

THEY CAME TO POWDERHORN



BY
LOLINE SAMMONS

W.H.
978.8
Sam

Charles Page

GUNNISON COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARIES



1 27 0001133456

THEY CAME TO POWDERHORN

by
Loline Sammons

*Loline
Sammons*

Illustrations by Wm. McDonough

Copyright © 1981

Printed by: Wendell's Print Shop, Gunnison, Colorado.

DEDICATION



*"To the brave men who dared,
The loving women who endured,
The children who drank in the greatness of
this western life and helped make what we
see today:
To the East who gave to these people the
rich legacy of the forefathers, the undaunted
spirit of overcoming, and the spirit of doing,
This is lovingly dedicated."*

Poem by Henry and Martha Ripley.

"Hand-Clasp of the East and West"

Denver: Williamson-Hoffner Engraving and Printing Co., 1914.

CONTENTS

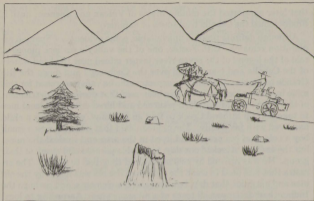
The Early Years	1
Opening a New Country	7
Early Settlers and Prospectors	11
How It Was in 1882	13
Shootings-Duels-Rustlers	19
Gold!! Silver!! Copper!! Iron!!	24
White Earth and Powderhorn Post Offices	32
The Three R's - 96 Years of Schoolin'	33
Cebolla Hot Springs and Community Hall	40
They Came to Powderhorn (<i>Biographical Sketches</i>)	45
Other Cathedral Ranches	91
After All These Years	93
Acknowledgements	95
Footnotes	96
Appendix A	99
Appendix B	100
Appendix C	106

FORWARD

There are some things about Powderhorn's beginning that will always remain a mystery. Those who came to Powderhorn in 1875 rarely found the time or saw the necessity to write lengthy personal accounts of the early days. However, a few did leave written accounts of some of their experiences, and many passed on, through verbal memory, the more colorful events of that early time. Most of the pioneers were more interested in doing than in preserving.

All of the beautiful meadow land of the Powderhorn Valley was once only willows and a winding stream. As one pioneer told his son, "There was nothing here but the willows, when I came to the Cebolla Valley." This probably says it better than any picture we wish we could find that would actually show us what the valley looked like in the early days.

Some may ask, "Who cares what happened in the past?" For others, what happened in the past deepens the meaning of the present. The achievements of those early settlers will never be fully known, but the lush green meadows and productive cattle ranches that exist today are a testimony to the pioneering spirit of those who came to Powderhorn.



THE EARLY YEARS

They came to Powderhorn — Indian, Spaniard, trapper, miner, cattleman and immigrant. All of these people left their mark of adventure and hardiness on the land, but the cattleman was the one who stayed to make the valley the fine stock growing and agricultural region that it is today.

The Powderhorn Valley lies in the heart of the Cebolla-Lake Fork country forming a link between Gunnison and Lake City. Bordered on the East by Saguache county, on the West by Hinsdale county and 30 miles Southwest of Gunnison, it was a connecting route for early freighters going into the San Juan country during the great mining boom.

Before any white man ever set foot into the Cebolla Valley, the nomadic Ute Indians claimed it as one of their many favorite summer hunting grounds. The abundant grass and water combined with mild summers, as well as plentiful game, made it a favorite place to find antelope, deer, beaver, fish and even buffalo. At the head of Monument Creek on Sawtooth Mountain are the remains of what appears to be Ute ceremonial pits. High on the canyon wall at the edge of the cliff overlooking the pits is an accompanying monument.

The Utes traveled to the Uncompahgre and surrounding lower country over two trails which gave evidence of ancient usage, even in the early days. One of these trails passed through the Cebolla Valley and the other one kept to the higher ground passing through the country

that later supported the mining towns of Vulcan and Spencer, until it finally joined the Cebolla trail south of Sapinero.

Although definite proof is unavailable, some evidence of Spanish exploration remains. C.P. Foster, one of the valley's earliest pioneers, told of the legend of the seven-river Jasper mined near the head waters of the Cebolla and transported over the Cochetopa and down the Rio Grande to Mexico. The early prospectors in the valley searched for this mine but never located it. It has been said that during the settlement of the valley, an old Spaniard returned and hired one of the local men to take him up Mineral Creek to find an old mine, where he as a child had lived with his family. The old man said that when he was a small boy a colony of his people had lived in the area and worked the mine, but the Indians attacked one day, killing his parents and many of their group. He was rescued by two others and they fled to safety. The arastra that was used to wash the gold from the ore was found by the old man and his guide that day, but time and the elements, and perhaps the Indians had destroyed all trace of a mine opening. According to local legend, the old man vowed to return one day to find the great wealth that he knew lay in the mountainside, but left bitterly disappointed because his journey had not been successful.

Other evidence pointing to the possibility of Spanish penetration into the area is a section of an old road found by early settlers on a fork of Powderhorn Creek which gave evidence of having been made by people who found themselves locked in between canyon walls.

The Powderhorn Valley is drained by the Cebolla River and its main tributary, Powderhorn Creek. The Cebolla flows north by west until it empties its waters into the Gunnison River twenty miles below the city of Gunnison. Powderhorn Creek divides itself into the East Fork, Middle Fork and the West Fork, draining the Powderhorn Lakes at an elevation of 11,083 feet above sea level.

The first settlers to come to the Powderhorn country called the valley "White Earth." Many people attribute this name to the Ute Indians who so named it for the white mineral deposits around the Hot Springs in the lower valley. The Hayden Survey and many early day maps of the region also attribute the name "White Earth" to the creek that has now become known as the Cebolla, a Spanish word meaning "onion." Why the settlers preferred "Cebolla" instead of "White Earth" is not known. During the 1860's the Utes occupied nearly all of the territory of Colorado, including all of the Western Slope. The treaty of 1868, known as the Kit Carson treaty, moved the Utes onto two agencies. The White River Agency was established for the three northern tribes near Meeker and the Los Pinos Agency for the Tabeguache band and the three Southern Ute bands was located 55 miles west of Saguache. However, the treaty of 1868 still left most of the Cebolla-Powderhorn

country within the boundaries of the reservation.

An engineering report prepared by Lieutenant E.H. Ruffner during his 1873 venture into the Ute country contains some interesting information about the White Earth Valley and surrounding country before it was settled.

While at Camp 47 we were visited by many western Utes, mostly well armed, well mounted, and well dressed; uncommonly clean, smiling and civil; short men, with broad muscular shoulders; good-looking for Indians; bland, courteous, and great beggars.

From Camp 47, toward Los Pinos Agency, our trail, after crossing the river opposite our camp by a rather difficult ford, was up the valley of a small tributary flowing from the east-southeast, rising a thousand feet in about three miles, onto a broad rolling plateau about a mile and a half wide, with sparse spruce-pine and aspen, being the divide between the Lake Fork and another tributary of Grand River (Gunnison) known to the Utes as "The Stream with the White Banks," named by us "Soda Creek," from a soda spring found on its banks (Cebolla).

Camp 48 was situated in a swale just below the divide, on the head of a small tributary of Soda Creek. (This tributary would be the Powderhorn).

...About three miles from Camp 48 the trail entered the valley of Soda Creek (Powderhorn Valley) crossing a small tributary of that stream which comes in from the south down a flat-bottomed valley. The valley of Soda Creek is about half a mile wide, level bottom, in some places marshy, stream fringed with willows. Our trail was up it for about three miles in a southeast direction. We then crossed the stream, there about forty feet wide and about two feet deep; low flat banks, pebbly bottom, and not very swift, and turned east up the valley of a tributary (Beaver Creek).

The next evening Ruffner and his men camped near Rock Creek in Summit Park. The next morning they proceeded on toward the Los Pinos Agency and camped nearby that night. They were visited by Ouray and several other Ute Chiefs. Ruffner describes the Los Pinos Valley and the Indian agency.

The valley of Los Pinos is from one to two miles wide and six to eight long, northeast to southwest, surrounded by high rounded hills with considerable pine and spruce timber.

Valley bears excellent grass, but might have winters too cold for crops. Ration stock are grazed mostly at the mouth of Grand (Gunnison) and Cochetops Rivers. Snow said to be 3 feet deep on an average level.

Agency consists of a good agent's house of pine stuff, celled (sic) up with pine, and adobe fireplaces very convenient; half a dozen employee's houses, with school and storehouse. Indians come in early May very hungry and are fed during the summer and in autumn go to the Uncompahgre region and lower agency for the winter. They have flour through the summer, have many goats, and good ponies. There is a saw and shingle mill at the agency, which furnishes lumber, etc., for all buildings and to sell. Mr. Hine stayed at the agency to get Indian pictures...he found them generally objecting to being photographed, often sulky and saucy.



Ute Indians - Los Pinos Agency - 1874 Photo - Colorado Historical Society

It is to be greatly regretted that what pictures taken by Hine were either broken on the trip out of the country or have since been lost to posterity.

No mention is made of any inhabitants in the Powderhorn Valley, with the exception of Ute Indians, during this reconnaissance trip of 1873.

The mining interest which had developed in the San Juans demanded another treaty with the Utes. By the terms of the Brunot Treaty in 1873, the Ute Indians were again forced to give up their claim to precious hunting grounds. Almost four million acres of rich mining territory and some heavily timbered mesa lands, together with several small mountain valleys that were suitable for ranches were relinquished. This treaty was ratified in 1873 and became effective in 1875 when the Ute tribe and the government agency were moved to the Uncompahgre Valley. This removal of the proud red man then brought the settlers to Powderhorn. The Utes were allowed to come back to the old Los Pinos Agency during the summer of 1876 to hunt for one last time on



their favorite hunting ground; however, they were not allowed to retain their nomadic customs after that time and were encouraged to become farmers, a fact which contributed to the Meeker Massacre in 1879. As a result of this hostile act, the United States government began negotiations with the Ute tribes in January of 1880 for the ratification of a final treaty that would eventually remove most of the Utes from Colorado. On March 6, 1880 the Indians were herded from the state; a down-trodden and broken hearted people. A great sacrifice was forced on these bewildered people so that the miner and settler might pursue their chosen way of life.



OPENING A NEW COUNTRY

During the summer of 1874, the businessmen of Saguache were eager to capture all of the trade going into the San Juan mining region from their rival supply town, Del Norte, so they engaged Enos Hotchkiss and Otto Mears to build a toll road from Saguache to the Animas Valley. The wagon road was to be 130 miles long, crossing some of the most rugged country in western Colorado. The Cebolla-Powderhorn Valley offered the best route to Lake City and into the San Juans, so it was through this virgin valley that the first road, which opened the San Juans and the Cebolla Valley, was built. The early pioneers, prospectors, and freighters followed this road when it was nothing more than a good trail. In several places it was necessary to place logs on the upper side of a wagon to keep it from turning over, but these hazards did not stop the flowing tide of people set to enter this new country.

The Saguache-San Juan Toll Road was extended one hundred miles by the end of July in 1874, and reached the shore of Lake San Cristobal by early August. However, it was not until July 11, 1875, that the Lake City *Silver World* was able to report the arrival in Lake City of the first coach of the Barlow and Sanderson stage line from Saguache. After this, stages made tri-weekly trips between Lake City and Saguache carrying the mail and passengers. In due course, a daily run was provided to meet the increasing demand presented by the people flocking into the San Juans.

Beginning at Saguache, the road came over the Cochetopa, passed through Summit Park to the head of Road Beaver Creek, followed the south bank of this stream until it reached the Cebolla or White Earth

River, in the Cebolla Valley. It proceeded along the east bank of this stream until it came to the Stone Ranch, crossed to the Cebolla Hot Springs, and then forded the Powderhorn near the McGregor Ranch. Here the road turned west out of the valley, winding its way along the Lake Fork of the Gunnison to Lake City.

Several toll gates and stations were scattered along the way. One stage station was located midway between Saguache and the Los Pinos Agency. The agency later became the McDonough Ranch. Another was located about three miles west of the agency, and still another stop was situated on Monument Creek, approximately one-half mile above where Monument Creek empties into Rock Creek. It is believed by some that a stage station existed at the head of Road Beaver Creek. The stage also stopped at the White Earth Post Office in the Cebolla Valley, believed to have been located in the gulch where Dave Howard's corrals now stand.

Enos Hotchkiss operated a toll gate for several years at his ranch near the junction of Cebolla and Powderhorn Creeks. When he sold his "squatter's rights" to Elijah McGregor in 1882, the ranch still served as a stage stop for many years. During the remaining years that the stage ran, mail was picked up at the McGregor Ranch, which served as the Post Office for many years.¹

The *Silver World* on April 8, 1876, listed the toll rates for the Saguache-San Juan Toll road:

For each wagon and pair of horses	\$1.00
Each additional pair of horses25
Loose cattle, mules, horses, etc10
Saddle animals, each10
Sheep and/or goats10

Any company proposing to build a toll road was given a charter that specified the length of the road as well as the route which it would take. Toll gates were limited to a maximum of one every ten miles and the toll was prescribed by the county commissioners for two years after the completion of the road. Work on the road was to be started 90 days after receiving the charter with a minimum of \$500 to be spent during that time. Failure to meet these requirements meant forfeiture of all rights to the charter. Rates for the toll road were posted at each toll gate. Complaints about the road's condition were to be directed to the local Justice of the Peace or the county commissioners.

By today's standards, most of these toll roads would be considered little more than wide cow paths, or at best, difficult jeep trails. Considering the inaccessibility of most of the country, even a wide cow path was a boon.

Soon after Hotchkiss and Mears constructed the road through the



McGregor Ranch - Powderhorn Post Office Photo - Chef Rouviere

Cebolla Valley, connecting Saguache, Lake City and the Animas Valley, Professor Sylvester Richardson, leader of the Gunnison colony, supervised the building of a road connecting Gunnison and Powderhorn, intersecting the Saguache-San Juan road as it left the Cebolla Valley. The total length of this road was 80 miles. Beginning at Richardson's Mount Carbon coal mine, the road came south down Ohio Creek to Gunnison. The route traveled south past the present airport, followed a southwest direction along the foothills near the Gunnison River and then proceeded along the banks of Willow Creek to the Big Springs on Nine Mile Hill. At this point the road followed approximately the same route as the present Colorado Highway 149 until it joined the Saguache road in the Powderhorn Valley.

With this road completed, many tons of coal were hauled from the mine at Mount Carbon to the Crooke's Smelter in Lake City. The new settlers in the Cebolla Valley also benefited from this new road, for their trade was not limited to Lake City and Saguache. By 1880, Richardson's road, which had been built at a cost of \$2,000, was sold to Otto Mears for a loss of \$1,000.

On the Richardson road between Gunnison and Lake City it was necessary to establish stage stations where fresh horses could be obtained by stage drivers as they were needed. The first station out of Gunnison was located on the A.K. Stevens Ranch, near Iola, now under Blue Mesa Lake. The next stop was the Andrew's place, known as the "Milk Ranch," at the mouth of Milk Ranch Gulch where a small store, saloon and dairy were operated in conjunction with the stables. The last stop before continuing on to Lake City was at Barnum on the Lake

Fork of the Gunnison River. Barnum was later known as Allen, when the proprietor, B.F. Allen, ran a hotel for the travelers on the stage line. During the days of the railroad, Allen's name was changed to Gateview.

With two roads now leading into the Cebolla Valley, the new settlers were connected to Lake City, Saguache, and Gunnison. Vegetables raised in the valley, as well as cattle, found a ready market in the nearby mining town of Lake City.

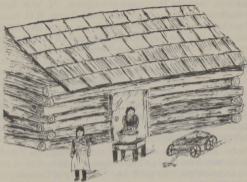
When the Saguache-San Juan Toll road was completed to the Lake Fork, Hayden's Geological and Geographical Survey party followed the newly made wagon road into the valley of White Earth. One member of the survey team, in his report of the activities of the party in the summer of 1875 said:

Leaving the Los Pinos Indian Agency, we followed the wagon road which leads to Lake City, (a new mining town on the Lake Fork of the Gunnison) as far as the Lake Fork. Our first station was made on the west side of White Earth River, on a granite hill.

...We entered the valley of the White Earth at the mouth of Beaver Creek, one of its eastern tributaries. Here the White Earth had a valley extending four miles down the river, in which the stream winds so much that its length is about twice that of the valley. The valley will probably average about half a mile in width, and is partly settled.

About halfway down the valley the geologist on the survey team described two groups of springs. The first group contained two springs and a pool with an average temperature of 82° F. The second group of springs were nearly all cold. There were a number of pools from which no water escaped, and did not deserve the name of springs. Two springs were deserving of any notice to the geologist. The first spring had a temperature of 71° F. and had a strong sulfur odor. The second spring bubbled up quite close to the road and had a temperature of 48° F. Yet today, some of these springs water livestock and the cold springs offer a fine treat with lemonade. [Footnote #2]

When leaving the valley, the Hayden survey team crossed the Lake Fork and followed this stream down to the Gunnison River, on their way to the Uncompahgre country.



EARLY SETTLERS AND PROSPECTORS

The written testimony of three early settlers in the valley give not only the names of the earliest people, but in two cases give the location where they settled. A copy of a letter written to a friend by Charles Huntsman, son of David J. Huntsman, who settled in the valley during July of 1876, contains what is considered to be the earliest information. The information is listed in order of settlement, starting on Beaver Creek, a tributary of the Cebolla that enters the valley at the present Glen Sammons Ranch, and proceeds down the Cebolla to the present Highway 149.

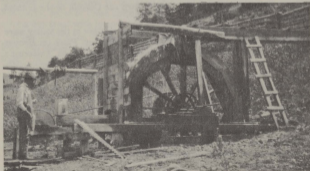
Huntsman writes in the letter: "The first settlers in the valley were as follows: John S. Lemmon [Footnote #3] *Barrett Place on Beaver Creek*), William Matthias (*Glen Sammons Ranch*), Jack Testerman (*Radeha homestead, now owned by Ed Howard*), C.P. Foster (*middle portion of Ed Howard Ranch*), J.W. Jones (*where David Howard lives*), D.J. Huntsman (*lower portion of Dave Howard's*), W.B. Jacks (*lower portion of Dave Howard's*) and William Pontius. All land below Pontius, or which is the present Grant Youmans Ranch, was Indian land and not opened for settlement till 1879, or so. When this was open for location, Columbus Stone, W.P. Sammons, and Enos Hotchkiss made locations. A Mr. Rice also located in the Powderhorn Valley. All of the above men were married and had families except Jack Testerman and C.P. Foster."

W.P. Sammons, another early settler, wrote in his autobiographical story in 1928, the following description which covers a time period a

few years later than the Huntsman description. "I, W.P. Sammons, had the ranch on Beaver known as the Barrett Ranch. R.G. Radeka and Jim Wilson had the Henry Rudolph Ranch now owned (in 1928) by Alva Sammons. The land between that and the mouth of Eldorado Creek was owned by C.P. Foster and Jack Testerman. [Footnote #4] The Howard Ranch (W.C. Howard in 1928) was owned by John McDonough [Footnote #4] and David Huntsman. John R. Smith owned the Frank Andrews place, now Grant Youmans place. I think C.L. Stone and his brother, Fred, owned the place between that and the Enos Hotchkiss place, now the McGregor Ranch. I don't know who had the place now owned by Bailey Wilson. [Footnote #5] I bought the lower part of the Stone Ranch in 1884 to add to my other ground to patent. Now it is owned in 1928 by Lewis Sammons. (Present Metcalf Ranch.)"

C.P. Foster, another early settler, first came through the Powderhorn Valley on his way from the Los Pinos Agency to Lake City in 1874-75. He tells in an interview, later published in *History of Colorado*, written by Frank Hall in 1891, the names of early settlers and prospectors. The order in which the ranchers and prospectors are presented does not give any indication of their location as the previous two descriptions have. C.P. Foster says: "Dr. Dorr and Ed Singer were prospecting and hunting in this section in 1874-75. The early ranchmen on the Cebolla from 1874-1876 were A.W. Testamen (Jack Testerman), James Jones, Ephriam Matthias, William Snyder, William Pontius, W.B. Jacks, Condit, W.P. Sammons, A.J. Stone, J.R. Smith, E.T. Hotchkiss, James Andrews, John McIntyre and others."

Some of the land changed hands quickly within the first five or six years. By 1882, many of the early names were gone.



This water wheel was located on Deldorita Creek on the E.A. Foster Ranch and was used as a source of power to saw wood and run the grindstone. Photo - Wayne Dawson

HOW IT WAS IN 1882

The valley had been settled for seven years and much of the good ranch land was taken when the editor of the *Gunnison Daily-Review* and some of his friends decided to take a days journey to see what the Cebolla country had to offer. Looking back almost 100 years to June 27, 1882, we find the valley ranches beginning to develop and a feeling of security and prosperity prevailing. According to the editor, all the ranchers in the valley were well fixed and appeared to be contented and happy.

Cebolla! A flying trip to the New Camp which will soon take front rank in the state — a valley rich in iron ore agricultural products and livestock.

On Saturday last in company with Judge G.A. Kellogg, A.J. Spengel and James P. Clark, we left Gunnison at 7.30 a.m. for a trip to the Cebolla, said to be one of the richest iron regions in the country. There are two roads that lead out of Gunnison for Cebolla — the most traveled is the Scott road down the Gunnison, which leaves the River road at Stevens Ranch, but we chose the route across Tumitchi [Tomichij known as the Richardson Road, and found it excellent. For a distance of five miles from the city the road is almost at water level, and smooth enough to run a train of cars. Professor Richardson built it for a toll road about six years ago at a cost of \$2,000, but sold it out two years ago to Otto Mears at a loss of \$1,000.

The road, after crossing the Tumitchi [Tomichij, runs up Monument Creek for six miles, thence across the divide two miles to South Beaver Creek. We saw only one ranch on this stream, located last year by W.B. Moore, who has a splendid garden and is raising considerable amounts of vegetables and garden truck. We follow up South Beaver for about one mile through a canyon, thence up a gentle slope for three miles to Sugar Creek so named for a species of sugar grass which grows in the water. The Scott road joins the Richardson road at a point of rocks 17 miles from this city, at which point a fine view of the Continental Divide, the Elk Mountains, Mount Carbon, Uncompahgre Peak and other mountain ranges and spurs are plainly to be seen. These two roads come together at an altitude of about 8,500 feet.

STONE RANCH IS STOPPING PLACE

We reached the Stone Ranch (Powderhorn Postoffice) at 1 p.m. where we refreshed the inner man with a splendid dinner. The post-office is located about a mile from the confluence of the two streams known as the Powderhorn and Cebolla. The ranch is in Sagwache county, and 30 steps across the road is the postoffice in Gunnison county. The distance from Gunnison is 26 miles. A.J. Stone is the genial "Nasby," who is assisted by his deputy, R.Y. Gray, who runs a

blacksmith shop adjoining the office and is doing good business. [Present Cebolla Hot Springs]

It is an important point, for it is the first stopping place between Gunnison and Lake City, the latter being 30 miles distant. A daily average of 35 teams pass the place. At the store is kept a general stock of goods, and the proprietors, James Andrews and R. Y. Gray, who bought the store a month ago, seem to be doing an excellent business. Powderhorn is about 15 miles above the mouth of the Cebolla, where it empties into the Gunnison. Near the confluence of the two streams is the new townsite of Fronto, which, with the development of the rich iron mines nearby, must, some day make it an important place.

The origin of the name Powderhorn, as we learn from Professor Richardson, was given by an old timer to a ridge which runs down from the divide between the White Earth and Lake Fork rivers. The ridge resembles a large powderhorn, lying upon the ground, with the large end resting on the White Earth, hence the name "Powderhorn" as applied to the stream running along the base of the ridge on the northwest side. To obtain a good view of the ridge it will be necessary to ascend the divide, ten miles southwest and six miles northeast of Lake City. This wonderful Powderhorn is ten or eleven miles long. Commencing at the divide it gradually enlarges, tapers, and seems so much like a cow's horn that it is easily identified and cannot be mistaken.

Stone's ranch has been an important place between Gunnison and Lake City for the past six or seven years. It is a splendid stopping place, and the proprietors are well prepared for the entertainment of man and beast. They set an excellent table, have the very best stabling, and there is an abundance of good range for stock. The altitude is about 8,000 feet. There is plenty of timber for lumber and fuel, and on the ranch last season, they cut 18 tons of hay. Vegetables thrive well — potatoes weighing three pounds have been grown in the immediate vicinity. Cabbages, onions, turnips, etc., also grow nicely. Oats grow well, and it is believed wheat, rye and barley will do well. For everything that can be raised in the vicinity, good market can be found at their doors. Very little prospecting has been done around there though the indications are that mineral exists all around. So far, gold, silver and copper have been found, though to what extent these metals exist is not known.

PERRY SAMMONS' RANCH

From where we strike the Cebolla at its confluence with the Powderhorn about a mile from the postoffice, it is four miles up the valley to the camp, and there are nine ranches. The first one belongs to Perry Sammons and was taken last summer. Mr. Sammons has about 100 acres of pasture land, and a good log house and some fencing at the canyon make up his improvements. [Present Dick Wilson Ranch]

THE MCGREGOR RANCH

The next ranch belongs to Mr. McGregor, who has 160 acres, a hay ranch, all under fence. Mr. McGregor bought the place last spring of [sic] Enos T. Hotchkiss. Last year 40 tons of hay were cut, and

this year it is estimated that they will be able to cut at least 80 tons. [Present Chet Rouviere Ranch]

C.L. AND ALMOND STONE

The next ranch belongs to C.L. and Almond Stone, [Present Youmans' Store] who have over 200 acres of meadow, pasture, and tillable land. They will cut about 40 tons of hay this season. They have 15 head of stock, but their pasture will keep 50 head. On their ten acres of tillable land they have oats, potatoes, turnips, etc. They have been on the place about six months.

J.R. SMITH SILO

J.R. Smith's ranch comes next. He has 80 acres of meadow land, all under fence, and will cut this season from 40 to 50 tons of hay. He has a good comfortable log house and stable, with 250 head of stock, with 40 milch [sic] cows. [Now the Grant Youmans ranch]

Next we come to E.J. [D.J.] Huntsman's place, which contains 160 acres and is a first class ranch. It has a few acres of tillable soil, but most of it is meadow land. Mr. Huntsman has been in the valley six years, and is one of the pioneers. On his place he can cut 70 tons of hay, and he has kept since he resided in the valley from 40 to 300 head of cattle. He has a good house, stable, etc., and the entire ranch is under fence.

A.J. STONE HAS FINEST RANCH

The next ranch belongs to A.J. Stone, and contains 160 acres, all under fence. It is no exaggeration to say it is the most centrally located, and by all odds the finest ranch in the valley. It was originally located by James Jones in 1875. Mr. Jones lived on the place about three years when he sold it to John McDonough, who lived on it four years, and finally sold it the first of May to Mr. Stone. It is the oldest ranch in the valley. It has 120 acres of the very best land, 20 acres of pasture, and 20 acres of tillable land. Of hay he can cut at least 80 tons, and of vegetables, he can raise all the hardy varieties. Last year 30,000 pounds of potatoes were raised on four acres, 300 bushels of oats, besides turnips, cabbage and other garden truck.

He has a comfortable house of five rooms, stable, cellar, corral, well, etc. [Where David and Ruth Howard live]

C.P. FOSTER RANCH

The next ranch above belongs to C.P. Foster. [between Ed and Dave Howard] It contains 80 acres of meadow land, and he can cut about 45 tons of hay. The entire place is under fence, with good house, stable, etc. Mr. Foster has about 150 head of stock.

R.A. REDIKE

R.A. Redike [R.G. Radeka] owns the next ranch which contains 80 acres all under fence. His place is six years old and was purchased by him six years ago. [Ed Howard's Ranch] He has six acres of tillable land, all the rest being meadow. Last year he cut 40 tons of hay and raised 40,000 pounds of potatoes, besides other vegetables. His stock consists of a few head of horses.

"POTATO HENRY"

The next ranch is owned by Henry Rudolph, a German, who has 160 acres of meadow and pasture land. His place is six years old, but he has been there only three years. He has from 15 to 20 head of horses, 18 head of cattle, two hay presses, a good house and other buildings. Last year he raised 110,000 pounds of potatoes of Early Rose variety on six and one half acres of ground and sold 75,000 pounds of them, at his door, for three cents a pound, realizing for them, \$2,250. Mr. Rudolph is such a success in the raising of potatoes that the boys in the valley have given him the name of "Potato Henry." [Now owned by Glen Sammons]

The last ranch in the valley is owned by W.M. McBride, and contains 80 acres of meadow and tillable land. [Now owned by Kline and Turner] Last Year Mr. McBride cut 20 tons of hay and raised about 20,000 pounds of potatoes. He has 15 head of cows, and a good house, stable, etc.

GOOD STOCK COUNTRY

All the ranchers in the valley are well fixed and appear to be contented and happy. They are all furnished with mowing machines, hay rakes, plows, etc. If the valley continues to improve in the next few years as it has in the past, it will be a sort of Colorado paradise. It is one of the best stock regions in the state, and the fact that cattle have been ranging over the hills for seven years and picking their living and coming out in the spring in good order for beef is proof that as a stock country it is first class. Everything that is raised in the valley has a good sale at their own door and at a good price. Hay has averaged about \$35 in the stack, potatoes three cents a pound, butter, 50 cents. All the ranchmen in the valley except Redike [Radeka] and Foster have families and some of the boys are whispering it around, semi confidentially, that the latter does not intend to remain long single.

MOUNTAIN OF IRON

For several miles up the valley, which has an elevation of about 8,200 feet, the finest body of metallic ore in Colorado, if not in the United States, crops out an rises to a height of several hundred feet. It is a veritable iron mountain, and a scientific gentleman has often stated that it contains enough iron to build a line of double track railway around the globe.

HOT SPRINGS

About a mile above the confluence of the Powderhorn and Cebolla is a hot spring said to be one of the best in the state. A year ago last winter a building was erected over the spring by David Wood, but it is said the spring is on the property of A.J. Stone and Henry Conant who have mineral claims a few rods above it, the assessment on which has been worked by them and takes in the spring.

Parties who live in the valley speak highly of the climate there in the winter. The snow usually lasts from November to April 1. On the north side of the hills the snow gets pretty deep, but on the south side, the ground is bare nearly all the time.

IDA GOULD FIRST TEACHER

Centrally located in the valley is a log schoolhouse, and a school has been in operation three months of each year for the last three years. The first two terms were taught by Miss Ida Gould (now Mrs. J.F. Spencer) in 1879-80. The next teacher was Miss Ettie Gould, who taught last summer, and now Miss McGregor is teaching the school, having a daily attendance of 12 scholars. [Research shows that the school was begun in the summer of 1877. See School History]

TESTING FOR CARBONATES

While in the valley we paid a visit to the shaft, now being sunk a mile and a half distant up Jones Creek by the Cebolla Carbonate Mining Company. The shaft is now down 61 feet and in the bottom a two and one half inch drill has been at work and sunk to a depth of 25 feet, and work will be continued as rapidly as men and money can do it. It is now the intention of the people in the camp to club together and help put down the company's shaft and test the existence of carbonates which are known to underlie the vast region surrounding. The camp has been thoroughly examined by the best mining experts, all of whom unhesitatingly pronounce the camp one destined to become one of the richest and best in the state.



Back Row (L to R): Tom Foster, Corbin McNeill, Harry Dunn, Roner Berlin. Middle Row (L to R): Clarence Radeka, Hugh Foster, Alva Sammons, Jack Ferguson. Front Row (L to R): Floyd Wilson, John Howard, Bailey Wilson, Fred Wilson.
Corb McNeill Photo, 1916

SHOOTINGS — DUEL — RUSTLERS

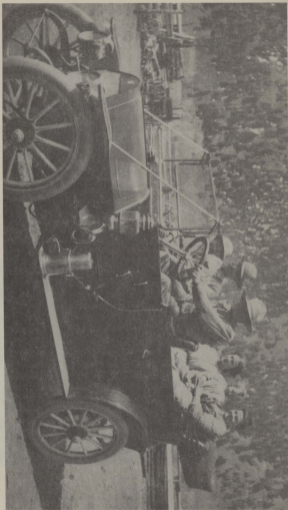
The Cebolla country, like most frontier settlements in Colorado, had its share of unscrupulous men. Nearly everyone carried a gun to protect himself or the interests of the community. The law seldom attempted to restrict an individual unless killing or stealing was involved. People looked with disapproval upon "claim jumping," stealing, and the bully who had little respect for the other person's rights.

While life in the Cebolla Valley was generally peaceful and characterized by full respect for the law and the rights of each individual, there are records of several exceptions.

The demand was great for hay in the surrounding mining camps, especially in Lake City. There were few places where hay could be cut without first clearing the land, so the land in Summit Park was choice ground because hay could be had for the cutting without the involved process of land clearing. Hay prices in 1878-79 were at a premium, selling for \$50 to \$100 per ton.

In the fall of 1878, a man by the name of "Oregon Bill" located a claim in Summit Park, where hay could be cut easily. While building a fence to protect his valuable crop, he cut his foot. Since the nearest doctor was in Lake City, it was necessary for him to travel the long distance there for medical attention. While Bill was away, Alec Rozha, [Footnote #6] a Frenchman whose character was questionable at best, went to Summit Park and "jumped his claim." When Bill returned from Lake City to find Alec in possession of his claim, he enlisted the aid of a fellow by the name of Eastman to go with him to reclaim his land. Word came down to the valley that Oregon Bill had killed Rozha, so C.P. Foster, constable, and D.J. Huntsman, Justice of the Peace, went to Summit Park to arrest Bill. Foster said: "I had a warrant to arrest Bill and Saguache, arrested him and brought him back to White Earth." A he had left with his wagon and team for Saguache. We followed him to Saguache, arrested him and brought him back to White earth." A preliminary trial was held before the Justice of the Peace, but since the only eye witness was Bill's friend, Eastman, the defendant was acquitted. Since all ground was held by "squatter's rights" until after 1886, possession of ground was respected and claim jumping frowned upon. Thus the acquittal of a man defending his property was to be expected.

First car in Powderhorn (1900-1901) was a Reo, purchased by W. P. Sammons, Front (L to R): Little Lewis Sammons, W. P. Sammons, and Alva Sammons. Back (L to R): Kate Sammons, Marge Sammons and Emma (Puffin) Sammons.



In an interview with C.P. Foster, Ernest Foster, Claire Hotchkiss, and Will Howard, William Brown, an early day school teacher in the valley, learned about another killing on what was known at that time as Davis Creek.

Davis Creek, which received its name after the shooting of one of the Davis brothers, is a tributary of Deldorado Creek, more commonly known today as Deldorita Creek. This stream flows into the Cebolla through Dave Howard's ranch. The cabin where the shooting took place was located at the junction of Davis and Deldorado Creeks. The Davis brothers, who were prospecting in the valley, lived in this cabin. They were considered "bad characters" and generally disliked by all who met them.

A boy about eighteen years old, known only as Bob, came into the valley prospecting and one evening came upon the Davis cabin. The Davis brothers invited him to remain with them a few days and Bob accepted, not knowing the character of these men.

The Davis boys teased Bob a great deal because he was from the East and unaccustomed to western ways. One evening the conversation turned to gun etiquette and Bob was told never to go for his gun unless he intended to use it.

Several days later when Bob returned to the cabin after a long day of prospecting, he found the Davis brothers drinking and generally in bad humor. Angry words were thrown around with Bob apologizing for infringing upon their rights and hospitality and offering to leave. The Davis brothers assured Bob this was not necessary; however, after a few more drinks, their behavior bordered on violence. Due to the late hour, Bob decided he would make the best of the situation until first light of morning and then leave. However, some incident ensued which caused one of the Davis' to kick and curse Bob, who drew his gun and shot his tormentor.

Because of Bob's tender young age, he became frightened at the turn of events, ran to the door to get out, and found the other Davis brother holding it tightly closed. Bob shoved his gun in the Davis brother's stomach and demanded that the door be opened at once. Having already witnessed the killing of his brother, he obliged and Bob then fled into the mountains where he was apprehended by the constable and returned for trial to the Cebolla Valley. At the hearing before the Justice of the Peace, David Huntsman, public sentiment was in Bob's favor, and he was acquitted on the grounds that he shot in self defense. John McDonough and Mr. Wright were known to have said to the constable, C.P. Foster, after the whole affair was over, that the boy did a mighty poor job by not killing both of the Davis brothers.

DUEL ON THE BRIDGE

Sometime between 1880 and 1882, there was a duel fought in the valley that resulted from an accusation that John Cogan had defamed the good name of a young lady in the community and brought disgrace upon her by telling everyone he and this young lady were to be married. The young lady, however, had not even received a proposal of marriage from John.

John, a young man whose intelligence was said to be decidedly inferior, came to the valley and began working for John R. Smith. Smith was considered a leader in social affairs and when he told John that he should get married and that a certain young lady could be had for the asking, John found this news pleasing. He began telling the people of the community that he and the young lady were to be married. Smith, seeing a chance for some new amusement, got John McIntyre to get a warrant for Cogan's arrest on the grounds that he had brought disgrace on the young lady and ruined her reputation beyond repair.

Smith made Cogan believe that he was his friend and would stand by him. He told Cogan that Andy Stone was jealous and was responsible for the girl turning against him in this manner and that the proper thing to do was to challenge Andy to a duel. Smith assured his young "friend" that Andy was a coward and would refuse to fight. This would make John the hero of the valley, of course, and he would then win back the affection of the charming young lady. Young John apparently believed him.

Smith took Cogan to David Huntsman, Justice of the Peace, to write the challenge. The date and place were set for the duel and the challenge delivered to Andy Stone, who in due time accepted, albeit with considerable reluctance.

Practically everyone in the valley assembled on the bridge near the Hot Springs at the appointed time to witness the most exciting event in months. Guns were placed three feet in front of each man, who were stationed at opposite ends of the bridge. As Enos Hotchkiss shouted, "Go", both men grabbed their guns. Andy stood firm pretending he was trying to take good aim, but Cogan was shooting and dodging at the same time. Cogan fired into the bridge a few feet in front of Andy who was advancing toward him, shouting, "I have you now!" However a faulty cap prevented him from firing, so Cogan then told Andy that if he would give him five hundred dollars he would withdraw his challenge. Andy insisted that he was a poor man with a family and could not afford to pay that much, so Cogan kept reducing his amount until finally he offered to give Andy twenty-five dollars to call off the fight. Andy replied that because he had been insulted in such an awful manner, the fight would continue until one of them fell dead.

The guns were reloaded and the shooting began again. Cogan, still

trying to shoot and dodge at the same time, shot into the bridge again missing Andy. Realizing his poor marksmanship was gaining him nothing, he threw his gun down and ran. Andy followed, holding his gun on him until Cogan threw a rock which nearly felled Andy and that ended the duel.

A mock trial followed which lasted for several nights and was as interesting, it is said, as was the duel. Finally someone took pity on Cogan and told him the true situation. With chagrin and embarrassment he left the valley.

TAKIN' WHAT CAME HANDY

Cattle rustling is as old as the cattle industry itself and was not an uncommon practice in the early days when men wanted an easy, even though illegal way to start in the ranching business. Rustlers have always operated outside the law, even in the early days, just as they do today. However, justice was sometimes a little different in the early days than it is now. Such was the case with the Jones brothers when they were finally caught.

Jim and his brother, Thompson Jones, were among the first settlers in the White Earth Valley in 1875. By the fall of 1877, they were successfully building a cattle ranch and seemingly working very hard to establish their new way of life. Nothing is known about where the Jones family came from before they settled in White Earth, but they were soon involved in community affairs.

Jim's wife, Elmira, was busy with the new post office at White Earth, while Jim and Thompson completed the fencing of the ranch and built the necessary outbuildings. Their sister, Flora, had just accepted the teacher's position at the newly established school and was busy with her new pupils.

Cattle were beginning to appear on their ranch, but the neighbors did not seem to be able to learn from where they were being purchased. Some of the cattle were butchered and some sold to a firm in Saguache. Oral history contends that Jim and Thompson were suspected of stealing strays from the Ute Indian's herd as it was being moved to the newly established agency in the Uncompahgre Valley.

However, when one of the neighbors' cattle were missing, and the Jones herd was still slowly growing, closer attention was paid to their activities. Joe Sargents lived on Indian Creek just a few miles west of White Earth Valley. He had noticed that some of his cattle were missing soon after the Jones brothers had driven their herd through his territory. After rounding up his herd and counting them, he found that eight head were indeed missing. He notified C.P. Foster, who was the Constable in the valley, and told him that he believed the Jones brothers had stolen his cattle. At this point, C.P. Foster then talked with David

Huntsman who was the Justice of Peace for the valley. It was decided that the sheriff in Gunnison should be brought into the matter.

However, word travels fast in a small community, and while Foster and Huntsman rode to Gunnison to notify the sheriff of Joe Sargents' problem, the Jones brothers decided to leave while the gettin' was still good.

A posse was formed in Gunnison while the proper warrants were being issued, and when the posse returned to White Earth to arrest the suspected cattle thieves, Jim and his brother were long gone. After six days of tracking the men on horseback, the posse caught up with them on Soap Creek in the Black Mesa country.

After returning to Gunnison, they were placed under a \$1,000 bond. Alonzo Hartman and others supplied the money to pay the bond and the Jones brothers were allowed to return to their ranch until their court hearing was scheduled. Because of family responsibilities, Jim could not leave the country, but not so with Thompson. He immediately skipped the country, leaving his brother to face the charges.

The case was to be tried in Granite, Colorado in Lake County. At this time, Gunnison was attached to Lake County for judicial purposes. Research showed that there was indeed a trial, for witness, justice of peace, and sheriff's fees were on record as being paid in connection with the case. [Footnote #7] However, efforts failed to produce the outcome of the trial for the court records are listed as "missing" from the courthouse. According to oral history, Jim Jones was asked to leave the country without further delay. He sold his brand which was T.J. connected, to Alonzo Hartman and sold his ranch to John T. McDonough, a blacksmith from Saguache.

Perhaps, someday the true story of what happened in the case of the People vs. J.W. and Thompson Jones will be known.



GOLD!!! SILVER!!! COPPER!!! IRON!!!

Great hopes and expectations were placed in the potential that the area surrounding the Cebolla Valley might have for mining. Most of these expectations were never realized, but several towns resulted from the mining excitement.

There have been two periods of intense interest in the mining potential of the Powderhorn. During the early 1870's to 1880's some prospecting and placer mining took place when the country was first opened and settled. Prospectors eagerly searched for evidence of gold and its wealth. As their hopes for instant wealth were not realized, many of these early prospectors turned to ranching. Others continued to chase the illusive pot of gold and left the area for the San Juans.

As lode mining came to the fore, a second period of interest began about 1882 and lasted until the early 1900's. Lode mining caused the prospectors to cluster into new communities, lay out town sites and establish a form of local government.

Del Dorita, an early mining camp in McDonough Gulch, [Footnote #8] was started with great promise in 1882 by the Bay State Mining & Milling Company. This company was organized for the purpose of carrying on a general mining and milling business in McDonough Mining District, located in Saguache and Gunnison counties. [Footnote #9] The Bay State Company owned and undivided half-interest in the town of Del Dorita with the Gunnison Mining and Smelting Company, whose claims and mill site were adjacent to those owned by Bay State. A picturesque description of the town is given in the Bay State Mining and Milling Company Prospectus: "The town is beautifully situated at the foot of the mountain at the junction of Dry Gulch with White Earth

Creek, which is a tributary of the Powderhorn. [Footnote #10] The streets run east and west along the stream which affords an abundance of pure spring water to supply the camp. The Bay State ditch — laid off by the Bay State Mining and Milling Company of Colorado, and owned by them, is intended to divert a portion of the water from the stream and carry it along the side of the mountain which would be a great help to the water facilities of the town, and also to supply the smelters and mills which will necessarily have to be erected." [Footnote #11] The Bay State mill site was situated on the creek above the town site of Del Dorita. Town lots sold for \$25 to \$300, and because the demand was so great, the price for choice locations were bringing from \$500 to \$1000. Houses could not be built fast enough, so the miners and their families were living in tents.

Three of the claims owned by the mining company, the Horn Silver, Sarpedon and the Unexpected, were located adjoining each other on the north side of the creek one and one-half miles below its source which was fed by seven never-failing springs. About one mile and a half south of this group of claims were the hopeful Lewis Iron claims which were producing about five dollars per ton to their owners

The Big Elk Horn Mine, another of Bay State's claims, was situated on Iron Mountain about a half mile from the Horn Silver. It contained gold and silver and was expected to return large dividends as the shaft continued. The Ajax Mine ran parallel with the Big Elk Horn Mine and showed good surface indications. All of these mines were said to be nicely located and could be approached from two sides by a good wagon road.

The Bay State Mining and Milling Company was capitalized at two million dollars. Forty thousand dollars worth of shares were to be sold to the public for fifty dollars a share, and one million fifteen thousand dollars worth of stock was reserved by the company for working capital.

The Board of Trustees consisted of: William H. Fishback, George W. Bittenbender, and George W. Brainard, of Gunnison, W.J. Briggs, of Colorado Springs and James B. Fry, Jerome A. Soward, and Francis P. Addleman, of Del Dorita.

The officers of the company were: Jerome A. Soward, of Del Dorita, Colorado, President; W.J. Briggs, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, Vice President; George W. Brainard, of Gunnison, Colorado, Secretary; Francis P. Addleman, of Del Dorita, Superintendent; George W. Bittenbender, of Gunnison, General Manager and Foreman of the mines; W.H. Fishback, of Gunnison, Treasurer and Attorney for the company. [Footnote #12]

Even though the mines showed good quality gold quartzite and silver ore, and some of the mines were down as much as 45 feet, Del Dorita was a ghost town within a year. It is not known how many people lived

in Del Dorita during that year and much of its history remains a mystery to this day.

The more advanced methods of lode mining and competitive railroad construction in Colorado created interest in the iron deposits on the Cebolla. Miners who had claims began keeping up their assessment work, paying their back taxes, and obtaining patents for their property. The possibility of a railroad was more promising than at any time previous. In May of 1886, Benjamin W. Lewis, who owned the vast iron claims in the valley, tried to interest Eastern capitalists in the possibility of constructing steel mills in Gunnison. He said, "Gunnison has coal at Baldwin, twenty miles away, lime sixteen miles northeast of Gunnison, and iron thirty miles away on the Cebolla, while Chicago hauls her iron ore nine hundred miles, her lime one hundred or two hundred, and the coal four hundred and fifty miles." [Footnote #13] However, this speech was not convincing enough and little was done to develop the iron deposits on the hills surrounding the valley. Even into the early 1890's the cost of constructing a railroad was considered too great and the iron deposits with their potential were finally laid to rest.

The Old Lot Mine was probably the most consistent producer for the White Earth mining district. It is located at the head of Milk Ranch Gulch about three miles northeast of Powderhorn. The accidental discovery of this mine, April 26, 1886, by two prospectors, Horne and Mallette, on their way to Lake City, proved to be fatal for one of the men. Examining the ground that had been ridden over many times by area ranchers, they found it to contain free gold. Convinced of its potential worth, the men had their property recorded in the Gunnison courthouse under the names, Old Lot and Little Chief.

Horne and Mallette struck good paying ore from the beginning and continued to work until they had taken out several hundred dollars worth of ore. However, Horne and Mallette were not compatible as partners, and one day while Horne was working in the shaft, the two men began to quarrel. Horne was considered a "big bully" and Mallette, being a man of small stature, was naturally afraid of him. Horne, threatening Mallette in a fit of anger, began to climb out of the shaft. Mallette, knowing he was no match for Horne, picked up a rock and hit him over the head, knocking him temporarily unconscious. Realizing the seriousness of the situation, Mallette left the scene in great haste. Only temporarily stunned, Horne crawled out of the shaft, grabbed his rifle, and quickly followed in pursuit. On the flats above the mine, Horne shot several times at Mallette but missed.

Horne returned to the mine and a doctor was summoned. However, by the time the doctor arrived, Horne was near death and died a few days later.

An indictment for Mallette's arrest was issued by H.M. Hogg, Dis-



This device was used for wood sawing and cycle grinding. Author's collection.

trict Attorney of Gunnison, Colorado. The following was found in a Justice Docket of 1888, signed by A.J. Stone, Justice of the Peace for Precinct No. 17 in Powderhorn.

On this the 22nd day of March, A.D., 1888, came Orin D. Mallette of his own free will to answer the Indictment of H.M. Hogg, District Attorney of Gunnison county Colorado charging Orin D. Mallette, late of Gunnison county, Colorado. On or about the 20th day of February, A.D., 1888, of maliciously killing and murdering H.O. Horne. Said Mallette pleaded not guilty to said Indictment and gave Bonds in the sum of three thousand dollars for his appearance at the District Court of the Seventh Judicial District of the State of Colorado on the second day of April, 1888.

Since Mallette was able to convince authorities that he had only been defending himself, he was found to be not guilty of the intent to maliciously murder H.O. Horne, and thus the charges against him were dropped.

The Old Lot Mine has been owned and operated by many different individuals and companies through the years of its existence. Sarah Horne, the widow of H.O. Horne, sold her interest in the property to C.P. Foster and A.M. Carpenter on July 12, 1890, for \$4,800 and leased her interest in the Little Chief to the same parties. Carpenter later sold his one-fourth interest to Fred Stone, C.L. Stone's brother, and Lewis Smith on July 25, 1894, for \$2,500. Mrs. Horne also sold her equity in the Little Chief for \$3,500 to the same parties at this time.

David M. Hyman had extensive mining interests on the Cebolla, so he purchased Lewis' and Stones' holdings in the Old Lot Mines and organized a company called the Old Lot Gold Mining and Milling Com-

pany with a capital stock of \$10,000. Mining began to fail in this district in 1898, and the property was sold for taxes by the county in 1900, but Hyman was able to redeem the property before a tax deed was issued and he kept the taxes paid until 1913, when it was again sold.

In 1917 the county sold a tax deed to Lou E. Neale for the consideration of \$1.00. Mr. Neale then organized the Old Dominion Mining and Reducing Company on September 17, 1917, but the company failed, and the property was again sold for taxes. The county issued a tax deed which it sold to Fred Wilson of Powderhorn, November 9, 1927, for \$6.94 and the Gold Mining and Milling Company was organized. In 1930, this company merged with another company to form the Economy Milling Company and proceeded to erect a mill and install expensive machinery. Lack of capital and good quality ore, combined with the expense of hauling the ore finally contributed to the abandonment of work on these mines.

In the early 1890's, small mining camps began to appear in the Goose Creek and White Earth mining districts. By the end of 1893, strikes in the Goose Creek area were the hot news items, and the small camp of Dubois brought excitement to Goose Creek. The Goose Creek mining district was organized, leading to other camps such as Goose Creek, Talifero, Midway, Spencer, Vulcan and several others.

During the peak of this excitement Maurice, later called Tucker, appeared at the lower end of the Powderhorn Valley, just below the junction of the Powderhorn and Cebolla Creeks. The small camp was named in honor of J. Maurice Finn, secretary of the Michigan Gold Mining and Milling Company. This company built a ten stamp mill near the east bank of the Cebolla, and during 1896 the town was platted.

Maurice Finn sold 80 acres of land to the Maurice Townsite Company for \$1,100 in April of 1896 and the town plat was filed May 11, 1896, dedicating all of the streets and alleys to the public. The townsite consisted of 860 lots and First through Tenth streets ran east and west through the town. The north and south streets were named Hamilton, Higgins, Stevens, Horace, and Sawyer Avenues.

The Powderhorn post office was moved to Milton Spencer's new store in Maurice and the new hotel was doing a thriving business. Many of the Dubois and Talifero merchants were moving their headquarters to the new town, and there was a great deal of excitement in the air.

On the surface the ore looked promising as it had in many other places, but when the tunnels and shafts were sunk, the veins pinched out below the surface. The mining fever that had caused so much excitement in 1896 left an abandoned town by 1897. The stamp mill was soon moved to the Old Lot Mine and a large boarding house was built for the 20 miners who were working there. The post office was soon moved back to its former location and resumed its original name, and

today there is little indication that the town of Maurice ever existed.

Attention was soon turned to Copperville, a new town near the mouth of Rudolph Gulch, on the east bank of the Cebolla, below the present day Tomahawk Resort.

Henry Rudolph, a rancher in the valley, was the first prospector in this area. He filed a claim for copper and a small, but promising amount of free gold. His claims, the Cashier and Rainbow, attracted between 200 and 300 miners to the area and by the summer of 1897, the town was growing by leaps and bounds. Nine houses, a hotel, and a saloon were a part of the busy town by the end of the summer.

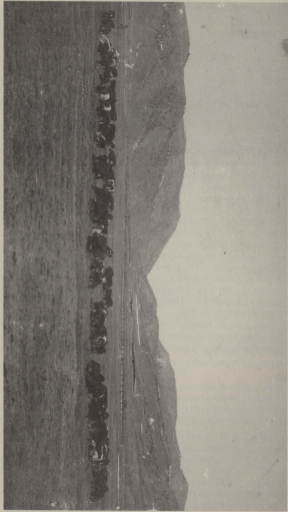
Only a trail connected Copperville with Powderhorn, and soon the people of the camp were demanding that the county build a good wagon road, which was soon accomplished.

Located about a mile up Rudolph Gulch was the Cashier, the most promising of the mines in the region. Again, the surface indications were more promising than what was found with further exploration, and by 1899 the promise of Copperville was only a dream. Rudolph sold his ranch to W.P. Sammons and left for California. By 1900, the buildings had either been torn down or moved away, and nothing but the memory of the promising camp of Copperville remains.

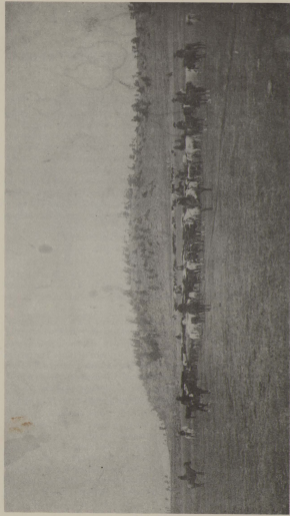
Mining excitement and interest was again revived about 1900, when a renewed interest was shown in the iron and manganese deposits on the eastern edge of the Powderhorn Valley. This area had been prospected in the early 1880's and some of the ore hauled to the Crooks Smelter in Lake City. However, the titaniferous quality of the ore soon caused the smelter to refuse any more shipments, and the mining excitement once again died.

Mining in the Powderhorn was always of a more "hopeful" nature, and prospectors and miners contributed more to the "excitement" of mining rather than to the economic base of the community.

By 1900, the cattle have changed appearance and show advancement in breeding. W.P. Sammons Collection



30



Early Cattle Herds 1880's Photo - W.P. Sammons Collection

31

WHITE EARTH AND POWDERHORN POST OFFICES

The Lake City *Silver World* of February 12, 1876, says "A post office has been established at Cebolla, to be called 'White Earth,' with Mrs. Elmira Jones as post mistress." [Footnote #14] Charles Huntsman, son of David J. Huntsman, remarks in a letter to a friend seeking historical information about the early days of the western slope, that his family came to the valley to settle just prior to statehood in the summer of 1876, and that Mrs. Jim Jones was the post mistress at White Earth, a small mining camp just above them. This would place the White Earth post office on what is now the David Howard Ranch on Deldorado Gulch. [Footnote #15] Several sources referred to this ranch as the oldest one in the valley, originally located by James Jones in 1875. In reality, the White Earth post office served the community for over four years, until it was relocated three miles down the valley at the Enos Hotchkiss Ranch and renamed "Powderhorn".

Gunnison received its mail from Saguache through the White Earth post office. The mail was carried on horseback or by skis into Gunnison until the Barlow and Sanderson stage line offered Gunnison regular delivery service. [Footnote #16]

When the post office was re-located at "Powderhorn" on January 12, 1880, Enos Hotchkiss was the first postmaster. In the spring of 1881, Hotchkiss left the Cebolla country to settle in what is now known as Hotchkiss, Colorado, which was named in honor of him. The postal service in Powderhorn was discontinued for almost a month and then re-established May 18, 1881, with Andrew J. Stone as post master.

The post office was subject to political appointment, depending upon the party that was in the Presidential office at that time. Elijah McGregor was appointed postmaster January 26, 1883, and held this position for almost 12 years. The postmaster's job was then used as a political football for approximately five years, passing from one individual to another. In 1899, McGregor was re-appointed to the position, and he or descendants of his family have served the tiny post office in the Cebolla Valley for almost 94 years. On January 12, 1980, the Powderhorn post office celebrated its centennial; however, as noted earlier, the Powderhorn area was served by the White Earth post office beginning January 24, 1876. [See Appendix A]

THE THREE R'S — NINETY-SIX YEARS OF SCHOOLIN'



Left to Right (standing): Will Sammons, Clarence Radeka, Alva Sammons, Lewis Sammons, Grace Doring, Maude Radeka, Hazel Andrews, Jessie Foster, Annie Sammons. Right to Left (seated): Tom Foster, Herb Andrews, Louie Radeka, Kate Sammons, Teacher - Mina Garrett, May Nichola, Nell Andrews. Circa: 1897-1898
Photo - Corb McNeill

The days of the rural school in Powderhorn are gone, perhaps forever. However, there was a time in the history of the community when that institution known as the rural school was very much alive and played a very important role in the lives of the families that lived in Powderhorn.

As the first families began to arrive about 1875-1876, concern for the children's education soon became a primary concern. The community met early in the summer of 1877 and organized a subscription school. In writing remembrances of his first years in Powderhorn, Charles Huntsman states that the first teacher was Miss Flora Jones, a daughter of Jim Jones, one of the first ranchers to settle in the valley. This subscription school was located on the C.P. Foster Ranch in an old log building which had been used as a blacksmith's shop.

The *Gunnison Daily - Review* of June 27, 1882 states that Miss Ida Gould taught school for three months each summer during 1879 and 1880. The article also states that the next teacher was Miss Ettie Gould, who taught during the summer of 1881. However, school records show that Mrs. William McBride taught during the spring and summer of 1881, before Miss Ettie Gould. The subscription school was unsuccessful so the people then organized a school district in 1881, establishing School District Number Ten, Saguache County. [Footnote #17]

A small log cabin that was located approximately one mile south of the present schoolhouse was the location for the new school. The minutes of the first school meeting show that \$25.00 was voted to be spent for improvements consisting of blackboards, flooring, paper, and a stove. The stub in a check book from Saguache County, District Ten, dated May 5, 1881, shows that William McBride was paid \$32.07 for his wife's services as a teacher and for partial payment for the stove in the schoolhouse. The second check, dated May 16, 1881, for the sum of \$3.61 was also paid to William McBride for the balance due on the stove and for the paper purchased by his wife for the school children. [footnote #18]

The next two checks drawn in August of 1881 were for \$62.00 and \$88.00 respectively, for the purpose of paying the teacher. This was the last known amount spent in 1881 by the school district, making a grand total of \$185.68 for the teacher's salary and supplies.

Miss Emma McGregor was the next teacher employed by District Ten in Saguache County for the summer terms of 1882 and 1883. Check stubs indicate she taught fifteen-week terms during those summers, receiving \$40.00 as a monthly salary. Emma was the daughter of Elijah and Ella McGregor, who settled in the Powderhorn Valley during the spring of 1882 with their large family of eight daughters and two sons. Emma later married Sam Hartman, brother of Alonzo Harman, another early day Gunnison rancher. Sam and Emma settled in the Maher, Colorado area and were prominent in the cattle business for many years.

Until this time the school house had only a dirt floor; the funds that were set aside in 1881 for the school improvements had proved inadequate, so the teacher and the pupils were "making do" with the dirt floor. C.P. Foster, one of the school directors, promised Miss McGregor that if she would teach again he would see that a floor of boards was laid in the school. His promise was kept, and the following school season was much more comfortable for the teacher and the students.

The next check issued January 28, 1884 was from Gunnison County, indicating the Powderhorn school had become part of the school district of Gunnison County and was renamed District Number Fourteen.

On May 5, 1884, a meeting was called of all the legal voters of School District Number Fourteen for the purpose of electing three school directors

and for transacting other school business. The term, "legal voters" would indicate that only the men were allowed to vote, for women's suffrage did not become a reality until 1893.

At this meeting, D.J. Huntsman was elected chairman and C.P. Foster was elected secretary pro tem. The title of District Fourteen with its boundaries was formally voted upon and accepted. Then the ballot for school directors was presented: E.J. Bowers, president, C.L. Stone, secretary, and Charles Schecker, treasurer. This board was accepted and a levy of four mills on the dollar was set, by a vote of thirteen to ten.

Miss Lizzie Marsh was hired to teach a three-month term of school during the summer of 1884 and was paid \$40.00 a month for her services. She taught again in the summer of 1885 and received \$50.00 a month. During these two terms, the district had twenty-two school age children.

The second annual school meeting was called for May 4, 1885. Those present voted to accept a four-month term of school, to continue the four mill levy, and to build a new school house which was to be more centrally located. This new building, however, was not completed until the term of 1889.

Building the school was an affair for the whole community. The peo-



Left to Right (standing): Fred Wilson, Teacher - Mary Corman, Annie Sammons, Hazel Andrews, Nell Andrews, Jessie Foster, Herbert Andrews, May Nichols, Louise Radaka, Kate Sammons, John Andrews, Floyd Wilson. Left to Right (seated): Fred Youmans, Maggie Sammons, Emma Foster, Keith Andrews, Hugh Foster. Circa 1905-1906. Photo - Corb McNeill and Emma Foster Brooks

ple of the valley, using pioneer methods, cut the logs, hauled them to the school and then had an old-fashioned "house raising," followed by a dance and a social affair. A.J. Stone, the owner of the store in the valley, donated a number of items which could not be made by hand. Mr. Young, a carpenter, was hired to install the doors and windows. The schoolhouse measured fourteen by twenty feet and had a pine floor, three windows, and a shingle roof.

The story was often told by Fred Youmans about how the community arrived at the centrally located position for the new schoolhouse. It seems that two of the men in the community tied a ribbon on one of their wagon wheels and started up the valley from the lower end. They counted the number of revolutions the wheel made, using the ribbon as



Powderhorn School Boys, 1913. Front Row, L to R: Ernest Foster, Clarence Howard, Louis Sammons, David Howard, Albert McGregor. Back Row, L to R: Gene Wilson, Harry Foster, Gene Foster, Ralph Wilson, Gus Jardine, Wayne Wilson and Harry Foster Photo.

a guide. This number was then divided by two, and on the return trip down the valley the location was established. This device was often used in pioneer days to measure distances.

From the fall of 1885 until the summer of 1889, some of the teachers who taught before the completion of this new building, in addition to those already mentioned, were Lizzie Unruh, Mattie Hooker, Mary F. Kirker, and Mary Williams. With the new building completed in the fall of 1889, Miss Emma McGregor returned to teach eleven pupils: Grace and Howard Stone; Maude and Lou McGregor; Sheldon Hyde; Otto, Edgar and Ernest Bowers; and Lewis, Will and Blanch Sammons.

The original school board was elected in 1884, and during the school year of 1885, E.J. Bowers continued as president of the school board

and C.P. Foster as secretary. Henry Rudolph was elected as treasurer to replace Charles Schecker. The same board continued through 1886, and in 1887, J.H. Dale replaced Bowers as president, with the rest of the officers unchanged. In 1888, W.P. Sammons was elected treasurer to replace Henry Rudolph. No record of school board members exists from 1889 until 1895, when Richard Radeka, E.A. McGregor, and W.P. Sammons were listed as school board directors. This same board served until 1899.

Richard Radeka, president of the school board, died in 1898 and his wife, Henrietta, was appointed in 1899 to finish his term of office. Mrs. Radeka, E.A. McGregor, and W.P. Sammons comprised the school board until 1901, when E.A. Foster replaced W.P. Sammons as treasurer. From 1901 until 1907, Henrietta Radeka served as president, E.A. McGregor as secretary, and E.A. Foster as treasurer. In 1907, W.P. Sammons replaced E.A. McGregor as secretary. This board served the community until after 1915. No other record of board members could be found until 1932, where W.C. Howard, C.A. McNeill and A.J. Sammons were listed as directors. In 1941 David Howard replaced his father, W.C. Howard. The other two members remained on the Board of Directors until 1943, when Mrs. Fred Youmans replaced C.A. McNeill as secretary. David Howard, Mrs. Fred Youmans and A.J. Sammons continued to serve as directors until 1960 when the rural schools were consolidated in Gunnison County.

C.L. Stone and E.A. McGregor were instrumental in helping the community to organize the first school district. When District Number Fourteen was organized in Gunnison County, they both donated much time and money, as did others in the community, to build the new log schoolhouse which served the community from 1889 until 1953, a period of 64 years.

When District Fourteen was organized, there were 22 school age children, and for the next seven years the school population averaged 21 students. The average enrollment from 1902 to 1917 was 22. At one time in the history of this little school, there were 39 pupils. From 1935 until 1952 the average enrollment was 32 students, with the highest enrollment during the years of 1946-1948.

In 1913 the school enrollment reached 27 pupils and a twelve-foot addition was added to the building. At this time new desks were bought to accommodate the rising school population. Until 1933, when a small cabin for the teacher was added, the school teachers boarded with families in the community.

The Powderhorn school boundary lines became a problem as new communities began to spring up in the surrounding country during the 1890's. The original description of the school boundary lines was set when District Number Fourteen was established in 1884. At that time



Front Row (L. to R.): Glen Sammons, Mike Howard, Helen Youmans, Wayne Wilson, Frank Dunn, Wendell Wilson. Next Row (L. to R.): Kathy McGregor, Dick Wilson, C.A. McNeill, (behind- Perry Sammons), Freddy Jardine, Joe Youmans, Alica Mae Wilson, (behind- Dorna Howard), Dorothy Dunn, (behind- Buddy McDonald), Bonnie Howard, (behind- Johnny McGregor), Ed Howard, Charlie McGregor, Ruby Sammons, (behind- Bob Wilson), Teacher- Esther McDonald. Photo - Wendell Wilson 1947

the boundaries included, "...all the valleys of the Powderhorn and White Earth Rivers and country tributary thereto, for a distance of ten miles down the Powderhorn and about five miles each way in all directions from the Powderhorn post office." These boundary lines were adequate until the new mining communities of Dubois, Talifero, and Spencer began to develop in 1894.

The new mining communities of Dubois and Talifero wanted their own school, but were within the boundaries of the Powderhorn district. They were located about five miles northeast of the Powderhorn post office, but were seven miles from the school. Due to the severe winters and lack of transportation, it was impossible for the students of these communities to attend the Powderhorn school.

A letter from Mrs. Logan, the Gunnison County Superintendent of Schools, to E.A. McGregor on September 8, 1896, details the problem: "...the people of Talifero could either attach themselves to District Number Twelve on the Lake Fork, or the Powderhorn teacher could arrange to teach school a few months in Talifero with the people of the community furnishing a room for the school." After much debate and controversy, the citizens of Talifero, by petition, established District Number Twenty-Seven, and District Fourteen lost a valuable part of its territory.

In 1953, the old, hand-hewn log schoolhouse built in 1889 was retired, and the community built a new, modern school building. The bond issue for the new building was unanimously approved by the citizens of the community. The time period for paying the indebtedness on the new building was set at 20 years, but the people of the valley were able

to retire all of the bonds in 10 years. School was held in this new building until 1973, and in the fall of the 1973-74 school year, the children began attending school in Gunnison. Other than Crested Butte, Powderhorn was the last rural school in the Gunnison school district. Thus ended almost 100 years of education in the little rural school in Powderhorn. [See Appendix B]



Back Row (L. to R.): Peggy Lou Howard, Betty Jean Youmans, Billie Jo Youmans, Delle Jardine. Middle Row (L. to R.): Lois Pava McNeill, Luanna McGregor, Patsy Howard, Jeanne Lee McGregor, Kathy McGregor, Louise Dunn. Front Row (L. to R.): Donna Howard, Charlene Sammons, Bobbie Youmans. Photo - C.A. McNeill 1940-41



Back Row (L. to R.): Dale Aberg, Johnny Howard, Jimmy Jardine, Larry Aberg. Front Row (L. to R.): Perry Sammons, Paul Sammons, C.A. McNeill, Johnny Sammons. Photo - C.A. McNeill 1940-41



CEBOLLA HOT SPRINGS.

Powderhorn, Gunnison Co., Colo.

**UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
RENOVATED AND REFURNISHED.**

The Most Health-Giving Waters
in the West. Hot and Cold
Mineral Springs.

Sure
cure for **RHEUMATISM**
and all other diseases.

The best cold soda and iron
springs for drinking purposes in
the state. Far superior to the
famous Manitou table water.

HUNTING and FISHING

Unexcelled.

Buy your tickets to Iola or Gate
View and take stage to Cebolla
Springs. Prices reasonable.

Write for Particulars to

MRS. M. J. CHENOWETH,

MRS. T. C. MURRAY,

Proprietors.

CEBOLLA HOT SPRINGS AND COMMUNITY HALL

The Cebolla Hot Springs Resort is situated on the west side of the Cebolla River about one mile south of the junction of Powderhorn Creek and the Cebolla River. During the early years it was a stopping place for the stages and travelers passing through the valley, where a fine meal and lots of hospitality was enjoyed at A.J. Stone's table in the Cebolla Hotel.

Andrew and Mary Stone came to Powderhorn in 1875 or 1876, and under "squatter's rights," filed on the land on which the Hot Springs are located. By 1890 they had built the Cebolla Hotel and made many improvements on their property. They were given a patent for their 160 acre tract of land on November 3, 1891. During Stone's ownership, a bath house and outdoor pool were built, as well as several cabins.

When William Howard first came to the valley in 1890 or 1891, he worked for Andrew Stone and told of the many miners who came from Lake City to the Hot Springs to bathe in the waters because of the great relief it gave them from arthritis and other conditions associated with the hard labors of mining. Mr. Howard often took these miners in a wheel barrow to the bath house because they were unable to walk. After several days of bathing in the hot mineral water, they were able to return to work. Though there may not be any medical evidence associated with the curative powers of the mineral water, through the

year the resort has been enjoyed by those ailing and those who just enjoy the relaxed feeling the water brings.

In February of 1892, A.J. Stone sold twelve acres, which included the Hot Springs, to A.K. Stevens of Iola, Colorado. In 1894, Stevens deeded a third interest in the springs to his daughter, Maude. Because the Stevens owned a large ranch at Iola, they did not move into the valley to operate their property, but instead leased it to several different parties through the years of their ownership. The first to lease the springs was John Risse, who operated a saloon in connection with the hotel and also bottled water from the cold mineral springs, which he sold in Gunnison. Mrs. E.D. Doyle operated the resort for Stevens from 1895 to 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. T.C. Murray and Mr. and Mrs. M.J. Chenoweth soon took charge of the property and operated it until 1900. At this time, John Cobbs of Lake City leased the hotel and springs and operated it until his death in 1909.

Stevens had originally purchased the property for speculation and during the period that he owned it, no attempt was made to improve its potential, so when Jesse Phelps purchased it in 1910, he needed to make several improvements. Some of the old cabins were torn down, another bath house and three cabins were built, and a big ditch from the springs to the Cebolla River was dug. However Phelps' dreams for the complete renovation of the property were never realized.

Lewis Sammons, a son of W.P. Sammons, bought the Springs from Jesse Phelps in 1920 and soon leased it to Dr. Charles Kinney, a dentist who had come to Colorado because of failing health. Dr. Kinney ran a store in conjunction with the resort until Lewis Sammons sold the property to Oscar Johnson in 1923. Johnson owned it until his death in 1941 when Fred Youmans purchased it from the Johnson estate in 1942. The Hot Springs were a nice addition to the store and cabins that Fred and Peggy Youmans already owned. Since Mr. Youmans' death in 1970, his wife and daughter, Bobbie, have continued to operate the Hot Springs and the small country store that Fred built in 1927.

HOT AND COLD MINERAL SPRINGS

For a distance of a mile or more, between the Cebolla River and Powderhorn Creek, numerous cold and Hot mineral springs are found issuing from both sides of the hill that lies at an angle between the two streams. At one time there were approximately twenty springs ranging in temperature from 48 degrees to 115 degrees fahrenheit. Their flow ranged from one-half gallon per minute to ten or fifteen gallons per minute and were often accompanied with varying amounts of carbon dioxide, detected by its distinctive odor. Many of the springs bear names of the early pioneers of the valley, such as Schecker's Iron

Spring, Schecker's Soda Spring, and Nichol's Spring. Other hot springs in the state have been developed to a greater degree than those in the Cebolla Valley, but the Cebolla Hot Springs are still enjoyed by the guests at the resort and friends or neighbors who need to soak their tired, aching muscles.



Martin Ditcher - Ranchers used this device to build irrigation ditches.
Photo - Corb McNeill

POWDERHORN COMMUNITY HALL

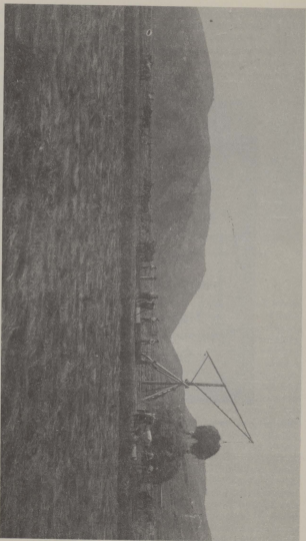
The residents of the Cebolla Valley built a community hall where they could have public meetings and entertainments. Frequent community dinners and dances were held there. The *Gunnison Republican*, on December 18, 1902, announces: "There will be a grand Christmas ball at Powderhorn, Thursday, December 25, in the new hall which is nearly completed. A cordial invitation is extended to all who enjoy a good time. Those who, in the past, have been fortunate enough to attend a dance in the valley will need no second invitation. To those who have never been there, we will say that if they attempt to duplicate the enjoyment anywhere else they will simply waste their time." On Christmas eve the school children and other young people of the community gave their Christmas program at the new hall which was the first entertainment enjoyed in the new facilities. The young people who participated in the program are familiar names in Powderhorn history: Maggie Sammons, Cora Cobb, Tom Foster, Fred Wilson, Annie Sammons, Myra and Maude Radeka, John Andrews, Jessie Foster, May Nichols, Anna and Wilma Matzke, Alice Pulliam, Hazel Andrews, Harry Schnepf, Line Radeka, Kate Sammons, Clarence Radeka, and Maude McGregor. The instrumental music was provided by Steve Doering, Lew Neil and Sheldon E. Hyde. The *Gunnison Republican* on January 8, 1903, reported: "The first Christmas dance given in the

new hall was a great success. The hall was crowded. Everyone in the valley attended and some from Spencer. All enjoyed a merry time. Music was furnished by Mr. Yant of Dubois and Lewis Neil of Spencer."

The following year two young men in the valley, Sheldon Hyde and Steve Doering, sponsored the second Christmas Ball and even had dance cards printed for all of the young ladies.



This program belonged to Grace Doering, Courtesy of her daughter Juanita Terrell Thomas.



THEY CAME TO POWDERHORN

The biographical sketches in the following section of this book are included as a result of the numerous requests the author received for family information during the six years of research and preparation of this history. During this time, it has been interesting to note the diverse backgrounds of the pioneers who came to Powderhorn.

The sketches embrace the period from 1875 to 1900 and include those people who came to Powderhorn during this early period and held ground by squatter's rights or those who either patented that ground or sold it to those who did patent the property.

Some of the sketches contain a more complete picture of families than others, due to the availability of information. Some of the very early families remain a mystery and appear to vanish into the mists of time. Perhaps as the research continues, more information will be available about these people.

THE ANDREWS FAMILY

It is uncertain when the Andrews family first came into what was no doubt the Colonial United States. Oral family history tells they were British sympathizers and, to escape conscription during the War of 1812, moved from Vermont into Canada. It was near the Georgian Bay area of Ontario that Elkanah Healy Andrews, son of Elkanah Andrews was born in 1824. Here he grew to manhood and married a young girl of Irish descent. Elkanah and Eliza Jane Phillips were married October 2, 1849, by Rev. John Andrews, a circuit riding preacher who was Elkanah's older brother.

Nine children — three girls and six boys — were born to Elkanah and Eliza Jane. Of these nine children, five sons and one daughter were to later figure in the early history of Powderhorn and Gunnison.

The first of three Andrews brothers to come to the Powderhorn Valley to settle and take up ground was James Harrison Andrews. James was born on August 29, 1855, in Montague County, Canada, the third child and second son born to Elkanah and Eliza Jane. While the family still lived in Canada, four more sons were born: Franklin Herbert in 1857 and Richard Hiram (Dick) on December 21, 1860. The family then moved to Mt. Forest, Canada, where John Wesley Andrews was born in 1863. The family moved again, this time to Brook, Canada, and it was here that George Andrews was born in 1866.

By 1870, the family had moved back into the United States and settled on an Iowa farm in the Storm Lake country, near Alta in Buena Vista County. It was here that Mary Andrews, later to become Mrs. Columbus L. Stone and live for many years in the Powderhorn Valley, was born in 1871.

In the spring of 1877, James, who was now a young man of 22 years, helped his father put in the crop for the coming harvest, finally yielded to the yearning to come west which had become so intense that he left for an unknown destination in faraway Colorado, telling his family not to follow him. It is not known why he left so abruptly or what his original destination was, but we do know that he went by train to Walsenburg, then over LaVeta Pass to the end of the railroad line. He then took the stagecoach over Wagon Wheel Gap, via what was later known as the Creede area, and over Slumgullion Pass into Lake City. He worked for awhile in the mining district near Red Mountain and then hired on to work for A.K. Stevens on his ranch near what would later be called Iola, Colorado. His work involved driving cattle from Utah into the Paradox Valley, where they were wintered, then moving them to the lower Gunnison for the summer.

In May of 1882, Jim and his friend, R.Y. Gray, purchased a small store in Powderhorn. Before taking up his own ground, he did some prospecting and filed on some claims that he later added to the ranch

ground he patented.

Meanwhile, the rest of Jim's family did not heed his advice, but followed him to Colorado. His brothers, John and Dick, joined him in the valley in the early part of 1883. Their parents, Elkanah and Eliza, accompanied by their sister, Mary; and a brother, Frank, and wife, Ida, sold their farm in Iowa in the spring of 1882 and took a colony of people into the Dakota Territory. This venture ended in failure and grief. Frank's wife died there leaving an infant daughter, May, less than a year old. The survivors left the Dakota Territory and joined their sons in Powderhorn during the summer of 1883.

By this time, Jim had purchased from A.J. Stone the land that had originally been settled by Jim Jones in 1875 and was beginning the long process of clearing willows and improving his ranch land.

Elkanah and his family acquired some land in what became known as the Milk Ranch Gulch and ran a stage stop, store, and a dairy. They sold butter in Lake City and buttermilk to customers who passed through the area by stagecoach. Elkanah soon became involved in the community and was elected Justice of the Peace in the fall of 1883. They lived in Powderhorn for a number of years before moving to Gunnison. Eliza Jane was 71 years old when she died in 1904, and Elkanah died in 1907, at the age of 83.

About 1885 or 1886, the John R. Smith family left Powderhorn, and Frank Andrews purchased their squatter's rights. John Andrews purchased the squatter's rights belonging to David Huntsman, and now the three brothers had adjoining ranch land.

Frank married one of the local girls, Mary McGregor, in October of 1885. Mary had come to Powderhorn with her parents, Elijah and Ella McGregor, in 1882. Frank and Mary lived in the valley for 30 years and raised a large family before moving to their Ohio Creek ranch north of Gunnison in 1915. During the time they lived in Powderhorn, four sons and four daughters were born and many of them lived in the Gunnison and Powderhorn area: Herbert Franklin, born June 28, 1886; Neil M., born September 20, 1888; Hazel P. born December 20, 1890 and John F., born November 16, 1893. Keith M. was born November 9, 1897; Ila F. was born on July 14, 1902 and Thelma M. was born on October 2, 1911. Frank died in 1945 at the age of 87 years and Mary was in her 90's when she died in 1962.

Between 1883 and 1892, Jim Andrews had worked hard building his ranch and adding to his cattle herd. In the winter of 1892 or the spring of 1893, he returned to Canada, where he had spent his boyhood days. Here he married Louise Kerford on July 14, 1893. They immediately returned to their ranch in Powderhorn to find everyone thrilled with Jim's new bride. The new couple had three sons during the years they lived in Powderhorn: Ernest Kerford, born June 26, 1894; Bruce Byron,

born March 18, 1896; and Ivan Leslie, born July 10, 1897. Ivan still lives in Hudson, Colorado and was in the cattle feeding business for many years.

John Andrews, who had purchased David Huntsman's squatter's rights, stayed in the valley for awhile making the necessary improvements on his ranch land so that he could apply for a patent when the valley was surveyed in 1887. On June 11, 1890, he married Cora Allen, the daughter of B.F. Allen, who ran the Allen stage stop on the Lake Fork near Powderhorn. John sold his land to his brother, Jim, and moved to Lake City where John ran a meat market until they moved to Creede in 1892, and again established a meat market in that city. Eventually they moved to Utah, where they owned a grocery store for a number of years. John and Cora had three children; a daughter who died in infancy; George Allen Andrews, who was born in 1893 or 1894; and Russell Philip, who was born about 1904.

The ranches that Jim and John Andrews patented are presently owned by Ed and Vonnie Howard. The ranch that was patented by Franklin Andrews is now owned by Grant Youmans. [Footnote #19]



Eliza Jane Andrews Elkanah Healy

Photo - Edna Andrews



Frank and Mary Andrews
Photo - Grace Mary Andrews



James and Louise Andrews - 1893

Photo - Edna Andrews



John and Cora Andrews - 1890

Photo - Edna Andrews

CLARENCE PUTNAM FOSTER

C.P. Foster was born in Wakefield, Massachusetts, November 20, 1846. Raised on a farm and educated in the common schools until the age of thirteen, he continued his education by learning the shoemaker's trade as an apprentice. Later, he worked on a farm and in a notions store and handled several paper routes, delivering the *Boston Herald* to three or four hundred customers. At the age of 17, he enlisted with the 50th Massachusetts Infantry and served until the close of the Civil War.

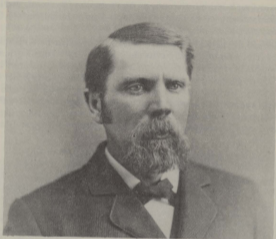
At the end of the war he was employed in a leather establishment, until his left hand was badly crushed. The injury compelled him to abandon this pursuit and return to farming. But the summer of 1874 found Foster yearning to come to Colorado and begin a new life on a new frontier. He arrived in Colorado Springs in September and left in a short time with a wagon and team of mules bound for the Los Pinos Indian Agency. Here he was given a job in the commissary department, and later he accepted the responsibility of teaching the Indians how to farm.

When the Ute Indian Agency was moved from Los Pinos to the Uncompahgre country near Montrose in 1875, Foster and the agency blacksmith, George Walton, went to the booming town of Lake City. After purchasing some town lots and building a cabin in which to live, they opened a blacksmith shop on Third Street. They hired Charley Murray to assist them in their new enterprise, but by summer Foster was anxious to get back to working the land, a life that he loved most. Walton and Foster dissolved their partnership, and Foster settled in the White Earth Valley on the ground that was to be his home for the next 29 years.

Mr. Foster was active on the school board in Powderhorn for many years and served as a Gunnison County Commissioner in 1888. During the years he lived in Powderhorn, he continued numerous business partnerships in Lake City. At one time, he owned and ran a slaughter house and meat market there. In the late 1890's he assumed a partnership in the Patz and Richards Store, which he eventually owned alone. Still later he sold the store to Henry T. Hoffman, son of the Lake City pioneer doctor, D.S. Hoffman. In several other business undertakings, he was a partner with his close friend Harry Youmans, another early settler of the Powderhorn.

In 1905, Foster sold his Powderhorn ranch to Octave and Henry Couraud, sons of the widow, Elvina Couraud, and moved to Olathe, where he continued to farm and enjoy the benefits of a milder climate. Here he lived the rest of his years, often visiting his old friends in the Powderhorn and Lake City areas.

He passed away on his Olathe ranch, April 16, 1934, at the age of 87, just five months after the death of his faithful friend, Harry Youmans. Fifty years of his life were given to building the western Colorado cattle industry. The ranch that he patented and helped to build is now a part of the Ed Howard ranch, and white faced Hereford cattle still graze the meadows that were only filled with willows when Foster came to Powderhorn.



Clarence Putnam Foster Photo - Chet Rouviera

JOHN & NARCISSA McDONOUGH

John Thompson McDonough was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, on September 23, 1845. He married Narcissa Kesselring, who was also a native of Franklin County, born January 5, 1846. After losing three infant children, they came west and began a new life in Saguache, Colorado, where John opened a blacksmith shop. He had learned the trade in Pennsylvania and was very skilled at working with iron. While he and Narcissa lived in Saguache, two sons were born: John Fredrick, July 3, 1875, and William Clarence, April 13, 1877. They lived in Saguache five years before moving to the Powderhorn Valley, where John ran a stage station and trading center for horses

and stock which were in great demand on the Saguache-San Juan Toll road. The stage station was located on what is now the Howard ranch near the junction of Deldorita and Cebolla Creeks. After they came to Powderhorn, their daughter, Mary, was born on February 12, 1879.

The Ute Indian removal from the state to a reservation in Utah, gave John an interest in purchasing the old Los Pinos Agency on the Cochetopa. The treaty of 1880, which removed the Utes from Colorado, contained the stipulation that no former Indian land would be opened for settlement under the Homestead Act, but, should be sold at auction to the highest bidder for at least \$1.25 an acre. John purchased the former Ute Agency for that amount and soon left Powderhorn with his family.



Narcissa Kesselring McDonough
Photo - Park McDonough



John Thompson McDonough
Photo - Park McDonough

In 1881, shortly after the family had settled in their new home, another daughter, Ida, was born. In 1887, Benjamin Franklin, their third son, was born. Once again John and Narcissa were faced with the loss of yet another child; this time their daughter, Daisy, who died in 1889.

John was known for the fine horse flesh he enjoyed raising. His Hamiltonian trotters were in great demand as buggy horses, and he was often seen in Gunnison, proudly displaying a "spanking" new team. As the years progressed, horses were replaced by some of the finest Hereford cattle on the western slope of Colorado. John's son, William, took over the ranch and ran it for many years until his son, Park, took the reins. Then Park's son, Bill, came into partnership with him. The ground that had originally been the Los Pinos Indian Agency saw five generations of McDonoughs. They loved the land and lived there 82 years, developing one of the finest Hereford ranches in western

Colorado. In 1963, the ranch was sold to the Rio Grande Grazing Association.

John Thompson McDonough died at the home of his son, John Fredrick, in Paonia, March 7, 1909, and his wife, Narcissa, died in Gunnison, March 11, 1919. John is buried on the ground that he loved so well, the old Agency, and Narcissa is buried in the Gunnison Cemetery. Their daughter, Daisy, who died in 1889, also rests on the hillside above the ranch. [Footnote #20]

DAVID & MAUDAUA HUNTSMAN

David J. Huntsman was born December 25, 1837, at Brushy Prairie, Indiana. He moved with his family to Franklin County, Kansas, where he was married to Maudaua E. Reed, December 24, 1867. Maudaua was born in Little Sandusky, Ohio, on May 3, 1842, and had also moved to Kansas with her family. David and his new wife moved to Paola, Kansas, where their first child, Charles, was born November 29, 1868. When Charles was about two years old, they moved to Independence, Kansas, where their second child, Jennie, was born July 18, 1872.

In the early part of the summer of 1876, the family decided to cast their lot among the many who were going to the western slope of Colorado. They traveled from Independence by train to Pueblo, and made the remainder of the trip overland by wagon. They arrived in the Powderhorn Valley, then called the White Earth Valley, just prior to statehood in July of 1876.

The valley was partly settled, but several pieces of choice land were still available, so David settled his family, and a brother, Edward C. Huntsman, upon their claim and began to clear the land. Since hay was bringing a handsome price, they raised hay to sell in Lake City rather than raising cattle as others were doing.

In late years, David's oldest child, Charles, who was eight years old when they first came to the valley, told that the first school was established in the summer of 1877 with Miss Flora Jones as the teacher. It is thought that Flora was a daughter of Jim Jones, who lived on the ranch just above the Huntsman place. Charles said that when he was just a lad, only the creek in the lower valley was called "Powderhorn," and the Cebolla Creek was called "White Earth Creek."

Charles and Jennie attended school in the valley, but winters were long and school was held only in the summer. Their father felt they needed more education, so he took his family to Lake City during the winter so the children might attend school there.

While David and Maudaua were living in the valley, their third child, Fred Reed Huntsman, was born May 13, 1881. When the Ute Indians were removed from the state, and the Uncompahgre country near Montrose was opened for settlement, David moved his family there and purchased some farm land two miles from town. His brother, Edward, remained on the ranch in Powderhorn several years, before finally selling his squatter's rights to John Andrews.

David Huntsman was one of the first justices of the peace in the valley. The valley was actually a part of two counties — Gunnison and Saguache — for several years. A.J. Stone was appointed a justice October 1, 1877, and served the lower valley, which was in Gunnison County. Huntsman was elected in 1880 and served the upper valley, which was in Saguache County.

David's daughter, Jennie, recalled in her diary: "In our household we married the living, said the last words over the dead, held preliminary court over the murderer and, if need be, made a casket for someone's long last sleep." Such were the duties of the justice of the peace, for the county seat was many miles distant and over roads that were primitive, at best.

The flat-topped mesa that stands behind the schoolhouse, was named in honor of the Huntsmans who first settled on the ground that is now part of the lower meadow on David Howard's ranch.

After the Huntsman family moved to Montrose, the last Huntsman child, Guy, was born on December 23, 1883. David and his wife raised all of their children on this little farm near Montrose. David died in March of 1919, at the age of 82 years, and his wife, Maudaua, in 1927, at the age of 85.

Their son, Charles, married a local Montrose girl, Buelah Armour in 1908, and they had three children: Armour J., born April 25, 1909; Shirley, born September 13, 1911, and Dixie Charline, born May 11, 1916. Buelah died March 6, 1942, and Charles died March 8, 1947. Charles was a prominent businessman in Montrose all of his life, owning and operating a variety store, first with his partner Nathaniel Barney and later buying his partner's interest in the business.

David's daughter, Jennie married James Machir Foster in 1894. James was also one of Powderhorn's early settlers, in partnership with his brother, Ernest A. Foster, and a cousin, John W. Foster. (See James Machir Foster Biographical Sketch). James and Jennie had one daughter, Hazel Foster Trimble, who now lives in Longmont, Colorado.

Fred Huntsman, who was born in Powderhorn, married Bertha Bloom in 1913 while living in Montrose. They had no children and they lived in Grand Junction, until he was called to serve in World War I. He died in 1918 during the great flu epidemic.

The Huntsman family was among the very earliest settlers who came to Powderhorn and contributed to the very beginnings of the community life. They, like others, moved farther west, but only after leaving their mark in the valley that they had helped to settle. [Footnote #21]

ANDREW J. STONE

The original Stone family immigrated from England in 1657 and settled at Warwick, Rhode Island. Four generations later the Stones moved to Abbingdon, Pennsylvania, then only a wilderness. Four generations after this, Andrew Stone, born in Pennsylvania in 1852, came to Powderhorn in 1876 as a young man of 24 years. This family is a typical example of the westward migration of people across the United States.

Very little is known of the members of the Andrew Stone family prior to their arrival in Powderhorn. Andrew had arrived in the valley in 1876 with his wife, Mary Lewis, and their year old daughter, Grace. They settled on the ground that Andrew eventually developed into the Cebolla Hot Springs. They ran a hotel and stage stop for the travelers on the Saguache-San Juan Toll road.

Andrew's wife was also a native of Pennsylvania, having been born there in 1855. While they still lived in Pennsylvania, their daughter, Grace, was born in 1869. Three years after settling in the Cebolla Valley, a son, Howard, was born in September of 1879. [Footnote #22] Grace and Howard attended the little school in Powderhorn, where Grace was one of the first students after the school was established in the summer of 1877.

Oral history maintains that another daughter, Ruby, died when a small child and is buried behind the cabins at the Cebolla Hot Springs. To this day, the grave is still taken care of by the present owners of the Hot Springs.

Andrew was soon involved in community affairs and was one of the leaders in the establishment of the first school. In 1877 he was appointed justice of the peace and served until 1882. In 1886, he was elected again and served in that capacity for at least eight more years.

Mr. Stone's land patent, dated November 3, 1891, has the distinction of being one of the two oldest patents issued in the lower Cebolla Valley. Even though all of the land was lived on for many years, no official patents could be obtained until after 1887. Townships 46 and 47 were surveyed in 1887 and then applications for patenting land were accepted in the Land Office.

In 1893 the Stones sold twelve acres of their land which included the Hot Springs, to A.K. Stevens, of Iola, Colorado, but the family remained until 1894, when the remainder of their property was sold to Prescott T. Stevens.

The Stone's daughter, Grace, married John Francis White of Lake City, February 18, 1894. It is not known just how long the Stones stayed after 1894, but it is known that they later moved to Arizona, where Andrew was involved in prospecting and mining.

Andrew was an uncle of Columbus Stone, who was another one of the early pioneers of the valley.

CHARLES H. SCHECKER

While he was yet a young man of 33, Charles Schecker came from Iowa to settle in Powderhorn during the summer of 1882. Very little is known about his life before he came to Colorado or why he, like many others, chose the small valley in the heart of the Cebolla country as the place to establish his home.

One source gives his birth date as September 2, 1849, in the Province of Baden, Germany. Another source lists his birth as "at sea," and indicates that his parents were born in Germany. Personal family albums list his birth date as 1848 and his parents as Charles and Fredericka Braushire Schecker.

Charles became involved in the affairs of the Powderhorn community soon after he arrived in the valley and took an active interest in school affairs, even though he was not married and had no children of his own. In 1884, he served as treasurer of the Powderhorn schoolboard.

Schecker improved and patented two tracts of land in the lower valley near the junction of Cebolla and Powderhorn creeks. He received a patent for 160 acres of good ranch land on July 9, 1895, and in 1896 he received a patent for 80 acres of Desert Land Tract.

After establishing his ranch and living alone for many years, he married Mrs. Hannah Elizabeth Overholt in 1898. She was a recent widow with a three-month-old daughter, Laura Marie. Marie, as she was known to all, grew to womanhood in the valley and married a Gunnison railroad man, Jim Darter.

Charles and Hannah sold their ranch in 1925 to Richard Bailey Wilson, whose son, Dick Wilson, still operates the ranch.

Hannah died in 1929, more than 20 years before her husband. Charles lived six months past his 100th birthday and was Gunnison County's oldest citizen at the time of his death in February of 1949.



The Josephus H. Dale Family
Photo - Marge Chinery

JOSEPHUS & MARY DALE

By 1883, when the Dale Family arrived in Powderhorn, the community had grown considerably since 1875. Josephus and Mary Dale had five children when they came to live in the valley: Stella (1872), Edward (1874), William Albert (1876), Oliver (1878) and James (1880). Four children were born after they settled in Powderhorn: Lillie Alice (June 1884), Frank (May 1886), Winnie (June 1889) and Robert (February 1894).

Josephus, better known as Joe, was a prospector and miner at heart, but he had decided to try ranching for a while. In 1894, he patented the 149-acre parcel of land that is now a fenced pasture belonging to Glen and Loline Sammons. The Mountain View Cemetery is located within the boundaries of this property. Actually, the cemetery location was decided upon before Dale settled on the land. The view from the cemetery hill gives a striking panorama of the entire length of the lower Powderhorn Valley.

Joe was only 33 years old and his wife was 26 years old when they first settled in Powderhorn. Joe and his older sons built their small log home that stood near Beaver Creek close to the ground they cleared of willows so that they could raise hay to feed their small amount of livestock. As the boys grew up, they became proficient hunters and were often out in the hills providing meat for the family. Gooseberries and chokecherries grew profusely in the wild and were picked by the children and sold in five-gallon pails to many of their neighbors.

Albert Dale, a lad of about 15, and his younger brother, while out looking for berries on Summit Park, had the luck to capture and drive home a young elk for a distance of some eight miles. It is said that this elk was later trained to pull a sleigh and in the winter the Dale family were often seen with this elk, sleigh bells and all the trappings, pulling the family sled as would a horse.

Joe could not forget his desire to prospect and mine the illusive metal that he thought would be in each claim he worked. He was involved with the mining and prospecting that brought the small town of Copperville into existence in 1897. He was also involved in mining around Spencer, Colorado, in the mid-1890's and owned the Dale Mill. Finally, in 1899, their ranch was sold to W.P. Sammons and the Dale family moved to Vulcan to pursue a more active role in the mining excitement there.

Very little is really known about Joe Dale's success in his mining ventures. Hopeful, as all miners are, maybe he did strike it rich eventually.

COLUMBUS & MARY STONE

Columbus L. Stone was a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in Lackawanna County, in 1857 near the farming community of Waverly, which is northwest of Scranton.

His parents were Hannibal and Clara (Parker) Stone. They were also native Pennsylvanians and were residents of that state until after the Civil War. The Stone family then moved to Illinois, where they farmed until Hannibal died in 1866. Hannibal was only a young man of 31 and when he died his wife, Clara, was expecting their fifth child.

Columbus was only nine years old when his father died, but since he was the oldest child, it was his duty to assist his mother in providing for their large family. Since he worked long hours on their farm, his only opportunity for education was limited to what was offered in the hard, but effective school of experience and practical work.

By the time Columbus was twenty-one years old, his brothers and sisters were old enough to help their mother with the farm, so he bought his own farm nearby. Letters came often from his uncle, Andrew Stone, who had settled in the Powderhorn country in Colorado, telling of the virgin country and the opportunity for land. Soon the desire to join him could not be withstood, so Columbus persuaded another uncle, Almond Stone, to join him in his venture to the West. In 1879, they came to Powderhorn.

Columbus found whatever work was available in the valley for the next three years, working for his uncle, Andrew Stone, and for other settlers who were clearing land to be put into production. When the valley was formally opened for settlement in 1882, he took 160 acres of land in the lower valley, which had been previously thought to be a part of the Ute Indian reservation. Here he began ranching and raising stock. Columbus received a patent for his land July 9, 1895. Part of his ranch land is now owned by Mrs. Fred Youmans and her daughter, Bobbie Youmans.

Columbus married Mary Andrews December 6, 1887. She was the sixteen-year-old daughter of Elkanah and Eliza Andrews who were



The Columbus Stone Family - Back Row (L to R): Ralph, Lawrence, Earl, Clifford
Front Row (L to R): C.L. Stone, Helen, Bruce, Mary Stone. Photo - Chet Rouviera

pioneers of the valley. Columbus and Mary had seven children, four of them born in Powderhorn.

Clifford, born in 1888, served as a county judge and a lawyer in Gunnison for many years before becoming the State Water Conservancy Lawyer, living first in Denver and then in Boulder. Earl, born in 1889, married Ida Leusch about 1912, and ran his father's ranch near Gunnison, when Columbus moved his family into Gunnison to operate the Elk Horn Meat Market that he and his son, Ralph, had purchased. Earl left Gunnison for Jerome, Arizona, about 1923, eventually moved to California, and was living in Gasquet, California, when he died in 1969. In 1891, Lawrence Stone became the third son born to the family in Powderhorn. He married Margaret Morris, and they lived in California for many years, later adopting and raising his uncle Fred Stone's

daughter, Clarita, when Fred died. Ralph Stone, the fourth son, was born in Powderhorn in 1894. Ralph married Mabel Shonyo in 1915, while she was teaching in Pitkin. He died in 1975 in Denver, where he was living at the time of his death.

In the late 1890's, Columbus moved his family to Gunnison after buying the IVX Ranch west of Gunnison. He continued in the ranching business until he and his son bought the Elk Horn Meat Market in 1915. While the family was living on the IVX Ranch, three other children were born: Helen and Gladys, twins, were born in 1902; however, Gladys died when she was only four months old. The next year, Bruce became the last child born to Columbus and Mary Stone. At this writing, Helen Stone Rodgers and Bruce Stone live in California.

Columbus, along with several other pioneers from the Powderhorn, was a charter member of the Gunnison Cattle Growers in 1884. In 1894, he was elected secretary of the newly-organized group of stock growers in Gunnison County, who called themselves the Gunnison County Stockgrower's Association. In 1896, he was elected justice of the peace for the Powderhorn area and served in that capacity until leaving Powderhorn to move to the IVX Ranch in 1897. He was elected president of the Gunnison County Stockgrower's Association in 1909. The family lived in Gunnison until 1925, when they moved to California. Columbus died in 1931 in Glendale, and Mary was 89 years old when she died in May of 1961.

JOHN J. & SUSAN COBBS

John Cobbs was born in Missouri in 1854, and his wife, Susan Elizabeth Jacobs, also a native of Missouri was born in 1847. John and Susan were married in their native state in 1872. During the summer of 1879, John and his neighbor, D.C. Baker, decided it was time to move west to the growing town of Lake City. Susan was expecting their first child and John was reluctant to leave at this time, but after much discussion it was decided that John would go and establish a home for his family and they would join him after the birth of the child.

Upon arriving in Lake City, John went to work in the mines and began to put aside the money that would be needed to bring Susan and their new baby to Colorado to join him. In February of 1880, Susan wrote to tell John that he was the father of a tiny baby girl, Alma. She sent a sample of the small clothes that had been fashioned for the new baby to show him just how tiny the baby had been. In the spring of 1880, Susan and Alma joined John in Lake City to begin their new life in Colorado.

In 1883, another daughter, Cora was born and in May of 1886, their son William arrived. During the years they lived in Lake City, John worked for the Ute and Ule, the Golden Fleece and many of the best producing mines of the area.

In the spring of 1900, John moved his family to Powderhorn and they assumed management of the Cebolla Hot Springs and Hotel. On July 10, 1900, Alma May, the oldest of the three children, married John Graham Jardine, a miner from Lake City. They established their home near Lake City and he continued to work in the mines. In 1904, John and Susan's daughter, Cora, married Will Sammons. [Footnote #23]

John and Susan Cobbs bought a relinquishment right (squatter's right) for an 80-acre parcel of land in the Powderhorn Valley that had originally belonged to William and Lucinda McBride during the early 1880's. They continued to manage the Cebolla Hot Springs and began the long process of preparing their land to receive a patent. However, before their patent was received, John died on January 31, 1909. Susan with the help of her son, William, continued with the ranch work and received the patent for their ranch on October 19, 1911. The patent was issued to "Susan E. Cobbs, widow of John J. Cobbs," indicating that John had made the preliminary application before his death. In 1917, Susan sold the ranch to her son, William, who owned it until Gus Jardine's grandfather, James Jardine, purchased it in 1921, as a gift to his only grandson.

The Jardine family had their roots in Scotland where James, as a



The Cobbs Family (L to R): William Cobbs, Gus Jardine, Susan E. Cobbs, Cora Jardine, John J. Cobbs, Alma May (Cobbs) Jardine, Nora Anderson, Fred Youmans.

Photo - Pat McKee

young man, stowed away on a ship in Scotland that was bound for Australia. He stayed there a year and finally arrived in California. He worked his way across the country to Ohio, and here met and married his wife, Jane Graham. They had three children: John Graham (Jack), Ella and Jenny. James and Jane moved their family to South Park where they ran a sawmill and freighted supplies to the surrounding mining camps. In the early 1880's, their son, John (Jack) Jardine came to Lake City where he later married Alma Cobbs in 1900. John and Alma Jardine had two children: Gus Jardine, born in 1901 and Cora, who was born in 1903.

Susan Cobbs continued to live in Powderhorn, on the ranch she and her husband, John, had homesteaded until her death in 1926. [Footnote #24]

WILLIAM PERRY SAMMONS

William Perry Sammons was born September 25, 1854. His grandfather, Lewis Sammons, had brought his family from Kentucky to settle in Indiana when the country was only a wilderness full of Indians. Perry's maternal grandparents, the Tremains, also settled near Greensburg, Indiana, about the same time. [Footnote #25]

Perry's father, Lewis H. Sammons, married Anna Marish (Mary) Tremain on September 8, 1853, and they lived on a farm three miles south of Greensburg, where Perry was born. Lewis served in the Civil War as a regimental wagon master in Company "H" of the Fifth Indiana Cavalry. Perry's mother, Mary, died unexpectedly in 1863, while his father was serving in the war. After his mother's death, Perry lived with the Tremains until his father returned from the war.

In the fall of 1869, Perry and his father moved in a covered wagon to Iowa, where they lived on a rented farm. In May of 1873, they started to Colorado with 300 head of cattle and two of their neighbors, J.N. Randel and William Howesten. They settled in Castle Rock, Colorado.

Perry worked at many jobs, from bullwhacking and hauling lumber, to riding in the Douglas County cattle roundup in 1874 and 1875. Because he was a skilled hunter, his job was to furnish the camp meat for

as many as 75 riders. Buffalo, antelope or a maverick calf without a mother were on the menu each evening. During the winter of 1875-76, Perry worked for the Hawker Saw Mill on the Hunt Ranch, eight miles south of Castle Rock.

Perry's father, Lewis, had remarried in 1875, and with a new baby brother in the home, Perry decided it was time to make a new life for himself. So, in the spring of 1876, along with two friends, he started to Lake City. They went by wagon as far as Saguache, where they purchased burros for the journey over the new Saguache - San Juan Toll Road. They camped in a bunkhouse on Jim Jones' ranch near the Cebolla on the night of May 4, 1876. A snowstorm during the night convinced them to stay another day. The following morning, Perry's friends went on to Lake City and Perry took a job with Jones cutting fence posts and doing ranch work for the next three months. He was paid \$100.00 for three months work and thought he had struck it rich.

A trip to the infant town of Gunnison, during the summer while working for Jones, tells what Gunnison was like that summer.

The summer of 1876, while I was working for Jones, I took a lay off and went to the Gunnison Valley. I had heard quite a lot about it. I packed up my burro with my bedding and a little grub. I went over on Willow Creek the first day and camped overnight where Gabrielson's ranch now is. I had undertook to follow an Indian trail that was supposed to go to the Gunnison Valley, but I lost the trail in the big grass on Willow Creek so I went down the creek, knowing it ran into the Gunnison River. There was no trail and no sign of stock of any kind. The rye grass was as high as a man's head in all the bottom land. I jumped several little bunches of antelope but couldn't see them until they got out onto the hillside on account of the big grass. I killed one and took the best part of the meat along with me. When I got to where Willow Creek comes out into the valley, where the Mergelman ranch now is, [Footnote #26] I found a man by the name of Jim Preston camped under a cottonwood tree. He was herding some cattle for a man in Lake City. He showed me the trail over the hill to Gunnison and Tomichi Valleys. On the way over the trail, I met August Mergelman for the first time. What they called the town of Gunnison was on the John Outcalt ranch and consisted of about four small cabins. One of them belonged to the Outcalts, John and Bill, I think; one to Mergelman and one to Professor Richardson. The next day, Richardson showed me the Ohio Creek Valley. The only house we saw on Ohio Creek was up about four or five miles. I don't know who it belonged to as there was nobody at home and it didn't look like there had been any one there for a long time. It was a sawed log house. Sam Hartman and Jim Kelley were living near the Greg ranch at that time. They were looking after government Ute cattle. The government had bought a lot of Texas cattle and were raising beef for the Indians. The cattle lived on grass the year round and seemed to do well. There was a lot of rye grass and as long as cattle could wade the snow, they could get a good living.

During the summer, while working for Jones, Perry saw the last of a people, that would soon vanish from the area, and be replaced by prospectors and settlers.

The summer of 1876, the Ute Indians hadn't altogether left that part of the country, (Cebolla Valley). The government moved their agency from the Los Pinos, where the McDonough ranch now is, to the Uncompaghe Valley in 1875, but hadn't provided grub enough into the new agency so the Indians came back to the old agency after grub early in the spring and during the summer they came back to see 300 horses that the government had given them. So they went over the trail four times that spring and summer. The trail crossed Summit Park or Rock Creek Park, and came down north Beaver, crossed over into Eldorado Creek and followed that down to the valley and right by the Jones place where I worked. So, I saw all the Indians I cared to see. They were coming over the trail almost every day. They seemed to take everything they could along with them. They had lots of ponies and some goats and sheep. The Indians were always friendly. They said that the valley belonged to them and they were right.

The simplicity and stark reality of the last sentence in the above firsthand account, serves as a reminder that the Powderhorn Valley was once claimed by the Ute Indians before the white man and his government decided otherwise.

After Perry finished working for Jones, he went back to Castle Rock for the winter. The following spring of 1877, he left Castle Rock for the last time; for Powderhorn was to be his home for the next 38 years. He freighted to the San Juans during the summer of 1877 with Mr. Lemon who lived on Beaver Creek (a tributary of the Cebolla). Lemon furnished the span of horses and agreed to split the profits at the end of the summer. Perry went to LaVeta, Colorado, and hunted up a load of freight that he took to Lake City. He discovered that his friend, Jack Randel, who had come from Castle Rock with him the previous summer, was doing some freighting also, so they concluded to travel together. When they arrived in Lake City, Jack couldn't sell his load of butter, so they took it on to Ouray after Perry hunted up another load of freight that he could take along. After breaking a wheel on the Little Blue and returning to Lake City for repairs, they finally reached the Uncompaghe River. They forded it near Montrose, and went up the west side until they reached the Ute Indian reservation, where they stopped at Chief Ouray's house, which consisted of two rooms and was made of adobe. Between the agency and Ridgeway, they forded the river three times; a river that was high and dangerous. After great difficulty, they finally reached Ouray. Upon returning to Powderhorn he explains: "I made the round trip in just about a month and made \$100 clear and thought I was doing very well." Mr. Lemon, who had lent him the horses, was pleased, too. Evidently, very much so, since in 1878 or 1879, Perry married Mr. Lemon's daughter, Clara J. Lemon.

Perry and Clara lived in a cabin on Beaver Creek, on what became known as the Barrett Place. Their daughter, Blanche, was born April 1, 1881, but sorrow struck the family: within hours after the baby's birth, Clara died at the age of seventeen. Clara's friend, Emma Puffer, came to take care of the baby and on April 13, 1882, Perry and Emma were married.



Wm. Perry and Emma (Puffer) Sammons
Photo - Harold Shotwell



Wm. Perry and Clara (Lemon) Sammons
Photo - Harold Shotwell

Before the summer of 1882, Perry moved to the lower part of the valley and settled on the ranch that is presently owned by Dick and Alice Wilson. They lived here until June of 1883. He then bought the lower part of the ground that was being held under squatter's rights by Columbus Stone. Improvement began so that a patent might be applied for as soon as an official survey was made in the valley.

The long, isolated winters endured by the pioneers required forethought and preparation. Supplies of food and other necessities were purchased in the fall each year with the idea that it might be a long winter. However, the winter of 1883-1884 was a longer one than usual.

The winter of 1883-1884 was the worst winter I believe I ever saw. The early part of the winter wasn't bad, but it commenced snowing in February and snowed almost every day until April. The snow was between three and four feet deep in the valley. Some of the people in the valley got very short of grub before we could get out. Some of them tried to get out with wagons the first of May but had to give it up on account of the deep snow. We tried it again on the 10th of May and got through by keeping on the ridges where the snow had partly blown off and had melted some. I had laid in a pretty good supply of grub in the fall, so we fared pretty well.

Between 1883 and 1900, nine children were born to Perry and Emma Sammons: Lewis (June 17, 1883), William Perry (April 2, 1885), Alva

James (November 3, 1886), Alta (September 4, 1888-April 9, 1889), Annie (April 13, 1891), Kate May (May 21, 1893), Margaret L. (August 6, 1895), Ruby (August 23, 1897) and Everet Tremain (November 4, 1900).

Many of these people married and stayed in Powderhorn for awhile or, in some cases, for the rest of their lives. Lewis, the oldest son, married Harriett Records Kinney in 1928. He purchased one of his father's ranches in 1915, and lived in Powderhorn until they moved to Gunnison in the late 1950's. William Sammons married Cora Cobbs in 1904. J.J. Cobbs, Cora's father, had moved his family from Lake City to Powderhorn about 1900, and they managed the Cebolla Hot Springs for several years. Will and Cora lived on the old Rudolph Ranch until it was sold to Alva Sammons in 1915. They bought Frank Andrews Ranch (now Grant Youmans) and lived there about ten years and then moved to Gunnison. Alva Sammons was married in 1925 to Lorelia Brandenburg, a young lady from Westcliffe, Colorado. He had already purchased another ranch owned by his father in 1915 and it was here that he brought his bride. Annie Sammons and Corbin A. McNeill were married in 1920 after he returned from service in World War I. They, too, ranched in Powderhorn and lived on the old James McBride place, which they purchased from Perry Sammons' estate after he died in 1930. After Annie's death in 1943, Corb sold the ranch to his son, Vern McNeill. When Vern died in 1969, the ranch was sold to Corb's nephew, Glen Sammons and his family, who are the present owners. Kate Sammons and Thomas Billings Foster, who had grown up together in the valley were married October 14, 1913, on the Sammons Ranch in Powderhorn. They lived in Powderhorn for awhile and eventually moved to Gunnison.

Everet, the youngest of Perry and Emma Sammons' children, married Lucille Allen. They lived in Powderhorn and then Gunnison finally moving to Colorado Springs, where they lived the rest of their years.

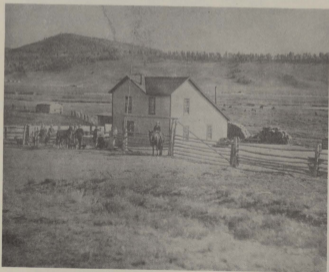
Two of the children married and moved from the area to live. Blanche, the oldest of the children, married Andrew B. Frank on Christmas Day in 1902. They moved to Westcliffe, where they were in the ranching business. Ruby Sammons was married to Robert Shotwell. They lived in Montana most of their lives, and eventually moved to Colorado Springs in later years.

Richard Gentry Allen and Margaret Louise Sammons were married about 1918 and they had four children: Alta May, Mary Ellen, Eldon Perry and Erwin Lee. The Allen family lived in Gunnison until about 1943 when they moved to Grand Junction, Colorado. Two years later, in 1945, Maggie died. The family stayed in Grand Junction for awhile, later moving to Johnstown, Colorado, and eventually to Martinez,

California where Richard died in 1951. They are both buried in the Powderhorn Cemetery.

All of the land in Powderhorn was held under squatter's rights until the government survey was completed in 1887. Perry Sammons, like many others in the valley, then applied for his patent, which he received in July of 1895. Three other ranches which he purchased during the time he lived in Powderhorn were eventually sold to his children and their families.

Perry served on the Powderhorn school board for a number of years and was a charter member of the Gunnison Cattle Grower's Association when it was formed in 1884. He, like many of the pioneers, worked diligently through the years to improve the quality of the cattle he raised on his ranch. Perry and Emma moved to Gunnison in 1915, and lived there almost continuously until his death in 1930. Emma died in 1936, and so ended the first generation of Sammonses to come to Powderhorn.



William Perry Sammons Ranch Photo - Marge Chinnery - 1889

RICHARD & HENRIETTA RADEKA

Richard George Radeka was born in Pennsylvania about 1837. Very little is known about his life before he came to Colorado. During the 1870's, Radeka operated a freighting business, which took him from Saguache to Lake City, and often into the other San Juan mining camps. He purchased Jack Testerman's squatter's rights in the late 1870's and improved this parcel of land for which he received a patent on March 1, 1892.

Richard and Henrietta McGregor Hyde were married in 1882 or 1883. Henrietta had one son, Sheldon, by her previous marriage to Sheldon F. Hyde, of Lake City. She had been widowed in March of 1881, before



Richard and Henrietta Radeka Photo - Chef Rouviere

the birth of their son in June. Richard and Henrietta had six children: Mabel C., born on April 4, 1884; John McGregor, born on October 8, 1885; Maude, who was born in June of 1886; Myra Edith, born on March 13, 1889; Clarence, who was born in February of 1891, and Lue, born in April of 1893. The first two children died while yet very young. Mabel was only three years old when she died, August 20, 1887. John was only a little over a year old when he died on October 31, 1886.

Radeka served as President of the Powderhorn School Board for several years until his death in 1898. Henrietta, widowed the second time with five children to care for, enlisted the help of her new brother-in-law, William C. Howard. Between 1902 and 1904, Henrietta was again married; this time to Carl Oscar Johnson, a neighboring rancher. In

1914, Henrietta's son, Clarence, took over the operation of the ranch when he was married in June of that year to Edith Andrews, daughter of George and Clara Andrews, also a pioneer family of the Gunnison country. Clarence and Edith operated the ranch until it was sold to Ed and Vonnie Howard in 1960.

Henrietta died in 1928 and is buried beside her husband, Richard, in the Powderhorn Cemetery on a hill overlooking the valley they helped settle. [Footnote #27]



Radeka Family - Left to right: Clarence, Sheldon Hyde, Louie, Maude, Myra and Henrietta (seated). Photo - David and Ruth Howard

ELIJAH & ELINOR MCGREGOR

Elijah Adams McGregor was born on a farm near Cardington, Ohio, June 25, 1831. His father, Elijah, was of Scottish ancestry and his mother, Sara Blackburn, of Irish ancestry. He attended school in Cardington, learned the carpenter trade when he was eighteen, and the next year left for Canada, working there a year before returning to the states to live and work in New York and Pennsylvania while visiting relatives.

Elijah went to Peoria, Illinois, and there was married to Elinor Johnson on November 17, 1852. They soon moved to Rock Island, Illinois, on the Mississippi River, where they farmed and he worked at the carpenter trade for several years. While Elijah and Elinor lived near Rock Island, four of their ten children were born: Henrietta, March 19, 1855; Eugene Albert, July 11, 1856; John J., February 27, 1858; and Sarah (Sadie), December 31, 1859.

At the beginning of the Civil War they sold their farm, moved across the Mississippi River to Davenport, Iowa, and purchased a grocery store. In the fall of 1862, Elijah sold their business and enlisted in the army, serving until the close of the war. Most of his service was close to his home until the end of the war when he was sent to Arkansas, near the head of the White River. During the war two more daughters were born: Ella May (Nell), March 8, 1863, and Emma Pearl, June 12, 1865. Another daughter, Mary, was born in 1868 before they left Illinois during the summer of 1869.

Hearing of a new town being started on the Gulf Railroad, they moved to Kansas and bought a farm about five miles from Pleasanton, where Elijah could combine his carpenter trade with farming. Here, two daughters were born: Carrie, on December 27, 1870, and Lue, April 5, 1872.

In 1874 they went to Medoc, Missouri, where Maude, the last of ten children was born on December 22, 1874. Two years later, in 1876, they moved again to Joplin, Missouri, where Elijah and his two sons were partners in a contracting and building business. The fall of 1878 found the family in Winfield, Kansas, where they engaged in the building business until the fall of 1879.

The yearning to move farther west and to follow the building of the country, they moved to Lake City, where Elijah and his sons contracted to cut and haul lumber for the Hall and Gebert Saw Mill, located on Mill Creek, six miles southeast of Lake City. They continued to work for the same company in 1880 on Ohio Creek, north of Gunnison, until the family moved to the Powderhorn Valley during the spring of 1882.

Because this family furnished so many beautiful brides for the bachelors of Powderhorn and so many of the families still remain in Powderhorn, it might be well to mention some of these marriages. The McGregors are a key to the fact that so many people in Powderhorn are related to each other.

Henrietta, oldest of the eight daughters of Elijah and Ella, was married on September 3, 1880, to Sheldon F. Hyde of Lake City. One son, Sheldon, was born to this union. In March of 1881, before the birth of their son in June, Mr. Hyde died as a result of blood poisoning from an accidental wound to his knee. In 1882 or 1883, Henrietta then married Richard G. Radeka, one of the early pioneers of the Powderhorn Valley. [See sketch of Richard G. Radeka]

The second eldest daughter of Elijah and Ella McGregor was Sarah, or "Sadie" as she was called by everyone who knew her. Sadie and David Matthew Nichols were married at the McGregor home in Powderhorn on November 28, 1888. David was interested in mining and they lived in Wyoming, and later in Telluride, Pitkin and Irwin, Colorado. While four children were born to this marriage, only two lived to



Elijah Adams McGregor
Photo - Chet Rouviere



Elinor Johnson McGregor
Photo - Chet Rouviere

adulthood. They were: May Nichols (Rouviere) who was born in November of 1890 and Norma Nichols (Jammer) who was born in February of 1900. May's son, Chet Rouviere, still lives in Powderhorn on the old McGregor homestead. Norma and her husband, Arthur Jammer, live in Boulder. Sadie Nichols was appointed postmistress for the Powderhorn Post Office, when her father, Elijah, died in 1909, and continued to serve in that capacity until her death in July of 1945. Sadie was 85 years old at the time of her death and was known for the many interesting stories that she told of the early days of the Powderhorn country.

The third daughter born to Elijah and Ella McGregor was Ella May, or Nellie, as she was more commonly known. Nellie and Richard Bailey Wilson were married on September 21, 1892, and lived in Irwin for several years before returning to Powderhorn. They had five sons and one daughter: Richard B. (Bailey), Eugene A., Ralph S., Fred I., Floyd M., and Olive E. Wilson. Bailey and Helen Hufty Wilson are the parents of Dick Wilson, who still lives in Powderhorn. Bailey died in 1954 and Helen lives in Olathe, near her daughter, Frances Blackburn. Wendell, the son of Ralph and Alice Collins Wilson, also lives in Powderhorn on the ranch homesteaded by Archie M. Carpenter. Fred and Jessie Foster Wilson were the parents of several children, one of whom, John Wilson, now ranches in Gunnison. Eugene Wilson was the father of Bill Wilson, who also lives in Powderhorn.

Emma Pearl McGregor was the fourth daughter born to the family. She was married to an early-day pioneer of the Gunnison Country, Samuel B. Hartman on December 21, 1890, at the McGregor home in Powderhorn. Sam was a brother of Alonzo Hartman who was one of the first ranchers in the Gunnison Valley. Sam and Emma settled in Maher, Colorado, and soon were well established in the cattle ranching business.

Mary, also a daughter of Elijah and Ella McGregor, was married to still another of the early pioneers of the Powderhorn Valley. [See the Andrews Family Biographical Sketch.]

An early day Justice of the Peace, A.J. Stone, married Carrie McGregor and William Matzke, at the McGregor home on January 1, 1888. Mr. Matzke was interested in mining and they lived in Vulcan and other mining communities during their lifetime. Carrie died at the age of 87, survived by eight of her twelve sons and daughters, as well as 33 grandchildren, plus 42 of the fourth generation and two of the fifth.

Lue, another of the McGregor girls, married William C. Howard on July 24, 1898. [See William Howard Biographical Sketch.] Maude, the McGregor's youngest daughter, married Henry Knoll, a railroad man from Gunnison. They did not have any children and lived most of their years in Gunnison.

The McGregor's oldest son, Eugene Albert, lived in the Powderhorn Valley all of his life, following the footsteps of his father in the ranching industry. He married Luena Turner, one of the early school teachers in Powderhorn. They had one son, Albert, who also carried on the family tradition in the Powderhorn Valley. Elijah and Ella McGregor's youngest son, John, was married and lived in Olathe.

Elijah served for 21 years as postmaster in Powderhorn, until his death in 1909. Since that time, the post office has been operated by other descendants of the McGregor family. Elijah was secretary of the Powderhorn School Board from 1889 until 1907 and also served on the Gunnison High School Board for several years. He was one of the charter members of the Gunnison Cattle Grower's Association, formed in 1884. For many years he took an active part in the Stockgrower's Association and served as a delegate to many state and national conventions. Both he and his wife, Ella, who died on September 30, 1900, are buried in the family cemetery on the hillside near the home that was theirs for many years. [Footnote #28]



Eugene Albert McGregor
Photo - Chet Rouviere



John McGregor
Photo - Chet Rouviere



Sadie McGregor Nichols
Photo - Chet Rouviere



Lue McGregor Howard
Photo - David and Ruth Howard

ELIAS & ALTA BOWERS

Elias J. Bowers, a native of Ohio, was born in June of 1846 and his wife, Alta Brandenburg, a native of Indiana, was born there in December of 1849. Elias Bowers' father was born in Germany and the family left their homeland under political pressure, leaving quite a considerable estate behind.

According to family history, Elias and Alta were married in Illinois where the Bowers and Brandenburg families had moved after the birth of their children. After Elias and Alta were married in 1870 or 1871, their first two children were born before they left Illinois. Alvin, their oldest son, was born in 1872 or 1873 and Otto, their second child, was born in 1874.

Shortly after the birth of Otto, Elias moved his family to Kansas where he engaged in a hog farm business. Here, their third son, Edgar, was born in April of 1876. Cholera took its devastating toll, and losing all of their initial investment, they were forced to leave. Elias was a carpenter by trade, so he decided to move his family to Colorado where he could work at his trade and follow the development of the railroad which meant new towns with employment for his skilled trade. Elias took pride in his work and employment was easy to find for a person with his sensitive skill.

Elias and his family were living in Maysville, Colorado, near the summit of Monarch Pass, when their oldest son, Alvin, died from the effects of pneumonia. The family then moved to Gunnison where work was beginning on what would be termed the "peacock among mudhens", — the LaVeta Hotel. Elias was one of the carpenters during the building of that beautiful structure. The pride that he, and others, took in the finishing of the interior, was surely reflected in the marvelous staircases and other ornate finishings.

In January of 1882, another son, Ernest, arrived at the Bowers home. Upon completion of work at the LaVeta Hotel, the family moved to Powderhorn. Oral history says that Elias bought the property that W.P. Sammons was living on and Perry Sammons then purchased the lower end of the property that Columbus Stone was holding by squatter's rights. With this transaction, another family was added to the growing population of the community and the Bowers family settled down to their new ranch life.

Elias soon became involved in the affairs of community life and was elected as the Road Overseer in 1884, as well as being elected the first President of the Powderhorn School Board on May 5, 1884. In July of 1886, their last child, Denver E. (Eugene) was born. Shortly after this, in 1887, the valley was surveyed and Elias filed his intention to patent his 160-acre parcel of land. He received his patent on January 7, 1893.

In October of 1901, Elias and Alta's son, Edgar, was married to Mary E. Welch of Salida. In 1902, Otto, the oldest of the Bowers boys bought the Bill Winn property near Cathedral. Winn had held this property for several years under squatter's rights, but was now ready to sell it and move to Gunnison. In 1906, Otto and Maude Youmans, a daughter of Harry Youmans, were married in Gunnison, and Otto brought his new bride to live on their ranch in Powderhorn. After Gene Bowers and Ida Youmans were married, they moved to Cedaredge, where they farmed until the early 1940's when they sold their farm and moved to Washington. Ernest Bowers, another of Elias and Alta's sons, bought a squatter's right from Charles Lee. He later patented the land and lived in the Cathedral area until his death.

Elias and Alta eventually sold their ranch in Powderhorn and moved to Cedaredge where they lived their remaining years. [Footnote # 29]



The Bowers Family - Alta and Elias are on the far left. Photo - Glen Bowers

WILLIAM & LUE HOWARD

William Clark Howard was born in Carlisle, Indiana on January 31, 1861. He came to Powderhorn about 1890 and worked with A.J. Stone at the Cebolla Hot Springs. Later he went to California, but returned to make Powderhorn his home in 1897. He was working on the Jim Andrews Ranch when he was married to Lue Margaret McGregor, daughter of Elijah and Ella McGregor, on July 24, 1898, at the McGregor home in Powderhorn.

They moved to Vulcan, a nearby mining town, and it was here that their first son, John McGregor, was born in 1899. The fall of 1899, they moved back to Powderhorn so that William could assist his recently widowed sister-in-law, Henrietta Radeka, with the operation of her ranch. Four other children were born to this union: Clarence W. (November 18, 1903), David R., (August 31, 1905), Edith (July 17, 1908) and Henrietta Edna (May 8, 1914).

In March of 1904, they purchased the E.A. Foster Ranch, near Cathedral, and then in 1914, traded the Couraud Ranch for the Elias Bowers homestead. Finally, in 1920, they bought the former Jim Andrews homestead from E.A. Foster, when he retired and moved to Gunnison.



William and Lue Howard on their 50th Wedding Anniversary, July 24, 1948
Photo - David and Ruth Howard

About this time, the children began to marry; however, some of them continued to live in Powderhorn. John Howard and Mary Scott were married in June of 1919. He worked for many of the Gunnison County ranchers during his lifetime. David Howard and Ruth Wiggins, who was teaching in Powderhorn, were married in November of 1928. David and Ruth have lived in Powderhorn and continued the ranching tradition for many years. Clarence Howard and LaVerne Simpson, who came from Wyoming in 1921, were married in October of 1929. They have lived on the ranch purchased by Clarence's father in 1904, from E.A. Foster. William and Lue Howard's daughter, Edith, married

Albert A. Arrington, a Lake Fork rancher, in 1930. They lived for many years on their Lake Fork ranch until they sold their property and moved to California. The last of the Howard children to marry was Edna. She was married to George Sebestyen on December 18, 1934. George was born and raised in New Jersey and came to Powderhorn where he worked for Grant Youmans until their marriage. Shortly after their marriage, they moved to Phoenix, Arizona.

During his lifetime, William Howard was actively involved in ranching until his death in 1952. Bill, as he was known by all of his friends and neighbors, loved the Powderhorn country and passed this heritage to his children. His wife, Lue, continued to live in Powderhorn after the death of her husband and was over 90 years old at the time of her death in 1962. During their years in Powderhorn, they witnessed the passing of many of the early pioneers and saw many changes in the ranch life in Powderhorn. [Footnote #30]



The Elvina Couraud Homestead, now the Joe Youmans Ranch
Photo - Grant and Margaret Youmans

THE COURAUD FAMILY

The Couraud family were French immigrants, who settled first in Lake City in 1883 before coming to Powderhorn.

Francois August Couraud was born in Bordeaux, France, in 1845. He married a young French girl, Elvina Guionneau, in France sometime before 1872. In 1872 he brought his young seventeen-year-old bride and her family, the Guionneau's, and immigrated to Canada. Life must have been strangely exciting and much different than their life in France had been. Their first child, Matilda, was born shortly after their arrival in Canada. We know that sometime between 1872 and 1876 they moved to Memphis, Tennessee, for it was here on November 5, 1876, that their second child, Octave Couraud was born. Continuing to

move west across the United States, they were joined by their third child, Bertha, in Arkansas in June of 1880 or 1881.

They arrived in Lake City, on the convening day of the fabled Alfred Packer trial, and must have wondered to what sort of country they had come, when they learned that Packer was being tried for murder and cannibalism. Mining was the occupation that Francois Couraud chose, and he soon found work to support his family. Their fourth child, Henry Four Couraud, was born September 7, 1884 and their last child, Susan, was born October 12, 1892.

Couraud moved his family to Capitol City, a small mining town up Henson Creek above Lake City, and worked for his brother-in-laws at the Guionneau Bros. Saw Mill. While engaged in cutting timber, he met with a fatal accident on August 23, 1897. Tragedy had struck this young widow, Elvina, and her five young children, but life must go on and they must be cared for in some manner. She stayed on in Capitol City and was a cook for one of the mining company's boarding houses for several years.

In 1903, she moved her family to Powderhorn and purchased Everett Doering's ranch which is presently owned by Joe and Wilma Youmans. Her son, Octave, was now 27 years old and Henry was 19 years old, so they could manage the heavier ranch work and build the new home that was needed. Their saw-mill experience proved invaluable, and they built the large two-story ranch house that is still occupied by the Youmans family.

In 1905, Henry and Octave purchased their own ranch in the lower Powderhorn Valley. C.P. Foster, one of the earlier settlers in the valley, was ready to retire to the Olathe area, so he sold his ranch to the Couraud brothers. They owned it until 1910. Elvina's mother, Suzena, who had lived with her daughter and family since they came to Colorado in 1883, died in November of 1910 at the age of 81 years. Henry and Octave sold their ranch to Ernest A. Foster after the death of their grandmother and moved to the Paradox area, where they established a saw-mill of their own. Elvina, and her daughters finally joined them in 1913. She died there on April 17, 1917, just seven years after her own mother's death.

Henry and Octave were both married and lived in the Paradox area throughout their lives. Henry died November 28, 1956, and Octave died in September of 1957, both in Paradox. The large house that still stands on the Youman ranch is testimony to the craftsmanship of these two brothers.

Elvina, a determined young widow, received a patent from the United States government on June 12, 1911 for the 160-acre parcel of land that she and her family made into a first class ranch. She also raised her own grandchild, Blanche Adams, when her daughter, Matilda, died

on May 14, 1892, just ten days after the birth of the child.

Steadfastness, sustained by the will to do, and love of family must have been just a few of the characteristics of this woman's life when she came to Powderhorn. [Footnote #31]

HARRY YOUMANS

Harry Youmans was born in Pike County, New York, on the day of our nation's birthday, July 4, 1848. He died on October 11, 1932, having lived 58 of his 84 years in the State of Colorado. He actually came to Colorado in 1874, two years before Colorado received statehood. During these 58 years he lived in Lake City, and in the Powderhorn Valley.

Harry left his childhood home in the Alleghany Mountains of Wyoming County, New York, after the Civil War, while yet a young man in his early twenties. Family tradition says that he rode a raft down the Mississippi to New Orleans, eventually settling on a farm in Kansas. Drought and grasshoppers destroyed his crops for two successive years, forcing him to trade his farm for a team of horses, which he used to come farther west to the then-small town of Salida, Colorado.

Deciding to try his luck trapping and prospecting, he proceeded to Saguache, Colorado, where he purchased a few steel traps, mining tools, a little food, and a roll of bedding. His ultimate destination was Lake City, deep in the heart of the San Juan Mountains, which was then but an infant mining community. Lake City was just about to experience a sensational period of growth due to Enos Hotchkiss' recent gold strike, which would make Lake City the center of mining excitement for many years to come.

He prospected the small tributaries near the head waters of Saguache and White Earth (Cebolla) Creeks. With winter near, his supplies running low, and finding no "pay dirt," he decided to trap beaver as he returned to Saguache. There were a large number of beaver in the White Earth Valley when Youmans made his first set by chopping holes in the frozen dams that dotted the long, narrow valley. One day while looking for a new place to set traps farther down the valley, he discovered a fresh moccasin track in the snow. Previous trouble with Indians on the plains of Kansas immediately caused him to regard this situation as a potential danger. Having a large number of valuable pelts which represented money for future supplies, he decided he must track down this Indian without further delay. Carefully examining his gun to make sure the powder was dry and would make contact, he took

to the trail. He soon located him and raised his gun to shoot, but just before he fired, he decided the Indian was a white man. Calling to him, they met on the trail, and Youmans discovered, not an Indian, but a fellow trapper and prospector, O.D. Loutsenhizer.

These two men spent several days together, trapping and sharing their grub, which consisted of roasted beaver meat and baked potatoes. About the tenth of December, Harry decided to take what furs he had, and return to Saguache before the snow became even deeper and made travel impossible. A foot of new snow had fallen and all that was available to keep his feet warm was his saddle blanket which he cut into pieces to wrap around his feet. When he arrived in Saguache after a long and difficult trip, he was able to sell his beaver skins for \$3.00 a pound. With this money he was able to purchase supplies for the rest of the winter, which he spent in Saguache.

The following spring he proceeded to Lake City, which at the time, consisted of probably a dozen tents and two log cabins. He spent several years prospecting to no avail and eventually settled in Lake City. He soon became a partner in the LeFevre Meat Market and continued in this business several years before starting his own lumber business.

On September 16, 1883, Harry Youmans and Helen Thompson were married in Lake City and soon took up residence at the ranch which Harry had recently settled on the Lake Fork below Lake City. [Footnote #32] In 1884, Harry's father and mother, Vincent and Melissa Youmans, came to Colorado to take up residence on the ranch so that Harry and Helen could move back to Lake City to establish his sawmill business through which he supplied timber for the Ute and Ule Mining Co.

Harry and Helen had six children: Maude (February 1885), Ida (June 1887), Daisy (October 1889), Grant (April 16, 1892), Irving (February 22, 1894) and Fred (December 28, 1895).

In March of 1896, just three months after the birth of her last child, Helen Youmans died at the age of 38 years, leaving six young children and her husband to carry on without her. With the help of Harry's parents, they did carry on.

Harry had built the large stone planing mill in Lake City on the corner of Fourth and Lake Street in 1892 just prior to the great silver crash of 1893. This mill still stands and is being used as a private residence. Harry also built two beautiful victorian homes in Lake City during the 1890's that are superb examples of his craftsmanship.

In 1900, Harry, with his children, moved to the Powderhorn Valley and settled on the land that is today the lower part of Joe and Wilma Youmans ranch. They built a log cabin in the gulch across from what would someday be a lush meadow and began their ranch life. In 1911, Harry received his patent for the 160-acre tract on which his family



Harry Youmans and sister, Hattie Reynolds Photo - Pat McKee

had been living. When Elvina Couraud, who lived on the ranch above them, moved to Paradox, Colorado, Harry purchased that ranch. It is still a part of the Youmans Ranch.

Some of Harry's children continued to ranch in Powderhorn after they were married. Maude, the oldest daughter, married Otto Bowers, a neighboring rancher. Their son, Glen Bowers, is still a resident of the valley.

Grant married Margaret Mendenhall in 1931 and they have ranched in Powderhorn for over 50 years. Their son, Joe and his family live on the ranch homesteaded by Harry.

Irving didn't marry, but lived in Powderhorn most of his life.

Fred and Peggy Schlupe were married in 1925 and they lived most of their married life on the ranch homesteaded by Columbus Stone. Their son, Jerry and his family, also ranched in Powderhorn prior to his death in 1974.

When Harry Youmans died in 1932 he had spent 58 years in Colorado. During over half a century he had watched many changes as Lake City boomed during the silver days and almost died after the crash of 1893. He also served two terms as sheriff of Lake City and saw an unsettled valley in Powderhorn become a stable ranching community, where once there had only been beaver ponds and willows. [Footnote #33]

ABRAHAM HIGERNELL DOERING

Abraham H. Doering's father, Henry Doering, was born April 18, 1814, in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. When Henry was a small boy he moved with his family to Spring Township, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, when the land there was just being settled. On

January 13, 1833, Henry married Mary Ann Higernell. Abraham was the third child of six born to Henry and Mary Doering.

Abraham was born on September 10, 1840, in Spring Township, Pennsylvania. In 1846, Henry Doering moved his family to Indiana. At the age of eight, Abraham began his schooling, learning to speak English in addition to the German he was taught as a child. In addition to his formal schooling, he learned the trade of harness making, a skill which he used throughout his life, in addition to his knowledge of farming.

Henry Doering and his family were still living in Indiana when the Civil War began, so Henry and his three sons — Abraham, Joseph, and Thomas — joined the Northern Army to help preserve the Union. Soon after Abraham's enlistment, he was considered a "sharp shooter" and fought in many battles, including the Battle of Gettysburg. His first period of enlistment was from December 5, 1861, until December 11, 1863. He immediately re-enlisted on December 12, 1863, and served until September 28, 1865.

Sometime during his second enlistment he returned home on furlough, for it was on February 10, 1864, that he married Jennie E. Van Epps at Belvidere, Illinois. After the close of the war in 1866, Abraham and Jennie moved to Osakis, Minnesota, which was a newly settled country. While they lived there three of their four sons were born: Everett Edmond (July 26, 1868), Fred Harris (June 22, 1869) and Guy Mills (August 18, 1871). By the time their fourth son, William Titus, was born on November 26, 1873, they were living in Buffalo Grove, Iowa. It was here that Jennie died, on March 10, 1877.

After the mother's death, some of the boys lived with friends or relatives. Everett worked for the neighboring farmers, and Fred was raised by Jennie's parents. In 1879, Abraham took his two younger sons, Guy and Will, and moved to Washington County, Kansas.

Here Abraham married a recently widowed lady, Susannah (Barker) Wing. Susannah Marcella Barker was born June 26, 1842, in New Design, Illinois. Her first marriage was to Aaron Fairchild in 1860, and they had three sons. This marriage ended in separation and finally a divorce in 1869. In 1870, she married Charles Moon Wing in Washington County, Kansas. Three children were born to this union. Mr. Wing died from the effects of yellow fever in 1880 at their home in Clifton, Kansas.

Abraham and Susannah were married March 20, 1882, at Clifton, Kansas. Their two children were born at their farm there. Stephen Essex (April 4, 1883) and Grace Rufina (May 14, 1885). In 1886, Abraham moved his family from Clifton to Ness City, Kansas, where he started a harness shop. He also homesteaded 160 acres of prairie land, eleven miles west of Ness City, during that same year. They lived on

their farm about three years and then began the long trek westward to Colorado. They came by team and wagon across the Kansas plains to a lumber camp near Monument, Colorado, where they lived until the fall of 1890.

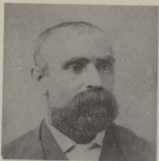
Following Abraham's mother's death in 1886, during the summer of 1890, his father, Henry, who was now 76 years old, came to live with them near Monument. Late in the fall of 1890, they moved again to Alamosa, Colorado, a 190-mile journey that took them over the Sangre de Cristo Range of mountains traveling by wagon and on foot. After the eight-day journey, they arrived in Alamosa with only \$1.50, and moved into a one room sod house with a dirt floor. Abraham soon found work, and they were able to save enough money to rent a farm twelve miles from Alamosa, where the family moved the following spring. That spring a large amount of potatoes were planted and diligently cared for through the summer, but when fall came and the crop was harvested, the market price was so low they couldn't afford to haul them to town to sell them. Before winter set in, Abraham moved his family back to Alamosa so that Steve and Grace could go to school.

The summer of 1892, Abraham again moved his family; this time to Teller, Colorado, three miles from the booming town of Creede. Here they lived in a two-bedroom log cabin with a back porch, built by Abraham for his family. Teller was a small town and, as Grace Doering says in her autobiography, "a two-street" town. [Footnote #34] But like all other booming towns in mining country, it contained its share of saloons — eleven of them on Main Street.

A year after they settled in Teller, Abraham's sons, Fred, Guy and Will joined them. They all found work with the "Last Chance" mine and Abraham worked as an assayer for the same mining company. After working as an assayer for five years, he found homesteading his own ranch to be very tempting and inviting. A location to his liking was found about 18 miles over the mountains, in Hinsdale County in a small mountain valley. Their arrival was the beginning of what would be called Cathedral, Colorado. It was to here that he moved his family during the summer of 1897.

Grace Doering Terrell tells in her autobiography about the trip from Teller to Cathedral:

There was no wagon road over the Continental Divide to the ranch, only a rough winding trail through brush and forest over that high range of mountains, known as Spring Creek Pass, 10,901 feet elevation. We could have driven some 200 miles around and come up the valley from the west, but why spend a week on the road when, by packing the needed furniture and household necessities on the horses and burros, the trip over the Continental Divide could be made in one day? So early one morning, pack saddles were cinched on burros and horses, then bedding, dishes (that had been carefully



Abraham H. Doering
Photo - Juanita Thomas



Susannah M. Doering
Photo - Juanita Thomas

packed, chairs and all sorts of household things, including the old iron cook stove (which had been taken apart as much as possible), together with Mother's Singer sewing machine and Father's big old office chair were loaded on the horses and burros and strapped and tied to the pack-saddles. There were two saddle horses and a burro without packs. One horse with a side saddle, Mother [Susannah] rode. I rode the burro with just a blanket tied on. The other horse, Father [Abraham] shared with Will and Steve. They took turns riding it. Then, to top it all off, when we were ready to start, our milk cow was led into line and we were on our way. We made it over the Continental Divide and down the steep mountain side to some old empty cabins (known as the Bondholder cabins) by late afternoon. Here we stopped to feed and water the animals and to have lunch. The remaining seven miles were much easier as we followed Spring Creek down through the narrow canyon, arriving at the ranch after sundown [Footnote #35]

The house they moved into would seem terribly inadequate by today's standards, but contentment was something Abraham had taught all of his children. Grace says of the house:

Our abode was an old two-room log house with a dirt roof. It had a rock fireplace and a puncheon floor (logs split lengthwise and laid with the flat side up). The cracks between the log walls (which still had the bark on them) had been filled in with plaster. There was one small window in each room. The front door boasted a door knob, but the kitchen door had a wooden latch with a leather string attached to it. The loose end poked through a small round hole in the door and hung outside. If you wanted in you pulled the string and the door opened. A small stream of water, clear and cold from the gulch north, flowed past a short distance from the house which furnished our water needs. [Footnote #36]

Meanwhile, Everett Doering, one of Abraham's older sons, married Nellie Scott in 1896 in McCune, Kansas, and joined Abraham and his family at their new ranch. The fall of 1897, Abraham took his younger

children, Grace and Steve, back to Teller to attend school, since there was no school at that time on the upper Cebolla. Their older brother, Will, had returned to Teller from Kansas and was working in the mines. Steve and Will lived with their brother, Guy, and his new wife, Phronia (Dawson) Doering who had just recently married on June 6, 1896 in Teller. Fred, an older brother, and Grace lived in the former Doering home in Teller and Grace cooked and kept house for her brother, in addition to attending school. Grace was in the sixth grade that year, but due to a serious accident which happened to her mother, Grace wasn't able to finish her schooling that year. In March she and Steve were summoned home so that Grace could assist her mother with household duties. Due to the severity of Susannah's accident, which left her eyesight partially dimmed, Grace assumed most of the responsibility of the housework and sewing of the families' clothes, and was never able to continue her education.

Simplicity and contentment were qualities describing the early pioneer.

During the summer of 1898 Father, [Abraham] with the help of his boys, built us a new two-room log house with double windows. This time the logs were hewn smooth both inside and out. A nice rock fireplace was built in and a board floor was laid. For window curtains we cut newspapers about 16 inches long, made fancy scallops across the bottom and tacked them to the frame. We were quite proud of our new home. [Footnote #37]

In less than two years, between 1898 and 1900, three of Abraham's older sons had moved into the surrounding area: Guy and his new wife, Phronia, lived two miles below Abraham on the present Wright's Ranch; Will lived another mile further below Guy, and Everett and his wife, Nellie, settled on ground that is now the upper portion of Joe and Wilma Youmans ranch.

Some of the Doering's neighbors at this time were the Bill Winn family, Charles Lee and family, Harry Youmans and his children and the E.A Foster family. Mr. Foster helped Abraham to get started in the cattle business. Foster gave Abraham several cows, which he fed and took care of and payment for the cows to Foster was arranged. Abraham would give Foster every other calf that was born, until the cows were paid for.

By 1899, the community was anxious to have their own post office and Abraham was to be the new postmaster. The post office needed a name, and it was Susannah Doering who thought it should be called "Cathedral," because of the large, towering rocks which were located approximately one-half mile east of their house. Abraham's son, Steve, was the mail carrier, riding horseback to Powderhorn for the mail twice each week, except in haying time when Grace rode the 40 mile round trip, which gave her an opportunity to become acquainted with the



Guy M. Doering
Photo - Juanita Thomas



William Doering
Photo - Juanita Thomas

young people in the lower Powderhorn Valley.

Guy and Phronia suffered much pain and sorrow during their first years of marriage. While still in Teller, they lost their first child, a baby girl, in 1897. Between 1899 and 1905, they lost three more children. Grace Doering tells of the heartbreaking experience: "The first two, a boy and a girl lived but a few hours. The last one, little Roy, lived five months." [Footnote #38] Guy made the coffins for the babies and they were buried on a hill near their house.

Will and Nancy Doering only lived in Cathedral about a year and a half before they moved back to Teller, and eventually to Salida. During the summer of 1903, Abraham's contract expired for the post office, so Guy took the postmaster's job, relocating the office on his ranch. During 1903, Everett sold his ranch to Octave and Henry Couraud [present Joe Youmans Ranch] and moved to the Salida area to live on a ranch nine miles from town.

Otto Bowers bought the Winn Place and Ernest Bowers bought the Lee Place. Soon the Bowers and Couraud boys were spending evenings at the Doering home. Winter evenings were often spent playing cards, pulling taffy, or if the boys brought their guitars, everyone would join in the singing.

In March of 1904, Everett's wife died a few days after she delivered their third child. Guy and Phronia took care of the baby for awhile, much to their pleasure, for they still wanted children very badly, and had suffered so much loss. By now, Grace and long-time friend from Teller, Harry Terrell, were wanting to be married. Abraham, Susannah, Steve, and Myra Radeka accompanied Grace and Harry to Gunnison, where they were married on October 26, 1904. Grace's brother, Steve, was the best man and Myra Radeka, the bridesmaid. Rev. H.J. Thompson performed the ceremony at the Presbyterian Church, and the next

day Grace and Harry took the train to Creede, where they rented a two-room furnished house for \$10.00 a month, and Harry went to work in the mines. [Footnote #39]

After many years of pain and suffering, Susannah became mentally ill and needed hospitalization in Pueblo, so Abraham sold his ranch to Guy Doering and moved to Salida, where he lived with his son, Everett and his new wife, Hattie. Susannah died in 1911 and was buried in the Mountain View Cemetery in Pueblo. Abraham died July 15, 1916, in Salida, and is buried there in the veteran's section of the Salida Cemetery.

Steve Doering and Myra Radeka, daughter of Richard and Henrietta Radeka, were married December 27, 1905, and lived at the Cathedral ranch for at least six years. They had two children: Wallace Sheldon, January 31, 1907 and Henrietta A. born June 6, 1908. They were born on the Radeka ranch and Myra's mother, Henrietta, was the midwife.

Two parcels of land, each containing 160 acres, were a part of Abraham Doering's ranch. Abraham bought the original 160-acre parcel from Thomas C. Wilson, who patented the ground in 1894. Then Abraham's son, Steve, patented another 120-acre parcel, for which he re-



Fred Doering
Photo - Juanita Thomas



Steve and Myra (Radeka) Doering
Photo - Chet Rouvire



Everett E. Doering
Photo - Juanita Thomas



Harry and Grace (Doering) Terrell
Photo - Juanita Thomas

ceived his patent in 1909.

In June of 1911, Steve received his first job with the U.S. Forest Service as a Ranger for the Cochetopa Station. The fall of 1913, they went to Creede and the children started school there. Subsequent Colorado assignments for Steve were in Denver, Monte Vista, Westcliffe, and Pueblo. In 1924, he was transferred to South Dakota and then to Ely, Minnesota. Finally, in 1929, they moved to Kenton, Michigan, and it was here that tragedy struck the family. Steve was killed in an accident there on January 28, 1932.

In 1922 Steve and Myra were separated and eventually divorced about 1924. Steve was married to Ina Beck in January of 1930, and she died two years later. Myra died in June of 1957 and is buried in the Graceland Cemetery in Chicago, Illinois. [Footnote #40]

Of all the Doerings to live in Cathedral, Guy and his wife Phronia lived there the longest. He eventually owned the original place that Abraham had lived on, in addition to two other parcels of land which he patented in 1907 and 1914. Guy eventually sold his ranches to Claude Simpson, Mrs. Clarence Howard's father, in 1921 and moved to Canon City, where they spent the rest of their years. Guy died in 1938 and Phronia in 1955 in Canon City.

Abraham and his family played an important role in the early settlement and development of the Cathedral area. Abraham's original ranch, now owned by Forest Cadwell and his family, is not only a working ranch but has a number of summer cabins available for the enjoyment of summer tourists. The Cathedral Rocks still stand as a mute reminder of the earlier days. There is no longer a post office in Cathedral. Now, Guy Doerings' ranches also double as working ranches and as resorts enjoyed by the many tourists who stay at the Wright's Guest Ranch.

ERNEST ALLEN FOSTER

Ernest Allen Foster was born January 16, 1857, in Circleville, Ohio. Four generations before Ernest was born, the Fosters had played a part in the westward move across the United States.

During the summer of 1796, the Foster's came overland from Maryland to Wheeling, Virginia (later West Virginia). From here they went by flatboat down the Ohio River to the mouth of the Scioto River and then proceeded up the Scioto to where the town of Waverly, Ohio, is now located. Here they settled as the first pioneers in that wild and untamed area of Ohio. During the 1870's, Ernest and his brother, James and a cousin, John Wesley Foster, brought the Foster family westward again to settle in the Powderhorn Valley.

In 1873, when Ernest was about 16 years old he left his home in Missouri and began walking to Colorado. Earning money at various jobs, he worked his way across the country and his next known residence is Lake City, where we know he lived on July 4, 1882. Perhaps someday it will be known where he was and what he did during those intervening years between 1873 and 1882. Perhaps not.

He soon found work in the livery stable business during the early boom days of Lake city. The opportunity to own his own land was compelling, and by 1884 he located a parcel of land over the hill from Lake City, in the upper Powderhorn Valley. His cousin, John Wesley Foster, located on a 160-acre tract of land next to Ernest's and they began to make the improvements required to obtain a land patent. They built a house in the summer of 1884 and barns during the summers of 1885 and 1886. They fenced all of the property and built four sets of corrals. By the time they filed their final intention to patent in November of 1887, they had raised four hay crops and even had a thriving butter business during the summer of 1885.

At her sister Kate's urging, Anga Billings came to Lake City to visit. Kate had taught school in Lake City, and it was here that she met her husband, Lucien B. Hunter, who had come to Lake City during the late 1870's looking for that pot of gold. Kate was doing a little match-making when she invited her sister to come to Colorado, for she knew Ernest Foster, a friend of her husband's and was just sure that her sister, Anga, should meet this promising young man. In this case, the matchmaking worked, and Ernest and Anga were married September 12, 1889, by Rev. J.R. Cooper, pastor of the Lake City Presbyterian Church. They immediately moved to their Cathedral ranch and just about one year later on October 11, 1890, Ernest received the patent for his ranch that he had been improving into a first class ranch since the summer of 1884.

Ernest and Anga, who was born in Brighton, Iowa on August 30, 1868, had eleven children, including a set of twins and a set of triplets. Throughout the Foster family history there had been several sets of twins, but there had never been any triplets. The first seven children born to this union were Jessie Foster (Wilson), (June 20, 1891), Thomas Billings Foster (September 19, 1892), Hugh Albert Foster (June 18, 1897), Emma Adelia Foster (Brooks), (June 24, 1899), John Wesley Foster (October 22, 1900 - September 8, 1913), Eugene Billings and Ernest Allen Foster, twins, (December 10, 1902). The next birth was a baby girl, born April 17, 1904. She died six days later. Next came triplets, born on April 29, 1906. The first one of the triplets - a girl - died at birth, but Helen Hilton Foster (Dawson) and Harry V. Foster survived. Out of all these births, eight children survived to adulthood, one son to the age of twelve, and two of the babies died at birth or shortly thereafter.

Between 1884 and 1888, the firm of John W. Foster and Company became a reality when John W. Foster, Ernest A. Foster and James M. Foster became partners and raised beef to supply several meat markets in Lake City. In May of 1888, John sold his 160-acre interest in the company to Ernest and James, and in October of that fall, James sold his interest to Ed McNeill and went to Montrose. From this time on the firm was known as "McNeill and Foster, Dealer in Fat and Stock Cattle." Finally in 1893, Ed McNeill sold his interest to Ernest, who then owned all the land that had once been held by the firm of John W. Foster & Co.

In 1900, Ernest and Anga bought the J.H. Andrews Ranch, which had been originally settled in 1875 by Jim Jones. In 1904, they sold their Cathedral ranch to William C. Howard, and in April of 1910 they bought the old C.P. Foster Ranch from the Couraud brothers. Finally in May of 1920, Ernest and Anga decided they should move to town, so that the younger children of the family could take advantage of more education. Their ranches were then sold to William C. Howard and Fred and Jessie Wilson.

Ernest was always interested in improving the breeding of his cattle through the years, and like many of his neighbors worked diligently in that direction, buying the best pure-bred bulls available. Ernest also served on the first advisory board of the Forest Service and contributed in many ways to the betterment of the cattle industry in Gunnison and Hinsdale counties. Ernest died January 2, 1934, in Los Angeles, California, and is buried in the Rose Hills Cemetery in Whittier, California. He was almost 77 years old when he died, and had lived during a most exciting time in the history of Western Colorado. Anga died July 8, 1945 in Tucson, Arizona, at the home of her daughter, Helen Dawson. [Footnote #41]



Standing L to R: Ed McNeill, Nora McNeill, James Machir Foster, Jennie (Huntsman) Foster, Louis Jacob McNeill (Jake). Seated L to R: Anga Maria (Billings) Foster, Ernest Allen Foster, Mary (Foster) McNeill. Photo from Wayne E. Dawson.

JAMES MACHIR FOSTER

James M. Foster was born on November 6, 1858, in Circleville, Ohio. He was one of several children born to Thomas Randolph Foster and Ann Machir Foster. In 1796, four generations before James and his brothers and sisters were born, the Foster's had emigrated from Maryland to Ohio. Now, 84 years later the Fosters moved westward again this time to a small isolated, mountain valley on the western slope of Colorado.

James was 22 years old in 1880 when he came to western Colorado. He was soon reunited with his brother, Ernest, whom he had not seen for a number of years. James helped his brother, and a cousin, John W. Foster to establish their business, which would supply beef to the nearby mining town of Lake City. They worked diligently and were rewarded with the satisfaction that they had steady and satisfied customers. James bought half of the interest owned by John, in the John W. Foster Cattle Company in May of 1888, and Ernest bought the other half-interest. In the fall of that year, James sold his interest in the cattle company to Ed McNeill and moved to Montrose. For eight years he was a miller at the McCall and Clark Flour Mill and then engaged in farming south of Montrose. Later he moved in to town and engaged in the hardware business with the Montrose Hardware Company. He finally became one of its owners. Later, when he disposed of the hardware business, he purchased an interest in the Valley Fuel and Feed Company with W.J. Gilchrist. He remained with this company until his death February 18, 1927.

In 1894 he was married to Miss Jennie Huntsman, daughter of another Powderhorn pioneer, David J. Huntsman. James and Jennie had one daughter, Hazel Foster Trimble, who now lives in Longmont, Colorado. Jennie was only four years old when she came to Colorado with her family in the summer of 1876. The Huntsman family had moved to Montrose from Powderhorn in the mid-1880's. Jennie died October 12, 1933, and is buried in the Montrose Cemetery beside her husband and other members of her family.

The Huntsman and Foster families were represented in the Powderhorn Valley during its earliest years of development. When they first arrived, the valley was covered with willows and cottonwoods and the stream meandered from one side of the valley to the other. All of the land was held by squatter's rights and the houses were, in most cases, two or three room log cabins. School was held in the summer months and the isolation during the winter months must have been difficult. One can only wonder at their reaction, if these people could return and see the changes that have been made in the past 106 years. [Footnote #42]

JOHN WESLEY FOSTER

It is not known just how or when John Wesley Foster came to Colorado. However, he was 31 years old, when records indicate that he was prospecting in the Antelope Park mining area in Mineral County, near Lake City. [Footnote #43] John and his friend, Lucien B. Hunter, finished their prospecting and eventually settled in Lake City about 1880.

John came to Colorado hoping that the climate might relieve the lung condition that caused him considerable discomfort. During the summer of 1884, he and two of his cousins, Ernest and James Foster, decided to locate some ranch property and begin the long process of improving the land, building a house, barn, fences, and corrals to establish a permanent residence. Ernest and John chose the ground that was adjoining in the upper Cebolla Valley, later known as Cathedral. With the help of James Foster, Ernest's brother, they built the necessary improvements over a period of several years and by the summer of 1885, were extensively engaged in the butter-making business. Demand for this product was great in the neighboring town of Lake City, so a market was readily available.

On November 25, 1887, John and Ernest filed their first intention to patent ground and paid, at the rate of \$1.25 an acre, for their pre-emption right. Most of the improvements were finished on the ranch: it was all under fence, and they had raised four successive hay crops by the fall of 1887. Patents were finally issued for the adjoining ground on October 11, 1890. John then had a patent for 160 acres, and Ernest's patent included 120 acres.

The John W. Foster Cattle Company was formed in 1884 for the purpose of selling cattle to the various meat markets in Lake City. On September 22, 1884, John registered the brand, Bar 3 reverse 3, which was used by the cattle company. The company consisted of John, James and Ernest for a period of time, and then John sold his interest in the company to James and Ernest. Shortly thereafter, James sold his interest to Ed McNeill and moved to Montrose. After this, the firm changed its name to "McNeill and Foster".

After John sold his interest in the John W. Foster Cattle Co., he spent most of his winters in Lake City and prospected in the Mineral Creek area around Cathedral. Toward the end of his life it is thought that he made a rich strike near the Cathedral Rocks. He told Ernest he would let him know more about the location later. He appeared at Ernest's ranch one day insisting that he must speak to Ernest and no one else, but Ernest was in Gunnison for the day. Since John was obviously ill and needed attention, he was put to bed and tended by the ladies of the home. However, by the time Ernest returned from Gunnison, John had suffered a stroke and could not communicate the location of his final

and perhaps bonanza strike. No one ever learned the location, and to this day it remains a mystery. John died in 1912 and is buried in the Mountain View Cemetery overlooking the Powderhorn Valley. [Footnote #44]



Ernest and Anga Foster; John Wesley Foster Photo - Wayne Dawson.

Other Cathedral Ranches

Many of the Cathedral area ranches were not patented until the early 1900's and some not until the 1920's. Much of the area was surveyed twice before the government finally accepted the third survey which Jack Robinson made. For this reason, much of the land was held by squatter's rights until this survey was completed to the satisfaction of the United States Land Office.

The present ranch owned by Jim and Doris Goodjoin, and for many years known as the J Bar Horseshoe Ranch, was patented in two 160-acre parcels by John A. Stavely and his wife, Clara M., in December of 1923. The Stavely family had come to the Cathedral area over Los Pinos Pass in a covered wagon in 1919. They also had the Cathedral Post Office for awhile after Guy Doering and continued to run it until the fourth class post offices began running a mail route to the area. A son Dan, became well known as assistant football coach at Colorado University.



Cathedral Rocks Pat McKee Photo - 1981

The ranch just above the Goodjoin ranch which is now owned by Jim Gliver of Denver, was for many years owned by Ernest M. Bowers. Ernest purchased a 160-acre tract from the Charles Lee Family when they left the Cathedral area. Charles Lee had patented this ground in 1910. Ernest then added some more property to his holdings by patenting a 60-acre tract in March of 1932. A 240-acre parcel of ground that was patented by Maybell Stavely in 1927 was added, and it is also a part of the current Gliver Ranch. Ernest Bowers died during the mid-1940's and his nephew, Orrin Bowers then acquired the property and lived there until the mid-1960's.



AFTER ALL THESE YEARS

Each stage in the development and settlement of the Powderhorn Valley had its own special problems. During the early years, part of the valley was within the boundaries of the Indian reservation and not formally opened for settlement until the 1880's. Then the long process of clearing the land and improving the meadows for hay production began. Until all of the ground could be suitably irrigated, little hay was grown until after 1879. Until the cattle herds were established, the economy of the community was based largely on the sale of garden crops in the neighboring towns of Lake City and Gunnison. Readily available timber provided houses, barns, sheds and material for fencing. Even with all of these tasks, the education of the children was a primary concern and a school was established.

Nature posed her own special miseries: long winters of isolation, dry summers with the resulting drought, high spring run-off which destroyed much of the good meadow land, and the long distance across rugged country over primitive roads to obtain supplies were just a few of the problems encountered by the early settler. Isolation, added to meager resources, made living a tough battle. Through the years, with all of the hardships, the settlers never thought of quitting. They helped each other during the difficult times, and the more difficult the trial, the more they sacrificed to meet the emergency, with both personal and material aid.

The primitive toll roads of the early years were eventually replaced and bridges were added to facilitate travel. As the years passed, the free and open cattle range eventually gave way to government controlled range, but the early range days left a lasting impression on the country. Mining may have lured many to Powderhorn, but it was the cattle industry that made it possible for successive generations to stay.

Gone is the untamed frontier of the pioneer days, but determination a love for the land and ranch life, are still characteristic of the ranchers who remain in Powderhorn. The early settlers faced each difficulty with courage, overcoming the tremendous odds which faced them in establishing homes for their families. The pioneer wives and mothers deserve as much praise as the men, for enduring with patience and devotion the isolation, monotony, hardships, drudgery and long winters in a log cabin without the conveniences that are now enjoyed by ranch wives.

Will ranch life in the Powderhorn Valley become only a relic of the past or will it somehow survive and overcome the external and internal forces that threaten its survival? This is the question that is often pondered by those who now live in Powderhorn and love the land and their way of life, as did the pioneer. However, time marches on and a new way replaces the old. After all these years, the Powderhorn Valley, as it is today, is an inheritance from the pioneers who came to Powderhorn over a century ago.

THE GRUB PILE

OYSTER COCKTAIL

AN APPETIZER FOR THE NIGHT HERDERS

CELERY

SOLD BY GIF. PINCHOT

ROAST TURKEY AND DRESSING

ROPED ON FLAT TOP RANGE, BRANDED Ⓝ

LOBSTER SALAD

SHORTHORNED MAVERICKS FROM BRUCE HARTMAN'S FISH POND

COLD MEATS

LEFTOVERS FOR THE BACHELORS

MASHED POTATOES, A LA TOM STEVENS

PEAS, ANDREW'S CHOICEST, GOOD ENOUGH FOR THOROUGHBREDS

ASPARAGUS, COOKED CARPENTER STYLE

FANCY BRICK ICE CREAM

CROOKS' SPECIAL, BUT NOT CONDENSED

CAKE

PREMIUM ALFALFA RECEIPT BY SANFORD ZEIGLER

NUTS, FROM THE POWDERHORN

FRUITS, SPAN'S JACK'S CABIN SURPRISE

RAISINS, RAISED ON RAZOR CREEK

COFFEE, ROUVIERE'S MIXTURE

CIGARS, USD BRAND

INCIDENTAL TO THE FEED WILL BE A FEW STUNTS FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE ROUND-UP, INTRODUCED BY FOREMAN BILL GILLASPEY

Menu from Gunnison County Stockgrowers Association Dinner. "Third Annual Round-Up at La Vets Mess Wagon, March 26, 1909." Courtesy of Chet Rouviere

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In reality, this book has been the effort of many people. No book is ever written by just one person. I would like to thank Uncle Corb for igniting that first spark and desire to record the history of Powderhorn, a valley and life we both love very much. All of my friends and neighbors have allowed me to "pick their brains" for all of these six years, and have spent a great deal of time helping me gather family information. Bill McDonough, a great-grandson of one of the early pioneers in Powderhorn, prepared the sketches. My father, Lloyd Bradshaw, illustrated the brands. Thanks, for the many hours you spent. Grant Houston allowed me to use the files of the *Silver World* and his own personal historical files, and encouraged me during my first attempt to preserve local history. J.W. Campbell read and corrected my poor grammar and offered encouragement to me during the long hours of writing. Dr. Vandebusch kept me going, when I wanted to quit and offered suggestions for improvement on the final manuscript. My friend and neighbor, Alice Wilson, worked long hours typing and reading proof. I appreciate her sense of humor and devotion during the proofreading time. Last, but not least, a big "thank you" to my husband and children, for their support and understanding during the times that we needed more time together and to the Lord, who provided His strength, when I had none.

[FOOTNOTES]

1. See Post Office history for the various locations of the Post Office from 1876 - 1981.
2. All the temperatures given were taken on July 4, 1875.
3. Present-day ranches are within brackets.
4. William Brown's thesis, *The History of the Cebolla-Powderhorn Country*, states that McDonough traded Jack Testerman for his property in 1878 and established a trading post for horses which were greatly in demand on the Saguahe-San Juan Toll Road. This would place Testerman on Jim Jones place rather than on the homestead that was later to be Richard Radeka's. However, the *Gunnison Daily-Review* on June 27, 1882, states that McDonough was on Jim Jones' place until May of 1882, when he sold it to A.J. Stone. Taking Huntsman, Foster and Sammons' accounts into consideration, as well as other oral history, the author believes that McDonough was on the Jones place and Testerman on the future Radeka homestead.
5. Charles Schecker purchased a squatter's right from John Risse. Schecker received the patent, January 18, 1896. Gunnison County Courthouse, Land Records.
6. Alec Rozha is buried just outside the fence of the Powderhorn Cemetery and is thought to be the cemetery's first burial. The *Montrose Daily Press* on April 18, 1934 stated that Rozha was a Frenchman known as Doria.
7. Research in the Gunnison County Courthouse in the County Commissioners Records and the District Court Records indicate that the Jones brothers were the first cattle rustlers prosecuted in Gunnison County after the formation of the county in the spring of 1877. Witness, justice of peace and sheriff's fees were paid periodically throughout 1878. By February of 1879, the bail money, which had never been collected from the Jones brothers, but simply promised and secured by Hartman and others, was still a matter of controversy. Hartman had promised that the Jones brothers would appear for the court hearing. However, Thompson forfeited his recognizance, or jumped bail and left the country. This was eventually resolved to the satisfaction of the court in March of 1879. The ranch was sold to John T. McDonough in 1878, and he lived there about four years until he purchased the Los Pinos Indian Agency.
8. Hall, Frank, *History of the State of Colorado*, Vol. IV, p. 146.
9. In 1882, the lower Powderhorn Valley was in both Gunnison and Saguache counties. The author believes there is a mistake in the description here. What is known as the Cebolla Creek today was called White Earth Creek during the early days of settlement, and has never been a tributary of the Powderhorn. On early day maps, the creek coming out of McDonough Gulch (now called Deldorita or Deldorado) was called Jones Creek and also referred to as McDonough Creek, and later was probably named Deldorita in honor of the small townsite of Del Dorita. The stream runs through the present Howard ranch and into the Cebolla.
11. "Bay State Mining and Milling Company of Colorado Prospectus, 1882," p. 6. From the files of Dr. Duane Vandenbusche, Western State College, Gunnison, Colorado.
12. *Ibid.*, p. 8.
13. *Gunnison Review Press*, May 7, 1886.
14. The postal directory of Colorado shows the establishment of a post office at White Earth on January 24, 1876 and its closing on June 24, 1880.
15. This gulch was called Jones Gulch when James W. Jones lived on the ranch, and later was called McDonough Gulch when John T. McDonough lived there.
16. Vandenbusche, Duane. *Early Days in the Gunnison Country*. Gunnison, Colorado: B and B Printers, 1974. p. 37. *Colorado Postal Directory - 1876*. This source lists the Gunnison Post Office as opening October 2, 1876.
17. In 1881, most of the valley was in Saguache County. The 1880 Federal Census lists all of the ranches from the present Glen Sammons Ranch, north to the Powderhorn Store and Hot Springs in Saguache County. By the 1885 Colorado Census, these ranches were included in the Gunnison County census. From 1881 until 1884, the Powderhorn School was in the Saguache County School District.
18. Mrs. William McBride was a relative of Webb Whinnery's father, John E. Whinnery, who settled in Lake City, Colorado in the late 1870's. After Mr. McBride died in 1882 or 1883, she married James Ainsworth in August of 1884. Ainsworth was a miner in Lake City, and they lived in the Powderhorn Valley for several years after their marriage. They later moved to the North Fork area.
19. Information and pictures for this sketch were furnished by Edna Wright Andrews of Whittier, California and Frank and Dorthy Andrews, Montrose, Colorado; also Grace Mary Andrews.
20. Information for this sketch was furnished by Park and Goldie McDonough, Gunnison, Colorado.
21. Information for this sketch was furnished by Hazel Foster Trimble of Longmont, Colorado.
22. The 1880 Federal Census lists him as Joseph, 9 month old on June 3, 1880, the day the census was taken. The 1885 Colorado State Census lists him as Howard, 6 years old. His name may have even been Joseph Howard or Howard Joseph.
23. See William P. Sammons Sketch.
24. Information for this sketch was furnished by Gus and Hazel Jardine, who now live in Eckert, Colorado.
25. Information for this sketch was taken from autobiographical material written on April 11, 1928, by William Perry Sammons, Powderhorn, Colorado.
26. This ranch site is now under the Blue Mesa Reservoir.
27. Some of the information for this sketch was provided by Wallace Sheldon Doering, Grandson of Richard and Henrietta Radeka, Belen, New Mexico.
28. Information for this sketch provided by Dick Rouviere, Helen Wilson, David and Ruth Howard, Wendell and Judy Wilson and Chet and Alice Wilson.
29. Information for Bowers Biographical Sketch was graciously furnished by Glen and Jerry Bowers.
30. Information for this sketch was furnished by Clarence and LaVerne Howard and David and Ruth Howard.
31. Material for this sketch furnished by Larry Pace, Great-Grandson of Elvina Couraud, from the *Silver World* files, Grant Houston, Editor. January 18, 1980.
32. This ranch was later known as Youmans Station when train service came to Lake City. It is now known as the Ute Trail Ranch.
33. Information furnished for this sketch by: Grant and Margaret Youmans, Mrs. Fred Youmans, and a grandson, Pat McKee, Powderhorn, Colorado.
34. *Fragments of American History from the Autobiography of Grace Doering Terrell, 1885-1964*. Compiled and Edited by Juanita Terrell Thomas, 98 East 200 South, Farmington, Utah. 1980. p. 7.
35. *Ibid.*, p. 9.
36. *Ibid.*, p. 9. The property on which this house once stood now belongs to Forrest and Billie Jo Cadwell.
37. *Ibid.*, p. 11.
38. *Ibid.*, p. 14.
39. *Ibid.*, p. 16. Author's note: For the complete story of Grace Doering Terrell's life and related family history, see *Fragments of American History from The Autobiography of Grace Doering Terrell*. 1980.

40. The author is deeply indebted to two of the descendants of Abraham Doering's family: Juanita Terrell Thomas, granddaughter of Abraham and Susannah and daughter of Grace Doering Terrell, for providing a copy of Grace's Autobiography and for the pictures and other information that were so invaluable in the preparation of the Doering Biographical Sketch. Wallace S. Doering, a grandson, provided pictures and other family information.

41. The author is indebted to Wayne Dawson, son of Helen Foster Dawson, for the interesting and complete Foster Family history that was provided for this sketch. Lack of space in this book did not allow for a more thorough history of this family. For complete genealogical information on the Foster family, contact Wayne Dawson, 4409 Lake Trail Drive, Kenner, La. 70062.

43. Federal Census of 1880, Mineral County, Colorado. Antelope Park.

44. Information for this sketch was furnished by Wayne Dawson, Kenner, Louisiana.

[APPENDIX A]

White Earth and Powderhorn Post Office Appointments

White Earth — Established on January 24, 1876 — Discontinued, June 24, 1880
 Postmistress — Mrs. Elmira Jones
 Powderhorn — Established on January 12, 1880 — Discontinued, April 22, 1881
 Re-Established on May 18, 1881

Postmasters and Postmistress

Enos Hotchkiss	January 12, 1880
Andrew J. Stone	May 18, 1881
R.Y. Gray	September 18, 1882 (declined)
James H. Andrews	November 17, 1882
Elijah A. McGregor	January 26, 1883
Andrew J. Stone	July 30, 1884
Ellanora D. Doyle	June 3, 1895
Richard F. Pace	October 24, 1896
Milton Spencer	November 18, 1897
Elijah A. McGregor	March 13, 1899
Sadie M. Nichols	December 28, 1909
Mrs. May N. Rouviere	December 17, 1937 (assumed charge)
	January 4, 1938 (acting)
	February 25, 1938 (confirmed)
Mrs. Helen L. Wilson	January 31, 1958 (assumed charge)
	February 3, 1958 (acting)
Mrs. Judith K. Wilson	August 1, 1970 (assumed charge)
	July 31, 1971 (confirmed)

[APPENDIX B]

Powderhorn School Teachers

1877-1888

Miss Flora Jones
Miss Ida Gould
Mrs. William McBride
Miss Ettie Gould
Miss Emma McGregor (Hartman)
Miss Lizzie Marsh (Unruh)
Mattie Hooker
Mary F. Kirker
Mary Williams

1889-1900

Miss Emma McGregor (Hartman)
Alice Mullins
Emma Smith
E.M. Tremain
Mrs. A.B. Warner
George Hetherton
Stella Bradford
Luena Turner (McGregor)
Emily Rainbow
Georgia Walker

1900-1910

Minnie R. Smith
Mary E. Corman
Mrs. Eudora Needles
Maggie Avise
Ethel Avise
Lila Hovey
Emma C. Edwards
Grace C. Cunningham
Kate Walker
Alma Easterly
Bertha Williams

1910-1920

Minnie R. Smith
Fannie Pierce
Alma Easterly
Miss Bernice Harris
Mrs. Emmeline Austin
Gertrude McLaughlin
Alice Thompson (Rice)

1920-1930

Mrs. M.B. (Anna) Perry
Mildred E. Gorman
William M. Brown
Nellie Steele Wilson
Renel T. Werner
Marie Coughlin
Mrs. A.J. Sammons
Grace E. Ryan
Miss Ruth Wiggins (Howard)
LaVeta Foreman (McGregor)

1930-1940

Mrs. Anna Rose George
Louise Bourg
Miss Selma Peterson
Alice Collins (Wilson)
June Minor (Mrs. Fern Wilson)
Orpha Anderson
Mrs. Anna Plantz

1940-1950

Leona Simmons
Perlita Knight
Alice Harkness
Lillian Smith
Dorothy McNeill
Mrs. Esther McDonald
Lowell M. Konkright
Mrs. Mary S. Monson

1950-1960

Mrs. Fern Schafer
Madeline Briles
Mrs. Evelyn Little
Alice Collins Wilson
Janet Miller McDonald

1960-1973

Erma Wright Roberts
Meryle Mikkelsen
Bonnie Stickler
Mrs. Louise Hoyt
Mrs. Pat Jenick
Betty Youmans Metcalf
Linda Jardine
Mrs. Glen Sammons (Music)

[APPENDIX C]

A Century of Brands

Z

E.T. Hotchkiss
Dec. 1877

F

C.P. Foster
March 1881

WS

W.P. Sammons
Oct. 1882

UP

Henry Rudolph
March 1883

Jc

Eugene McGregor
Nov. 1883

Λ

J.W. Andrews
May 1885

‡

A.M. Carpenter
1885

cwm

Galatview Ranch Co.
Nov. 1887

S

A.J. Stone
Apr. 1878

HF

C.P. Foster
July 1881

S

W.P. Sammons
Oct. 1882

4

Henry Rudolph
March 1883

WX

Lucinda McBride
May 1884

IVI

C.L. Stone
June 1885

T

A.M. Carpenter
1885

70

L.F. Hopler
Feb. 1888

LO

Elizabeth Hotchkiss
Aug. 1878

J-J

J.E. Whinnery
May 1882

F

J.R. Foster
Nov. 1882

W^S

W.P. Sammons
April 1883

3E

J.W. Foster
Aug. 1884

WX

Mrs. L. Ainsworth
1885

YH

Eugene McGregor
1885

HS

Henry Schnepf
March 1888

JH

D.J. Huntsman
Aug. 1878

—

B.F. Allen
Sept. 1882

I—

J.H. Andrews
Jan. 1883

II

E.C. Huntsman
May 1883

14

Harry Youmans
Sept. 1884

N

J.W. Andrews
1885

RV

R.G. Radeka
1885

ZA

F.H. Andrews
May 1888

IXL

E.T. Hotchkiss
Apr. 1880

OC

McIntyre Bros.
Oct. 1882

—I

J.H. Andrews
Jan. 1883

⊙

E.J. Bowers
Sept. 1883

I

A.M. Carpenter
Apr. 1885

+J

A.M. Carpenter
1885

HL

C.H. Schaecker
1885

W^K

Win. Knoll
Sept. 1888

	KTK		H17							
L. Kranichfeld May 1888	McNeill & Foster 1899	McNeill & Foster 1899	Henry Allan Oct. 1896	Alice Weston Nov. 1896	A.J. Sammons 1898-1916	Wm. Sammons 1898-1916	Wm. Sammons 1898-1916	Hugh Foster 1898-1916	J.R. Phelps 1898-1916	
J.W. Arburn 1897	J.H. Andrews 1897	J.H. Andrews 1897	F.H. Andrews 1897	O.R. Bowers 1897	Wm. Cobbs 1898-1916	Bailey Wilson 1898-1916	T.P. Lamoy 1898-1916	J.H. Crowley 1898-1916	A. Arrington 1898-1916	
11-4	+J		+7+	TTT						
E.J. Bowers 1897	A.M. Carpenter 1897	A.M. Carpenter 1897	C.P. Foster 1897	C.P. Foster 1897	A. Arrington 1898-1916	A. Arrington 1898-1916	Albert McGregor 1898-1916	Neil Andrews 1898-1916	Harry Youmans 1898-1916	
RV	CF									
C.P. Foster 1897	C.P. Foster 1897	L. Gillespie 1897	E.A. McGregor 1897	James McBride 1897	H.L. Elbert 1898-1916	Wm. Cobbs 1898-1916	Wm. Cobbs 1898-1916	H.F. Andrews 1898-1916	Mrs. Lars Johnson 1898-1916	
			R							
James McBride 1897	James McBride 1897	R.G. Radaka 1897	R.G. Radaka 1897	C.L. Stone 1897	E.A. Foster 1898-1916	Chas. Whinnery 1898-1916	Chas. Mendenhall 1898-1916	J.L. Dempsey 1898-1916	H.L. Elbert 1923	
Henrietta Radaka 1898-1916	C. & H. Rosenbaum 1898-1916	E.A. Foster 1898-1916	E.A. Foster 1898-1916	C.A. Mendenhall 1898-1916	Wilson Bros. 1923	Clarence Messanger 1923	Eugene Wilson 1923	Elinor Simpson 1923	J.H. Quinby 1928	
		KTK								
Harry Schnepf 1898-1916	Steve Doering 1910	Tom S. Foster 1898-1916	Mrs. R. Wilson 1898-1916	A.T. Kelso 1898-1916	Bob Whinnery 1926	C.H. Schaecker 1928	Fred Benson 1936	Fred Wilson 1936	Fred Wilson 1938	
B.F. Ferguson 1898-1916	E.J. Bowers 1898-1916	C.O. Johnson 1898-1916	C.O. Johnson 1898-1916	C.O. Johnson 1898-1916	Fred Wilson 1938	A.E. Craft 1938	R.S. Wilson 1938	J.A. Staveley 1938	Evelyn Davies 1938	
D.J. Campbell 1898-1916	Foster & Youmans 1898-1916	Clarence Radaka 1898-1916	F.H. Andrews 1898-1916	Lewis Sammons 1898-1916	Jos. Mendenhall 1938	Arthur Moore 1938	Leon Rouviero 1938	W.S. Thompson Sr. & Jr. 1938	Ralph Wilson 1938	

W.C. Howard, Jr. 1938	Bailey Wilson 1936	Mattie Gray 1938	Ralph Wilson 1938	Oscar Dunn 1936	Teddy Simineo 1948	Robt. Whinnery 1948	Bis Wilson 1948	Eugene Wilson 1948	Eugene Wilson 1948
Wm. T. Jory 1938	J.H. Warrant 1938	W.C. Howard 1938	Anna McNeill 1938	Gus Jardine 1938	Marian Youmans 1948	W.H. Dunn 1948	George Grover 1948	Helcher & Simpsons 1948	E.D. Howard 1948
Harriett Sammons 1938	Jas. Davies, Jr. 1938	W.C. Howard 1938	W.C. Howard 1938	A.E. Rosenbaum 1938	R.B. Wilson, Jr. 1948	Walter R. Wilson 1948	Barbara Youmans 1948	Fred Youmans 1948	Grant Youmans 1948
Ernest M. Bowers 1938	Ernest M. Bowers 1938	Charles Nash 1938	C.A. McNeill, Jr. 1948	Chas. McGregor 1948	David Howard 1948	Helen Wilson 1967-77	R.B. Wilson, Jr. 1967-77	F. & B. Cadwell 1967-77	F. & B. Cadwell 1967-77
John D. Howard 1948	Michael Howard 1948	B. & F. Cadwell 1948	Guy Cadwell 1948	D.O. & Loel Carr 1948	Deming Cattle Co. 1967-77	P. & P. Deming 1967-77	Perry Deming 1967-77	Clarence Howard 1967-77	C. & R. Howard 1967-77
Jack N. Carr 1948	Jack N. Carr 1948	Jack & Maud Carr 1948	Herbert Dunn 1948	Stella & W.N. Dunn 1948	Edward Howard 1967-77	Wm. Wilson 1967-77	Vern McNeill 1967-77	Chester Rouvriere 1967-77	Sammons Land & Cattle Co. 1967-77
Mattie Gray 1948	Clarence Howard 1948	David Howard 1948	Detl. M. Jardine 1948	Fred B. Jardine 1948	Sammons Land & Cattle Co. 1967-77	R. & H. Wilson 1967-77	R.H. Sunderlin 1967-77	J. & B. Youmans 1967-77	Jerry L. Youmans 1967
Gus Jardine, Jr. 1948	James Jardine 1948	E.L. Lippert 1948	J. & L. McGregor 1948	Vern McNeill 1948	Joseph G. Youman 1967-77	J. & R. Martin 1967-77	Robert Whinnery 1967-77	Robert Whinnery 1967-77	W.S. Whinnery 1967
A.L. Rouvriere 1948	May N. Rouvriere 1948	Lewis Sammons 1948	Lewis Sammons, Jr. 1948	Paul Sammons 1948	Smock Y Bar Ranch 1967-77				

[BIBLIOGRAPHY]

BOOKS

- Bowen, A.W. & Co., eds. *Progressive Men of Western Colorado*. Chicago: A.W. Bowen and Co., 1905.
- Class of 1916. *Historical Sketches of Early Gunnison*. Gunnison, Colorado: The Colorado Normal School, 1916.
- Colorado State Historical Association. *The Historical Encyclopedia of Colorado*, Vol. I and II. Thomas S. Chamblin, Ed.
- Croft, George. *Croft's Grip-Sack Guide of Colorado*. Vol. I. Omaha: The Overland Publishing Co., 1881.
- _____. *Croft's Grip-Sack Guide of Colorado*. Vol. II. Omaha: The Overland Publishing Co., 1885.
- Darley, George M. *Pioneering in the San Juan*. Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Co., 1899.
- Dyer, John L. *The Snow-Shoe Itinerant*. Cincinnati: Cranston and Stowe, 1891.
- Ellis, Anne. *The Life of An Ordinary Woman*. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1929.
- _____. "Plain Anne Ellis." Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1931.
- Everett, George. *Cattle Cavalcade in Central Colorado*. Denver: Golden Bell Press, 1966.
- Fossett, Frank. *Colorado: Its Gold and Silver Mines*. New York: C.G. Crawford, Printer and Stationer, 1879 and 1880.
- Gibbons, Reverend J.J. *In the San Juan*. Chicago: Calumet Book & Engraving Co., 1898.
- Gunnison County Stock Growers Association. *Gunnison County Brand Book*. Gunnison Colorado: Tribune Book and Job Print, 1897.
- Hall, Frank. *History of the State of Colorado*. Vol. IV. Chicago: The Blakely Printing Co., 1895.
- Hayden, Ferdinand V. *Seventh Annual Report of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey, 1873*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1875.
- _____. *Eighth Annual Report of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey, 1874*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1876.
- _____. *Ninth Annual Report of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey, 1875*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1877.
- Houston, Grant. *Lake City Reflections*. Gunnison, Colorado: B and B Printers, 1976.
- Ingersoll, Ernest. *The Crest of the Continent*. Chicago: R.R. Donnelley and Sons, 1885.
- _____. *Knocking Around the Rockies*. New York: Harper and Brothers Publishers, 1883.
- Ingham, George T. *Digging Gold Among the Rockies*. Philadelphia: Hubbard Brothers, 1888.
- Jocknick, Sidney. *Early Days on the Western Slope of Colorado*. Denver: The Carson-Harper Co., 1913.
- Monroe, Arthur W. *San Juan Silver*. Montrose, Colorado: Arthur W. Monroe, 1940.
- Nelson, A.P. *Gunnison County, Colorado*. Pitkin, Colorado: A.P. Nelson Mining, 1916.
- Peake, Ora. *The Colorado Range Cattle Industry*. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1937.
- Ripley, Henry and Ripley, Martha. *Hand-Clasp of the East and West*. Denver: Williamson-Hoffner Engraving and Printing Co., 1914.
- Rockwell, Wilson. *Uncompahgre Country*. Denver: Sage Books, 1965.
- _____. *The Utes: A Forgotten People*. Denver: Sage Books, 1966.

- Ruffner, Lieutenant E.H. *Report of A Reconnaissance in the Ute Country Made in the Year 1873*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1874.
- Strahorn, Robert. *Gunnison and San Juan*. Omaha: New West Publishing Co., 1881.
- Terrell, Grace Doering. *Fragments of American History from The Autobiography of Grace Doering Terrell, 1888-1964*. ed. Jannita Terrell Thomas, Farmington, Utah., 1960.
- Vandenbusche, Duane. *Early Days in the Gunnison Country*. Gunnison, Colorado: B and B Printers, 1974.
- Wallace, Betty. *The Gunnison Country*. Denver: Sage Books, 1960.
- _____. *History With the Hide Off*. Denver: Sage Books, 1964.
- Wright, Carolyn and Wright, Clarence *Tiny Hinsdale of the Silvery San Juan*. Denver: Big Mountain Press, 1964.

PERIODICALS, THESIS, AND REPORTS

- Bay State Mining and Milling Company of Colorado Prospectus, 1882*. Duane vandenbusche Files.
- Borland Lois. "Ho For the Reservation; Settlement of the Western Slope." *The Colorado Magazine*, XXIX (January, 1952), pp. 56-75.
- _____. "The Sale of the San Juan." *The Colorado Magazine*, XXVIII (April, 1951), pp. 107-27.
- Brown, William M. "The History of the Cebolla-Powderhorn Country." Unpublished Master's Thesis, Western State College, Gunnison, Colorado, 1935.
- Covington, James W. "Relations Between the Ute Indians and the United States Government, 1848-1900." Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, 1949.
- Cummins, D.H. "Social and Economic History of Southwestern Colorado, 1860-1948." Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, university of Texas, Austin, Texas, 1951.
- _____. "Toll Roads in Southwestern Colorado." *The Colorado Magazine*, XXIX (April, 1952), pp. 98-104.
- den, Thomas. "A History of the Ute Indian Cessions." Unpublished Master's Thesis, Western State College, Gunnison, Colorado, 1929.
- Joyd, John B. "The Uncompahgre Utes." Unpublished Master's Thesis, Western State College, Gunnison, Colorado, 1932.
- Jockwell, Noraetta. "The Early History of Gunnison county, Colorado Schools." Unpublished Master's Thesis, Western State College, Gunnison, Colorado, 1953.
- Singlewaid, Joseph T. "The Iron Ore Deposits of the Cebolla District, Gunnison County, Colorado." *Economic Geology*, Vol VII (1912), pp. 561-73.
- Taylor, Morris K. "The Barlow and Sanderson Stage Lines in Colorado, 1872-1884." *The Colorado Magazine*, (Spring, 1973), pp. 142-62.
- Thompson, Thomas. "Early Development of Lake City." *The Colorado Magazine*, XL (April, 1963), pp. 92-105.

NEWSPAPERS

- Gunnison Daily - Review*, June 27, 1882.
- Gunnison News-Champion*, May 18, 1906. January 11, 1934, May 27, 1962.
- Gunnison Republican*, July 19, 1945.
- Gunnison Review - Press*, May 7, 1886.
- Gunnison Tribune*, October 17, 1891. August 1, 1891, January 1893-1894, April 10, 1896, May 29, 1896, December 4, 1896.
- Hinsdale Phonograph*, October 5, 1888, October 12, 1888, October 19, 1888, May 4, 1889 - June 1, 1889.

Lake City Times, February 19, 1891.

Silver World, September 4, 1875, June 17, 1876.

Silver World, February 21, 1885.

MISCELLANEOUS

Colorado State Archives, Denver, Colorado. "School Records — Gunnison County School Superintendant's Records: 1895-1967."

Forest Service Rancher's Museum. *Brand Book*. Compiled by Cass Leonard, Gunnison, Colorado, 1975.

Gunnison County Courthouse, Commissioners Records. Book 1, p. 9-18, Index A to County Commissioners Records, Index to Court Records.

Hinsdale County Courthouse, Marriage Records, Clerk and Recorder.

Hinsdale County Courthouse, Clerk and Recorder's Office, Book 10, p. 331,351, 355, 538, Book 11, p. 326, Book 14, p. 317, 326, 514, 515.

Gunnison County Courthouse, Land Patents, Book 101: p. 67.

Gunnison County Courthouse, Election Records, Precinct No. 26(1882-1884) and Precinct No. 17 (1885-1897).

Gunnison County Courthouse, Stock Brands, Book A. Marriages, Book I.

Gunnison County Public Library, Obituary File.

Hinsdale County Courthouse, Land Patents, County Assessor's Office, Lowell Swanson

PERSONAL INTERVIEWS AND LETTERS

Erwin and Pat Allen, Powderhorn, Colorado, 1981.

Edna Wright Andrews, Whittier, California, 1975-1980.

Glen and Jerry Bowers, Powderhorn, Colorado, 1976-1981.

Emma Foster Brooks, Kingman, Arizona, 1975-78.

Loel and Mattie Carr, Powderhorn, Colorado, 1975.

Wayne Dawson, Kenner, Louisiana, 1975-1981.

Harry Foster, Grand Junction, Colorado, 1975-79.

Clarence and LaVerne Howard, Powderhorn, Colorado, 1976-81.

Dave and Ruth Howard, Powderhorn, Colorado, 1976-1981.

Gus and Hazel Jardine, Powderhorn and Eckert, Colorado, 1976-1981.

Clarence and Shirley Leedom, Arrowbear, California, 1976-1977.

Bill and Ruth McDonough, Gunnison, Colorado, 1977-1979.

Park and Goldie McDonough, Gunnison, Colorado, 1976-1980.

Corbin A. McNeill, Montrose, Colorado, 1975-1979.

Maybell Stavely, Hayward, California, 1976.

Helen Stone Rogers, Santa Ana, California, 1976-1977.

Chester Rouviere, Powderhorn, Colorado, 1975-1981.

Bruce and Louise Stone, Glendale, California, 1976.

Hazel Foster Trimble, Longmont, Colorado, 1975-1979.

Bob Whinnery, Lake Fork, Powderhorn, Colorado, 1979.

Bill and Lois Faye Wilson, Powderhorn, Colorado, 1976-1981.

Mrs. Fred Youmans and Bobbie Youmans, 1976-1981.

Grant and Margaret Youmans, Powderhorn, Colorado, 1976-1981.