, Kan.

Wiggins' Life. Anecdote of his stay at Ft. Dearborn (Oct. 21, 1903) Relates to year 1838. On the night of Wiggins' arrival with the Fr. Canadians camp was made at the mouth of the creek (Chicago R.?) where it enters Lake Michigan. There was then one street called "Lake St.", running up the creek on the south side of it, and on this side the camp was made. That evening the Captain in command of Ft. Dearborn came over looking for a French Canadian to paddle his canoe for him on a duck-shooting trip, he having just got a fine new double-

(29) barrelled fowling piece from England. But

the Canadians were taken up with their own plans of land getting and did not want to hire out for a hunting trip; but they said there was a boy who had come with them who was used to paddling a canoe and had killed a good many ducks. The Capt. then questioned Oliver as to where he came from and what his previous experiences had been and where he was going. When told whither he was going, he said gruffly, "How the ** do you expect to get to St. Louis?" W. told him he had been on harder journeys than that; had been to Hudson's Bay. "Well, then I guess you have had some experience", said the Capt. The latter

(30)

then said he would give him a trial next day. Next morn. young Oliver got an early breakfast and reported at the post (Ft. D.) Start for the duck-hunting grounds was made at once. The Capt. and Oliver occupying one canoe and a Lieut. and a Fr. Canadian the other. Paddling up to the forks of the creek, the Lieut. took the left fork, while the Capt. and Oliver went up the other. Oliver had been standing for rapid paddling. Let me know when you get near to your ducks, he presently said, and I'll paddle different from this". "What do you know about paddling for duck-hunting?" said the Capt. "I know all about it", said O. "When we come to the ducks I'll sit down and paddle so quietly you could hear a pin drop". When the Capt. fired into the first flock, he killed 3 or 4 ducks

(31)

with one shot, but made no shot on the rise. "Why didnt you shoot twice and kill some more?" said O. "We always shoot into the swimming flock and then one shot on the wing as the flock rises". "I've heard of such things being done in England, that shooting on the wing; but I never got onto that trick", said the Capt. Even in this style shooting O's skillful paddling enabled the Capt. to get 28 ducks that day, beating the Lt. who had previously been beating him at the sport. As the result of this day's work the Capt. offered O. ten dollars to stay and paddle canoe for him on his duck-hunt'g trips for a month. Oliver told him it (contin'd 2nd p. after)

(32)

1838 continua. of matter relating to Jim Baker after arrival of Wiggins at Taos. Jim Baker left Taos for Forts Laramie and Bridger, within ten days or so of the arrival of the party at Taos, taking with him as far as Fort St. Vrain 2 French Canadians, who wished to return to the States by the Platte route. (Wiggins says) Correction by Cragin. Omit Ft. Bridger above, as it was I think not yet built in 1838. But verify before this correcting.

(33)

would depend on what arrangement he could make for board and lodging. Going to the "Temperance House" he found that they would charge him \$2.50 a week which would take all of his wages, leaving nothing for clothes or other necessaries and Oliver had reached Ft. Dearborn in a tattered suit of home made lines. This he reported to the Capt. and said he would therefore have to decline the Capt's offer. "What will you do then?" asked the Capt. Oliver told him he must tramp across the country and camp at night with such white men and Indians as he could find. "The Indians will gut you the first night", said the Capt. "O, I've been raised among Indians", said Oliver, and I ain't afraid of them". "What the --- haven't you done?" answered the Capt. "but these are Illinois Inds. they aren't like N.Y. Indians, don't you know what a massacre they had here a few years ago?" There are thousands of Indians down in the Illinois country that have never seen a white". "Well, its time they saw one then", said Oliver. All this and much more the Capt. said in his gruff way to deter the lad from his purpose. But young Oliver could not be frightened. Seeing this that the lad kept a stiff upper lip under circumstances and that the Capt. who really had a kind heart under a rough exterior, at length said that he would go over to the cook's quarters and see what arrangement he could make. He sent back word for O. to come over to the post. O. went. He was given a room and a bunk by himself and told he could mess with the soldiers, and this if he would remain, would be in addition to his ten dollars.

(34)

O. concluded to stay. He then offered to clean the Capt's gun. The Capt. thought it didn't need cleaning and refused to let him clean it. But next day, while on the hunt, the Capt. tak'g a midday nap, O. took the gun apart and cleaned it, as the Capt. had had rather poor luck that forenoon. The Capt. awoke just as he was putting the gun together again and berated the boy for his interference. But O. said, "I've cleaned the gun perfectly clean; and now you can kill ducks. That afternoon the Capt's luck returned and O's stock went up correspondingly. That and the following nights the Capt. brought the gun over regularly for O. to clean it. A few days later, O. urged the Capt. to shoot mallards on the wing but the Capt didn't like to venture it and said to Oliver, "Let's see you try it". O. tried

(Sam Ashcroft is still, 1903) living in Missouri his wife formerly Miss Paul is dead. Sam only about 2 yrs ago got pay for his stock, taken by plains Inds in 1864; trial being at Denver & Wiggins one of the witnesses at it. In '64 he had his ranch near Ft. Morgan, Colo)

(35)

and killed both mallards of the first pair that flew up. "You can't do that again", said the Capt; I'll give you a dollar if you kill the next mallard that flies up. He soon had to pay O. the dollar. After this, the Capt. concluded to try shooting on the wing himself and though he missed the first 5 shots, he killed his bird on the sixth, and then soon got to be a fair wing-shot. On the return voyage of these hunting trips, the Capt. usually let O. do the shooting; but nothing was said of this to the Lieut, who was now being apparently far outdone by the Capt. But on one occasion, the Lieut. spied and detected Oliver doing the shooting, which solved the mystery of the Capt's good marksmanship. Toward the end of the month, O's suit was worn out and he was in a plight for clothing. At this juncture the kind Capt. secured a cavalry suit, of dark blue, had it made over to fit Oliver and gave it to him with a pair of shoes, a hat, an overcoat, and two shirts. When O. had finished his month, he received his ten dollars and now with nearly \$30 in his pocket (brot \$20 of muskrat money from home) and his new clothes, he felt rich, and was ready to start to St. Louis. (Continuation of how Capt. got a cavalryman and horse to take him over to branch of Ill. R. is in Garden of Gods Magazine)

(36-438)

Data from O.P. Wiggins

Quest. - When and where (for what employer) was it that Bill Comstock made his record of 84 Buffalo in one day? Ans.

Quest. - Who wrote the little article "the first shot", and who does it relate to? If Wiggins, how old was the boy at the time?

Quest. - In Wiggins' reporter article on Jim Beckwourth in Denv. Times, Jan. 5, 1902; see evidence on date of Beckw's death and confer with W. about it.

La Bonte had 2 sons - scouts - who were on Red Cloud or -- Agency

Plate showing Brig. Gen. Steph. W. Kearney's opp. p. 140 of C.M. Wilcox's Hist of the Mexican War, pubd by the Church News Pub'g Co., Wash. D. C. (it is a fine & finely illust. Hist. 1892

THE END

(1)

Cont'd fr. EWE: XXXI

marching in military order with bugles sounding, passing from the divide on the north to a point on the road in front of them. These soldiers crossed the river in advance of the train and waited on both sides of the road for the train to come up. When the train reached the supposed soldiers, it was seen that they were Indians. Charley Bent, sounded a charge, and the Indians attacked the train from every side. Garton and six of his drivers were killed, and several others were wounded, these and the uninjured escaping to the river and making their way along in the shallow water and sands below the bank to Alkali's station.

(2)

A son of Garton, 15 years of age, a poor weak little invalid, was taken from the wagon, stripped naked, stretched out on the ground with his hands and feet fastened to stakes; a large bread-pan was then placed on his stomach and a fire quickly built in it. The torture of the poor little fellow was so great that his screams were heard for a mile down the river by the escaping men. The wagons of the train were fired and the smoke from the burning was the first intimation had at the post of the fate of the train. Doots and saddles were sounded and the Iowa and Nebraska cavalry and the scouts made a dash for the locality. They reached the train while the Indians were burning it and but 13 wagons had as yet been looted & fired. The oxen of five of the five-yoke teams had been ham-strung; the other oxen and the ten 4-mule teams had been driven off, over the low bluffs to the south. The Indians who remained at the train were at once attacked and driven off, and the wagons run apart to prevent the spreading of the flames from the 13 burning wagons to the others. 117 wagons were thus saved. The Garton boy was already dead and his body nearly consumed by fire. All of the dead were stripped and scalped except old Mr. Garton, who for some reason known only to the Indians, was spared this operation. He was found to have fallen over dead on his face, with his hand on the lock of his gun which had just been cocked, the death messenger having come before he could fire a shot.

(4)

Owing to the completely uniformed condition of the Indians, it was impossible in the dust and smoke, to tell an Indian from a soldier at any considerable distance; so a pursuit and mix-up would only have resulted in both sides killing their own men. A retreat was therefore sounded and the troops returned to the post. No one was killed but in this skirmish, Wiggins' temple was grazed by a bullet so closely as to deprive him of a good lock of hair, and Bill Comstock was slightly wounded under his left arm while his gun was raised to fire, the act of firing at that moment having undoubtedly saved him from the loss of an arm. A guard of 30 men including Wiggins and Comstock, was now left with the train and every available draft-horse was sent for from the post and station and an attempt made to

(5)

take back to Alkali the portion of the train that was saved. As soon as the main part of the soldiers had left, the Indians renewed their attack on the train, surrounding it in a scattered circle. Adopting Indian tactics the guard also scattered and in this movement Boy Buchanan, a stock-tender, dismounted and his horse getting frightened, refused to let him remount. Three mounted Indians at once ran for the unfortunate man intending to kill him. But Wiggins, seeing his dilemma, shot one of the Indians' horses from under him; this checked them and the unhorsed Indian was taken on behind one of the others. Buchanan having regained his horse, galloped back to the train. Wiggins now looking around, saw half a dozen Indians getting in between him and the train, which was now too late to prevent and which therefore they successfully accomplished.

(6)

He ran his horse to a buffalo wallow, jerked off its bridle and turned him loose with a kick, to which the splendid animal, fully understanding the proceedings, responded by dashing off for the station with nearly a hundred of the red devils in pursuit of the prize, which however kept out of their reach. From the observing point on the tall haystack at the station Mrs. W. was watching with a field glass and when she saw

(6) cont'd

The riderless horse galloping back to the station she thought that her husband had been shot. On the horse's return she asked if there was blood on the saddle, and being told "no", she said, "Then he is worth a dozen dead men". On the morning of the Indian attack a force of 450 Sixth

(7) West Virginia Cavalry under Col. Fleming had reached the vicinity of the post, from Fort Leavenworth being sent to its relief owing to the severe Indian difficulties of the past month. Having passed the station, this relief force dashed up to the train just after Wiggins had thrown himself into the Buffalo wallow. Here he was encircled at a safe distance by some 8 or 10 Indians on horseback, who were trying to get a shot at him, but were unable to see him on account of the tall grass and sun flowers, themselves being warned by an occasional shot if one of them approached too closely. One of these Indians' horses was shot from under him and another one had suffered the loss of its tail when, the W. Va cavalry rushed up to the rescue and the Indians retreated. The delay prevented the return of much of the train to

(8)

Alkali that night, and early next morning, Gen. Heath reached the train and with 300 cavalry and a mountain howitzer and caisson, took the Indian trail southward. It was followed all day as rapidly as possible; at 15 miles, the troops passed the place where the Indians had camped on the preced'g night, from which camp they seemed to have gone slowly southward. Toward evening a cold rain-storm set in; just before dark, as they approached Frenchman's creek, the smoke of the Indian camp was discovered on that stream with the aid of glasses, by Wiggins & Comstock who were travelling in advance as scouts. Reporting this to Gen. Heath, and darkness rapidly approaching advance was ordered to the point whence

(9)

the smoke had been seen. Arrived at this point, which was within about 2 miles of the Ind camp, the troops were dismounted and in the darkness and driving rain, were ordered to advance cautiously to the bluff bordering the creek. The Indians with buffalo robes over their heads, were in the midst of their supper, in which it was afterward found that bacon and dried apples (Kook-Koosh and Ollalie) were the chief items of the bill of fare. Word was given to await the report of the first gun, ordered to be fired, when all were to fire as rapidly as possible. The feasting spot at which were gathered about 200 Indians was within but 50 or 60 yards of the bluff. The noise of the storm had prevented

(10)

the Indians from hearing the approach of the troops, while the bright glare of their fires revealed them to the soldiers as a ready target. On the firing of the first shot, the Indians fled into the brush, secured their horses and made their escape, but while this was doing they received 3 volleys from the troops and left 32 dead on the ground. Then the troops secured their horses in the timber below camp and though thoroughly drenched and chilled to the bone now each man had to spare one pair of blankets for his horse, and in consequence there was much suffering from cold in the command that night. Each man took their turn at kook-Koosh and Ollalie. In the night the rain changed to snow, which by morning lay 20 inches deep on the ground, obliterating all trace of the Indians' flight and detaining the troops in this camp till the following day. This fight is officially known as "The Battle of Stinking Water" so called from the branch of Frenchman's creek on which it took place. Returning to Alkali, it was found

(11)

that the other Indians engaged in the attack on the train had succeeded in getting away to the northward with all of the stock.

The season of Wood hauling now returned and the trains of Solomon Bros., Tracy and Co. and others lost their stock by turning them out over the hills to graze, while encamped at Alkali Station; the troops being then largely out on detail as guards to the wood haulers at Cedar bluffs. By these losses of stock, wagons and merchandise in great quantity accumulated at Alkali, and Denver was

(12)

again short of many kinds of supplies, especially of staple food stuffs and paper for the printing of the Rocky Mountain News. Any stoppage of the daily News would be felt at Alkali

(18) cont'd

After supper, he went into the room which he and Comstock used as a bed room, hung up his revolvers and belt, walked out of the front door and commenced chatting with some of the soldiers. Dolan, presently appeared, and at once said to Wild Bill, "You dont like the way I talked

(19)

Do you?" "No", he said, "That isn't the way to talk to a decent woman. I believe you said you'd slap my chops if I said anything more; I'd like to see you do it". "I will do it", said Dolan and struck at him at the same instant. But he had reckoned without his host. Wild Bill was 6 feet 4 inches in height; had broad shoulders and hips, and a physique that could not be surpassed. He had muscles of iron and was quick as a tiger, and moreover was thoroughly trained in the art of the boxer. He easily parried the blow. "Oh, that's your game is it?" said Dolan, and made another futile attempt with the same result. But this time Wild Bill followed it with a blow like a sledge

(20) hammer which fairly lifted him off from his

feet and laid him sprawling on the ground. But Dolan had sand and again and sprang to his feet to renew the attack. But hardly had he done so till Wild Bill, now thoroughly warmed up to his work, knocked him down again, jumped on his face with both feet and turning quickly to the other Denver men said, "Would any two of you like to try it?" But the others said nothing and walked off. As soon as Dolan had recovered his feet and stood nursing his disfigured countenance, Wild Bill warned the whole gang that they had

(21)

better "pull out" at once, for if Wiggins came home and Mrs. Wiggins reported them, he would kill the whole outfit. Without waiting for a second invitation, they started away and went through to Russell Springs the same night, whence they returned to Denver. (For ancc. of Inds trying to lasso Wiggins at Russell Spgs., see Notebook 2, Series D middle of book)

Shortly after this the Indians burned the haystack in the following manner, which had also been employed in burning some of the stage stations, and "for which", as Wiggins says, "they ought to have a patent". They take a large "ribbed" percussion gun cap, split it down to the percussion by inserting the arrow point, taking moist powder and filling the cap around the arrow head with it they bind the cap on to the arrow head by wrapping around both of them a greased

(22)

rag on which, as they wind, they scatter more of the damp powder, tying this around with astring. This makes a "slow match". Firing this into the stack, on the night referred to the cap struck a large weed or a pole or stack hanger and lit the slow match and the stack was aflame. Shingles of a roof are fired in the same manner. The winter passed without serious event. (see 6th page after this for anecdote coming in here. See anecdote Inds. lasso Wigg 1867 middle notebook 2 Series D. comes in here)

In the summer of 1867 the Dog Soldiers under Roman Nose, made a raid down on the Solomon, and carried away captive a Miss Taylor and a German woman. Miss Taylor was a young lady of 18 years, from the east who had been visiting on the Solomon with relatives. Her friends in the at once offer a reward of \$1500 for her recovery.

(23)

Comstock heard of this and undertook to win the reward. He went down to Ft. Hayes and thence northerly to a point where he thought to intercept them on their retreat to the westward; but they had already passed that point. He was accompanied by a man named McGinnis, who wished to learn scouting. Taking the trail, the two men followed it westward. After several days they sighted the Ind camp thro a field glass. Waiting till after dark, the horses were left with McGinnis in a bunch of brush about 2 miles from the camp, a distance sufficient to prevent the neighing of their horses from alarming the village. Bill now proceeded to the Indian village, to learn if possible, the whereabouts of the captives.

(24)

He located the tent that the two women were in. It was a small one taken from soldiers and they were in it in charge of a medicine man and his squaw, where they were taken good care of. A guard of 6 bucks lay about outside of the tent. He crept up and lay down amongst the Indian guards, who supposed him to be of their number, as he was dark and dressed just like themselves.

(24) cont'd

After a while he lay close to the edge of the tent and spoke in a low tone in English, asking "Is Miss Taylor in the tent?" She answered, "I am. Who are you?" He told her and added, "I will make arrangements to rescue you." All this was said in a low tone; but unfortunately the conversation was at length overheard by the German woman who, excited by the sudden hope of delivery, began to cry, "Save us, save us". Then the fat was in the fire. She made such a commotion,

(25) that the guards at once sprang up and coming together found that their number was seven instead of six. The extra man was soon identified and taken at once to Black Kettle's camp, where a great outcry was made against, the majority being in favor of killing Comstock at once; but Black Kettle was a true friend of Comstock the latter having once saved his life on an occasion when Blk K. had been taken prisoner by white soldiers, Comstock having told the soldiers that B. K. was only a common Indian, so that he was released. Black Kettle overruled those who clamored for the death of Comstock, and calling his own son, a youth, and two other warriors, put them in charge of him, had a pony saddled for him and started him back home with the three men as guard, charging the other Inds not to leave camp for he feared they might follow Comstock & kill him. They started toward the place where McGinnis had been left with the

(26) horses. When within 50 ft. of them Comstock said in the Indian language, "Well, boys, there's no use of your going any farther; I can go the rest of the way alone all right". They then shook hands all around and he started south. McGinnis lay still in the brush and both saw and heard the parting. When he had gone but a few rods, the three members of his treacherous guard, fired on him all together, shooting him in the back and killing him instantly. They then tried to capture and kill his horse to prevent his return to the Ind. village; but the horse escaped and returned to Black Kettle's tent; some of his family saw the horse and called Blk K. out, Black Kettle at once examined the saddle and found blood on it. "My son has killed my best friend", he exclaimed.

(27) Shortly after this the three men returned. He called them into his tepee and angrily confronted them with the evidence of their deed, which they were compelled to acknowledge. But for one of the murderers being his own son and there being so many others in the village who had wanted to see Comstock killed for the attempted rescue, he would doubtless have had them all killed. As it was, he immediately ordered their cues cut off and their ponies and fire arms taken away from them, thus degrading them to the rank of squaws. After the 3 Indians left, McGinnis went to place of the shooting and found the lifeless body of the scout, "than whom", Mr. Wiggins says, "no braver nor more reliable man ever lived". McG. being a small man and unable to

(28) get Comstock's corpse on to his pony, he was compelled to leave it, and returned to Ft. Hays and reported the death of Comstock. The details of the affair were afterward reported fully by Miss Taylor, who was recovered by Custer, and told also to Wiggins by Black Kettle. Not long after this, Wiggins was relieved from Monument station and returned with his wife and little boy to Denver. It was now about October. (Anecdote coming in 6 pages ahead)

About this time Col. Greenwood was surveying for the line of the Kan. Pac. R.R. about 20 miles north of the Monument stage station, with a party of about 20 men. One day while all of the party

(29) except the two colored cooks were away from camp, a small party of Indians were seen approaching the camp. Badly frightened, the cooks fled and concealed themselves in a ravine. The Indians came and took all of the provisions out of the wagons and ran the wagons over an adjoining bluff, smashing them to kindling wood. At night the surveyors returned and found neither wagons, camp equipment, provisions nor cooks. The last named, however, soon emerged from their hiding places their eyes bulged out as Col. Greenwood said, "till you could hang your hats on them." They said "The debble himself nebber looked like dem Injuns". Knowing that the stage road was south of them, the supperless

(30) party went southward; traveling all night. Whenever a buffalo would snort or anything, the black cooks would exclaim, "Bless my soul". Fortunately the party happened upon Monument stage station in the morning.

(30) cont'd

Mrs. Wiggins got a good breakfast for the ravenous party who as may readily be imagined ate nearly enough for forty men. The party was compelled to remain at the station till Col. Greenwood could go east and return with a new outfit. The black men pulled for the east and never came back to that country. When they returned to their work, they found that the Indians had pulled up and carried away about fifty miles of the stakes of their survey. (END OF ANECDOTE)

Keeping headquarters at the Planters House, he remained there through the winter doing some hunting and more than clearing expenses; he was

(31)

in the spring of 1868 put in charge of a stage station and hotel known as the Guy House 24 miles west of Denver on the stage route to Central City, a branch of the system of lines owned by the Overland Stage Co. While keeping this hotel, it was a common thing for parties to come out to the Guy House for hunting. Estabrook, the Denver liveryman, would send them out telling them that Wiggins was the only real hunter in the country, and knowing that his horses would be well cared for there and would not have to drive too far. Many of these nimrods were rich young "guys", and it was a part of the business of the Guy House to guy them. On one occasion 5 young Chicago "duckies"

(32)

came out. They were equipped with the finest rifles that money could buy. They wanted to kill mountain sheep; but were too late for a hunt that day. Then they must have some other fun. They boasted they could outrun, outbox or outshoot anything in the country. Two of them especially insisted on a shooting match. To accommodate them, Wiggins arranged one. High up on a steep hillside in front of the house was a large rotten stump, that had often been used as a target. Their guns would shoot six hundred yards, but W. told them his would only shoot one hundred. They laughed at his old muzzle loader and told him it wouldnt shoot fifty, but they

(33) would let him choose the distance. W.

took a large sheet of pasteboard, marked a bull's-eye about as large as a dollar on the center of it, and fastened it up on the stump with a nail through a hole in the center of the bull's-eye. Two of the station stock tenders were "on to" the game, which was known as "Hudson Bay", from its being frequently practiced on greenhorns by the Hudson Bay trappers amongst whom, when a boy at York Factory, Wiggins had first seen it played. One of these stockmen, Charlie, was stationed by the stump with a handful of wooden pegs to put in the bullet holes to mark the shots. W. gave the Chicagoans the first shot. One of them fired and cut the bull's eye at the upper edge.

(34)

The stock-tender thrust a peg into the bullet hole. "Old man", said the shooter, "What do you think of that kind of shooting?" The second Chicagoan now fired, and did still better than the first, coming within the circumference of the bulls-eye. "You never saw any shooting like, I guess, Heh, old man". Just wait till the old man shoots", said Bill Smith, the stocktender, who stood by. "You wont be so tickled as you are now; I've seen the old man shoot before". It now came W's turn to shoot. Charlie now stepped up close to the stump. "Get back there, the old man's going to shoot", shouted one of the duckies. "We dont have to get back", said Charley, "When the old man shoots; he shoots in the

(35) bull's eye". When the rifle of Mr.

Wiggins cracked, Charlie stuck in a peg half an inch from the centre-nail. "That beats both of us, said the duckies and then bet him five dollars he couldnt do that well again. They then asked him to go in and take a drink on them. But Wiggins declined and they took one for themselves. While they were in the house the bet was duly communicated to the man at the stump. As the duckies came out of the house again W. heard one of them say to the other, "Too bad to take the old man's five dollars". "Well, he'd soon enough take yours if he won it", said the other. W. pretended not to hear, but now raised the rifle to his shoulder. Charlie was leaning over the stump and though they couldnt see it, his arm encircled the stump and he held the corner of the

(36)

pasteboard in his hand. When W. fired, the pasteboard fell to the ground. Charlie picked it up and shouted, "If your going to shoot any more you'll have to bring up another nail, for the nail's gone."

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XXIV

(36) cont'd

He then brought down the target with a peg stuck in the centre of it and showed it to the duckies. They were too fuddled by this time to suspect the trick, and admitted that they were beaten. W. had loaded both times with powder only and the first shot had been marked by thrusting the peg through the pasteboard into the rotten wood of the stump, and into an imaginary bullet hole. Not only Wiggins, but the two stock-tenders also were now invited in for a drink by the Chicagoans whose admiration for W.'s marksmanship was unbounded. (CONTINUED ON p. 1, Notebook 1, Series D)

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XXV
Series D, No. 1, 1903

(1)

XXIV

(Wiggins Life Contin'd Oct. 15, 1903) 1868 contin'd from end of notebook 8 Series C. The next day Mr. Wiggins took the Chicago party out to where they secured a fine specimen of the Bighorn. It was a large ram, and the party went back not only consoled for their inglorious defeat at the target the day before but loud in their praises of Mr. Wiggins and the Guy House. This led to many other hunting parties patronizing the Guy House. Guests, also came to try the table noted for its "mountain mutton" The sheep that graced this noted table were indeed all "mountain sheep", for they had all

(2)

ranged the mountains, though many of them were of the domestic breed that ranged the mountain pasture of a thrifty neighbor by name Fred Buckman, and were bought from him for good hard cash. In the spring of 1869, the Union Pacific Ry Co. employed Mr. Wiggins to go to the locality of a bridge they were building over the N. Platte, N.W. of Ft. Halleck, to hunt and supply meat for the bridge gang. He did so his family living meanwhile at Ft. Halleck. Eleven men had previously been supplying the meat, bringing it in on pack-animals, but in insufficient quantity, and Wiggins was therefore added to the force of hunters. Wiggins took a 4-mule team, and brought in

(3)

about 1,000 lbs of meat every fourth day. Pass creek and Elk Mt. were the hunting grounds. The game was chiefly antelope in the open and Elk in the timber; and both were in this region by the thousand. Elk mountain had been rightly named. Windy days were more favorable for the hunt, especially the antelope hunt, since on such it was easier to get to leeward and to shoot from there without being heard or seen. After he had been hunting for some two months, in coming back to the bridge camp one day, he observed a commotion among the R.R. Graders, 65 teams of which had been at work on the north side of the river. Through a glass he saw at once that Indians had attacked the camp and were stampeding the teams. Several of the men were shot. In running with road-scrappers flying and vaulting behind them, several of the horses also were killed. A company of infantry, stationed on the south side of the river, with a raft of logs as their only means of ferriage, were unable to cross the river in time to render assistance. The ridiculous

(4)

order was now given for this unmounted company to cook 3 day's rations, cross the river that evening and be ready to take the trail next morning and pursue and punish the Indians & recover the stock. Their success may be inferred without farther comment when it is remembered that the Indians were mounted and were 50 or 60 miles away by the time the "walk-a-heaps" (Indian name for infantry) started, as Wiggins was afterward informed by Two Buck Elk, who led the raid, Dog Soldier chief. (The Dog Soldiers embraced the more restless spirits of the Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, being constant free-booters, and often defying the authority of the tribal chiefs, and disregarding all treaties.

(5)

The hunting trips were made, sometimes for Elk and sometimes for antelope, according to what was wanted, since either could be readily obtained in ample quantity by the hunting force as now constituted, 12 strong. The next trip after the raid was for antelope and for safety's sake, was made by the packers and Wiggins' wagon team combined. On this trip, armed with a Gove double-barrelled rifle, Mr. Wiggins killed 36 antelope in one day; the packers also got back well loaded. On the next trip, however, the packers thought Wiggins' wagon was too slow for their unencumbered movements, and their fear having now somewhat subsided, they struck out from the bridge by themselves, early in the morning without waiting for him. As they stopped

(6)

at Pass creek for grazing and breakfast, they passed Ft. Halleck about the middle of the afternoon and went directly on to the hunting grounds. Wiggins leaving the bridge at 9, reached Ft. Halleck at dark, remained there overnight with his family, and next morning started for the hunting ground. Arrived there, his suspicions were at once aroused by the quietness of the vicinity, neither hunters nor the usually abounding game being in sight. He drove his team into a deep gulch and told his driver and his little son, who were with him, not to

(7)

show themselves till he returned. Following down a stream parallel with the gulch, keeping in the brush and keep'g a sharp lookout, he saw nothing till he had gone nearly two miles. Then he found the tracks of twenty ponies, unshod, and hence Indian ponies, that had crossed the stream so recently that the mud spattered by them on the adjoining grass and bushes was not yet wholly dry. He estimated that the Indians had passed within less than 2 hrs. The stillness of the region was now explained. Hastening back to the team, a return was made to Fort Halleck as fast as the mules could be driven. Reporting there the circumstances

(8)

and his opinion that the hunters had been killed, a squad of cavalry was at once sent out, accompanied by several stage men and an ambulance, though some were inclined to laugh at Wiggins assertion that the hunters had been killed. The eleven hunters were soon found, dead and scalped, and four dead Indians were found lying in the immediate vicinity, attesting that a sharp resistance had been made to the savages attack. Both riding and pack horses had been driven off. Shortly after this, Mr. Wiggins sold his team at Laramie and returned to Denver, where he remained till the spring of 1870, when he located a claim on Bijou creek, 43 miles from Denver, on the then newly graded line of the Kan, Pac. R.R. The R.R. Co.

(9)

owned each alternate section of land and located a section house with sidetrack, well, and tank, in what they supposed was section 9 of the R.R. land. (Tp 4 S., R61 W) But Col. Lessig, Gov't surveyor discovered that the R.R. surveyors had made a mistake and had located their improvements on the S.E. quarter of Sec. 8 which was govt. land. This Wiggins learned. Here then was an opportunity which W. at once improved by filing on this quarter section. The R.R. Co. then made W. a good offer, to enter their employ. The Co. was to have all the land needed for the railroad's purpose, and W. was

(10)

to be in charge of both section house and pumping station with a salary of 75 dollars a month. All trains stopped here for water and the station was called Bijou by the R. R. people but through the political influence of his friend, Wm. N. Byers of the Rocky Mt. News the place was made a regular Postoffice and named "Byers" at Mr. Wiggins' suggestion. Mr. Wiggins was made postmaster and justice of the peace at Byers and held both positions 14 years, his precinct as justice extending eastward to the Kansas state line. Erecting a good house and, soon afterward, a barn,

(11)

Wiggins now found another source of profit in these running a sort of hotel, livery, and stock farm; and later a store and blacksmith shop. In 1873 a lumber yard was established at Byers for the sale of the product of Clifford and Palmer's large saw-mill, on the divide, 18 miles to the south. A new depot for passengers and one for freight was now built by the Ry. Co. and Byers was made a telegraph station. A town school house was built under contract with Mr. Wiggins; and the sawmill people constructed a bridge across the Bijou just W.

(12)

of the village. Mr. Wiggins also built several small houses for rent. It was during these prosperous years that, in 1874, occurred the marriage of Mr. Wiggins' second daughter, Rachel, to Mr. Thos. B. McNeil a Scotch-American who was locomotive engineer no. 1 of the K. P. Ry., this daughter having since her return to St. Joseph from Alkali, graduated at the Platte City Seminary and having returned to Byers in 1871. Mr. McNeil was at one time one-fourth owner of the Mollie Gibson properties but was forced to sell too early by the long period of expensive devel-

(13)

opment and native silver nugget finding that preceded the finding of the great mother lode, his portion of the property, then known as the Lone Pine claim, being afterward sold to Mr. Hagerman for a million dollars. About the time of Rachel's marriage, Indian troubles again disturbed the country. At this juncture Mr. Wiggins sent word to his old friend Washington, the Ute chief, that the Arapahoes were stealing stock in the region of Byers and along the road eastward, and he wanted him to come down with all of the

(14)

warriors he could raise and clean them out. As an inducement, Wiggins said there were thousands of

(14) cont.

buffalo to be had on the plains, and as these were now nearly extinct in the mountains the Utes were certainly getting tired of the monotony of venison. Only too delighted at an opportunity to again strike their old enemies, and get buffalo steaks, the Utes came down, to the number of about 200 warriors, under Colorow and Washington; Shoot-em-quick being also a prominent warrior and sub-chief. Their women and children were left in their village of tepees, near Byers. The warriors, finely mounted, struck out on the war-past eastward, encountering no Arapahoes, until they had reached the head-

(15)

waters of the Republican river, where they discovered a large village of Arapahoes, Cheyennes and Sioux. A storm favoring them, they got away with the entire cavayard of the village, comprising 500 ponies, with which they made for the mountains with all possible speed. A small delegation of the Utes came past Byers, got some ammunition, and left word for Mr. Wiggins to send the squaws and children to Denver by train. This was done. The plains-Indians were thus left without means of pursuit or of

(16)

transporting their village. Through their agents, they made several efforts to regain their ponies; but the powerful influence of the R.R. company intervened and the Utes were left in undisturbed possession. After this the Utes were "very big Injuns", with the K.P. road and travelled anywhere "dead-head" with the freedom of latter day magnates. In the fall of 1875, the Utes returned to the Plains, under Washington, splendidly armed and mounted, for a big buffalo hunt. They they had on spring creek and Aricaree fork, and returned

(17)

to the mountains with robes and jerked buffalo meat galore. In 1876, again Washington's Utes made another trip out on the plains for buffalo, which was their last as the sequel will show. They first went doen on the Arickaree but found no buffalo. They then went on east to the region north of Cheyenne Wells, but found no buffalo, excepting a few which were out on the range with a lot of tame cattle owned by a Mr. McLain of Cheyenne Wells. The latter came out and ordered Washington to take the Utes off from the range, which he claimed was his, but Washington refused, telling him that the country belonged to the

(18)

Utes. McLain then went to several other groups of the Indians but they all referred him to Washington as their chief. They could only go on Washington's orders. McLain then returned to Washington, followed by half a dozen of the Indians with whom he had been talking, and, drawing his revolver on the chief, said, "Now you old son-of-a-bitch, you get out of here or I'll kill you". A word from Washington in the Ute language to his followers, and McLain fell from his horse dead, pierced by several bullets. His

(19)

horse was standing by the edge of a small gully, partially filled with tumble-weeds and into this McLain's body fell. The Utes, knowing there would now be trouble, at once started for home. That night came a severe rainstorm which washed the gully full of dirt, burying the body in a natural grave; so that searchers sent out several days later when the return of Mr. M's riderless horse warned his friends that some accident had befallen him, were unable to find any trace of him. His dog was found half starved to death, it having doubtless remained for some time near its

(20)

grave but finally led off by hunger. The dead man was a brother of Lew McLain the master's then station agent of Cheyenne Wells. He was a wealthy man of Cheyenne Wells later for many years and perhaps still living there. The returning Utes stopped at Byers to get their women and children. They all seemed greatly dejected. Washington that evening took supper with Mr. Wiggins. The latter rallied him on his gloominess, asking, "What's the matter, Washington?" "Much bad. Buffalo all gone. Kill white man; big cattle man. Don't know him. Way off. Utes no more come down here to see big friend". He then related to Wiggins as fully as he could the details of the unfortunate affair. In the morning, not a Ute nor a sign of one was to be seen; and

(21)

they never came again. Years afterwards the bones of Mr. McLain were washed out again by the rains, and his long-time resting place was revealed

(21) cont'd

Leaving Byers in the latter part of 1884, Mr. W. retired to Denver, where he resided until 1886. In 1885 Mr. McNeil had taken up a preemption claim at the box canyon of Rifle creek, Garfield county, just above the remarkable tufa deposits which form the falls on that creek. In August of 1886 Mrs. McNeil died and

(22)

Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins moved over on to the Rifle cr. ranch, to care for their daughter's children and take care of the ranch, Mr. McNeil returned to Leadville to the employ of the Colo. Midland Rifle creek was the natural gateway to White R. Plateau, the hunters paradise. Bear & panthers abounded. Deer were numberless. Hunters continually passed coming and going. The Wiggins was the limit to which wagons could be driven. Teams of the hunter were therefore left here, and the ranch was a sort of hunters lodge or starting point for the departure of hunters

(23)

with pack horses. Considerable revenue was derived from this source. Mr. Wiggins also did considerable hunting and trapping on his own account during his residence on Rifle cr., as well as acting as guide to hunting parties. Every year, just before winter set in, the deer came down from the plateau, passing the ranch in great droves, on their way to the Grand River valley, where they remained till spring, returning about March. Tens of thousands doubtless thus came down from the White river plateau every year in the valleys

(24)

of Grand and White rivers. In the fall of 1887 occurred a somewhat serious trouble with the Utes. The treaty by which these Indians ceded their lands to the Gov't contained a special provision reserving to themselves all the game on these lands and granting them the right to return to the lands for hunting purposes. Tho' this was the only condition on which they would cede their lands, it has always been easier for ~~the~~ U. Sam to make than to keep promises to the red men; and this hunting right has been a continual source of irritation and frequently of bloodshed between the whites and the Indians in north-western Colo. In the

(25)

fall of 1887 about 150 of the White River and Uncompahgre Utes came over from their reservation in Utah for their annual hunt. Chipeta, lately widow of Chief Ouray, but now again married to Too-much-a-gut, was of the party and brought with her about 3200 sheep, 110 goats and 40 horses, she being at this time as Ouray's heir quite wealthy for an Indian. The sheriff ordered them back to their reservation, threatening to call out the Colo. State Militia, and drive them back, if they didn't go. He then went and shot two steers and stabbed holes in the carcasses and left arrows sticking in the holes. Then, on complaint of the owner who was

(26)

really a party to the transaction, called on the Gov'r for the militia, saying the Indians were shooting the cattle of the ranchmen, and that several cattle had already been found dead, with arrows sticking in them. The Gov'r ordered out militia fr. Denver & Pueblo. Meanwhile the sheriff returned from Newcastle, with several deputies and a party of cowboys, and found the Indian bucks away on their hunting; and Chipeta, with the squaws, children and stock, at the tepees. They looted and fired 3 of the teepees,

(27)

taking about \$300 worth of dressed buck-skins. Chipeta, endeavoring to prevent the destruction and pillaging, was kicked nearly to death, and every head of her sheep, goats and horses was driven off by the party to Newcastle, many of the goats, however, escaping and some of them returning to the Ind camp. The bucks soon returned to the camp. The militia arriving soon after, Lt. while spying into the Ind. camp was shot and killed by one of the Utes who supposed it was the sheriff returning. The militia drove the Indians back to the reserv. and a thorough investigation of the

(28)

affair was now made by Gen. Crook, who at once exonerated the Indians, showing that they had acted within their rights, and threw the blame for the whole trouble where it belonged on the shoulders of the guilty sheriff who, being a defaulter to the extent of several thousand dollars of the county's money and knowing that his treatment of the Indians would not bear investigation, had fled the country, leaving his family at

(28) cont'd

Newcastle in destitute circumstances. Chipeta's stock was ordered returned to her. Twenty-two hundred of the sheep were returned, the remainder having been sold and

(29)

butchered in Newcastle. Of returning the pony herd a pretense was made; but the ponies returned were not Chipeta's but were a sorry lot of nags gathered up over the country as substitutes; the best of the horses taken from Chápeta and other Indians--some of them were fine race horses--were taken by the sheriff and some of his pals and sold in Pueblo. Before the Indians had been driven back from White River mesa, a man presented himself at Wiggins' ranch claiming to be a deputy-sheriff, ordered Wiggins to move out of there with all his stock down to a new fort near Todd's store which had made as a place of refuge from the Indians who the authorities said were likely to commit depredations. "We're not the kind that move out," said Wiggins.

(30)

Oh, you old Missouri tenderfeet dont understand this thing. If you want go, I have orders to drive your stock down to the fort and let you stay and be killed!" said the d.s. "You needn't worry about my stock or about the Indians killing me", said Wiggins. "I know the Indians and they are my friends". The dep. sh. went off up the creek to get the stock. "We might as well die right here as to be robbed that way", said Mr. Wiggins' son, Frank, "And I will before he can take my pony or a hoof of our stock." Mr. Wiggins, Frank and the hired man now repaired to the corral,

(31)

the man must return with the stock to get it out of the canon. W. was armed with revolvers and the others each with a rifle. They were to shoot to kill if the d.s. undertook to draw a weapon on Mr. W. W. stood at the lower gate and barred the outlet when the man returned with the stock. The d.s. demanded that the gate be opened. "I'll unbar the gate and let you out, but you ain't agoing to take away a hoof of the stock", said W. Coming through the gate the DS turned to pull it open. All hands now covering the man, W. his anger now fully aroused said, "Get out of here now you son of a bitch, or I'll blow your damn brains out". "So that's the way you talk to a county officer; you threaten to shoot the deputy sheriff, do you?" "Yes, and I'll shoot you at the drop of a hat; sheiff or no sheriff, you get out of here right now." The sheriff went off down to Watson's ranch, Watson having told him he would do whatever Wiggins did as to orders to move out. "That's the damdest man ever I saw in my life", said the man; he's going to get scalped and he ought to; he and his man drew their guns on me and were going to shoot me." Watson told him there wasn't the least danger of that and

(33)

that if Wiggins stayed he would stay. After some vain attempt to frighten Watson and bluff him into leaving, the fellow rode off, saying, "Well, if you stay, I hope you'll all get scalped." Of the stock which the other citizens did take down to the fort, almost half of it was stolen and the theft falsely laid on the Utes. Late in the fall of '88, Mr. Wiggins moved back to Denver. At this time his friend, Egbert Johnson of Trapper lake memories, was president of the Fire and Police Board and he promptly gave W. an appointment as special policemen in the Denver postoffice

(34)

where he had also the office of Deputy U.S. Marshall. The post-office position he held for eleven years till 1901, and the Marshall's commission he still holds. On the 15th of May 1902, Mr. Wiggins was appointed Bailiff of the District Court of Colorado in which position he still officiates. He is a strong, active, and vigorous old man and though over 80 years old, has by no means lost his interest in current affairs. He is one of those who has taken an active part in blazing the way for the civilization of western empire, and looks as if he

(35)

might continue to take an active part in the affairs of his commonwealth for manyyears to come.

Wiggins' Life 1838 (The following page -38- should preceed the 3 previous pages) On reaching Taos, Blue was offered by Carson a year's work, herding horses; his wages would be ten dollars a month, besides board and clothing. This, at that time and place, was good wages for a boy; and Blue accepted the offer. The horses had to be taken out on the plains each day, usually some distance from the town, to secure good

(35 and 38) cont'd

pasture for them, and brought in and corralled at night. Besides his work as herder young Blue helped much about the house, getting in wood and building fires for "Alice" (This was not merely the name by which Kit Carson's squaw was called by all members of the household; but it was a sort of generic name used by the squaw men in the mountains as the designation for their Indian spouses) and making himself generally useful about the place.

Some two weeks after Blue's arrival in Taos there occurred a slight unpleasantness in the ranks of the party with whom he had come.

(36) Jim Baker had brought with him from Illinois about 20 good horses and one especially fine stallion. A dispute over this stallion arose between Baker on one side and Carson, Silver and Chamberlain on the other. Some high words followed. Carson said he didn't want to quarrel with anybody and after he had told Baker what he considered reasonable in the matter, he walked off and left the party. The others continued their altercation. Presently Baker said to Silver, "I don't want to hear anything more from you or I'll slap your mouth." "That's water on my wheel", said Silver. "Try it on, the quicker

(37) the better". Jim went at him and the two clinched. Jim was six inches the taller and quickly threw his opponent, but as they struck the ground Silver turned him and was on top, and hammered his face till Chamberlain and the others, pulled him off, thinking Baker had had punishment enough. Baker at once left with his cavayard for Fort Bridger. He tried to persuade Blue to go with him, but the latter had engaged for a year with Carson and declined to go

(39) Blue finished his engagement with Kit Carson, and at the end of the year had one hundred and twenty Mexican silver dollars laid up in the "bank" kept by Alice, which bank consisted of a squaw-bag kept under that thrifty house wife's bed. Blue wanted very much to accompany Kit's party on its fall buffalo hunt of 1838 for Bent's fort; and still worse wanted to go with them on their trapping expedition the following spring; but the herding had to be done and Blue was of course as yet

(40) considered only a boy. So he waited as best he could. But in the fall of '39 he was allowed to accompany them on the most interesting excursion. (Narrative contin'd on page 1 of Book 7 and including the first 17 pages thereof. Then comes the fol'g:) Though crazy to engage in hunting and trapping Blue resumed his herding at Taos. But knowing that the time for the fall buffalo hunt was near, and observing a large number of rabbits on the herding grounds, he now devised a plan to demonstrate to Carson his skill as a hunter, in the hope of being allowed to join the buffalo hunt. He had no rifle, but borrowed one from Chamberlain; he moulded about a hundred

(41) bullets, and Chamberlain furnished him with powder and caps. Taking out the herd next day he determined to make a record, and took the gun with him. Chamberlain had told to shoot the rabbits through the head if possible. He killed that day 20 rabbits, 13 of which were shot through the head. Toward evening he tied them all together and started homeward. On reflection, it occurred to him that it would be better to have all of his rabbits shot through the head; so he stopped and threw away all of those that were shot through the body. Arriving at the house he threw the rabbits down in front of Chamberlain,

(42) who had come out to meet him. Chamberlain picked them up and looked at them. He observed at once that all of them were shot through the head. He called Carson and the others to come out and see what "Blue" had done. Some declared Blue hadn't done it. "Did you do this?" Asked Carson. "Sure", said Wiggins, "I didn't ask any one else to help me." "Where did you learn to shoot", asked Carson. "I learned before I came out to this country said, "I learned from my father and I killed several deer in Canada". Well he

(43) says, if you can shoot like this, you needn't herd any more." There was to be some rifle practice next day, and some one said, "We'll give him a trial tomorrow." That night Blue cleaned up the rifle, which was quite dirty from the rabbit shooting, and was ready for the trial. They allowed him a rest for his

(43) cont'd

rifle, as the shooting was over a rather long range, at a small target, and the rifle was very heavy. To their great surprise his bullet struck the target at the side of the pin thrust through its center. (44)

At his second trial, his score was nearly as good. On seeing the two shots Carson said "You needn't herd any more; you may go with us." Blue was so delighted at this that he says he believes he grew two inches then and there. He would realize the hopes he had so long been cherishing; and, moreover, his wages would be raised from ten dollars a month to forty. About a week later the start was made for the fall hunt. This was in the latter part of November.

(45)

Blue was given a

rifle, not new, but lighter than those used by the others and better suited to his use. Carson was unable to go with the party, having two or three days before received a flesh wound in the calf of his leg from his own revolver which had been discharged by his accidentally dropping it. The party was numbered about thirty under the leadership of Ike Chamberlain. It proceeded to Bent's fort. Here teams were got ready and after two days the hunt began. It had proceeded for about 2 weeks when the main spring in the lock of Blue's rifle got broken.

(46) The boy was now as greatly dismayed as he had previously been elated. For only flint-lock muskets could be had at the fort, and these were useless for hunting buffalo. He had to return to Taos. Here he had hoped to borrow from Carson the latter's rifle; but while Carson he would lend it to him as soon as to anybody he could not let it go as he did not consider it safe to be without a rifle, as hostile Indians were around. Blue had been home five

(47)

or six

days when a Serg't and 5 soldiers arrived at Taos, from the Santa Fe trail over the mountains reporting that the Kiowas had run off the 18 mules of the three teams of the German exploring party with which they were connected. One of their number was quite ill and wanted to lay up to recuperate. They wanted Carson to go and help them recover their stock. Carson could not go but said, "Blue, now is your chance to show what you can do". He then told them that Blue understood the business and could trail the stock. The ill man volunteered to loan Blue the use

(48)

of his rifle and Blue, the

five soldiers and four Canadians started for the trail next morning. (Wigg. Life contin'd. Oct. 22, 1903) The trail which was a plain one was struck to the south-east of Rayado; it was followed westward. Carson had inquired the direction in which the Indians had gone. On being told this, he saw just what retreat they were aiming for, as he had followed thieving Kiowas to the same locality before. He told the pursuing party that the Kiowas would go into a little park a mile or so long, oval, in the red-sandstone foothills at the east base of the mountains. Mr. Wiggins now supposes this small park to have been probably about 80 or 85 miles from Taos. To this park there was only

(49)

a narrow entrance on the east and a still narrower canon-like one on the north. By the latter opening they had escaped from him on a previous occasion so he cautioned them to guard this entrance. Before dark of the second day they had followed the trail to the east entrance of the little park, which they readily recognized from Carson's description. They camped outside of the east entrance. At dusk, Wiggins and Julius Montbleau went to the entrance to reconnoitre. They saw by the two camp fires that the Indians had camped on the west side of the park in convenient proximity to the northern outlet, a situation undoubtedly chosen for the ready escape in case they were pursued. Their cavayard, however, was grazing in the south end of the park, with the exception of one pony retained by an Indian on guard. They watched the Ind camp till about midnight. Returning then to their own

(50)

camp, which, for pre-

cautions sake, was fireless, despite the cool December night temperature, it was arranged that, at daybreak, the Sergeant and 4 soldiers should remain near the entrance of the park while Blue and the 4 Canadians should go around to the north canon, the vicinity of which was wooded with red fir. On reaching the inner end of the canon, Blue was to

(50) cont'd

give a howl in imitation of the gray wolf. He believed his power of imitating that animal was perfect, as he had often set the wolves to howling by practicing it; but, in his ability to deceive by it, he found he was mistaken, so far as Indians, at least were concerned. Blue's party was to leave its horses outside of the Park and proceed afoot. On hearing the wolf-howl, the Sergt's party remaining mounted, was to rush in between the camp and the cavayard of the Inds. At a point on the slope of the canon, and within sight of the Indian camp, Blue started to give the signal, which he intended should be a very prolonged howl of the most approved pattern. But he had hardly begun it when the Indians jumped up and seized their bows and arrows, the one on guard leaping on his horse and rushing like the wind toward the Indian herd, evidently to drive

(52)

it over to the Indian camp. Meanwhile, as previously arranged, the Sergeant's party were advancing toward the middle of the park. The Sergeant was to shoot the mounted Indian, the other four of his party to reserve their fire unless he missed him, in which case they were to shoot the Indian's horse. The Indian, seeing that he could not reach his cavayard and that he was getting uncomfortably near to the soldiers slackened and stopped his pony and drew up his bow, this gave the Serg't, who at the same time slipped off from his horse, the opportunity for a shot, and he made a good one, shooting the Indian

(53)

through the body, breaking his backbone, and tumbling him from his horse to the ground, where he was found dead half an hour later. His horse went on and joined the Indian ponies. The other eleven Indians, seeing their hope of getting mounted was gone, broke for the north canon. They were checked by a volley from Blue's party, five of them being dropped; the Sergeant's party having now come up, finished the party with their rifles and revolvers. "Such a Dutch jabbering then", says Mr. Wiggins, referring to the 5 German soldiers, "you never heard". This exploit resulted in recovering not only the 18 government mules but also 8 Santa Fe Company horses, which had been stolen by

(54)

the same Indians; and it also rewarded the pursuers with the prize of 12 fine Indian ponies, and the Indian saddles, rawhidâ lariats, bows and arrows and trinkets. On returning to Taos, Carson was greatly pleased and as a token of his appreciation of Blue's efficient work on this occasion, he presented him with a good rifle, which Kit himself had used for several years. This is the same rifle which Mr. Wiggins presented in 1896 ? to the Colorado State Historical and Natural History Society. During the month of Jan'y, 1840,

(55)

Blue remained at the home of Carson helping the latter's Alice, and waiting for the season of beaver trapping to open; for he was now to be one of the independent trappers. Carson had by this time recovered from the trifling wound which had temporarily disabled him, and went with his force of trappers which numbered forty-two, and was divided into two parties' one under Kit himself, the other under Ike Chamberlain. Blue was a member of Kit's party. With a fine rifle a saddle-horse, a pack horse and twenty traps, to say that he now felt big, down's't half express it. "General Jackson never felt as big as I did then." the old man says. Chamberlain's party went north and westward, while the trapping by Kit's party was done that season along the streams of the Spanish range,

(56)

between Taos and Santa Fe. The season passed without trouble from the Indians, and without other specially noteworthy event. It was Blue's first experience in beaver-trapping. He closely questioned the other trappers as to the habits of the beaver and the best methods of trapping, tried to profit by their suggestions, and returned with about half the number of skins obtained by the old hands. This was doing very well for an apprentice's first effort. But it by no means satisfied Blue; nob was

(57)

he satisfied till, a few years later, he had acquired the ability to catch as many beaver as could his comrades. The season ended in June and the trappers returned to Taos, whence the furs were taken to St. Joe and sold to Joseph Robidoux. Blue did not go with the party to St. Joe that year, Kit desiring to go, and leaving Blue and several of the others to care for his place. But Blue sent for purchases to be made at St. Joe from his share of the beaver money; and these included some presents for

(57) cont'd

Alice and her little girl "Kittie" (Kittie's Indian name was _____, Kit bought his squaw for 2 ponies in 1833) as the white men called her, for

(58)

Alice had always been very kind to him, doing all his mending and many other needed services. The presents included knives, red calicoes, beads, scissors, needles and thread. The needles were both those of the common kind for sewing cloth and those with 3 sided points, for sewing buckskin. These greatly delighted their recipients; for Alice had previously used bodkins made from old rifle steel by Julius Montbleu, who was a skillful blacksmith and gun-repairer, and made fine steel knives also, out of old file-steel. Before his clever work in making the steel bodkins, Alice had used bodkins of bone, for sewing and had never seen thimbles and like little Kittie, delighted in red color. In Sept. before the return of Carson's party from St. Joe, there came to his house two old friends of his, Robt. and Thos. Stockton,

(59)

with their wives and a little daughter of Tom, these well-to-do people having come out from Clay Co., Mo. with a Santa Fe Train to make Kit a visit. Kit returned in October, and in Nov. his guests, having had a jolly visit, were preparing to return. When ready to start it was learned from the Taos Indians that a S. Fe train would pass the Taos trail in about a week. The Stocktons wanted one more hunt before going home; so hitching up their teams and taking their families and luggage, they drove at once to some springs some 16 or 18 miles eastward, planning to stop and hunt deer for two days, and still have plenty of time to catch the train for the East. They

(60)

started with fresh horses just after dinner, and reached the springs and made camp the same evening. Next day the two Stockton brothers started out afoot to hunt in the early morning, as this is the best time to get deer. The women and the little girl remained with the wagons and tents. The men had killed 3 deer, and returned at noon for horses with which to bring in their game. Reaching camp, they found that the women, child, and horses were missing, with part of their baggage, though the wagons and tents still remained. The ground was trodden up with pony tracks. After a search of the vicinity and some outviewing from a neighboring hill, which revealed only a cloud of dust in the distance, they

(61)

returned to camp, got something to eat, and started back for Carson's house, which they reached before morning. In an instant Kit was transformed into a perfect demon. "I have never seen him so excited before or since", said Wiggins. At daybreak all of Kit's men were ordered into the saddle for the pursuit. The pursuing party numbered forty-six; Kit Carson, Ike Chamberlain, the 2 Montbleus, Wiggins, the 2 deBleuries, Sol Silver, Joe Hinckley, Jack McGaa, and the 2 Stocktons were the chief members of the party; the others were French Canadian trappers. Fearing that by some injudicious move at the critical moment they might upset his plans for recovering the women, Kit wished the Stocktons to stop at the deer camp and remain there with their wagons and tents till his return. But they could not be deterred from going; by Kit's insistence, however, they remained in the background. Coming to an arroya some fifteen miles east of the deer camp, the tracks of 23 ponies which had crossed the arroya, were observed in the sand. This trail was immediately

(62)

followed, and when camp was struck that night, it was at the point where the Indians had camped the night before, and the white party had that day travelled sixty miles, being far south east of the Santa Fe trail. Here the shoes of both white women were found and they were carried along by the Stocktons, who were now almost beside themselves with anxiety for their loved ones whom they feared they would never recover alive. At earliest dawn the party pressed forward on the trail, travelling some 30 miles and reaching at noon the Indians' camp of the preceding night. It was then calculated that, the Indians would be overtaken by night. Chamberlain provided with a good telescope, was now kept

(63)

constantly a mile or two in advance, as vidette. Toward evening "at sun about an hour high", the party overtook Chamberlain, who had waited for it and reported 2 Indians in sight about 5 or 6 miles

and the child in charge, standing off at the side by themselves. However, as the Indians were grazing their horses, which were held by the Indians, a dozen of the Indian ponies had been turned loose down a small valley to graze, with the horses taken from the Stocktons. After dark the moon being 2 hours high, Chamberlain was ordered to take half of the men and, going around to the right, to get between the Indians and their loose herd. Kit with the other half was to go around to the left and shoot down any of the Indians found mounted. "If you can't kill an Indian, kill his horse; be careful not to

(65)

shoot the women", were Kit's orders. Wiggins and the 2 Stocktons were of Kit's division, which began the attack. The Indians were at supper and had not put out a guard. A dash was made for the middle of the Indian camp. In part by following Chamberlain's directions, and yet as if specially guided, to the spot, the Stocktons passed near to their women. The latter not knowing that it was a rescue party, but thinking at first that their Indian captors were being attacked by other Indians, were screaming in terror and starting to run, but they were ordered by their husbands to throw themselves flat on the ground and stay there to avoid as much as possible the danger from Flying bullets and arrows, which orders in the din and confusion of the battle, they were with difficulty made to understand and obey. When the attack was begun the Indians that had their horses, mounted them instantly and undertook a defense armed only with bows & arrows but they soon melted down before the guns

(66)

and revolvers of the white men. Only four of them escaped. The 12 Indians who had no horses at hand started on the run for their cavayard; but they never reached it. They were all mowed down by Chamberlain's determined band within an area 6 or 8 rods square. Four only of this entire band of Kiowas--and these the mounted ones--escaped. In this encounter several of the white men received slight wounds. Blue himself was struck by an arrow on the ankle, and Wm. Montbleu by one in the arm. Carson's fine black horse received a

(67)

severe arrow wound in the neck; and it was at first thought the wound would be fatal, but the animal recovered. The women and little girl escaped scatheless from the battle, though suffering greatly from the hardships of their horseback flight with the Indians. They said they had tried to run off from the Indian camp the night before; and that it was to prevent another such attempt that the Indians had deprived them of their shoes. All of the baggage stolen from the deer-camp was recovered. All hands now started back toward the deer camp. On reaching the Santa

(68)

The trail, Wiggins was left with 4 of the French Canadians to watch for the east-bound wagon-train, while the rest proceeded to the deer camp. Three days later, Kit with several of his men returned with the Stockton outfit. The train timely arriving a few hours later, the Stocktons joined it. They tried to induce Kit to go with them and make them a visit in Missouri, offering him a wagon, 3 horses, and a rifle if he would to so. But Kit spurned the idea of visiting his friends for pay and told them he must fulfill his hunting contract at the fort; but would come and visit

(69)

them a year later. He then returned to Taos with his men. The regular fall buffalo hunt for Bent's fort was the next thing that engaged the attention of Blue, who, with several others accompanied Kit to the fort for that purpose, about the first of December. It was there learned that the party of German explorers for whom Blue and Montbleu had recovered the mules from the Kiowas in the fall of 1839, had spent the winter of '39 - '40 at the Fort and proceeded thence northward. The buffalo hunters finished their work for Bent's Fort about the middle of January, 1841,

(69) cont'd

In '40 Blue's cavalry suit had become much worn and Alice made Blue a suit of buckskin. This however he wore only long enough for Alice to "face" the pants, of this old suit with buckskin. He then resumed the old suit, which was made to last another year. In winter of '41 when started N. took the buckskin suit and the big blue overcoat. That winter he donned the buckskin suit which Alice had made for him in 1840. Use name Blue from Ft. Dearborn up to time when Wiggins starts on first trip to Crow village, winter of '41-'42, then use Wiggins, except when old trapper of Inds. talk to him, then use Blue.) His big blue cavalry overcoat got at Fort Dearborn however, long outlasted the suit and lasted for say 10 yrs.

(70)

and returned to Taos. Remaining there about a month, they then went on the spring beaver trapping excursion, which this year was booked for the Grand river country. There being too much snow to go to the Arkansas by way of the Poncha Pass, the party went out around by way of the Huerfano and Fountain creek, to the Medicine Springs, and thence over the Ute Pass to South Park and Twin Lakes, and by a second Ute pass over the Sangre range to the Roaring Fork (This stream was called by Ute Indians a name meaning "Thunder river", in allusion to the same roaring of its torrential waters which have given it its modern name) and

(71) down to Grand river at Hot Mud Springs.

The month of March had now arrived and here the trapping began, and was prosecuted up the Grand river. In crossing from Twin Lakes to Grand river much snow had been encountered and much difficult road-breaking through it had to be done and during this trip for the first month on Grand river it being too early for grass, it was necessary to cut quaking asp branches for the horses. From these the horses ate off the bark and buds, as well as the smaller twigs, and thus kept in fair condition till grass could be had. The Utes were at

(72)

this time down in the river valleys further west, and no trouble was experienced from Indians, as the trapping proceeded eastward up the river, and to that fork now known as Eagle river. From the head of this stream, the party returned, trapping as they went, by the same incoming route up the Roaring Fork and over to South Park and the South Platte. They trapped on upper branches of the latter stream, as the closing part of this season's work, and returned to Taos by way of the Fountain. When the beaver

(73)

catch was taken down to St. Joe, Blue remained with the Canadians to care for Carson's place and get up wood for the winter, while Kit, after selling the furs, and sending back most of his men in charge of Chamberlain, went on east to Clay County, Missouri, to visit the Stocktons and look up his family which he had not seen since 1832. His aim was to bring his parents out to Taos, where he was now abundantly able to care for them. But he was unable to locate them or even to find out whether they were still living or not. The Stocktons thought they had gone to

(74)

Oregon; but did not know what part of that vast area. Others said they had returned to their old home in Kentucky, which by correspondence, Kit learned was not the case. He himself was inclined to believe that they had died in Mo. About 1897 an old Missourian, who seemed to be a good reliable gentleman, told Mr. Wiggins that Kit Carson's sister was still living at the advanced age of 92 years in Clinton Co., Mo. at no great distance from his own home. He visited with the Stocktons the rest of that summer and through the fall and winter; and it was on board the steamboat on his way back to St. Joe in the spring of 1842, that he first met Fremont, through whom in later years he was to become as well known to the eastern world as he already was on the plains and in the Rocky Mountains. Arrived at St. Joe, he ordered four of his men to return to Taos and gather a specified number of men and horses, who should meet him and Fremont's party at Ft. Laramie.

(75)

In the fall of 1841, after Chamberlain and most of Kit's party had returned from St. Joe, the usual hunt was made for Bent's fort. This occupied little more than the month of November and a little before the close of the year an independent party of 21 of Carson's men was organized under the leader-

ship

(75) cont'd.

of Chamberlain to trap beaver in the northern country. Wiggins, Chamberlain, Beckwourth and Hinkley were the Americans of this party, the other members of it being French Canadians (McGaa spent the winter of 1841-1842 at Simpsons Factory where he lived with his $\frac{1}{2}$ breed squaw) Proceeding over the divide to and down the South Platte they left the latter stream at the mouth of Cache la Poudre and took the old trail to Ft.

(76)

Laramie. Crossing here the N. Platte, the party proceeded northward over prairies and some more broken and wooded country in what is now eastern Wyo. Beckwourth was perfectly familiar with this region and was the pilot of the party. They went with him to the main winter village of the Crows which was located on a fine large trout stream in the pine and fir clad eastern foothills of the Rocky Mts. It comprised five or six thousand Indians and some 300 lodges. "I tell you it was a sight", said Wiggins; (and he adds "and so were we a sight for the Indians, for when we got there, we were surrounded by a thousand squaws and children, who had never seen a white man and many of whom insisted on rolling up the men's sleeves to see their white arms". Many trinkets brought from Taos for that purpose, were distributed. Knives were given to the young warriors, few of whom possessed these articles; looking glasses, needles and beads to the squaws. The children were intensely amused by being shown their faces reflected in a small round looking glass placed in the large end of a powderhorn. The Crows had a few knives and these were whetted on one side only. But fine were the Crow boys and arrows; they were made by the squaws. The bows were of red cedar, scarcely any of the Crows had fire arms, a very few only having old Hudson Bay flint lock muskets,

(77)

strengthened by being first swathed with the "web" of deer or buffalo and then closely wound with deer sinew the whole wrapping being done with glue, which the Crows skillfully made for themselves from boiled hides and hoofs and which is of a kind that permanently remains elastic. The "web" is a sheet of connective tissue, extending along the back, between the flesh and hide. The hide is taken off by stripping - not cut off - and the web is then cut at one end and stripped off. The arrow-wood is a bush that grows in that northern country. Switches cut from the bush are made into arrows and marked with 3 longitudinal grooves. The arrows are afterward straightened by steaming. When dry and hard again they can be bent double, and though they will split, they will not break. The arrows were made of arrow-wood tougher than hickory and had to be kept up under severe penalty for failure to not less than fifty for each warrior's quiver. Beckwourth, who was given quite an ovation by the Crows on his arrival, and who was still regarded as one of their chiefs, remained at the village.

2

(78)

After a 2 days' stop the rest of the party went on, intending to go to Wisdom river, so called by Bridger, was also known as Marias and Big Hole river, a sort of neutral ground between the Hudson Bay and American Fur companies, where rarely trapped by any except the independent trappers. Reaching one of the southern branches of the Yellowstone river, they met a large body of Sioux and Cheyennes, going south. These informed them that there was no grass or game on the Wisdom river and that the rivers were solid with ice, and it would be impossible to live there; that they themselves had left there for that reason. The trappers returned with them as far as Fort Laramie, where the Indians stopped. The trapping party then continued south to the winter village of the Arapahoes on Eagle Nest Island at the South Platte. On this island here, they established quarters to wait for the rivers to open, living in buffalo skin lodges which the Arapahoes loaned them each being surrounded with a wall of 2 logs high banked with dirt. The Arapaho tents were also some of them banked with a little dirt on which was piled their firewood on the flaring base of the tent, chiefly the north or windward side; the snow soon covering this and shutting out all possibility of cold entering from beneath the lodge-skin. The buffalo hides tepees are quite impervious to cold and the base only needs protection as against cold and the lifting power of hurricanes

(79)

Eagle Nest Isl. The origin of the name - elsewhere given & should be introduced here. Or else, since diagram of it will come on a later page, say here, "For explanation of the name, see p.---" Eagle Nest Isl. in 1842 - 1863 was less than $\frac{1}{4}$ mi. long and was say 200 yds wide at widest part. Such islands are, however, subject to rapid changes

(79) cont'd

from floods. Inquire as to present condition of the isl. Slim Face told Wiggins in '63 that the isld had been a favorite wintering place for the Arapahoes for their earliest abode on the Platte. In winter of '63 - '64 when Wiggins was at Eagle Nest, Arap. Chf. Friday lived with his 2 squaws and a few dependents in 3 tepees about 4 mi. east of Elb. Jerry's place (E. of Crow Cr.). He had several cows & sold milk (leche) and venison to travellers (kept as stage drivers called it "Hotel de Friday". Made tea by putting 2 oz of tea in 2 or 3 gals of water, added milk to make up for deficiencies. He sometimes furnished Kookoosh, Ollalie and frijoles, also.

(80)

Eagle Nest Island (so called by the French-Canadians) which was made headquarters. The winter had been extraordinarily severe, the spring was late and the waters of the Platte were, found to be closed by ice, and it proved necessary to wait at Eagle Nest island till early March for the streams to open. Something over 300 Arapahoe Indians under Left Hand and Slim Face, had their village at that time on the south side of the river opposite the island. No water was flowing in the river, whose sources were sealed by the cold. Pools in which breathing holes were kept open by the beavers, were

(81)

found here and there along the borders of the sandy river bed. Except for these, the bed of the river appeared dry, its gravels being solidly frozen. Water was at first obtained by both whites and Indians for themselves and stock, from the beaver pools; but dipping on a large scale was difficult and the horses were in constant danger of slipping off from the ice into the cold waters and drowning. The Cache le Poudre, 12 mi. above Eag. Nest and which usually runs more water than the S. Platte was in the same waterless condition. The Indians were sent up to the canon of the "Poo" as Cache le Poudre was sometimes called for short, to see why the waters of that river did not flow. At the mouth of the canon where the channel broadened, the water had spread out, and its waters, thus slackened, had frozen over the obstacle thus formed,

(82)

had flowed and spread out in a fan shape and frozen; and this had been repeated so frequently throughout the severe winter that a great dam of ice forty feet thick had been built up at the mouth of the canon. It was now decided to dig a well in the bed of the river midway between the island and the south shore. The white men and the Indians (the latter however represented by their squaws as proxies) now joined hands in the labor of gathering great quantities of drift-wood. A large fire was built on the sand where the well was to be dug. This thawed

(83)

the frozen sands to the depth of a few inches, the loose sand was now shoveled out and a new fire built in the depression. This process was repeated again and again for 3 days and nights when a depth of 7 feet having been reached, and the crust of frozen sands passed entirely through, * the water boiled up, filled the well and ran over in a stream which flowed down the channel for several miles.

*Mr. Wiggins says that this winter of '41 and '42 and that of '43-'44 were the two most severe winters he ever experienced in the Rocky Mountains. The depth of 7 feet here mentioned, to which the ground froze in '41-'42 was approached again at Denver in the winter of '98-'99 when it froze to a depth of 5 feet. In the winter of '43-'44 the cold in Montana was such as to drive the beavers from their lodges on the upper part of the Marias river and force them to move about forty miles down the river where they domiciled in burrows in the banks.

This well proved a boon not only to the white men and Indians, but also to the

(84)

wild animals of the region. Buffalo deer and antelope came by thousands to drink at the stream that flowed from it. White-tailed deer were especially abundant. But neither black-tailed deer nor Elk came to the place; these animals doubtless getting their water from springs in the foothills. Three of the chiefs, Left Hand, Slim Face and one other, were given each, for buffalo-hunting a flint-lock musket * some powder of rather inferior quality, and some lead for "bullets" in which the work of molding of which they were duly instructed but here

(85)

* (for this * see (84))

By extra exertion and good luck, Left Hand one day succeeded in killing 7 buffalo. This stimulated Slim Face, who was a special friend of Blue, to beat Left Hand. Blue went out hunting with Slim Face. Getting far out from camp, Blue swapped guns with Slim Face, taking the latter's old musket and giving him the rifle. Blue came home that night without any deer and the S. F.'s squaws laughed at his bad luck for they expected the skins and were disappointed to get none. Slim Face, however, came back with the report of ten buffalo killed, much to the jealousy of Left Hand, who wouldn't believe it, till some of the squaws had gone out with horses and brought in the hides and meat and the entrails. The squaws would have detected the trick by finding the small rifle bullets; so some on whom Slim Face could depend were sent on this errand and were duly cautioned. When they returned, they laughingly nudged Blue in the ribs and showed him some of the small bullets, thinking he had done the shooting, and saying sh-sh-sh- meaning, "Don't tell Left Hand". Blue then explained to them how he and Slim Face had swapped guns, and they now saw why he had killed no deer.

(86)

again the work was performed by squaw-proxy. Both Left Hand and Slim Face could speak some English; Slim Face knew less English than Left Hand but was anxious to learn more. As some of the whites wanted to learn to speak Arapaho, a sort of school of language was started around the jolly evening camp-fires, in which Slim Face and some of the young squaws, the latter trotted on the knees of the trappers, learned "Merican" very fast. The trappers proved rather less adept than the Indians as linguistic scholars. Not all of the evening time was thus taken up, however, Indian,

(87)

French and American games, songs, and dances, were indulged in. The French Canadians being especially great hands at singing and dancing and playing with the squaws. They cut pigeon wings and did the double shuffle to perfection. When the squaws went out for wood, the Frenchmen were always on hand to go with them and help them, and the further the squaws went, the better it suited the Frenchmen. In the dancing, which was carried on with the greatest hilarity and swung to the beating of Indian tom-toms and the singing of the Frenchmen, movements of the Indian, French, and American dances often got badly mixed. The rivers opened and trapping was begun

(87)

in early March and in early April on Cache le Poudre in the vicinity of camp (Eagle Nest) About the last of April the white men broke camp, the Indians remaining to dress their buffalo hides and make meat. The whites trapped up the S. Platte nearly to Vasquez fork, Here in May they were met by several of Carson's old hunters and trappers including Sol Silver, the 2 Montbleu brothers, the 2 Lajeunesses (cousins, and both "Antoine" by name, hence called Big Antoine and Little Antoine. These two Lajeuness boys must not be confused with the two Lajeunesses who accompanied Fremont from St. Louis (viz Basil and one other) as well as Jack McGaa, from Simpson's Factory. These

(Joe Hinkley was nicknamed "Dog Joe" as he generally kept several dogs about him.) (Big Antoine was much older than Little and had been in the mts. much longer, probably from about 1831.)

(88)

new comers brought word that Kit had requested all of his men who would to come to Ft. Laramie at once to proceed west with him as additional guard to Fremont's party. Wiggins, Chamberlain, Beckwourth, and some of the Canadians hurried on to Laramie with the men from Taos and Simpson's Factory; Hinkley with most of the Canadians went down the Platte to St. Joe with the furs

(89) A week of waiting fol'd at Ft. Laramie

before Fremont's party arrived. The chief duty of the party from Taos was to guard the cavayard and to fight in case of Indian attack. We will not here attempt a general account of this expedition, as one is fully given in Fremont's report. Suffice it to say that the men from Taos were of a wild and independent class, unaccustomed to law either civil or military. Fremont gave them the credit of being most excellent guardsmen

(90)

not regularly enlisted were not used to strict military discipline and would not brook it. This led to a slight friction between them and Fremont. While the explorers

(90) cont'd

were in the Wind River mts. the guard was camped on Green river at the mouth of Strawberry creek, and a jolly camp it was. Feasting on "fool-hens", a term applied by the mountaineers to the young of the mountain grouse, scared up from the ground they will fly to a low branch of a tree and stupidly sit there and allow themselves to be knocked down with a short pole, and venison

(91) and rabbits, with unlimited strawberry desert, and enjoying fine weather, while the mountain explorers were chewing jerked meat and in almost daily storms, they considered them as having easily the best end of the business. There was some bantering of Fremont by the boys when his instruments got spilled and broken and he himself was fished out of the water by Carson below the N. Platte canon. He had wanted them all to jump in and get out his instruments; but most of them thought they hadn't lost any instruments, and to every excited order of the "great pathfinder"

(92)

Chamberlain and they returned only some laughing reply. His "sworn in" men from St. Louis, however, succeeded in recovering the stuff, part of it badly damaged. Carson had advised Fremont, Wiggins says, not to trust his instruments to a precarious canoe in such dangerous waters, but the advice was unheeded and the result that Carson had anticipated came to pass. Mr. Wiggins states that Fremont had intended to winter at Ft. Laramie and proceed to the Pacific coast the next spring

(93)

and prior to

the episode at N. Platte canon, had tried to engage Carson to remain with his men and go west with him in the spring. Carson, however, said his affairs at Taos would require his attention that winter. But the damage to the instruments compelled Fre. to return to St. Louis, and before leaving Ft. Laramie, Carson agreed to return from Taos and join him at Ft. St. Vrain the next spring. Wiggins returned with Carson's party from Ft. Laramie leisurely to Taos, stopping a week or so at Ft. St. Vrain and likewise on the Fountain, and at Simpson's Factory (Geo. Simpson was living there at that time

(94)

with his Mexican wife) The return to Taos was too late for the Bent's fort buffalo hunt, which had already taken place. Owing to this and the fact that the Taos men rec'd no pay for their guard work with Fremont, and had organized no beaver hunt in the spring of 1843, the year was less profitable to them than usual. But they had all made good money the previous year and so had enough to tide them over. About the last of May 1843, Wiggins left Taos with Chamberlain, Silver, Beckwourth, McGaa, Bob Dempsey

(95)

the Montbleus, the de Bleuries, and La Jennesses and 3 other Canadians, for Ft. St. Vrain. Hinckley declined to go, having conceived an especial dislike to Fremont and having a squaw and 2 children to care for. They did not reach that destination till about the last of June being delayed by snowstorms in crossing the Sangre de Christo and on the Ark.-Platte divide. Arrived at the fort, however, Chamberlain, Beckwourth, Silver and McGaa concluded not to join the Fremont expedition, and returned to Taos the rest went on with the expedition on the 6th of July, it left Fort St. Vrain for the West via Fts. Laramie and Bridger. On the fourth of July it being a

(96)

holiday and

some celebration being planned by the people of the fort, it was understood in the morning between Sergeant Pat White, in charge of the stock, and the guard, that Blue and 2 others should stay out with the herd in the forenoon and should be relieved at noon by the sending out of 3 other men; so that all could see something of cannon-firing and other doings and get a chance at the 4th of July dinner, which included bread and coffee, by no means every day items of the mountaineer's bill of fare. When noon arrived, however,

(97)

the Sergeant came out half drunk with one man to relieve the man of the Fremont party, but told the men of the guard from Taos that they would have to stay out till sundown. Hungry and thirsty from their stay in the hot sun, this proposed treatment was a little more than the mountaineers could stand. They both refused to stay out any longer, and the blustering Pat told them they'd have to and said he'd take none of their back talk. Blue's companion was a meek and timorous French Canadian who was afraid to make further resistance. But Blue invited Pat to make them stay and when he undertook it

(98)

the swelled up sergeant was soon placed hors du combat or, as Wiggins expresses it, fixed "so that he swelled up in another place, his eyes being for several days after of the "goggle" variety. Wiggins and the other man then went up to the fort. Carson, seeing that something was wrong came out and met them and was told all about it. He telling Fremont, the latter said if ordered to stay out the men should have staid. But Carson stood up for his men's rights though the relations between Fremont and Carson were strained to the point of breaking by the controversy over the question

(99)

of right in the matter, the affair was at last allowed to blow over.

(Continuation is found in latter part of Notebook 2, Series C) viz "At Ft. Bridger, Jim" etc.

They (Wigg., Demps etc. after leaving Ft. Hall for Ft. Laramie, in returning from Fremont's party 1843) had reached the head of Sweetwater and gone into camp on a small northeasterly flowing branch of that stream late in the afternoon. One of the DeBleury boys and one of the LaJeunesses took their rifles and went out to hunt deer, de Bleury going off to the N.E. and LaJeun. taking the opp direction. After they left camp the discharge of a gun was heard.

(Wiggins childr: Amanda b. St. Jo 1847; Rachel b. Dunnville, Cana. 1849; Frank in Centralia, Ill., La 1857)

(100)

As it hardly sounded like a rifle-shot, a feeling of uneasiness was aroused in the camp. Presently one of the men went out to an adjoining rise of ground to take a look down the creek with a spy glass. He returned and reported seeing 7 Indians coming up the creek, one of them being mounted on de Bleury's horse, and they appeared to be following up deBleury's out-going, to see whence it proceeded. Knowing too well what fate had overtaken DeB. the nine men in camp now all seized their rifles, ran down the valley as far toward the Inds as they could go without being seen, and concealed themselves in a bunch of brush. Here they waited till the

(101)

Indians came up jogging along at a trot, the leading Indian having his head lowered in the act of trailing. "One fire, all fire" was the order, and at the proper moment it was executed, and the career of all 7 of the red marauders was at that moment ended. While the whites were engaged in examining the bodies of the Indians, to make sure that all were dead and none "playing possum", and while deBleury's horse ran back to camp, all of the Indian ponies escaped, going in a northerly direction. Presuming that these had made for some larger Indian encamp

(102)

ment and Montbleu having returned, the whites now broke camp as quickly as possible after breaking up the 7 old Hudson Bay muskets with which the reds had been armed. Following back on the Indian trail to the spot where de Bleury had been killed, and rolling the body of the unfortunate man in a blanket they buried it in a sandy spot in the creek-bed as well as could be done by men equipped only with hatchets and knives as instruments for digging, and covering the lonely grave with large stones to prevent the wolves from digging in to it, darkness having set in, affording them its friendly aid, they pushed on for Fort Laramie. Reaching the fort three or four days later they learned that the seven Indians were probably members of a party of forty Ogallala Sioux who had gone westward from the vicinity of the fort a few days before. The next day, after reaching the fort, the Wiggins party returned to Taos by way of Ft. St. Vrain and El Pueblo, It was now some time in November (1843) and the time was spent quietly at Taos till early in February when Chamberlain's trapping party

(103)

numbering 20 men set out again for the Wisdom river. The route was again by the Crow village, which was at the locality as in the winter of 1841-'42. Stopping there for a brief visit with Beckwourth, they proceeded northward over a well beaten Indian trail, a

(104)

portion of which they had followed two winters before, reached the Wisdom river in Montana in March. They struck the river in the upper mountain valley portion known as "the Big Hole", and which gives to the river one of its three names. The whole floor of the great basin of the Big Hole was dotted over with beaver houses and dams, willows and wild timothy (the latter over six ft high) abounded as natural food for the beavers. It was one vast beaver village. But

(over)

unfortunately for the trappers, the severity of the preceding winter had frozen the ground and the shallow waters so deeply that the beavers had moved out as in 1841 and '42 and gone. (The beavers know enough to move out before the main freeze comes, in such severe winters).

Wiggins' Biogr. For material for the footnote throwing apparent additional light on killing of McLain by the Utes (on plains), see copy (typewritten) of J.B. Thompson's article, "A Bad Ute's Skull", which incriminates Tabewap as the killer.

The beaver had moved down the river about 40 miles. The Indians met by the same party in the winter of '41-'42 had informed them of such migration by the beavers in unusually severe winters and told them that the animals would be found "one sleep" further down the river, living in holes in the river banks. Thither then, the trappers proceeded and began their trapping. This open part of the river had been almost deprived of willows by the great surplus of beaver and the whites had to get thin hoops for stretching the beaver skins. They had to go to another stream. They had 20 traps apiece. These were always set just deep enough in the water to catch the old beavers and not catch the "kittens". The trapping lasted till about the last of May. The catch here was larger than any other in which Blue participated. The trappers averaged 150 skins apiece, which made more than one

(2)

horse could carry* and which netted them about a thousand dollars apiece *(Each horse was supposed to carry about 100 skins; and of the two horses with which each trapper was provided, one carried this number of skins while the other bore the remainder and the trapper; where were the 20 traps carried?) (The South Park catch of 18 was the best in point of quality, but the Big Hole catch was greatest in number of skins). The skins were taken to Ft. Laramie, which was reached about two months later, and loaded on to a gov't freight train which was returning eastward with empty wagons. The skins hauled to St. Joe & sold to Robidoux. Most of the party returned from Ft. Laramie to Taos. Blue & Chamberlain, with 2 of the Fr. Canadians, returned with this train to St. Joe. Remaining in the City a short time, Blue and Chamberlain proceeded by steamboat down the Missouri to St. Louis the same fall. Here Chamberlain

(3)

remained; but Blue, now 21 years old took a Pittsburgh boat to Portsmouth, Ohio went thence by canal packet-boat to Cleveland, thence by lake steamer to Buffalo and thence by train to Tonawanda, N.Y. and was ferried across by the Indians to his old Grand Island home, which he had not seen since early in 1838. His mother was greatly delighted to see her young "Perry" back safe and sound again, and her heart was further gladdened and his father's estimation of him duly raised by the gift of \$400 of his beaver money which he now turned over to his mother. It was not long afterward that this same "Perry" betook himself to another old Canada homestead, near St. Catherine, Canada, where lived the little girl, Martha Wardell now grown to young womanhood who

(4)

had been his childhood's companion and whom he had never forgotten in all the years of his wanderings. Her he wooed and won in the winter and spring following. He told her how he had been urged to race for the dusky Wanda at Arapahoe Springs, and afterward repeatedly tempted to take to himself an Indian spouse, especially at the Crow village, where the young squaw had in vain plied all their most cunning arts to win the rare prize of a white husband. "Why didn't you run for Wanda" the maiden asked coyly bluffing him. But Perry's answer, if oral, was at least not verbal, and the question passed. The marriage took place on the 21st of June, 1845, at the home of the bride's father, good old deacon, John Wardell.

(5)

The happy couple repaired to Grand Island. There, and in visiting their numerous relations both in New York and in Canada the best part of a year passed pleasantly before they were hardly aware of it. In the spring of 1846, Perry began to think of returning to the West. While in the East, he had been much and pleasantly associated with William Wardell, a brother of Martha, who was a fine, well educated young fellow and of about Perry's own age. With him he had talked much of the West and its opportunities; and when, in

(6)

April, Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins took their departure for St. Joe, William went with them, and became one of the early school teachers of that then still unorganized town. Chamberlain in the meantime (in the fall of '44) had also taken to himself a wife at St. Louis and, the Chamberlain couple, joining the Wiggins party at that city, returned with it to St. Joe. They here occupied one of Robidoux's houses, which thereafter constituted the joint home of the two families for a number of years. Here

(7)

also they found Jim Beckwourth and Sol Silver, who had returned from the

(7) cont'd

mountains that spring with a lot of furs, and brought details of the Taos massacre. None of the mountain men cared to return to Taos in the then disturbed condition of New Mexico; for though the insurrection had been promptly put down, the feelings that led to it had by no means been eradicated. In early May, 1846, Wiggins, Beckwourth and Silver were engaged by Oliver Perry Gleason, as guides, interpreters and guards to accompany a party of Mormons, who had been delegated "by the Church" to go to Salt Lake to look over the situation (the names of these Mormon delegates besides Gleason, in this party, were Miles Bragg, William Hall, Prof. J.P. Johnson and George Catlin. The party also included 2 Mormon drivers who served as cooks.)

(8)

in the valley of that lake, which had been praised by Fremont in his report of 1845, and to ascertain whether it was suitable for the future home of the much persecuted "Latter Day Saints". The outfit included wight good riding horses, two 4-mule teams, and two tents. A quick trip was made to the Lake, only single night stops being made at Forts, Bridger and Laramie. Camp was established on the east side of the Lake about two miles back from the shore, on one of the clear creeks that issue from the Wasatch mountains.

(8)

The five delegates making daily explorations, horseback, over the surrounding country, and writing up each evening the observations made. They usually went alone as it was desired to change to fresh mounts as often as possible during the day but on some of the longer trips one of the mountaineers usually Silver who liked hunting deer, accompanied them. Wiggins himself accompanied them on two occasions. Those who remained in camp also did some deer hunting and had most excellent fishing for trout. The two hired teamsters being but indifferent as cooks, Jim Beckwourth, who was "way up" either in roasting or frying game and fish or in making bread or coffee, took hold of the "culinary department"; and when the men praised up his cooking he modestly said "Well, you ought to see my squaw cook". The delegates were highly enthusi-

(9)

astic over the situation,

as a locality for farming by irrigation and as a habitation for the "Saints". They remained at the Lake about 3 weeks, and returned with a favorable and most glowing report. In ~~the~~ returning, the mountaineers left the party at Ft. Laramie, receiving for their services not only the one hundred dollars apiece that had been promised them, but also each a horse, saddle and bridle. With these they proceeded to Taos, where they found that Chamberlain had already been for some time. It was not yet time for the fall buffalo hunt. They had been at Taos but a few days when Kit Carson, who had been gone from home over three years, returned from California, bearing dispatches

(continued on P. 2 of Notebook 3, Series C)

(10)

Life of Wiggins, dictated Oct. 1903 Anecdote of 1835 comes in just after the muskrat business & before the trip up Hudson Bay: After Oliver's amusing demonstration of his ability to hit a Seneca Indian target, he was occasionally allowed the use of his father's rifle for hunting during the next fall in killing two deer and a bear, while he was yet too young to hold the long and heavy old fashioned iron steady without a rest. The killing of the bear was rather a serious experience and gave the young hunter almost as close a call as he ever had later in life. One day after dinner he went out into the oak timber that

(11)

then covered Grand Island to hunt for deer. He was accompanied by a six months old puppy. He had proceeded about two miles west from his home when he discovered a she bear and two cubs up in an oak tree; bending in the branches and biting off the acorns. He crept up behind a big tree till he was within about a hundred yards of the animals. The old bear was standing on its hind legs and working with the fore ones and fortunately presented one side toward him. Resting the rifle against the side of the big tree and with somewhat unsteady aim from "buck-ague", this being his first attempt at bear shooting, young

(12)

Oliver pulled the trigger, and down fell Mrs. Bruin to the ground. It had been his purpose to shoot the bear through the heart, but the bullet went a little too high and struck her in the shoulder. When

(12) cont'd

she struck the ground the puppy at once ran out toward her. The bear sprang up and, with bristling hair, started toward the puppy, which, now thoroughly frightened, ran back toward Oliver with the bear after it. The puppy passed Oliver and again turned and began to bark at the bear which by this time was close in front of Oliver and with the blood running out of its mouth, reared up on its hind legs to grasp him

(13)

though it had but one paw available for this purpose. It was high time to run, which Oliver now did as fast as his young legs could carry him. He made for an adjoining clump of alders. Being hard pressed, and the dog being also in his way, he did not dare stop to try to press his way into the alders, but ran twice around it, the bear after him. As the latter was disabled by her wound from either running or turning with quite her usual agility, Oliver made a slight gain on her. The second time around and when about out of breath and exhausted for much further effort, Oliver saw and pressed into a narrow opening in the alder clump, the young dog following him in. On account of

(14)

the narrowness of this opening in the alders and her badly damaged shoulder, the bear seemed unable to press its way into the clump, and Oliver at once kicked the puppy out. The puppy made a dash past the bear and started on the double quick for home, and great was the relief of the young prisoner in the alders to see the enraged Mrs. Bruin start after the dog. As the two much engaged animals disappeared, Oliver jumped out of the alders and hastily climbed up a small tree that stood near. Having as a lad of 5 or 6 years seen old Jonathan Cook, a distant relative of his mother, hugged and bitten to death by a black bear, and fearing this bear he had wounded would never let him get home alive, now reflected on the various ways in which the bear might kill him and on all of the mean tricks he had ever done in his life. He remained up the tree till nearly sundown, expecting that the bear would return, but feeling certain that it could not climb up to him in its severely wounded condition

(15)

he was still afraid to come down but not wishing to stay out all night, he finally descended. He got the rifle and was starting cautiously away when he heard a rustling of leaves that sent the blood tingling through his veins, and sent him speedily up the tree again. He soon saw, however, that the noise proceeded from a squirrel, which was playing among the leaves on the ground. He descended again, took the rifle, and started on the run toward the N.Y. side of the island, and thus making a long detour, reached home. Here he found that his puppy, having come home alone and with sprinkles of blood on

(16)

its hair (from the snorting of the bloody-mouthed bear in pursuit of it) his folks had been greatly alarmed, and his father was just starting out with 3 soldiers to try and find him. The next morning several of the soldiers went out with Oliver and with hunting dogs to kill the bear, if not yet dead, and capture the cubs. But it was not till a second day's search that the body of the bear was met with; and no trace of the cubs could be found. The bear had followed the dog about half a mile and had then succumbed to its wound. It was concluded by Oliver's father that the bear and cubs had crossed from the Canada side of the river, as both bear and deer

(17)

not infrequently swam back and forth between the main land and the island, and that after the death of the mother bear, the cubs had swam back again.

Late in 1840, after the fall buffalo hunt for Bent's fort, the report was brought to Taos that a big train of wagons returning eastward on the Santa Fe trail, had been corralled by the Apaches, east of the Taos mountains, and kept there on the defensive for two days. Being unable to proceed, the Inds. gathering in increasing numbers, they had two of the guards out on swift horses, begging Carson to come with all of the men he could raise to break the siege, and offering him one half of the stock (mules and cattle) if he would do so. (18)

It happened that most of Carson's hunters and trappers were then at Taos. Carson had replied not a word to the offer, but inside of two hours had a party of about 45 armed men in the saddle and enroute to the besieged train. Reaching the corralled train in the afternoon of the next day, they found it so sorely

(18) cont'd

pressed that it could have held out but a short time longer. They charged into the camp of the freighters, the Indians on the nearer side giving way and joining those of the farther side. The Indians were about double the number of the whites of both the beleaguered and the rescuing parties who now made a combined charge on them. "The Indians stood right up to us in a body for quite awhile", said Wiggins, "and fought desperately", but there were only 7 or 8 of them that had guns, the rest being armed only with bows and arrows. The whites dismounted and fought

(19)

afoot with their rifles shooting across their horses, which were so well trained that they stood motionless whenever a rifle was rested across their saddle. Revolvers were left in the holsters for later use. By the time the whites had fired about four rounds, many Indians had been killed or wounded. Just then, at the crack of Wiggins' rifle a chief in head-dress, who had been in front, urging on his followers, pitched off from his horse stone dead. (Billy Maynard, a Kentuckian, and Alexander Forbes, a cousin of "Jack" McGaa, were the men killed.) Twenty or more Indians gathered quickly around him to rescue his body; but the fire poured

(20)

into them was so hot that they broke and left without accomplishing their purpose. The Indians now scattered and rushed around on both sides of the whites in an effort to reach the corrall, where the stock and the women were gathered. The whites remounting also divided into two parties, keeping between the reds and the wagons, and seeing the battle was to be won by most severe fighting or not at all, both parties presently made a fierce charge into the superior numbers of their red antagonists, drawing their revolvers and shooting as rapidly as possible. They succeeded in stampeding the Indians, and none too soon; for just as the

(21)

flight of the latter began, it was found that nearly every man had emptied both of his revolvers. The whites loaded again while the Indians were in flight and then started to follow; but as the Apaches had now got a good start and continued to flee, pursuit was made for but a short distance. Several dozen dead Indians were left on the ground. The whites lost two men killed in the engagement. Both of the members of Carson's party who were killed were from Kentucky and had come west but recently with William T. Owen, to learn hunting and trapping under Kit. Their names were Billy Maynard and Alexander Forbes; the latter was a Scotch-American and a cousin of "Jack" McGaa. Of the Indians left on the ground, the whites scalped every one. The cattle which had been without grass for several days and were nearly famished, were now let out and rushed wildly for pasture. Remaining at this camp over night, burying their dead and attending to the wounded, Carson's

(22)

guard started on next day with the train and continued with it for two days, when having reached the Taos branch of the trail and nothing more having been seen of Indians, the Carson men left the train and returned to Taos. The wagon-masters, well enough pleased at the rescue, now came up and offered to divide the stock with Kit, according to their original promise. After a few words aside with Chamberlain, Kit returned and said, "You men have a queer idea of us, to think we'd save your train, and then take half of your stock as pay for it." In view of the

(23)

work and loss to his party, however, he told them that they might bring him, when they next returned from the states, some flour and bacon and sugar, of which he was then out. They gave him at once several sacks of flour, a sack of bacon, and a lot of coffee and sugar, and said that then they came back they would bring him whatever more was right. The next summer they came back and brought him nearly a wagon load of staples and other food-stuffs.

(24)

Wiggins life Oct. 28, 1903. (Notes for Introduction; or in part for incorporation in main narrative)

His wife, Amanda, died Oct. 16, 1895 in Denver, at their former residence on 31st Street near Franklin. When at close of 1888, Mr. Wiggins and family returned fr. Rifle cr. to Denver, they resided for about a year near the Arapaho (Baker) Springs; then moved to 31st Street, near Franklin, where Mrs. W. died, and in April of 1898 he

(24) cont'd

purchased the residence, 2432 Fifth Av., in Harman addition, southeast Denver, where he still (Oct. 1903) resides

(25)

The habit of profanity, acquired in long association with men most of whom used profane language, is his worst vice, and is a chain that he finds it not easy to break in returning to civilization. But in spite of this, and in spite of or even in a measure by reason of the bloody scenes in which is strenuous life in the wilderness has called him and his stern compadre, Chamberlain, to take part, Mr. Wiggins is a man of much force of character and is universally respected as a fearless and honest man by all who know him intimately. Even while he was engaged in relating to the writer the narrative of these pages, Mr. Wiggins was interrupted by having to stop and take for a working Swede neighbor woman charge of her recent savings, which she will not trust on her own account to the banks, but turns over to him from time to time for safe keeping, though he may and does deposit it in such of the banks for her as he considers most safe.

(26)

Wiggins has in accordance with a promise he made his mother in 1838, before leaving for the west, always been an abstainer from spiritous liquors as a beverage, and from tobacco in any form. Mr. Wiggins comes of a long lived family. His parents were old fashioned Methodists. His maternal Grandfather and Grandmother, Charles and Rebecca Green, died at remarkably advanced ages of 103 years and 99 years respectively. His father and mother died at 76 and 82 years respectively. His grandfather Wiggins at 88 years. His

(27)

grandmother Wiggins, alone of his immediate ancestors died quite young. Mr. Wiggins is now Bailiff of the District Court of Colorado and still retains the appointment of Deputy U.S. Marshall, which he had while special policeman in the Denver P.O. At over eighty years of age, Wiggins is a well preserved man; still strong and active, his hair almost black color of his whiskers to a sort of "sandy" tint. (Anecdote of his catching man at P.O. must now be written here.) In politics he like his ancestors who fought in the Revolution & war of 1812 has always been on the side of the United States government. He fought in the Mexican war and

(28)

though he took no part in the late civil strife save during the Kansas "border war" by helping to maintain the freedom of James Beckwourth, his sympathies were wholly on the federal side in that strife and against the institution of slavery. As to education, receiving but little in his boyhood, he received considerable from his faithful friend, Chamberlain, and though he sometimes injects into his talking old-fashioned or uncouth border expressions, his usually correct in his language and apt in comparison and knows of what he speaks, is a good reader, writer and speller, fair at figures and by no means deficient in knowledge of geography and of current affairs.

(29)

Wiggins Life, 1838 . Dictated Oct. 29, 1903: While at Ft. Dearborn young Oliver was usually called "boy" or sometimes "son" or "sonny", even by the Commandant; who along knew his real name. But just before leaving that place, and as soon as he donned his new suit of navy blue the French Canadians (with whom he was on most friendly terms) began to call him "Blue", and this name stuck to him for two or three years, till he began to wear the suit of buckskin that Carson's Indian wife Alice made for him. "I was called that so long", says Wiggins, "that I began to think it was my name". This suit wore so well, especially the overcoat that Wiggins has ever since been rather

(30)

partial to dark blue clothing and has for this reason sometimes been known as Blue in later years, especially by his Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapaho friends. In fact, as Bailiff of the District Court of Colorado, in 1903, at the age of 80 years, he luxuriates in the dark blue favorite color, his stalwart form being clad in a becoming suit of navy blue.

An impending pilgrimage of the Indians of Illinois to St. Louis, for their annuities afforded him the opportunity of reaching that city. His friend, the Fort Dearborn Commandant, sent a horse for him with which to ride over to an Indian village on an

(31)

upper branch of the Illinois river, and sent also a mounted cavalryman to go with him and bring back his horse.

(31) cont'd

O.P. W's Life Oct. 30, 1903: In or about 1840, Blue went on a Bear Hunt to some small mts. of central New Mexico, 4 or 5 days travel S.E. of Taos, with a party of twenty-six men under Carson. They hunted through a region clad with small oaks on the lower hills and slopes and with pines higher up. They neither killed nor found any bear; but Carson took them to a place where a well known hunter and member of congress had both found and killed one, and

(32)

this was the evidence. On the side of a pine tree was the following inscription, which had been carved when the tree was young and arranged (a la Chinese) with the letters following each other in vertical succession downward. (This caused Kit, Chamberl. & others that could spell much amusement.) (Was Ch. in this party?) "Hudson Bay" game was not do called in H. Bay region but W. called it so at Guy Ho, because he 1st saw it at H.B. Wiggins' moustache - gray? Arrived AT St. Louis what did he do? How did his Uncle -- receive him. His uncle's ferry, what & where. On what terms and in what capacity did he work there? How long in St. L. before went to work there? How long work there before left for the West. How much wages earn in all fr. Uncle? How much wages lose by suddenly going away. Did Chamb. or any one else help him plan how to get away? How much, in the East, if any, schooling did Wiggins have?

(33)

Arrived at St. Louis, Blue found it not so easy to get away fr. the Inds as it had been to join them. They claimed they had adopted him 7 insisted on his remaining with them. He staid with them several days, till they had got their annuities and then reported to his Uncle John Wiggins, who was a large property owner in St. Louis and also owned "Bloody Island" on which the great bridge afterward rested (?) and was heavily interested in the foundry business, in associa. with Giles Filley and Samuel Buckmaster. Young Oliver's father had written to his brother John, asking him to

(34) look out for the boy, whom he mistrusted

would not stop at Michigan but probably go on to St. Louis, and had requested him to send him home if he turned up in St. Louis. Uncle John received him, but though he had plenty of money, he thought it best he should remain until he had earned enough for his return journey. Amongst other possessions John Wiggins was owner of the well known Wiggins Ferry running between St. Louis and Illinois town. On this ferry he gave the lad employment

(35)

in collecting fares from the passengers. It was while engaged in this way that Blue heard some of the mountaineers telling of their experiences in the western wilderness. Unwilling to return to Grand Island, it took very little of the story of the trappers' wild free life to inspire him with a desire for it and a determination that it should be his. A Mr. Blunt, who was the oldest one of three brothers, two of whom were prominent in the Santa Fe trade was one who crossed the ferry

(36)

and it was listening to him and his French Canadian employees that induced Blue to cast in his fortunes with the mountaineers. Blunt was about to start on a trip to Santa Fe and was short of hands. He offered Blue a place as driver of the cavayard, with wages of ten dollars a month and found, which was to be raised to \$20 on the return trip. The steamboat Annie was to leave at 1 O'clock A. M. two or three nights later with Blunt and his men and merchandise. On the appointed night, Blue

(37)

awaited the first ringing of the steamboat bell and then quietly slipped out of his Uncle's house and ran for the boat. He got there before the ringing of the second bell and waited impatiently for the third. When at last he heard the 3 taps to cast off the line and boat moved slowly from the levee, he felt himself free again. The boat proceeded up the Missouri to Wayne (see June Gard. G. Mag. for written in descrip. of Wayne City). The size of the cavayard varied with the weather and the conditions of the road. When weather and roads were fine four animals sufficed to pull each time and the cavayard was large; when the road was somewhat muddy or sandy an extra team was

(38)

added to most of the loads and the cavayard was correspondingly reduced. In very sandy roads the mules were increased to six for every available team was called into action, all wagons being drawn by at least six animals and the very heavy ones, by 8, reducing the cavayard to zero and leaving Blue without any other employment than following the caravan. An 8 mule-team was known as a "bull-of-the-woods". The teams were driven by a single line called the "jerk-line", the driver being mounted in saddle on the "nigh-wheeler" and the and conveying his directions to the near leader

(39)

by the number of jerks

on the line. One jerk was for start, two for haw, and three for gee, and a pull with a whoa for the stop. To these signals the leader, which was the guide animal for the whole team, was perfectly trained, and always promptly responded. The rear span or wheelers were also trained to respond to certain commands of the driver. Every wagon had its number, according to which it took its place daily in the caravan. Arrived at Council Grove a stop of a

(40)

week was made for shoeing horses and repairing the wagons. At this place was a trading post and blacksmith shop, and a large village of Indians was camped in the immediate vicinity. At the lower crossing of the Arkansaw, (at the Big Bend) having crossed the river, they were met by Carson and his party sent out to guard the train over what was regarded as the most dangerous part of the route. O.P. Wiggins Nov. 12, 1903 says: Gerry's place was across (that is on the S. side) from mouth of Crow creek Rocky is 10 mi. below Gerry's and Eagle Nest is 2 mi. above Rocky Point of 8 miles below Gerry.

(41)

Old Ft. Vasquez on the old Paul place on the S.E. side of Platte a trifle above a point opp. mouth of Cache le Poudre.

Aleck (Alexander Simpson) was a brother of Geo. Simpson. Aleck was about Ft. Lupton for several years; he would have known what became of old man Vasquez. He (A.S.) was educated and was a sort of Sec'y for Ft. Lupton in about 1839 and for several years after. He was a younger brother of Geo. (Scotch & not long from Scotland in 1841-'42. that winter he was up at Eagle Nest a good deal, visiting Wiggins party. Wiggins last saw him in 1846, at which time w. was

(42) returning from Ft. Laramie, Gt. Salt Lake

& when he got to Ft. St. Vrain Aleck S., having heard W's party was there, came up from Ft. Lupton to see Wiggins & his companions. Bill Roland the scout, well known in early days of Denver, was among Arapahoes when a boy, say early as the later forties, probably. At Ft. Laramie in 1852 he got the Cholera; the post doctors had some whiskey & Bill asked for some of it saying it would cure him. Dr. Said the Whisky was worth more than he was. Later, while the doctor was away, Bill went to his

(Wiggins never had but 3 months' schooling and that was in a little log schoolhouse at Buckhorn point on Grand Island

(43)

There were only about 9 scholars. Buckhorn Point was a landing place.) Judge Alexander W. Brazee who died in Denver a few years ago, was one of those scholars.

tent & drank a whole bottle of brandy; he became unconscious and the doctor wanted to kill him when he waked up. But when B. waked he was well.

In 1877, Wiggins built a store at Corona, 12 mi. W. of Ft. Morgan, furnished it with a stock of mdse and put his son Frank in charge. The

(44)

postoffice at Corona was soon

transferred to the Wiggins store and its name changed to Wiggins P.O. The store burned in 1886, and was a total loss, not being insured.

In the last Ute buffalo hunt when McLain was killed about went out to the hunt about 250 bucks & 50 squaws & children left in camp on Bijou, a mile above Byers.

(45)

Arap. Chf. Fri and his own small band in winter of 1841-2 was among the Araps camped at Eagle Nest. He had several milch cows, a few head of cattle and gave milk to Wiggins & the trappers, and they would give him meat o/r kill buffalo for his squaws. Later after the settlers came in Friday always dispensed milk to the trappers when they happened along; but charged the "Pilgrims" 50 cts. a dish! Friday died very old at Eagle Nest Isl. in 1861.

(46)

Wiggins Life, Oct. 28, 1903 (Ancc. of Inds. trying to lasso Wiggins at Russell Spgs, Kan., in 1867, before Roman Nose raid):

One morning Wiggins went up from Monument to Russell Springs (about ten miles to the west of Monument) to hunt jack-rabbits, of which the Russell Springs guard had sent word that there were hundreds about the Springs. He had a double barrel shotgun. About a hundred yards out from the Springs, he had killed one pair of rabbits and had just emptied both barrels in killing a second pair when he saw two Indians galloping toward him. Dropping his gun, he turned and broke for the Springs gulch as

(47)

fast as his best running legs, and he had good ones, could carry him. Just before he reached the bank, the leading Indian threw his lariat at him, intending to make it pass over W's head, and having then roped him, to drag him to death; but Wiggins, hearing the whir of the rawhide rope, suddenly dodged, and the rope struck his leg. The Indian gathered up his lariat for another throw, but meanwhile Wiggins reached the bank, which was one of about 18 feet perpendicular, and sprang off from it into a lot of willow brush, which closed over his head concealing him effectually from

(48)

view. The guard of soldiers, having seen part of the chase, had run out and now commenced firing at the Indians, who immediately fled with one horse wounded. Wiggins now extricated himself from the mud, in which he had sunken up to his waist, and came $\frac{1}{10}$ out not only "slick and smooth" from the adventure, but also extremely odoriferous from the decaying organic matter in the quagmire into which he had leaped. The soldiers were nearly convulsed with laughter at his appearance, and on going to recover the gun and the rabbits and seeing his running trail, they declared he had run eleven feet at a stride. Wiggins concluded he had had enough rabbits for that day and was content to wait for the east-bound stage, on which he returned that evening to Monument amidst much bantering and explained to his wife and the station people his success at rabbit-hunting

(49)

and his perfumed incrustation, the best that he could.

Wiggins Life, Nov. 2, 1903

1850 In 1850, when Wiggins landed in N.Y., after his return from Central America, he thought that it would be the thing to take in some of the sights of the great metropolis with some of his companions. Amongst other places they went to Barnum's Museum. Having very courteously been shown the sights on the 1st and 2d floors of the building, by the attendants, one of the latter said, "Now, if you want to see anything more, go up to the third floor".

(51)

Intending to get their money's worth the party, 12 or 14 in number, Wiggins proudly in the lead, marched up the stairs, at the head of which; our battle-scarred mountaineer bravely pulled open the door, when he was met by a real fine looking gentleman who bowed low and politely invited him in. Returning the salute in his best company manners, with a polite "How d'y do", Wiggins stepped in past him and was at once beckoned by two other equally polite gentlemen to enter another room just beyond. They passed these gentlemen also and entered the room which to their great surprise and mortification, contained only a lot of old lumber. All eyes were

(52)

now turned toward the courtly attendants; but these stood as still as statues and as if riveted to their places, and it was at once perceived that they were figures of wax. The whole chopfallen crowd now looked at each other in chagrin and realizing that they were completely sold out and feeling, says Wiggins, "the cheapest you ever saw", Then as the best form of relief to the situation, they burst into laughter. They then went down and bragged up the up-stairs show to a downstairs party, which included some ladies, telling them, "This down here dont hold a candle to that up there; it's the best part of the whole outfit", and they were soon in a measure consoled by having some companions in misery. How barnum artizans could have contrived these acting and talking automatons, was for many a day and indeed still is to Wiggins a poser.

(53)

Wiggins Life, 1844 (Nov. 2, 1903) When, after his return from Wisdom river in 1844, to Canada, and while stopping at Deacon Wardell's place (engaged in courting) he had the followingsquirrel-hunting adventure:

(53) cont'd

As a boy he had been very fond of hunting the black squirrels which abounded in that part of Canada. Wishing to have another black-squirrel hunt, it was arranged that Joe Wardell (then 10 or 12 yrs old) should borrow for Wiggins the Deacon's rifle, one Sunday, while the good Deacon was at church. This was done and the hunt was made. Wiggins proceeded under the guidance of Joe to some beech woods which were the

(54)

favorite

feeding ground of these squirrels. They had killed six of the latter when an old English gentleman, who owned the beech woods, appeared on the scene and with a good deal of bluster, ordered the boys off, calling them "poachers", and "sabbath breakers" and what he considered still worse, "Yankees"; and winding up with saying, "If it wasn't for dirtying my hands I'd cuff you off of my place". Wiggins replied, "It would be the worst job of cuffing you ever undertook", and added, "You and your whole family couldn't do it". The Englishman then said, "I'll show

(55)

you tomorrow morning what I

can do". and sure enough next morning, here came the constable with a warrant for W's arrest. W. was taken before the magistrate, and was fined three dollars and costs, amounting in all to nine dollars. W. promptly paid his fine. and in doing so took occasion to show more gold than any of them had seen around there for some time. The Englishman returned well pleased, with his two sons and some neighbors, each of whom had received half a dollar as witness fee. But Wiggins turn had not yet come. There chanced

(56)

to be living near by a Yankee carpenter named Kinney who was a very skillful workman. Him, W. paid \$2 to construct for him an imitation wooden rifle. This was made with shining varnished barrel, a real lock and hammer from another rifle and tin plates on the side of the stock. At a rod away it could not be told from a real rifle. A half dozen fresh squirrel skins were now obtained, stuffed with hay and made to look as natural as possible. Armed with the new rifle and accompanied by 8 witnesses, including Kinney and Joe, 3 of the boys carrying 2 of the stuffed squirrels apiece dangling from their hands as if freshly shot, they repaired to the beech woods the next Sunday. About half a mile from the Englishman's house and just off from the edge of his

(57)

land, which was not fenced but the exact line of which was known from blazes on trees. Kinney had brought with him an old flintlock pistol. This he loaded and shot several times as rapidly as he could as they marched up the line, Wiggins each time pointing his wooden gun up to a tree till the shot was heard. At about the 3rd shot the Englishman and several others were seen coming out, and Kinney slipped the pistol into the bosom of his shirt. The Englishman was wild and wooly. "Here you are again", he said. "I'll certainly have you fined again. I'll make you tired of this business. You're in the wrong country to carry on this way". He failed to notice that they were not on his land. Wiggins party didn't put

(58)

up much of a defense this time, but

let the old Englishman have his own bluster out, and then turned and went off as if they had been driven off from the land. Next day here again came the constable with his warrant and the Englishman with his witnesses, all hands repaired to the magistrate's office. Meanwhile W. had had a good cover made for the rifle, and in this cover the rifle was brought into the office of the magistrate. But W. wishing to make the costs as high as possible, and to get more fees for his witnesses, announced that he was not yet ready for trial, and wanted the trial postponed,

(59)

so that he could bring one more

witness. The Englishman now began to squirm and fearing he would lose his man, he alleged that Wiggins was planning to run away; and he therefore objected to postponing the trial. But Wiggins said, "Can't I get bail? Won't you go my bail!" he asked turning to the Englishman. "The impudence of the devil himself", said the Englishman. "Did you ever hear such impudence?" Wiggins now drew forth 3 or 4 hundred dollars in gold and, laying it in front of the

(60)

magistrate, said, "Take out whatever you want of it for bail". It will only make you further costs to postpone", said the latter to Wiggins; but W. insisted on postponing the trial, and it went over till next day.

At trial next day the Englishman and his witnesses sworn that they had seen Wiggins

(60) cont'd

out hunting on the preceding Sabbath, (this was a legal misdemeanor) had heard him shoot several times, and had seen his associates carrying six squirrels that he had killed. One of the witnesses also swore that he saw Wiggins shoot. When

(61)

the testimony for the defense was called, Wiggins strongly averred that he didn't go a hunting that Sunday, that neither he nor anyone with him killed any squirrels, nor carried any squirrels, and, moreover, that he did not carry out any rifle on that Sunday. It may well be imagined that the eyes of the old Englishman and his four witnesses bulged out with astonishment at these bold statements; which Wiggins however witnesses now followed and confirmed. The squirrels were called for and produced; one of W's witnesses brought them forward and swore that the squirrels had been killed the preceding Friday

(62)

and Saturday over on Wardell's place "and they ain't squirrels either", he added "they're only squirrel skins stuffed with grass. The rifle also was produced, and Kinney, drawing it from its sheath, laid it in front of the magistrate, who picking it up and finding it unexpectedly light, looked into the muzzle. The hole had been bored in it only half an inch. The magistrate now burst out laughing, "Sold", he said; "That's a Yankee trick". "And you dont call that a rifle?" exclaimed the excited Englishman?" "No, its only a pine stick". said the magistrate; and he now

(63)

picked it up and ran into the parlor with it to show it to the women folks, whose peals of laughter were soon heard ringing back through the air. The magistrate returned and said, "You are dismissed, Mr. Wiggins, there is nothing against you". On the Englishman, however, he assessed the costs of the case, which amounted to nineteen dollars. He further admonished the witness who had sworn that he saw Wiggins shoot, to be more careful henceforth how he swore to testimony, as he was now liable for perjury.

(64)

The Englishman was so mad he stalked off home in the midst of the laughter Wiggins, 1887, at Monument Sta. About the time the Indians set fire to the haystack at Monu. (a few days after the burning of the stack) A few rods S of the house at the Monument stage station and across the road from it was a bank of the Smoky Hill river, some 29 feet high. In this bank rooms had been excavated for a cook house and store house. One day the supply train arrived at the station with a month's rations for 100 soldiers. It included 3 wagon loads of goods

(65)

This was all carried down below the bank by steps cut out for the purpose, and placed in the store room. The unknown to the station people, the Indians had the transfer of the stuff. The cook who was a German, was in the habit of sleeping in the cook house and on the night following the arrival of the goods, was not only asleep but drunk. That night the Indians came out carried off all the foodstuff for a joke and fastened the unconscious cook down by arrows thrust solidly into the ground and around above his neck and legs, without

(66)

doing any harm to him. In the morning he discovered his predicament but was unable to extricate himself. He concluded that the people of the station had all been killed and that he was being saved for torture. He did not dare to make an outcry for fear he would be killed by the Indians but at daylight he heard Wiggins down at the spring getting water; he then cried out lustily and was soon released.

(67)

Wiggins anecdote of 1859 or '60

A short time before the slaves were freed in Jefferson Terr'y Wiggins was coming down fr. Terr'yall with a party of free-state men (The men were Bob Crooks, Dr. Garvin, a Mr. Minton, and a Mr. Fisher; they drove) for a buffalo hunt on the plains. Arrived at a point on Fountain cr. a little below Colo. City one afternoon they observed a large fire. Having had nothing to eat since breakfast, and the weather being cold they went to the fire and found four negro slaves, a man & 3 women, making soap in two large kettles over 2 fires. They said they belonged to a man recently from Mo., and they were part of his 24 slaves. The white man asked and were given permission to boil some coffee over one of the fires.

(68)

Just before the coffee boiled, the Master of the slaves came out. He asked what the men were doing they said, "Boiling some coffee". He then said he didn't want them around there "fooling with his niggahs" and ordered them away. Bob Crooks however, told him said they'd go when they got ready & told him his niggers would all be free as soon as the approaching election came off. With a threat, the slaveholder then started off for his camp to get more of his slaves & some guns; but Wiggins party wanted no trouble, so

(69)

they left also. Shortly after this, the slaves were set free by the election and most of them ran away; but taking two or three of them he went back to Missouri, a badly disgruntled man. Later even the few he took deserted him.

NOTE LOOSE IN THE BOOK

Cf Van Brimmer Park & others in that region (See Geol. Wheeler Surv. Supplem't, p. 188) for that in which Wiggins (from Taos) had his Indian fight.

END OF NOTEBOOK

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XXVII
Series D, No. 3, 1903

Oct. 21, 1903. Mr. Geo. Whitehead says: he was a travelling corresp. of R. Mt. News 1878 - '93. About '78 to '80 possibly later, wrote up story of Jno. Albert's (2 columns) early experiences. He interviewed Albert at Walsenburg. Mr. Wh. didn't begin to write for the News till about Aug 1878, & wrote political campaign writings the first fall; may not have written the article till '79 or '80. Title was "A Thirty-sixor". (It should have been, Thirty-fourer) as the subst. of the article shows. He left the employ of News in Mar. 27, 1893. He says that Mr. Gallup (a saddler) of Pueblo sold goods for Col. Boone when he was a boy & can tell loc. of Boone's branch Ind. trad'g posts. Says Col. A.G. Boone came out to the Rocky Mts with Gen. Ashley in 1824, because Boone was born in 1806 and was only 18 yrs. old when he came out.

(2)

Wiggins says (Oct 22, 1903) that the little half-breed Indian daughter of Kit Carson and the squaw Alice was 9 yrs when (he thinks it was in '47, at any rate near that) she died, while attend'g school in St. Louis. Her name was

Rare Colorado pphlt. is "The March of the First, being A History of the Organization, Marches, Battles and Service of the First Regiment of Colorado Volunteers" by a Private of the Regiment. Denver, C.T. Thomas Gibson & Co. Pubrs. 1863. pp. 39, 8 vo. a copy is in office library of Colo. State Library

(3)

Eyers' Encyclopedia of Biography of Colo., Pub'd at Chicago at \$25 can be had for \$12 or less of Jos. G. Brown, 3420 Downing St.

Western Mining Directory, 1902 \$10 Smith-Brooks Printing Co., has some copies of it G.A. Wahlgreen, Colo. Mining Directory & Buyers Guide, 1902. Is the best of three Colo. Min'g guides costs \$10. Pub'd Denver by Wahlgreen, 1748 Stout St. Get Interior Dept. Map of Colo. 1866

(4)

O.P. Wiggins says Arap Chf. Friday lived for several years on the S. Platte below Denver (part of time at least below Gerry's) & was a gt friend of the whites, and popular with them, best friend to the whites of any Arap. He notified the whites when Inds. were about to go on war path. Fond of whiskey. He rec'd many presents from the whites. He died about 1867 on the S. Platte, before the Inds. were removed to reservations

(5)

The old trail from Ft. St. Vrain to Ft. Laramie crossed the Platte from Ft. St. V. just below the fort and continued on the north side of the S. Platte R., crossing Cache le Poudre about 4 mi. above the mouth of that creek. It was a good plain road, used to some extent by wagons, even that early (Inform. from O.P. Wiggins) D. Fitzgerald an old trapper, was first seen by O.P.W. at Ft. St. Vrain in summer of 1843, when he went thence to Ft. Laramie with the Carson & Fremont parties. O.P.W. also saw him later at Ft.

(6)

Laramie and saw him latest at Ft. Bridger in 1856 when there with Johnson. That was the last O.P.W. ever saw of him. In 1856 he looked quite old.

June 3, 1864, A.J. Williams (of Williams & Wills) while opening the stage line cut-off between Fort Morgan and Denver, and when he had got the road done nearly to Ft. Morgan and was camped on Bijou cr. crossing of the cutoff, his outfit was raided by Sioux (Gray Head's band of Sioux) between 50 and 60 Indians. The Inds. got 27 head of oxen and killed one man. They then went on down the Platte and took from Sam Ashcraft about 100 head of cattle, and later returned 70 strong and took the rest of his stock, making with the previous raid 400 oxen and 50 head of horses & mules altogether taken from him

(7)

being every head of stock that he had, except one riding pony. This stock was never recovered. This same band of Inds. on the first of these 2 raids went on down the stage road and cleaned out the stock from several of the swing-stations, killing 2 of the Stage men. June 5, two days after the raid on Williams had been made Billy Friedburg, a German, left Williams on Bijou cr. alone with ox team and wagon to go to Eagle Nest. Meanwhile Wiggins, Chamberlain & 2 others had started fr. Eag. N. to to Williams' camp (with 20 soldiers that had been sent

(7) cont'd

out fr. Denver to relieve Williams). When Wiggins party had reached a point within 2 miles of Lost Springs they saw a party encamped at the springs. Chamberlain now looked through the telescope which the whites always carried and saw a naked man standing

(8)

by the rear wheel of a wagon, an Indian lying on the ground not far away and six Indians gathered around the white man apparently busy. Chamberlain said, "Boys, there's some deviltry going on there, lets get there as quick as we can; let's charge on them". This was done. The Inds had not seen the whites, being engaged with the white man. A long depression being just ahead of the whites they were concealed from the view of the Indians till they got within half a mile of the Springs. As they galloped over the last rise and were discovered by the Indians, the latter did not have time to do

(9)

anything but broke for their horses, jumped on them, and escaped. It was found that Friedburg had killed one of the Inds in defending himself and then, having no load in his gun had been taken alive for torture. He had been stripped naked tied to the wheel against which they had seen him standing, and when the rescuers were seen approaching, his fiendish captors were engaged in the pleasant past time of sticking his back full of pitch-pine splinters, which were to be set fire to later; they had already covered an area about a foot and a half long and several inches wide in this manner with splinters an inch or two apart (Chamberlain said he looked like a porcupine). His arms had been tied over the top of the wheel,

(10)

drawn tightly down,

and tied to the spokes, and the blood had so congested in them that they were nearly black, a proceeding giving him about as much pain as the inserting of the pine splinters. The splinters were removed, the raw-hide lariats binding cruelly into the flesh of his arms, were cut, and the man was released. His arms were in terrible condition, and some feared he would die from his injuries; but his arms were rubbed and pinched and bathed by the men and later he continued the bathing with hot water, and he finally recovered.

(11)

(Old song sung much on the trails across the plains in early days)

I suppose you've all heard
Of sweet Betsey from Pike
Who crossed the wide plains
With her lover Ike
With two yoke of oxen
An old Yaller dog,
Four shanghai chickens
and a small spotted hog (hog)
They went by Salt Lake
To inquire the way
Brigham saw Betsey
And swore she should stay
Betsey got frightened
And run like a deer
And left Brigham pawing
The ground like a steer.

(12)

One verse of a Song sung by the Mormons at Pueblo in 1846-7
"Far above the Arkansaw Fountain
We will cross the Rocky Mountain.
You may laugh and make your fun,
But we will live with Brigham Young."

Charles Wetherell says (Nov. 5, 1903) John Smith's son by second Ind. wife was Willie; it is not known if he is living. He had a sister who died. Ask Christy.
W.B. Grubb & Eugene Grubb (bros) Pres. Colo. Livestock (or Cattle Growers) Association
Carbondale, Colo., may know the G.s that Christy speaks of that was agt of Cheyenne
Inds formerly in Okla & has photo of Jno. Smith

(13) cont'd

Mr. Wade has bakershops on 1st alley on left hd side going up 23rd St. after you pass Welton. He has a photo & has made a painting from it of the burning of Julesburg, only one in exist.

Mr. Noble Wade (Nov. 6, 1903) says the walls of Ft. St. Vrain, when in 1868 he lived at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. S. of it in the bottom, were 8 or more ft. high. Scarcely any of the wall had fallen & top was nearly even. Portholes, 5 or 6 ft. fr. ground, more 6 or 7 inches wide & about a foot high. (14)

Mr. J. B. Thompson (Nov. 8, 1903) says: Colorow was a gt. horse thief; stole only good horses. He was not a native Ute, but a Comanche by birth, and taken captive by the Utes when he was a boy. Peah was made chief by Mr. Thompson (special agent for Utes & Gen. McCook's Priv. Sec.) about 1870; he was previously leader of a band called the Roving Utes. Peah committed suicide about 30 mi. S. of Ouray agcy on the old Navaho trail that leads fr. Ouray south, down Green R. to Ignacio's headquarters. (15)

A picture of Ouray when he was young (30 yrs or so) cabinet size in window of curio store S. side of 16th St., just below Welton St.

Get colored picture of Yampah Ute Yam-a-natz, one-eyed Capt. of Ind. police at the Whiterock agcy. It is he who killed most of the horses of the colored troops, "Buffalo soldiers" that came to rescue of Thornburgh. Mr. Thompson, after the abolishing of the Denver Ute agency in 1876 went in '77 over to Yampah valley and settled there naming the place Hayden. The place where he and Mr. Porter M. Smart built their cabins was made Hayden P.O. He staid there with his family till Utes told

(16)

going to kill Meeker. Then went to Denver and met Secy. Schurtz & told him so; but Sec. S. wouldn't listen. Then 6 weeks before the massacre he moved out (1879)

Interview: Mears Fisher Pioneer, interested in Geol. at Peterson's gunstore on Lawrence near 14th. Knows about Boone and his old pictures and literature.

Mr. Beggs Principal of Whittier School, 24th Av. Marion interested in history is a man of means.

Jack Burns, Packer & formerly at Ft Duchesne has been among Inds a good deal. Tyson Dines is on schoolboard, wealthy (17)

L. C. McClure, son-in-law of Jno. Shrock in rear of 2126 (or 2130) who told me to say he sent me over, took picture of group including Philander Simmons, Jim Baker, Jno. Albert, & if he hasn't the neg., he can get it at Smith & Hassell's

(18)

Cassler & Moffatt Block (on Lawrence, bet 15 & 16) above auction store, in Jo. Bailey's office, a picture of Blake St. in early days.

Article "William Gilpin Dead" in Denv. Repub. Jan. 21, 1894. (He died on the 20th)

Article "Eventful Career Closed" Gen. Adams Remarkable Experience Rocky Mt. News, Aug 20, 1895

"Egeria Park" by J.B. Thompson (non-de-plume Yampah) in Forest & Stream of Dec. 6 and 13 (or 20) and 27, 1883. Has some pts of hist.

"Ute Outrages" by J.B. Thompson, Denver. Tribune, Jan 11, 1880

(19)

Article, "Renegade Piah Suicides", pub'd in a Denver paper 10 yrs ago, concludes by saying, "The accompanying picture of Piah is a cut from a photograph in the possession of Jno. P. Lower. Mr. Lower has a gun-shop in or next R.R. Bldg on Larimer bet 15 & 16. He had the old Washington medal (this medal W. got in a fight) & a scalp of Kiowa chief that Shavano once gave to J.B. Thompson, & old Ind. photos & a water color painting of Ute Ind. camp and Tabwe-ap's skull.

Article "Colorado Indian Battles" by J.B. (J.B. Thompson) after Stobie's dictation.

Details battle that Chas. Stewart Stobie betw Utes & Araps in Middle Park pub'd in Denver

(20)

probably not over 10 yrs ago in a Denver daily

Article "The Plains in '64" (refers to Eubanks capture) pub'd in Denver Repb'n Jan. 31, 1892

Article "A Bad Ute's Skull", by J.B. Thompson in R. Mt. News, Nov. 16, 1890

"Mysteriously Lost" refers to Frank, son of Col. E.E. Brown Comandant of Soldiers Home, Dayton, O., lost Sept. 1873; by J.B. Thompson, Denver News, Nov. 30, 1890

(20) cont'd

"Pencil Sketches of Colorado" by A. E. Mathews, 1866. Book of numerous folio lithog. plates

(21)

"Arapaho Johnson" was a bad Ute killed by Piah, by order of Ouray on acct. of threatening Ouray's life; long before the Meeker massacre.

J.B. Thompson Saguache is Span. form. Sah-wo-watzabee is Ute form. Blue Water is meaning Mr. J.B. Thompson says there are Iron nodules like meteorites at top (nearly) of the trail or pass of Cochetopa.

Mr. Jno. H. Porter, son of Henry M. Porter says, that C.J. Hughes, lawyer, & former partner of Bela L. Hughes has best library in city & is well informed and interested in early history. Very busy man. See him when he isn't busy.

(22)

Nov. 1903. Mr. Asa F. Middaugh, of Denver and doing business in Del Norte; Denver pioneer of '60 & son of late sheriff Middaugh (a 59er) says that Tom Tobin's son-in-law, Kit Carson, Jr., got into a quarrel with and shot Tom Tobin a few yrs. ago and it was at first thought Tom wouldn't live, but he did & is still alive. In 1864 Mr. Middaugh was at Bent's place at mouth of the Picketware and was allowed to stop over night there. That evn'g Kit Carson came along with some Indians. Bill Bent pulled Kit off from his horse and they hugged and kissed each other like children. They (Kit & Bill B. & Middaugh) slept side by side on the floor on mattresses "Councions" that night, and talked over the old days and adventures till nearly daylight.

(23)

A.G. Rhoads, Denver Pioneer, 1919 Grant Av., is the one who gave to Colo. Pioneer Soc. the picture of Indian group including Black Kettle, White Antelope & several others, that hangs in red frame in the Rooms of the Society, Charles Block.

Post (cor. 15th & Lawrence) Denver has a negative made, reduced to about 3/4 size from a nearly life sized water color picture of Jim Baker, wearing old-fashioned six-sided Spectacles. Long Hair, moustache & chin-goatee, & a very little of side whiskers. I saw at Posts, Nov. 13, 1903, both the copied negative and the original water color in large gilt frame from which it was made. The water color was sent in by Denver Lithographing Co. to have a reduced copy of it made; but the neg. remains at Post's. The Denv. Lith. Co. is on S. side of Lawrence St. a few doors W. of 14th St. The picture is different from any other I ever saw & seems good one.

(24)

Mrs. Alice Polk Hill, Denver

Halsey Rhoads, brother of A.B. Rhoads was editor of Rocky Mt. Herald

Sam Howe David Cook

Sporting Goods Dealer Pub'g Co. 810 Olive St. St. Louis write & ask them if a portrait of Hawkins exists

Denver pioneer Sam Conger came to R. Mts when a boy in early fifties

Wm. B. Wallin Pioneer of 1860. Charles Runyon of Cin. same pp N.M. in 1848. Mex. war veteran, Cerro Gordo. Lives in Leadville if still living

(25)

Mr. Shaw Pio of '60. Antelope was favorite Indian with Ouray, who trusted him much like a son.

Colo. City & Pikes Peak, 1866

Mr. Jno P. Lower, Gunsmith 1511 Larimer St. Denv. His son Joseph N. Lower, to whom I am to send 2 Am. Reprs. Powell

J. P. Lower says (Nov. 17, 1903: Antelope (Ute) was guide to Schuyler Colfax when he crossed Rocky Mts. in the 60s, by request of Abe Lincoln & to give Abe's compliments to the miners; See Hall Hist of Col. The big photo of Washington (Ute Chf) was taken by Hawkins in Denver about 1874 or '75. Washington claimed he took the "Washington medal" from a dead Arapaho killed in a fight at "Whiskey Gap" (near Ft. Bridger?) That medal Washington traded to Geo. W. Lower whose father, Jno. P. Lower, sold it to the late Emil Granier, of the Societe Hist. de France and he placed it in the (French Adad?) He was offered (according to Mr. Zimmerman of Denver living lately (3 mos ago) at 259 or 261 S. Grant Street.

In 1868 Maráanna Medina was keeping a store at his stage station on

(26)

Big Thompson cr.

(26) cont'd

Maj. Jacob Downing horse ranchman, (a little hard of hearing), lives at head of 15th St. (say Mr. Lower sent me) can tell some old hist. Also Sam C. Dorsey, near Univ. Park; See him at tramway office (claim agt.?) 15th & Arapaho St. Piah, before he committed suicide is reported to have killed his own son. Jack spoke good English & dressed in white city dress. Douglas suffered a term of imprisonment at Ft. Leavenworth for his instiga of Meeker massacre & (was the only? Ute who did) was in the group of Utes at killing of McLain of Cheyenne Wells

(27)

In a visit to Capt. E.L. Berthoud, Golden, Colo., 1903 (Colo. pioneer of 1860) he gave me his paper "Boundaries of Louisiana in 1803", also "Guide de la Conversation en trois Langues, Francais, Espagnol & Mexicain"; also Peter Custis' "Observations relative to . . . Red River in Louisiana" (refers to exped of 1806 & gives dists. to points up to source of Red River. He showed me (& offered to loan me) Etude sur Une Carte Inconnue la premiere dresse par Louis Joliet in 1674, apres explor in 1763, par Granier. Paris, 1880 Maissonneuve et Cie, quai Voltaire 25. ppait of 49 pp with map reprint. Extrait des Memoires du Congres des Americanistes. Session de Bruxelles, 1879. E.L. Berthoud says Frappe's fort was acc. to Bridger, a breatwork of logs, open above on St. Vrains fork of Yampah R. E.L.B. was, he says, told by Jim Bridger that in the fight in which Frappe lost his life, one of the attack'g Indians shot an arrow high up into the

(28)

air and it came down and struck Frappe on the top of the head, killing him. In telling Berthoud of the Frappe fight Bridger said about these words: "we fortified ourselves with logs". Berthoud says Bridger told Berthoud that he (Bridger) discovered Gt. Salt Lake, when attached to Gen. Ashley's party. E.L. Berthoud learned from Archives of Havana that Jacques L'Eglise, a French Canadian, explored up Mo. R. to its head (vicinity of Henry's Lake) in 1750, till he was close to branches that ran into the western ocean. B. says J.L'E. went to Rock Lake (filed in Pio and Mo.R. note in Early Loc.) E. Kilian, Alma, Ks, has (which E.L. Berthoud gave him) a photo of an Indian drawing on a rock on basaltic columns 14 mi. S.E. of Del Norte, showing a Spaniard mounted on horse, and

(29)

naked unarmed Indians being killed by the Spaniards. On same rock is picture of a mountain sheep & Ind hieroglyphics. Berthoud has a photo showing neighboring pictographs. Berth'd bot the photos in 1883 from a Del Norte photographer. In '61 Berth'd saw a red hand and a red man painted on N. side of White R., near 109th merid. w. On Cache le Poudre 25 or 26 yrs prior to 1903, Berthoud saw John du Chesne (very old then) a short Fr Can. 5 ft. 2 or 3 inches, who was in company with Jaunisse, who then lived up on that river near La Porte. In '61, when going W. to Salt L. via DuChesne R., Bridger had told Berthoud that the DuChesne R was named after an old trapper and voyageur of that name who had been all over the Uintah country. (Duch & DuCh. R. notes f'd)

(30)

Berthoud thinks the old DuChesne he saw is the same as the one after whom Bridger had said the Duch.river was named. Mariana Medina had a watch-tower on his cabin. From long habit he went up on it every ev'g before dark to see if any Indians were around. Mar. Med. went once with a lot of jews to Yaqui R. to see about sinking an artesian well for water for some gold-diggings in which they (the Jews) were interested. Tim Goodale, Jim Beckwourth & U.M. Curtis were at different times in 1826 with E.L. Berthoud as army guides, when E.L. Berthoud was in the army in Colo. 2nd Infantry & other troops detailed fr. different companies. E.L.B. says Old Terhausen (then very old) at Ft. Larned in 1863 also Satank

(31)

E.L. Berthoud has a MS, "Episode of the Hist. of Louisiana" (really a summary of early hist. of Colo.) also a MS on Verendrye's exped. in which B. differs from Parkman & O'Neil as to the route; which is soon to be Pub'd, he hopes. Govt (Mil.) map Dept of Platte to W. Salt. 1889 by Hiram Chittenden. Mr. Berthoud, (Nov. 18, 1903) tells of a book by Flagg (possibly Fogg, he says) in R. Mts. in 1824. (I never heard of any author on Colo & R. Mts. of that name FWG)

(32)

Nov. 19, 1903 at Platteville, Colo. returned by handing to Judge John S. Wheeler the photo of Elbridge Gerry that he & Mrs. Wheeler loaned me. Mr. H.B. Turner, 210 Cooper Bldg. Denver (in Okl. for past 5 yrs.) says at Plattev. Colo., Nov. 19, 1903, that

(32) cont'd

Pawnees have a sod medicine house about 3 mi. N.E. of Pawnee, Okl; & Caddos have 3 grass tepees near Gracemont station, about 20 mi. N. of Anadarko, one of them being Towahonie Jim's; these 3 not occupied for 3 or 4 yrs. In N.W. cor. of Cherokee nation (Dewey Station) a German, Jacob Bartells, can give lots of old informa. about Osage nation; has been among Cherokees & Osages for 40 yrs or more; his wife is a Delaware. See old Kanooska, Caddo, near Binger, N. of Gracemont. There is a "Double creek" in Osage

(33)

nation; same name as creek in Mo. on which in Osage treaty of 1825, Sarah & Mary, Daughters of William S. Williams (Bill Wms.) were given 160 acres each.

Nov. 20, 1903, at ruins of old Ft. St. Vrain, about 6 mi. N.W. of Platteville, Colo. 1st photo (Blair camera, 4 x 5 films) a view of the ruins taken from a point a little more than 150 ft. in front of them, looking westerly, toward Long's peak. Used 1/16 diaphr. 1/2 sec. expos. looking nearly at right angles to 12.20 P.M. sun, but line of view making slightly less than a right angle with the ~~sun~~ sun the front of lens being shaded from the 2/3 cloud concealed sun by a black map-cover. Remnant to right of 2 high (left hand) ones is that of S.W. round tower. 2nd photo (1st of new roll). View of ruins of Old Ft. St. Vrain looking N.W. toward Wild Cat hill. Taken at 2.20 PM. Nov. 20, 1903, sun shining through hazy atmosphere. Exposure 1/5 of a sec. Diaphr. 16. The extreme (S.W.) part of wall is what remains of S.W. tower. Nothing remnant is that (a little over 6 ft. high) of S. wall; other 2 next highest is E. wall. Also at sunset, Nov. 20, visited & photo'd old Ft. Vasquez (so called, south of Platteville, Colo. photo taken from S.W.)

(34)

Nov. 21, 1903. About 9 A.M.; again photo'd the so-called Ft. Vasquez, south of Platteville; this 2nd photo taken from E.S.E.

Nov. 21, 1903. Mr. E.M. Perkins of Evans, Colo. & Mrs., interviewed. From their family bible they gave me the dates given below; from memory the names (in order) of children whose dates are not given. Elbridge Gerry was born Dec. 20, 1819. Died at Evans, Colo. April 10, 1875. By first Sioux wife he had, in order of age 4 children. His oldest daughter Lizzie, also oldest child. His oldest son was Seth. Dau. Mary. Daughter Marie (Mariah) Married now wealthy cattleman, Jas. Kempton. Daughter Sarah (Sally) died Apr. 9 1884. and by second wife: in order of age: Edmund (called Buster); Jeff; William; Hollie; born May 4, 1867; Bennie, born Jan. 15, 1896, Johnny, born Oct. 10, 1871; and later one that lived but day or two. Sarah married William Austin. Lizzie, well educated, married first Seth Ward (about '65 or '66); Mr. Ward died in winter of 1871. About two yrs. after his death she married Scott Bullard, who took morphine & died at Sterling, Colo. about '84 or '85 while working for the Iliff Livestock Co. Lizzie is teaching school at Red Cloud Agency. (35)

Seth & Jeff were two of the greatest broncho riders in the country. Elbridge Gerry ran away fr. home in Mass. when quite a young man. He had married a girl in Massach. when quite young; not find life with her congenial he left & went to sea, was aboard a man of war. He showed Mr. Perkins, only the day before his death, a ship and anchor, worked after the manner of sailors on his right forearm, and remarked to him, "That is the history of my life". He wanted to tell Mr. P. his history, but P. had to go away from home that day & next day, & story was never fully told. After leaving the sea

(36)

(deserting, it is supposed, fr. a man of war) he went to St. Louis and, under an assumed name, engaged as teamster of a Govt. train across the plains. He resumed his real name later, on marrying into the Sioux tribe, and lived amongst the Indians, shifting about from place to place as they did. Some time after he married his 2nd Sioux squaw, he settled on Crow creek. D.C. Wyatt, of Denver, (wealthy stock raiser) (home on capital hill) knew Elbridge Gerry well, was present at his deathbed, was his administrator, and has, Mrs. Perkins thinks, printed matter about Gerry. (See Wyatt's biog. in "Portrait & Biographical Record of Denver & Vicinity")

(37)

Mr. C.J. Hoover, cor 15th & Central sts. N. Denver, father of Mrs. E.M. Perkins of Evans, is a pioneer of 1858; came from Plattsburgh, Neb. See his biog in same book as Wyatt's biog. Mr. Perkins' biog is in same vol. At Greeley see Peter Huffsmitth, runs implem. store, son in law of Cap. Shinn, who prob. has a copy of "Life of Capt. Shinn" which contains consid. early hist. El. Gerry's uncle (not grandfather) Perkins says was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Perkins says (ev'g of 21st)

(37) cont'd

says; The first wife eloped with another white man, leaving thr. children with her; and he thought it well enough to let her go.

(38) Later, he married another Sioux squaw, Elb. Gerry had very curly hair, curled to the very roots, in ringlets. E.G. was a man of medium height, light complexion; light brown hair, blue eyes. He was well-to-do at his ranch at mouth of Crow creek; had a good many horses and also quite a lot of cattle. He lived at his ranch on Crow cr. till within about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ months of his death. He died, however, at Mr. Perkins' house, where he went when end was known to be near, saying "I've come here to stay with you until I die". The Greeley doctor

(39) had told him his disease (one of the stomach, supposed to be due an Indian arrow wound wh. he had received when on a scouting trip) was incurable, and that he wouldn't last very long. He lasted at Perkins' house from late Dec. to Apr. 10 when he died. His second squaw was an extraordinarily large woman, six feet and some inches tall, and of portly build at that. A noble woman; kind-hearted; couldn't speak English. All the children spoke both languages. Elbridge Gerry spoke fluently both the Sioux and

(40) the sign language. He had a good common school education, and took a keen interest in the affairs of the day & a kind interest in his neighbors; he was kind and good every way to everybody, but didn't like ~~negroes~~. He used to tell this story: he was crossing the plains with wagon train, going west to Calif. The train overtook a family that was travelling with one poor little team, that had broken down & been at the roadside a day & night. Various ones of his party expressed pity, but none had offered to help. Gerry asked if he could help the man. Latter said he didn't know, no Blacksmith shop is near & Gerry then

(41) said to the men of his train, "You all feel sorry don't you?" They all said, in various ways, how sorry they were to see the family in such a fix. "How sorry do you feel", asked E.Gerry. "I feel sorry \$20". The result was they made up \$125 & took him and fam. and wagon & effects along in their train to where he could get his wagon repaired. This story he told to his own & other people's children, to teach them what real, practical kindness was. Mrs. Perkins can't be sure whether it was '39 or '49 that E. Gerry first came to R. Mts.

(42)

Nov. 22, 1903. Mot Sun Evg, at Oasis hotel, Greeley, Colo. Mr. Nathaniel K. Boswell, of Laramie, Wyo, who is nephew of Gen Albert Pike, his mother was Albert's brother. He is Colo Pioneer of 1859. He promises to send me one of the annual editions of the Pike genealogy. The Pike family, which starts in America with 3 brothers fr. Engl., settled at Plymouth, Mass., has annual reunions there & brings up genealogy each year. Raymond in 1860 was living with his squaw on a ranch on Big Thompson creek; he had stock but no house; lived in a tepee; as did his Ind. followers. A white man passing through the country, and finding Jennie there alone, attempted to assault her. In this he was foiled by the squaw, who was a powerful woman

(43)

of the Flathead tribe, and defended herself well, though she got a black eye in the fight. Later her assailant was captured by Mr. Boswell, General Burr and Pete Dotson, and brought to Raymond's camp. He was tied to a wagon wheel & given 40 lashes, by Raymond's Indians, and Raymond shaved one half of the man's head; in doing this, he pared off also a piece of the scalp itself, as large as a half dollar. When asked why he did this, he replied, "When I thought of Jennie's black eye, I just beared down on it". At the Big Thompson at this time Raymond gave the 3 men

(44)

a piece of rich looking ore he had picked up in the Blk Hills; and they had it assayed & found it ran about 4000 oz. to the ton. They then raised a party of 13 men and wanted him to pilot them to the place, but told him they didnt want to go on any wild goose chase. He said, if he didn't take them to the place where he picked it up, they might hang him. They started Dec. 14, 1860. He took them out on to the Chugwater & to a point on the trail from the Sybilli to the Chugwater; here, he said was the place where he picked up the ore. The 13 men & Raymond

(45)

remained prospecting in that vicinity till the following May; they failed to discover the source of the ore, but found Iron Mountain, which was near the place, & was a mountain of solid titanic iron ore so high in % of titanium that it cannot be used. Mr. Boswell was, till '68, at Central City, Col., ~~W.H.~~ went to Cheyenne, & later to Laramie.

(45) cont'd

Mon Nov. 23, 1903 at Greeley, Colo. Mr. Chas. H. Wheeler, Cashier Greeley Nat'l Bank says he came to Greeley in 1875. Met Marshall Cook a half-breed (father white, mother Delasare) living on the Platte near Platteville. His wife was a white woman. He told W. how the Inds used to make arrows (46)

with rawhide band that had a hole in it where it crossed the palm of the hand and in which hole the flint was held by the thumb while being with a piece of bone that had a notch in the end. Marshall Cook died, probably in the 60s. His wife now lives in the mts., possibly near Breckenridge. Mrs. Cook was seen at LaSalle where she got off fr. train, expecting some one to meet her from a ranch near there, where she was going for a visit. Marshall Cook had a MS story of his life, that he hoped some would fix up for publication. He promised & always intended to turn the MS over to Mr. Wheeler (47)

but he died, & when Mr. W. asked his widow about the MS, she said she had given it to some newspaper man in Denver. Ask Judge Wheeler what has become of Mrs. Cook - where she now lives; and if I can find her, I should ask who the man was to whom she gave the MS. Ft. St. Vrain seems to be in N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 35, Tp. 4, R. 67 W, acc. to Torrens & Sutherland's map of Weld County, Colo. Mr. Sanborn of Greeley may have copies of this map (Later Only has his own 1)

Interviewed Mrs. N.C. Meeker Nov. 23, 1903: For a biog. of Mr. N.C. Meeker of wh. his family approves, see pp 387, 388 of vol. 8 of National Cyclop of Am. Biog. It gives portrait & present Meeker house at Greeley and old Meeker homestead of 1670 in N.J. (48)

Mrs. Meeker, & her daughter Rozene E. Meeker showed me the suit that Josephine made from an Indian blanket given her; It is brown of coarse diag. weave, with broad border of red white & blk. Her old calico suit had worn to shreds so made this new one. She cut it out with a butchers knife; (she told her sister); same suit & hat (grey felt with gilt border & gilt & yellow rope band & 2 red tassels) as in the full length portrait of Josephine that I have. Mrs. Meeker says Douglas went crazy finally, & was going to kill a white man, who, he said, owed him (49)

\$10 and the other Utes, fearing it would make trouble with the Gov't shot & killed him; only a year or two after the massacre. Jack was a smart Ind, young & ambitious to be chief of White R. Inds instead of Douglass. Some designing white men had made Douglass believe that the articles that had appeared in western newspapers had been written by agent Meeker. After the massacre and while the captives were on their journey, Douglass often asked, "Why agent heap write write, all time?" Mrs. Meeker was long at a loss to know what he referred to. Mrs. Meeker afterward learned that it was the offensive newspaper articles, that they supposed Meeker had written, that made them mad; and that this was why they burned Meeker's arm up to the elbow to a crisp, saying, "Now agent write."

(50) Captivity lasted 23 days. After the captives had travelled some days, Douglas asked Mrs. Meeker again, "Why agent heap write in newspaper against Indians, and say 'mebbe so soldiers come and put iron on hands & ahkles of Douglas & carry him to Ft. Steele'?" Mrs. M. replied that Mr. Meeker did not write them. Josephine came in just then she had heard conversation betw. Dougl & her mother & she said, "No, Douglass, Father never wrote those articles" "He didn't?", D. said in astonishment, and such (51)

a change as came over Dougl's face; Mrs. Meeker says she never saw a more complete one. He didn't say another word. He seemed thunder struck, as they had never lied to him and he believed them. He looked down shuffled his toes, and plainly showed the greatest surprise, sorrow, and embarrassment. He had been deceived; and led to injure a friend, and he now saw that he had been false to one who had not been so to him. Mrs. Meeker thinks the articles had a good deal to do in bringing on the massacre. The previous agent had given the

(52) Utes black flour that made them & the children sick, it came from Cheyenne speculators. They complained to Meeker & he sent sample of it to Washington. The Cheyenne dealers henceforth had to send good flour; but they were angry at Meeker for exposing them, & Mrs. M. thinks they did what they could (as she thinks Mormons also did) to prejudice the Utes against Meeker.

(52) cont'd

It was she thinks, all these things and Thornburg's soldiers coming in, that led to the massacre. The Inds were not compelled to work, but offered extra inducement

(53)

in way of govt goods paid as per diem wages. Jane had said, "Ute's land plowed up is Ute's land no more", & this aggered the Inds against the agt. He, however, plowed only what they allowed & stopped when they shot at his workman. At one time, on the captives' march the Inds. had a pow-wow & burned a white man in effigy. The noise at this pow-wow Mrs. Meeker heard; but it was too far off to see; she learned of the burning of the ~~the~~ effigy from Josephine, who got it at Persune's camp some way. She (Mrs. Meeker) says Chipita was good, no white woman could help loving her. "Poor Chipeta, when she came over from her

(54)

home to the Uncompahgre Agency to bid us goodbye", Says Mrs. Meeker, "the tears rolled down her cheeks. She used to dress and look as nice as anybody. She had 1 only son & he was stolen from her by the plains tribes. It was later found that the Sioux stole him & he came home to see her, but he wouldn't stay & went back to his captors, among whom he had grown up." Capt Cline told Mrs. Meeker that if Ouray had been well he would have come over in person and stopped the massacre; but he was sick with kidney trouble

(55)

and he couldn't come. He told Douglass not to go into the threatened massacre, but as he couldn't come to enforce his command, D. didn't heed it. Ralph Meeker is now in N.Y. connected with the N.Y. Herald (since 25 yrs.) makes up editorials etc. Josephine was 22 yrs old at time of her captivity among Utes. About 3 years later 1882 she was living in Wash'ton where she secured a position in the Interior Dep't, & she was teaching a S.S. class of Col'd children, to help them (she sought to help others always) & she took a severe cold while out getting Christmas presents for them and pneumonia set

(56)

in and she lived out 8 days. After Senator Teller and other prominent white people had gone out from the funeral, the little black children of her S.S. class were allowed to come in & view the remains & they were all crying (as Ralph Meeker reported to the family) She died on the last day of December 1882.

Mrs. John Wayne of Denver daughter of Ex Senator Belford, of Denver, was given by Miss Rozene Meeker a copy of pphlt "That Ute War" & some photos of Ute chiefs & of Meeker family Greeley and old N.J. homesteads.

Mrs. Meeker thinks Douglass must have had some white blood in him, as he had some ideas that Inds don't have.

(57)

Mr. Wm. Shortredge, Fort Collins, Colo. says, Nov. 24, 1903: he went W. to Green R. in 1852. Auguste Archambeau built a trading post $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. W. of Devil's Gate on Sweetwater in 1852. Alfred Archambeau was trading on Big Sandy in '52 - '53, E. of Green river. John Baker (Jim Baker's bro) was on Green R. in '52, trading in cattle, buying or trading for those that broke down on the old Calif. Oreg. trail. Wm. Shortredge, Jerry Dennis & Doria (Dry) Dennis & Elisha Ryan in '53 started a ferry 6 mi. above the old Oreg. trail crossing (claimed by the Mormons) of Green R. & made a branch road fr. the Oreg trail to this ferry & took Kit Carson's sheep over & swam his cattle over free as first travel over their road & ferry to get the prestige & consequent patronage of

(58)

due to Kit's name & fame. They called the road the "Kit Carson cut-off". Lower on Green were Baptiste (Lusanne?) (Loosaw) & DuShay; the latter died & was buried on Jim Baker's place on Clear cr, N. of Denver. The same old "Marion" (Mariano Martin(ez) (not Medinez?) who lived on Thompson cr. and probably same as he who crossed with Larcy in winter of '57 - '58, Mr. Shortredge found living on Green r. $1\frac{1}{4}$ mi. below the Calif. crossing with a lot of other mexicans, trading around through the country. Tim Goodale was about Denver good deal while Baker lived there. The 3 supply trains of Majors, Russell & Waddell were

(59)

burned by Eph Hanks, Mormons. Louie DuFrain, Frenchm. knows Robidoux family; find L. DuF at Cris Phillippi's harness shop near the new build'g opp. Poudre Val. Bank. Say Mr. Shortredge sent me. Wm. Shortredge is a Colo pioneer of Henry L. Akard in Beck's. lives at a place called the valley branch of Ft. Cheyenne with

Henry L. Akard, Ft. Collins says he went to Beckwith valley in 1855. The old Beckwith Valley where Jim Beckw. lived in Calif. is at head of mid. branch of Feather river in
EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK xxviii (10)

(59) cont'd

Sierra Co., it is now called Sierra Valley but a part of it on west side, where it runs out of the valley still keeps the name of "Beckwith Neck". (See Joe Bailey, if still living in Denver, he knew everybody in old Denver)

(60)

Louis De Fraine, Ft. Collins, Colo., born in St. Joe 1843; parents settled there in 1840. First came W. to mts. in fall of '53. Says: several of the old posts of Am. Fur Co. above St. Jo on Mo. R. were bought from "the Cotton Company". Joe Villandrie lost his life in western Ia., across fr. Neb. Cy., by a bank caving on him. He came west about 1810 fr. Canada via Gt. Lakes etc. In fall of '53 the 2 Bissonette bros had a small train of Indian goods (12 or 15 wagons) on the N. Platte not far fr. Ft. Laramie & were trad'g w. the Indians. (Nick Jaunisse was raised in the Illinois country, across fr. St. Louis, he lived on Cache le Poo a mile above La Porte where Tobe Miller now lives Note El'd in Pio. Env.)

(61)

Fort Grattan was not a fort but corral for govt mules made by throwing out sod. Roubideaux spring is old name for big spring that constitutes head of what is now called Pumpkin cr.; they are now perhaps called "pumpkin cr. spring".

Charles Provost (son of old Jno. P. of La Porte) Nov. 24, 1903 says Nick Jaunisse died on Pike Ridge Reserv in late Sep. 1902, stomach trouble and old age. Jno. Provost had 2 wives at diff. times: 1st was a Sioux "He-hos-ko-wea, White Owl. Jno. Provost is 81 last

(62)

Eth of July. His children living at home by White Owl are: Charles now 35 yrs. old and Lizzie, 29. There are 8 others. Charles was scout for 1st "Seargt" of Co. C at Wounded Knee fight, & through whole campaign of '91. Says the Wounded Knee massacre was brought on by desire of Seventh U.S. Cavalry & others to get revenge for Custer's death. John B. DuChesne (possibly living still) was on Cache le Poo in '82, Passed through going S. to Mex. & staid day with Provo. Jno. Provo came W. to R. mts. & in Colo. in 1852; & settled on Cache le Poudre R. in 1858, & has been there ever since.

(63)

Mr. Frederick Wm. Sherwood (Bill Sherw) Ft. Collins, Nov. 24, 1903, came to Colo. from Wis. in Dec. 1860, with Judge Gorsline. At that time Elb. Gerry had a road-ranch on the S. Platte road opps. his Crow Cr. ranch. At the same time & perhaps for a yr. after Jno. Smith had a log cabin on the S. side of the Platte, on the stage road a few miles (4 - 6?) further up the Platte. He had then 2 Sioux Indian wives, one which was young & had got but quite recently; she was a

(64)

sister of the older squaw.

Old Arap. chief, Friday, in the early 60s was well known to Bill Sherwood, having a band of about 60 Indians who made the Cache le Poudre their favorite camping place, especially this river on the heavily timbered broad bottom at junction of the Box Elder & the Poo. Friday told B. Sherwood that he had been taught to read and write by Fitzpatrick with whom he lived up to about 17 or 18 yrs of age, but he had about forgotten both. Fitzpatrick found him when as a small boy lost from his parents, he was hiding in the grass. Friday said to B. Sher. that he saw a man get up on one of the wagons of the train & sweep about with a spy glass, looking for Indians; thus he

(65)

was discovered

& he supposed the telescope was a rifle & that he would be shot, but F. came out & captured him & brought him in & fed him (for he was half-starved). When Friday was 17 or 18 yrs old his mother, who was still living, found out that he was living with Fitzp. & got the latter to promise that he would bring her son out to one of the old forts on S. Platte, which he did. From then on Friday remained in the West with his tribe (Arap). Friday's Indian name was "Wash". Friday had an older brother, who died prior to Friday. Friday died on the Shoshone (Wind river) reservation. He had a son, Bill Friday, also at least

(66)

one other son whose Indian name meant Beaver.

Lony Pappen was raised by Mariann's squaw (adopted) but is not M's nor her son; he works on a cattle ranch on Thompson cr. above Loveland, Col. At Loveland also see Frank Bartolph about Mariann.

About 1862 Tim Goodale was living in a topee on Chche le Poo back of the hogbacks west of La Porte about where Bellevue now is with squaw who was a nice housekeeper & cook

(65) cont'd

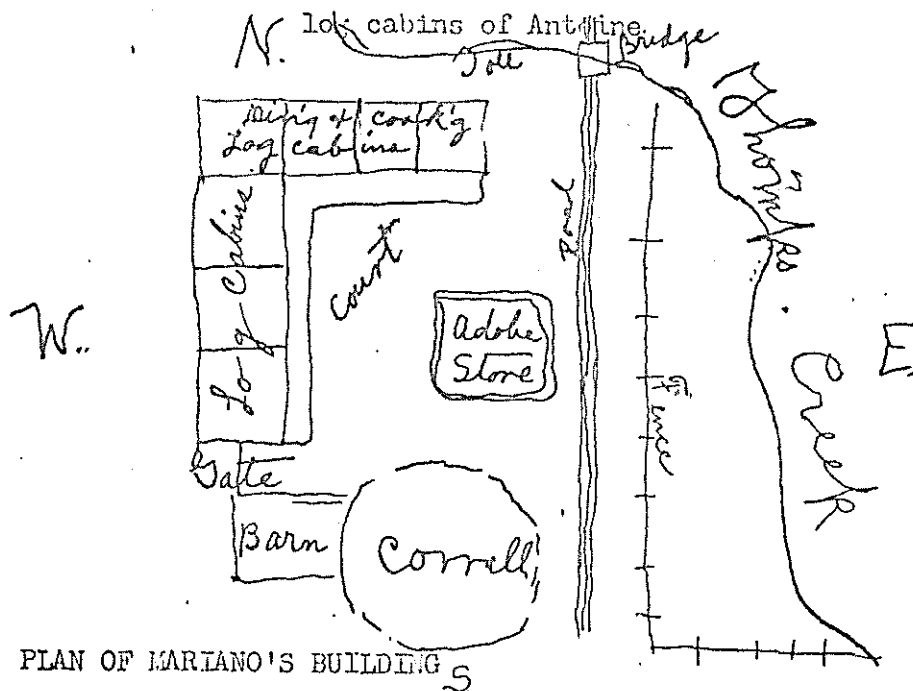
a neat, he kept her dressed nicely. He was then white haired apparently upward of 60 years old; tall & slender, wore long hair; went shaved more commonly. He was college educated was very reticent as to his early hist.; but was a hard drinker at times and would then sometimes reveal items of his hist.; he told Mr. Sherwood that his father was a minister. Bluish gray eyes.

(66)

At Loveland, Colo. Nov. 25, 1903. Mr. Frank Bartolph, whose father Jno. D. Bartolph came to Colo. in spring of 1860 settled on Big Thompson, Jan. 1862, says Old Mariana Medina lost 2 daughters & 2 sons by consumption. Mariano's hair remained black in his old age, never turned gray. His wife a Flathead Indian, he called John; the whites called her Mary. She died some years before he did, and he died before RR. town of Loveland was started (& the town was started in spring of '77). He had 3 different photos of Mariana of which one showed him on his horse, with fine saddle & Hawkins rifle in regular Mexican broadcloth (beaded & striped) costume. The photos were taken in Denver. To take his family to Denver he used a gov't ambulance which he called an "avalanche"; his

(67)

wife used to make up her bed in the wagon and, as family started to Denver in ev'g she would sleep all night enroute in this sleeping car. He was rich when he settled in Big Thompson valley, about 3 mi. W. from Loveland. His family lived in log cabins on S. side of the creek; he had a combined store & saloon built of adobes with very thick walls, serving as fort. Arrangement of his bldgs was thus:



PLAN OF MARIANO'S BUILDINGS

(68)

He settled there about 1859. At same (or about same) time Antoine Janisse settled in log cabin on N. side opp. Mariana's place; but A.J. did not stay more than about 4 years then probably went to LaPorte, his (Antoine J's place) then became a stage station known as "Nanaqua", & subsequently when a P.O. was estab'd there (at stage sta.) it bore the same name. In '62 & '63 Left Hand (Arap. chf.) had a small band (say 8 or 10 tepees) on Big Thompson

(69)

cr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 mi. below Mariana's place, Left Hand's camp being on the S. side of the stream. He was a very tall and large framed Indian (not portly), not so old as Friday. Left Hand cr. (trib. of St. Vrain at Longmont) named after him. Left Hand could speak only very few, broken words of English. Left Hand would get drunk, and was then ugly. Friday was a kind, peaceable Ind. friendly to whites. Old Mariana used to dress nicely in Mex. style; scarf around waist for belt. After his wives death, he entirely left off drinking. Before that, drank for

(70)

sociability, but didn't ever seem to get drunk. Good neighbor, accommodating to all friends, rarely talked much against those he didn't like. After the squaws died he took up with a white woman, whom he finally married, at the same time that he took up with her he quit drinking. John Hawn and Bill Bean, Big Thompson cr. pioneers of '59 or '60 may have photos of Mariana. Lou Brant, living near Loveland depot was neighbor of Mariana. Mr. Frank Bartholf had a picture of Mariana. For picture Mariana, try in Denver old Tilden, (friend of Mariana) who had wholesale liquor house in Denver. Loveland Reporter of June 19, 1902 has half tone engrav. of old grave of "Mariana Modeno" "Just West of Loveland. (Photo by W.L. Thorndyke)

(71)

The picture of Mariana Modeno pub'd in Apr. 24, 1902 Loveland Reporter was from a photograph owned by Chas. E. Rist (Reist) of Loveland. Hallowell, Mirschmann, and Judge Osborne (cor 5th & A sts) are also early settlers of Loveland or Thompson creek valley.

Dec. 4, 1903 Ft. Collins. Abner Loomis Pres. Poudre Val. Bank came to Colo. (Denver?) June 1860 & almost immediately settled at Pleasant Valley on Cache la Poo above La Porte. The big hole (Cache) fr. whi. Cacha la Poudre R. takes name is about 300 yds W.S.W. of where old man Bingham (Mo. hunter) used to live

(72)

in E. end of Pleasant valley on S. side of the valley. Bingham's house is about $\frac{1}{4}$ mi E. of Bellevue and the hole (cache) is 300 yds W.S.W. fr. the house. Ant. Janisse showed that cache hole to Mr. Abner Loomis in 1860, and said his (Antoine's) father helped dig it in the night and they carried the dirt to the river, to keep Inds from knowing where they cached their powder & lead, & surplus goods that they didn't want to take over to Brown's hole on Green river, where they were going. The party with whom Antoine's father was working was in employ of a St. Louis Fur Co. (consult Rock Bush (a bright man) who was here in mts in early days as to the company & time)

(73)

Next stage station N. of Namaqua was Spring Canon, about 12 mi. N. of Namaqua. And the next one north of that was LaPorte.

For Lizzie Provost's married name, ask Chas. Sheldon of Poudre Valley bank. Ask Rock Bush about LaBonte. Ask "Ben Claymore" (real name Benjamin (Lazette?) squaw man who is at Red Cloud Agency, a rich Ind. trader & cattle owner, about La Bonte. Rock B. lives only about half way fr. Ft. Collins to LaPorte about 2 mi. fr. Ft. Collins.

The cache hole of Pleasant Valley (now filled up with manure & refuse) was, when Abn. L. first saw it, only about 4 ft. wide & about 8 or 10 ft. deep. It had originally been only wide enough at top for a man to get down into it; & then it widened out all around below, but later than 1860 it kept caving in, till it was 25 or 30 ft. wide. Ant. Janisse lived betw. Bellevue & LaPorte

(74)

Antoine Janisse ran away from home when only 12 yrs old, and joined his father in the mts.

Rock Bush (Dec. 4, 1903) says: lives a little over 2 mi. N.W. of Ft. Collins, he came out to Green R. in 1857, & staid there till spring of 1859 when he came to Clear Cr. with Jim Baker. In summer of '59 Jim Baker settled on Clear cr. and Rock Bush (whose real name is someth like Roc Busque (ask Frank Michaud for spell'g of it) settled on Cache la Poo. Nick Janisse was living, at least up to 1 yr ago, on an Ind. agency (ask Lizzie (Provost) Dixon). Antoine Le Beau lived on Cache la Poo with Rock Bush a year

(75)

at LaPorte then a yr. at Rock Bush's present ranch; then LeBeau went to Ind. agency. La Roc (or La Roque) lived N.W. of Rock Bush. When Rock Bush came to la Poo Ant's Janisse already was here & had several $\frac{1}{2}$ breed Ind children. Ant. was older than Nick Janisse. Antoine Janisse, in '59, was living where Tobe Miller now lives; just west of LaPorte, on the N. bank of the Cacha la Poudre river. Alexk Le Boeuf was one of the old Frenchmen who was at La Porte early, then at Spring Canon, then in Montana, where he had a

(76)

ranch & many fine horses. Joseph LaRiviere. Chat DuBray was at LaPorte in early days, & also traded with the immigrants along forks of the Platte. Tim Goodale wintered in winter of 1860-'61 above LaPorte with several Frenchmen, includ'g Rock Bush. Ranger Jones lived in 1860 at mouth of Cache le Poo & later at mouth of Box Elder cr. (& Mr. Loomis interrupts & says R. J. was the biggest liar on earth) Returning from Bush's. Mr. Ab. Loomis says: In spring of 1861, 11 Ute Inds. ran off some 125 horses belonging to Marianne & other Frenchmen. The latter organized party of 4 including him

self "Soos Luis" (Jesus Luis, a Mexican) & 2 Frenchmen (one of whom was a large, fleshy man who had raised as a boy one of the Inds of the horse stealing party). Knowing where the Inds would have to go they struck west for the Ute Pass (over to L. Park) which is now loc. of a wagon road to N. Park, and is about 100 miles W. of LaPorte) They overtook them at the Ute Pass & got up and shot down at the 11 Inds, the big Fr. man wouldn't shoot because didn't want to kill his adopted Ind. son. But the first round

(78)

killed 4 Inds (w. 3 bullets) the old Hawkins rifle of Soos Luis killing 2 of them. The 7 remaining Inds started & ran, leaving the horses, except those they rode; and so Marian got back his horses. Soos Luis shouted out to the 7 Inds that the pursuing party only numbered 4 men & challenged them to come back & fight; but the 7 Utes continued to flee. When the Utes got over into North Park they stopped to sleep. They were by Sioux found sleeping in a buffalo wallow; the Sioux killed all but one; of this one they cut off

(79)

the ears and turned him loose, telling him to go back home and tell the Utes how the Sioux had served them. In 1864 Marianna again had 18 head of horses ~~stolen~~ this time (Rock Bush says) by Araps.

Lt. Jno. H. Mandeville of Ft. Collins Colo. says (Dec. 4, 1903) that Camp Collins was estab'd (on acct. of Ind. troubles) in either 1863 or '64 & abandoned in '66. M.D. Houghton made a picture of old Ft. Collins (copyright in 1899 by M.D. Houghton) accord. to recollections & instructions of Lt. Jno. H. Mandeville Lt. Geo. E. Buss and some others. Frank Stover has a picture of old

(80)

(Mr. Shortredge has Mandeville says the only old picture of his old friend, Jim Baker. Mr. Hiram Kelly was a squaw man one of his sisters married Mr. Shortredge and another married Mr. Loomis)

(81)

Camp Collins also (made by); but Mandeville says the bldgs of Stover's picture are too much crowded (doesn't give any parade grounds nor any stables - the stables were below bluff right at bank of river.

Abner Loomis, Dec. 4, 1903. Ft. Collins. Craig Colo. is named for a Mr. W.B. Craig (father of Dr. Craig) who lives in Denver, at 1573 Sherman Ave.

Antoine Janise was (as he told Mr. L.) 8 yrs older than Mr. Loomis; as latter was born in 1829, Ant. J. must have been born in 1821. As he, Ant. Janise said (to L.) that he came out to R. Mts when 12 yrs old, he came in 1833. Antoine died of kidney trouble, about ten years ago near Red Cloud Agcy. Antoine Janise was born in St. Charles, Mo.; Nick Janise was his brother.

(82)

Mr. Bill Sherwood, Ft. Collins, Dec. 4, 1903, says: there is a son-in-law, John Palmer, of Antoine Janisse living on either Pine Ridge or Rosebud agcy. Tod Randall formerly on Cache la Poo, lives on one of the Agcys. "John", Marianna's wife, was a Flathead. As late as '64 or '65 there were several burial scaffolds on the lower part of Box Elder cr. seen by Mr. Bill Sherwood. Mr. S. also saw Sioux using both dogs & ponies traveling. Marianna claimed some aristocratic blood. Bill Rist of Ft. Collins son of Abram Rist of Loveland, may have a photo of Mariann & may know when he died.

(83)

Ranger Jones (real Michael Jones) has a nephew, Frank Jones, lives 4 or 5 mi. N.W. of Ft. Collins (his P.O. is Ft. Collins). Ranger Jones lived in 1861 on Cache la Poudre bet Ft. Collins & Greeley; later he went to Kansas, where he died. He was an ingenious story-teller (truth didn't matter); best known for that; was quite a cattleman. Claimed to have been in the western country before Denver with Fremont. Scott Bullard, who married Lizzie Gerry was keeping livery stable at Greeley up to 4 or 5 yrs ago. (N.B. later, I find name: S.W. Bullard, livery, Greeley in Colo. Business Directory for 1903 FWC)

(84)

Mrs. Frank Bartholf, Loveland, Colo., Dec. 5, 1903, says Louis Papa, the step-son of old Mariana, has a ranch on Big Thompson creek, on the new wagon road to Estes Park, some 4 miles below the Bartholf ranch which is on the same road; takes care of his own and Mr. Bartholf's cattle. At the Bartholf ranch, Dick Moffatt stays; that is right at the forks of the Thompson. Mrs. B. says, "Tell Dick she said he could put me up there at the ranch".

(85)

Mrs. Frank Bartholf, Loveland, Col. Dec. 5 says: Louis Papa, told her Mariana's daughters' names were Lena (the older one) and Alico (the younger). Both daughters died before their mother. Louis told Mrs. B. that the way in which he himself spells his name is Papa.

Mrs. & Mr. Boothroyd & Mr & Mrs. Weldon say: Miss Mollie Slaughter, State Library, Cheyenne; her fam. was neighbor of, and did for, old Mariana during his last illness, and could give date & details of his death. Mountain Jim died at Longmont, from bullet in brain, rec'd fr. rifle of Griffith Evans. For details consult records of district court at Ft. Collins where the trial of Evans took place.

(86)

Jim had quarrel with Hague (son of a wealthy Engl distiller) who had come to Estes Park to hunt in response to article on the good hunting there published in the London Field by Dr. Hutchinson. Hague had had Jim as guide & quarreled; was stop'g at Evan's place & Jim had threatened to shoot Hague & had a bead drawn on him when Evans shot Jim. When Mrs. Boothroyd in 1874 saw Mt. Jim in a little hotel at Longmont, he then had the bullet in his brain that soon afterward resulted in his death. Louis Papa says try Willie Boyd (meat market) for a photo of Mariana. He has one belonging to Louy Papa. Davidsons had one too

(87) but Louy dont know where the Davidsons now

are. (Aleck Davidson is dead, Brant says). Short article "The First White Man" with picture of Mariana Modeino says, "Mariano died in 1879 aged about 70 years". "Located on the Big Thompson in 1858, two and one half miles west of the present town of Loveland". (He was on S. side of Big Thompson. But Louis Papa says Mariana was only about 60 yrs old when he died; he thinks. The Utes on one occasion got away with about 75 horses of Mariane & others & he fol'd them (in spring of the year) with 3 other Mexican Americans and got

(88)

them back. This was earlier than the time Araps took his horses. Mariano took Louis Papa down to Ft. Garland country in 1864, to show him the country where he (M.) was born. M's father & mother died at Ft. Garland & he had a sister living there in 1864. Mariano ran away from home, when a boy, got in with some Americans who took a fancy to him. Later he settled among the Flathead Indians in Walla Walla country, marrying into the tribe. Learned to speak Flathead. Here Louy Papa was born; & here he got into some trouble and killed an Indian. As others were then "laying" for him, to kill him, he left the

(89) Walla Walla country & went to Ft. Bridger.

Here he traded with white men on the Calif. trail. Amassed a lot of stock & used to supply beef for the post (Ft. Bridger) which paid big. He was hired as a scout occasionally by the military, and received at first wages only when he worked at scouting; but later he got pay all the time whether on scout or off. In 1857 went with Jim Baker & Marcy for supplies to Ft. Massachusetts. Later he went with Marcy on across divide, past where Denver now is back to Ft. Bridger. He used (when chief scout) to make unruly soldiers obey using harsh means if need be; and so soon after this he had some enemies at Ft. Bridger

(90)

and concluded to leave that place. He came over to Denver & a little later (in 1858) (Louy Papa thinks Mariano lived at Ft. Bridger 8 or 9 yrs.) settled on Big Thompson, where he lived till his death, in 1879. Louy Papa dont know his (L.P.'s) father's first name but says his father visited him from Topeka, a little before town of Loveland, Col. was started and staid with him about a month about where Loveland now is. His father was then quite an old man; the father went north from Thompson cr. & Louy dont know what became of him, whether he remained in mts or returned to Topeka. Louy had younger half brothers at Topeka & they may know.

(91)

Mariana had 2 boys & 2 girls; one of the boys died near Pueblo; the other one & the 2 girls & the mother died at the home on Big Thompson creek. The one of the boys that died at home was named Martin; he died about 15 yrs. old. The boy that died at Pueblo was Antonio Medina; he was the oldest of all except Louy. The Mariano's old adobe store had walls 2 ft. thick & sort of fort with loopholes to shoot through. On front of building oppos. store a watch tower wh. was also a dove cote about 2 ft. above the rest of the adobe bldg on the front of the bldg.

(92)

Mr. & Mrs. P.H. Boothroyd 10 mi. (by road) W. of Loveland, Dec. 7, 1903, says that Mariano always kept all of his buildgs nicely whitewashed; he also kept a good many pigeons. His place had a very much more striking appearance than that of the average American settler.

James B. Arthur, pioneer of '60, Ft. Collins, wealthy.

Geo. W. Little of Loveland, said to Mr. Boothroyd that Mariano used to show an article (with picture of Mariano horseback) giving glowing acct of Mariano from the N.Y. Ledger. Frank S. Smith, Landers, Wyo. wrote up in illustrated ed. of Ft. Collins Express. Judge Porter of Loveland has a copy of it. It is no good on Mariano.

(93)

Chas. Grant, Loveland, Colo. has a horseback photo of Mariano.

Lucas Brant says Lena died in 1872 at 16 yrs old (never came to womanhood) Her mother, "John" died in 1873. Mariano died June 25, 1878 according to Mr. Brant's diary. Kit Carson (in broadcloth & slick plug hat) on way back fr. last trip to Wash'ton stopped & visited a day or two with Mariano. M. was a spry little old man. Kit Carson was then ill & coughing. Louy Papa is 58 yrs. old.

Mrs. Mary Rist says Abram Rist had a copy of Mariano horseback photo & may still have; says he sent Lena to a convent school at Denver for a short while, she came home & only lived a few months after she got home. Mariano

(94)

build Namaqua toll bridge charged a dollar toll for each team. He sold goods to travellers, but didnt put them up in sixties or later; except Mexicans. On his death-bed he requested to be buried in his avalanche (ambulance) with his 2 gray horses attached with a tomahawk & some candles, and a quantity of whiskey. Lucas Brant told him it was impracticable to dig so large a hole but later this request was promised to quiet his feverish condition; but it was not carried out. By Mrs. Howard (whom he married after John's death, he had a son, Ralfalita, who was still living a few yrs after M's death but died in boyhood. Mrs. Howard wasn't kind to Ralfalita. The store was a story & a half high had a balcony with railing over front door; Every Sunday morn about 6 o'clock, he used to come out of a small door onto balcony & ring a gong for some minutes & hang out a large rug with a bright colored figure of a tiger on it, which he left out for some time; this

(95)

is supposed to have been call to a sort of mass; This watch tower was a sort of belfry (wall'd up a short dist. then open up to the roof) it was not on front of his store, but up on front of a building across road (N.E.) fr. store; in it he had pigeons. He used ~~it~~ it as a lookout. In dobe store he kept groceries & whiskey. Lena was the only child by the Flath. squaw who lived at Mariano's home later than 1871 (when Mrs. Mary Rist came). But "Anton" came home a few times for a day or two as did Louy Papa.

EARLY FAR WEST NOTEBOOK XXVIII
Series D, No 4, 1903

(1)

Lucas Brant says (Nov. 8, 1903) that Mariana Medina had the place so fenced that all comers over the stage road had to cross his toll bridge. Louy Pappan's father had "John" the Flathead squaw, for a wife before Marianna did, out in Walla Walla country. Mariana was afraid of "John" when she got mad & on her muscle; she was a powerful built but not tall woman. Brant's notebook: John died Aug. 2, 1873. She died of a broken heart after Lena died; only lived about a year after Lena's death. Used to say when Brant asked her how she was (with her hand on breast) "Me sicky, me sicky; me no want live; me to to Lena."

Jim Baker lived 4 mi. fr. Denver on S. side of Clear Cr.

Antonio Medina lived at home up to about 1870; then went away; was a tough man, had shooting scrapes in Denver which cost his father much money. He would threaten to shoot a man unless he drank that wouldnt drink with him; and he would have shot.

(2)

Edwin D. Clark, 4 mi. W. of Loveland, says (Dec. 9, 1903) he came to Colo. in 1860 & settled on Big Thompson in fall of '64. In July or Aug., 1865, Araps or Sioux stole all his horses from Mariano (about 73 head). He got em back (through soldiers & people up at Camp Collins & LaPorte & Cache le Poo) within 3 days, with one more horse than had been stolen. After the earlier Ute horse steal fr. M. & recovery, the Utes are said to have sent Mariano word that they'd come & kill him, & he was afraid they would. Martin Medina died before the Clark family settled (fall of 1864) near Mariana. Then owner of the place across cr. fr. Mariano's, Hiram J. Tadder, in '65, built (acct of Inds feared) a square stone fort with portholes, it is now covered with frame house used as milk house. Mrs. Clark says old Pappan visited

(3)

at Mariano's some yrs before Loveland was started and saw his old wife John (then Mariano's wife), stayed about a month, claimed had a French wife back east. "John" told Mrs. Clark that because he had the French wife, Pappan wanted to go back E. & have John (his Flathead squaw) go with him, but she didnt want to go & he threatened to leave her. Mariano said he'd take her if P. left her. P. did lv. her, taking an older son of Pappan & "John" with him. & M. did take her. (She was then in fam. way with Louy Pappan, who was born after his father left & after she had become Mariano's wife). John told Mrs. Clark that Louy was 16 yrs old in 1865 about a yr after the Clark fam settled on Big Thom. cr. so he must have been born in 1849. Mariano was consid. younger than his squaw (ten years or more - perhaps 20) Mariano early lived W. John up on the Columb. river.

(4)

Mrs. Clark says "Lena" was a short name for Marcellina (her real full name) Marcellina (Lena) died on next day after Fourth of July; & she thinks the yr was 1872. Antonio (1st son of "John") Medina was 2 or 3 yrs younger than Louy Pappan. Lena was sent to Convent school in Denver two (possib. 3) terms and became quite a bright scholar, but had to give up acct. of health. First time she went there, parents went with her. Used to a wild free life at home she couldnt brook to stay, & ran after them and overtook them (John told Mrs. Clark) in streets of Denver & they took her back to the convent & told her what to do. The story that she ever walked clear home is not correct (Mrs. Cl. says). The younger of Mariano & John's 2 daughters was named Rosetta (Rosita, white pronon) Medina; Mrs. Clark was present at Rosita's death which was late in '64 or early in '65; says Rosita appeared 3½ or 4 yrs old when she died. She was sick only a few weeks (didnt die of conump)

(5)

Stone wall wasnt put around the graves of Mariano's family till after 1864. "John" had Mrs. Clark place a large brass crucifix, enameled with black, on Lena's breast when the (Lena's) body was prepared for the burial. Mariano insisted on Lena being buried in a purple dress she had worn in the convent.

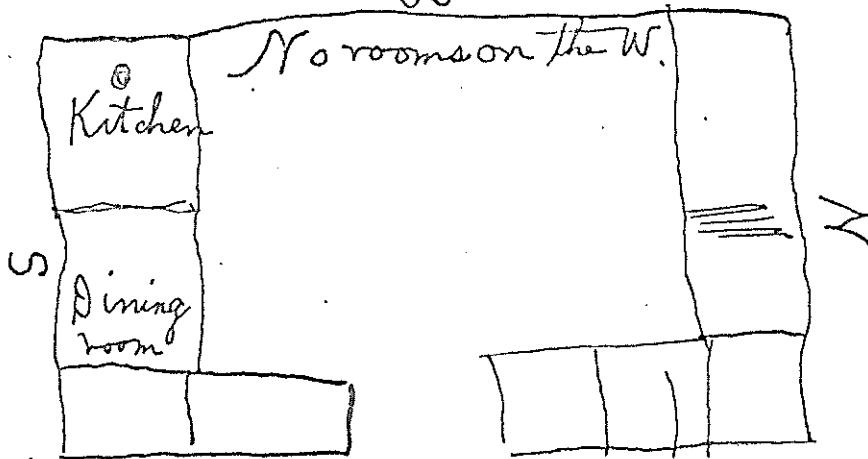
Col. J.L. Sanderson, of Boulder, Colo. I met & dined with him in his home, Dec. 10 1903. He gives me a photo of old Bent's fort, as it was when he, as western partner & gen'l Supt. of the Barlow & Sanderson Overland Stage, Mail & Express Co., resided in the fort. The photo is one made by a travelling photog'r who was going

(6)

west, in sixties or seventies. He also gives me a photo of Kit Carson that Kit himself gave him. Also gives me one of himself (Sanderson). Mr. Sanderson and wife and the local employes of the Co. lived in Bent's fort for 20 yrs or more, beginning in 1861. The place was a "home station" and the principal one on the line, being residence more or less of the time, of the Supt. Genl-lyr. Col. J.L. Sanderson, during that period, as well as general repair shop for the line & was regarded as a sort of half-way point between Kan. Cy. & Santa Fe; being 600 mi. from

(7)

the former & 400 fr. the latter. The Stage Co. occupied it with the full permission of its former owner, Col. Bill Bent; they found it and kept it in good repair as to dwelling rooms & main wall, up to a height above the roofs, during the 20 yrs the Co. occupied it. The walls at that time had a height of about 12 ft. & part of the tower still stood. Kitchen & dining-room were on the south. On the east side there were 3 rooms N. of the gate



There were 3 rooms N. of the gate and

and 2 south of it; 2 rooms on the north; none on the west. See above. The old adobe ice house, badly dilapidated, was still visible in the '60s; it stood south of the main. The first line operated (1860) by Barlow & Sanderson was one from Otterville (terminus of Mo. Pac. Ry) to Kans. City; a little later from Sedalia to K. Cy. The firm also shortly after, operated lines from K. Cy to Leavenworth & to Ft. Scott. The breaking out of civil war interfered with thr. operations in Mo. & the contract for carrying mails to S. Fe having been

(9)

obtained, the Overland Stage, Mail and Express Co. was organized in 1861 (with the same 2 partners; it was not a stock company) The line was gotten in full operation the same yr. The stations were 10 to 12 mi. apart (according to occurrences of obtainable water); every 4th station was a home station; each driver had to drive from one home station to another, changing horses at each swing station, thus driving 4 different teams. They used 4 horse teams on easy routes; 6 horse teams on hard ones. Fort Aubrey was a home station; there was a fair ford there. This station consisted of a cottonwood log house and stable & corral, built by the O.S.M & E. Co.

(10)

Ft. Dodge was built after 1861. In '61 the Co. built a home station where Ft. Dodge was afterward located. There was, however, in '61, down on the river, a small camp of tents of the soldiers who had come there to build a fort. At the crossing of Walnut creek was (prior to the stage station) Peacock's ranch, later called Cottonwood stage station. At the same place was later (after stage had run a yr or 2) built Fort Zarah. The stage Co. had a home station at Ft. Zarah; west of Ft. Zarah, next home station was at Ft. Larned. The home stations from Kan. City west were as fols: Kansas City, Olathe, Milk creek (Milk mile creek), Council Grove,

(11)

Little Arkansas (Query: Wasn't the Stone corral at Lit. Ark?), Cow Creek (Bill Masterson kept the eating house there, and

(11) cont'd

had a big stone corral), Fort Zarah, Fort Larned (between these 2 forts was 35 mi. with no water), Fort DEdge, (between Larned & Dodge was a swing sta. on Coon creek), Fort Dodge, Cimarron Crossing, Fort Aubrey, Bluff Station (built later than the other home stations), Big Sandy, Old Fort Lyon, New Fort Lyon (35 miles between Old & New ft. Lyon Bent's Fort, 17 mi. from New Ft. Lyon, the half way home & manager's station, Tlupas, Iron Springs, Hole in the Rock, Hole in the Prairie, Gray's Ranch (later Trinidad took the place of it). Between Gray's Ranch & Red River was Dick Wootton's, which was a swing station so far as Stage Co. was concerned.

(12)

Red River, Pajarita, Beyond Maxwell's kept by Jesus Maria. (One named: Span. name for) Pajar 12 mi. S. of Ft. Union. Kept by Geo. Craig. San Jose (on Pecos river, Pigeon's ranch (soon abandoned on acct. of poor grub), Santa Fe. Last three 75 miles - long pull. Chief troubles of the Stage Co., from Inds; were between Ft. Larned & Ft. Lyon; 1864 and later. Gen Hancock once gave Satanta a suit of U.S. officers clothing, with cockade hat & feather in it. One day in the later sixties, when Supt. Sanderson was going east, he took Dave Keener (a giant of 200 lbs. or over, wasn't afraid of anything on earth) as usual, with him on the stage. They were at dinner at Dodge

(13)

station. Satanta came in, "Umph, Me big Injun heap", and reached over and took the main piece of meat off from the table & started for the door. Dave Keener, without regard for dishes or anything else, jumped over the top of the table, & just outside of the door caught Satanta by the back of the neck, kicked him and cuffed him & knocked him down; then picked him up and kicked him & cuffed him again & rolled him in the dirt, then set him on his feet & told him to put for the fort, accelerating his starting with a kick. And Satanta ran

(14)

as fast as he could the whole distance (say $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ mi.) The meat was then picked up and washed, and the dinner proceeded. Satanta never came around the Ft. Dodge stage home station again, for fear of meeting Dave Keener. Bent told Col. J. L. Sanderson that Bent's Fort was started in 1828. Barlow & Sanderson Co. never had anything whatever to do with now Bent's Fort (at old Ft. Lyon), only with the old Bent's Fort.

(15)

Denver Dec. 12. O.P. Wiggins says: Bill Roland was living in a cabin of his own at Eagle Nest Stage station in 1863 when Wiggins had charge of the station. Roland was a sort of guard for the stage co., & interpreter for the Arapahoes. When the Araps. went to Ind. Ty. they went in the charge of Bill Roland. Bill's Arapaho squaw was an unusually fine shot with a rifle. Bill spoke Arapaho perfectly. Bill was a man of ordinary height, but rather heavily built. His father's name was Ben; & Bill also had a brother Ben, who was a stage driver. Wiggins saw some of the Ogallalas make buffalo skin canoes at Ft.

(16)

Laramie & sell them to people that wanted to go down the Platte in the spring rise.

Jim Baker when he first came over from Blackfoot river near Ft. Bridger (where he had lived many years) to the vicinity of Denver, took up quarters in two teepees, with his squaw & children & a few other Indians, close by a small spring now covered by Sloan's Lake. He lived there nearly a year. They he built a cabin on Clear cr. about 9 mi. fr. (Denver?) and for a short time ran a ferry, for which he soon substituted a toll bridge. He lived there a few years and at length having been out in the mountains on a long trip, returned and

(17)

found a fence about a mile from his place. He ask'd what it meant. His sons told him a man had taken up a ranch & built the fence to keep in his cattle. "That's a fence, is it", said Jim. "Yes, that's what it is". "Then we'll get right up & get out of here", said Jim "I won't stand anything of that kind". And he began at once to get ready to leave. He sold his bridge to the county commissioners of Jefferson Co.

THE END