

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

FRANK H. ALLISON.

Mr. Allison is widely known in Colorado as the editor of the *Georgetown Courier*; he was born in Cromwell, Conn., Nov. 3, 1846; he attended school until his 18th year, when he began clerking in a grocery store, and continued in that capacity a year; then he returned to his father, who was a hammer manufacturer, and remained with him until 21 years of age; in the spring of 1868, Mr. Allison and a gentleman, Elisha Stevens, bought out a shear-factory at Rocky Hill, Conn., about nine miles from Hartford, and continued the business under the firm name of Stevens & Allison; in the fall of 1869, they consolidated with a Forestville, Conn., concern, and formed a stock company under the name of "The Stevens & Brown Manufacturing Co.;" Mr. Allison was Superintendent and Treasurer; he remained with the company until July 1, 1873, at which time he dissolved his connection with the company and became a member of the firm of Hubbard & Curtis Manufacturing Co.; in 1875, owing to the condition of his health (having been afflicted with asthma from boyhood), Mr. Allison disposed of his business, and removed to Colorado, arriving in Denver June 5; he remained in Denver, and was also a time on a stock ranche, twenty miles from Denver, during the summer and winter following; in March, 1876, he came to Georgetown, where he has since resided. He was married at Cromwell, Conn., May 1, 1873, to Miss

Isabel M. Cornwell; he did not remove his family to Colorado until 1878. At Georgetown Mr. Allison engaged in mining until May 1878, when he assumed the editorship of the *Georgetown Courier*, which position he has since continued to occupy; the *Courier* has a wide circulation, and its superior success and reputation is largely attributable to the labor and abilities of Frank H. Allison. Mr. Allison has all the time been more or less interested in mining, and is now a stockholder and Director in the Blue Jacket Mining Co.; the company have valuable property on Red Elephant Mountain, in Clear Creek County; Mr. Allison's prospects are exceedingly flattering, and promise him fine results for the near future.

ANTHONY J. AUGUST.

Mr. August was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1843. After receiving a common-school education, he entered the Geneva College, from which institution he graduated in 1859; then he returned to Buffalo, where he followed contracting and building until 1863, when he started to the field of wealth with a stock of goods. Landing in Denver, and finding the market rather dull, he placed his goods in the hands of a commission merchant, and returned to Buffalo in 1864; but, determining to make Colorado his home, he came back in the spring of 1865 and located at Georgetown, where he was connected with the Steward Reduction Works until July, 1877, when the works shut

down, then he took a trip to California, when, after a few months' stay, he returned to Colorado, and, in June, 1878, moved his family to Lawson, where he is now dealing in feed, flour and miners' tools. He also owns some good mining property near Georgetown and Silver Plume. Mr. August was married, in 1863, to Miss Mary Cate, of Buffalo, to which union there are six children born.

W. E. BARTON.

Next to mining, the hotel business is among the most important enterprises of Colorado; the large and constant influx of immigration, together with the numerous travelers of the famous West, afford abundant custom for hotels and boarding-houses of all classes; the Barton House, of Georgetown, is one of the most popular and widely known hotels of Colorado; not only is it the principal house of Georgetown, but in point of comfort, elegance and modern accommodations, it would compare favorably with any hotel in the State, of its size; the hearty and ubiquitous landlord, W. E. Barton, is extensively known for his cordial manners and exceptional hospitality; Mr. Barton is a native Bostonian; he was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 10, 1848; in 1866, his father came to Georgetown, and built the first Barton House, which was subsequently burned in 1871; in the spring of 1867, W. E. Barton came out, and immediately took the position of clerk of the hotel, under his father; the Barton House was rebuilt in 1871, and the new hotel opened in April of that year, W. E. Barton assuming the proprietorship; Mr. Barton ran the house during the summer, and the ensuing fall sold out to H. C. Chopin; he then returned to Boston, and there engaged in the wood-working business. He was married at Lockport, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1871, to Miss J. Viola Baker, of Niagara Co., N. Y. In the summer of 1876, Mr. Barton returned to Georgetown, and re-purchased the Barton House, and, since then,

he has continued the sole owner and proprietor of the same; the house is beautifully situated on a high elevation, near the base of Leavenworth Mountain; it consists of two elegant buildings on the corners of Burrell and Taos streets, and on opposite sides of Taos; the annex stands on the east side of Taos street, and was built in 1872; in every respect the Barton House is first-class; it is a favorite home for tourists and commercial travelers. It has an extensive capacity and a large patronage, and, under the excellent supervision of W. E. Barton, has established a wide reputation in the West.

JEAN B. BEAUZY.

Mr. Beauzy was born in St. Chamond, Department of the Loire, in the Republic of France, Dec. 29, 1818. He received a good education. At the age of twenty-nine, he was appointed Superintendent of the Forrester Silk Factory at St. Etienne, where he remained until 1849, when he emigrated to the United States. He settled at Hoboken, N. J., and embarked in the silk business. Not meeting with success, he went to Newark and started a gold and silver refining works, which he continued till the spring of 1863, when he came to Colorado and settled at Idaho Springs, where he engaged in gulch and lode mining. In 1868, he prospected for mineral lodes for the Ohio Lode Company, of Cincinnati; afterward for other companies. Mr. Beauzy has discovered many valuable lodes. Among them is the noted May Flower, Lafayette, Beauzy, Highland, Hoosac, Edwards, Argo and France. The latter is one of the richest mines in the county. He now owns the Bobolink Sacrademento, which is valuable property. He is also one of the largest real estate owners of the town. He has accumulated a competency by his untiring punctuality in business and strict integrity. He has always made it a rule to pay the cash for all his purchases. He goes by the name of Commodore, being the leading and most successful prospector in the



John A. Collins

county. He is also President of the Idaho Springs Gold and Silver Mining Company. No man is more highly esteemed by all classes of citizens than Mr. Beauzy.

EDWIN ALBERT BENEDICT.

E. A. Benedict, publisher of the Idaho Springs *Weekly Iris*, the local paper of Idaho Springs, was born in Drakesville, Davis Co., Iowa, June 22, 1852. His father, Capt. James A. Benedict, moved to Ohio soon after, where he lived eleven years, removing thence to Brownville, Neb., where the subject of this sketch received his education and learned his trade. He founded the *Iris* Jan. 24, 1879. It was at first a six-column patent, but he has built up a paper that is an honor to the place, and it is printed all at home, and enlarged in size, with a large and continually increasing circulation. He was married, Aug. 23, 1877, to Mary J. Price, daughter of Rev. W. D. Price, of Freeland, Colo. Mr. Benedict came to Colorado nearly two years ago, and had \$2.35 in his pocket. His success is remarkable, and characteristic of the vim of Young America. He now has a home of his own, and is worth about \$3,000.

SILAS C. BENNETT.

This gentleman came to Colorado in 1865. He was born in Hamilton, just without Brooklyn, N. Y., April 4, 1845, and received his education in the schools of Brooklyn. He located at Idaho Springs, Colo., in May, 1865, and obtained a situation as clerk in the Recorder's office, soon afterward assuming the entire business of the office. In the fall following, he returned East to the bedside of his sick father, and remained until his father's death. He returned to Idaho Springs in the spring of 1866. During the rest of that year he pursued mining. In the spring of 1868, he was appointed Assessor for the county by the County Commissioners, and the next fall he was elected to the office by the peo-

ple on the Democratic ticket. He was a candidate for Sheriff on the Democratic ticket in 1869, and was only defeated by his competitor, Gen. Campbell, by twenty-eight votes. In the fall of 1871, Mr. Bennett removed to Georgetown, where he has since lived. He was City Clerk of Georgetown from spring, 1875, to spring, 1879, and was Acting Sheriff under the incumbent Sheriff from 1875 to 1878. He was a partner in the Zilla mine, which was sold in 1872 for \$75,000. He is now an equal partner, with five other gentlemen in the Kirtley Tunnel mine, a valuable property on Leavenworth Mountain, near Georgetown, which has been worked extensively, and has paid richly its possessors. A specific description of it may be found in the history of Clear Creek County comprised in this work. Mr. Bennett has invested his money largely and freely in mining, and he now has good and numerous claims in various parts of the country.

CHARLES T. BELLAMY.

This gentleman, at present editor and proprietor of the *Colorado Miner*, came to Colorado in the spring of 1867, and has since engaged in prospecting, mining and superintending mines for companies. In April, 1878, he bought the *Miner* and associated with him Mr. E. H. N. Patterson, the former editor. Mr. Patterson has recently died, leaving Mr. Bellamy the exclusive management of the paper. The *Miner* is quite popular, has an excellent reputation, and very large circulation. It is extensively quoted by Eastern papers, and no journal is considered better and more reliable authority upon the mining news of Colorado. Mr. Bellamy is originally a New Yorker. He was born in Clyde, Wayne Co., N. Y., in 1841. He has always been a Republican, and during the late war served two years and three months in the Federal army. He enlisted as a private in the 22d N. Y. V. I., and returned as a Lieutenant, afterward he held an important position in the

New York Post Office two years, during 1864-65. Resigning his position in 1866, he came West as far as Chicago, and remained there seven months; then went South to Murfreesboro, Tenn., where he with a partner established large works for the manufacture of red cedar wooden-ware. For some time, Mr. Bellaun succeeded well in Murfreesboro, but owing to the height of sectional feeling at that exciting time, he feared it might be subversive of his interests to remain longer in the South, and so decided to come further West. Arriving at Georgetown in 1867, he has since been identified with the interests of that place. He has succeeded well with his mining enterprises, and now owns extensive and valuable property.

CAPT. LEWIS W. BERRY.

Capt. BERRY was born in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1822. His father was a ship carpenter and worked for many years in the United States Navy, where young Capt. Berry learned his trade. In 1842, he went to New Orleans, where he followed painting until the Mexican war, in 1846, when he raised a company in New Orleans, of which he was chosen Captain. His company participated in all the important battles of the Mexican war, under Gen. Winfield Scott. After the war was over, he returned with his company to New Orleans, where they were honorably mustered out, and Capt. Berry returned to Brooklyn, and in 1853 he was appointed Master Painter of the Navy, which position he held for six years, and, in 1859, he crossed the plains in search of a fortune. After a few months of weary travel, he landed at Central City, where he was variously engaged until he was allured by the glowing accounts of the discovery of gold in Montana Territory in 1863. After two years' stay in Montana, he returned to Colorado and located at Georgetown, where he followed mining up to 1876. Then he visited his old home in Brooklyn, but returned to Colorado in the spring of

1879 and located at Idaho Springs, where he has been steadily engaged at painting. Capt. Berry owns considerable mining property near Georgetown.

WILLIAM A. BURR, M. D.

Dr. William A. Burr, a prominent physician of Georgetown, was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., June 15, 1840. When three years of age, his parents immigrated to Northern Illinois and settled in McHenry Co. In 1861, he entered Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa. In the latter part of 1864, and while at college, he enlisted in the U. S. Army, serving a brief term as a soldier of the 44th Iowa Volunteers. After the war, he completed his course at Cornell College, and having chosen the practice of medicine for his profession, he attended the medical school at Ann Arbor, Mich., also Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago, where he received his diploma in 1869. After finishing his medical course, Dr. Burr located at Lincoln, Neb., and there soon established a desirable and lucrative practice. In May, 1872, being an honored member of the M. E. Church, he was elected a lay delegate to the General Conference of his church at Brooklyn in July of the same year. In 1874, he was married to Miss Florence A. Peck. His health failing him, he decided to remove to Colorado, and settled in Georgetown. The salubrious atmosphere of the Rocky Mountains soon restored him so that he resumed his profession, and is now doing an enviable practice in Georgetown. The Doctor is regarded as a permanent and most useful citizen. He early chose the Homeopathic system of medicine, of which he continues a firm and faithful advocate, and he now stands in the front rank of his profession.

AUGUSTUS BLACKMAN.

This gentleman was born in Newtown, Conn., Oct. 6, 1831: when ten years of age, his parents moved to Michigan, where he was raised, and subsequently became a machinist. He was

married in Tecumseh, Mich., in 1847, to Miss Caroline Brightman. In July, 1861, he came to Colorado, and started, with a company of gentlemen, a stamp mill near Mill City. They engaged in mining also, and were known as the Adrian Mining Company. About a year later, the company sold out to A. B. Chaffee, and Mr. Blackman went to Lake Gulch, where he operated a mill for A. B. Chaffee about three years. He also became interested in mining, in which he was quite successful, and in 1865 he returned East, remaining about seven months, after which he returned to Colorado, and resumed mining. He prospected and mined in the Snake River country about three years. In 1869, he located at Idaho Springs, where he engaged in milling, and also had charge of the Franklin mine for some time. He was at one time Postmaster at Idaho Springs, and also depot agent and telegraph operator. Mr. Blackman lost his first wife about two years after his marriage, and he was married the second time Jan. 10, 1877, at Tecumseh, Mich., to Miss Stella Hanford. In January, 1878, he moved to Golden, Colo., at which place he lived six months, and in July of the same year he removed to Georgetown, where he has since resided; upon locating at Georgetown he bought a partnership with Henry Seifried, in the Georgetown Iron Works. Soon afterward, a brother of Mr. Seifried became interested in the business, and the firm organized themselves into a stock company under the name of "The Union Manufacturing Company." They now have a branch shop at Leadville, and are doing an extensive and flourishing business.

GEORGE L. CANNON.

Mr. Cannon has been closely identified with the history of Idaho Springs for the past eight years, and is regarded on all hands as one of her most substantial citizens. He is a solid, matter-of-fact man, one who has fine business judgment, and, since in Colorado, he has been

steadily engaged in buying and selling mining property. Mr. Cannon was born in Connecticut May 1, 1826; after receiving an academic education, he embarked in the hardware business in New Haven, Conn., where he continued business for about five years; in 1852, he removed to New York City, where for twenty years, he was engaged in the heating and ventilating business; in 1872, he came to Idaho Springs, and engaged as above named. Mr. Cannon owns some very good mining property. He has never aspired to any office except Justice of the Peace in 1878-79, but is esteemed highly by his fellow-citizens. He was married, in 1852, to Miss Fannie A. Downs, of New Haven, Conn., to which union there were two sons born, now aged respectively seventeen and nineteen years.

FRANK R. CARPENTER.

This gentleman is a scion of an old Virginia family. He was born in Parkersburg, Va., now in West Virginia, Nov. 5, 1848; but was raised on a farm near Clarksburg, Va. Being a natural mathematician, he was educated for a civil engineer, and when twelve years of age had studied surveying. At the age of sixteen, he was engaged regularly in surveying, receiving pay for his services. In 1868 and 1869, he was employed as a surveyor upon various railroads in Missouri and Iowa. Subsequently, in 1870, he served the State of Virginia as Assistant Engineer about a year. He taught school for some time, and was one of the first public school-teachers under Virginia's public school law. In March, 1873, Mr. Carpenter came West to Denver, Colo. He remained at Denver during the remainder of the year, after which he removed to Idaho Springs, where he lived about two years. During the time he taught school at Idaho, and held the office of Justice of the Peace. He located in Georgetown in December, 1875, and there organized the first graded school in the place. A nice building was erected, and Mr. Carpenter opened school in January, 1876. He

continued as Principal to the end of the school year 1878. He was married in Denver, Colo., Dec. 23, 1875, to Miss Annette Howe, of Athens, Ohio. In 1876, Mr. Carpenter was unanimously nominated for State Superintendent of Public Instruction by the Democratic Convention, which met at Manitou. But owing to his age—thirty years being the age required by law—he was ineligible to the office, and about three weeks after the nomination, he withdrew his name, when another candidate was placed in the field. In 1877, Mr. Carpenter was elected County Superintendent of Schools of Clear Creek County. Taking the office in January, 1878, he held it to January, 1880. In 1878, he was the Democratic nominee for the Legislature from Clear Creek County, and although he was not elected, he received the second largest vote of his party. Since June, 1877, Mr. Carpenter has devoted more or less attention to his profession. He now has an office at Idaho Springs, and one at Georgetown, and is doing an extensive and a lucrative business as mining and civil engineer.

HON. THOMAS J. CANTLON.

Thomas J. Cantlon, a lawyer and politician of Georgetown, was born in County Kerry, Ireland, Dec. 16, 1845. His parents moved to America in 1849, and settled in Springfield, Ohio. Young Cantlon was educated in the high school of Wilmington, Ohio. In 1862, during Morgan's raid, he enlisted in the "Dickerson Light Guards," and served six months. Afterward, he attended the Gundry and Hollingsworth Commercial College, at Covington, Ky., and graduated there in January, 1863. He then located at Paris, Ill., and taught school about six years. He was married at Paris, May 2, 1867, to Mary A. White. In May, 1869, he removed to Lincoln, Neb., and soon after his arrival at that place he was elected Principal of the public school, which position he occupied two years. He was

elected City Clerk in 1871, and was re-elected in 1872. At the same time, he held the office of Justice of the Peace, and was ex officio Overseer of the Poor. He also pursued the study of law in 1871, and in April, 1872, he was admitted to the bar. He then resigned the offices he held and entered the law practice as a partner with Col. James E. Philpot. In the fall of 1874, the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Cantlon afterward practiced alone until coming to Colorado. He arrived at Denver in April, 1875, and soon afterward located at Georgetown, where he has since resided and pursued the practice of his profession. While he has done a good practice in the various courts, he has been connected with different mining interests, and has taken an active part in the politics of the country. In 1878, he was elected to the State Legislature on the Republican ticket. His course in the Legislature was highly satisfactory to his constituency, and received the sanction of the various journals. He was nominated for Speaker of the House, and came within one vote of an election. The *Denver Times*, referring to Mr. Cantlon's stewardship, said: "As Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, his talent for close investigation, together with his knowledge of law, were conspicuous, and throughout his official term he was noted as one of the most discreet and effective leaders of the Lower House. To Mr. Cantlon's efforts we are indebted for many of the best enactments."

RALEIGH W. CHINN.

The name of Raleigh Chinn, no doubt, is familiar to many of the early settlers of Colorado. He was born in Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 12, 1827; at the age of twelve years, he moved with his parents to Muscatine Co., Iowa, on a farm, where he remained until September, 1850, then being enticed by the flattering reports of the then far-off gold fields, and after a few months' travel, landed in California, where he

remained until September, 1862, when he returned to Iowa, where he bought a farm, and after seven years' farming, started across the plains in 1859, and came as far as Fort Kearney, where he met so many returning from the West discouraged, that he turned and went back and stayed until the spring of 1862, when he began freighting across the plains, which he followed until 1867, when he moved his family to Breckenridge, Colo., where he spent about one year; then moving to Golden. After a short stay, he moved back to Breckenridge, and in the fall of 1869, he moved back to Golden, where he lived until the fall of 1876, when he took charge of the Downieville House, which he run until August, 1877; then he moved upon Silver Creek, where he stayed until April, 1880, when he leased the Lawson House, and is now ready to greet the hungry traveler. Mr. Chinn is a pleasant and courteous gentleman, and commands the patronage of the public.

CHARLES C. CHURCHILL.

Mr. Churchill was one of the early men in Colorado, and since his arrival in the country he has been more or less identified with the business affairs of Clear Creek Valley. He was born at Mooers, Clinton Co., N. Y., June 15, 1836. After fourteen years of age, he was three years with the engineer corps on the Plattsburg & Montreal Railroad. Subsequently, he went to school at Fairfield, until nineteen years of age, after which he clerked in a store at Champlain, N. Y., about two years. In 1857, he went to Troy, N. Y., and there clerked in a store until February, 1859, when he started for Pike's Peak. He remained in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota until the spring of 1860, and after some adventure and delay in crossing the plains, he arrived at Denver in May following, having walked from Leavenworth City to that place. From Denver he went to Spruce Park, and claimed and entered the entire park on the 22d of June, 1860. He owned the park until the

fall of 1861, when he sold to Eb Smith, of Denver. Mr. Churchill then went East, and upon returning to Colorado the next spring, he settled at Bradford Junction, at which place he engaged in baling hay for market. In the fall of 1862, he engaged, with a partner, in the general grocery business at Denver, which business he continued until the burning of Denver, in the latter part of 1863. His store was not lost, but he soon afterward sold his interest and removed to Black Hawk, where he bought a store and kept it some months. During the time he rented a stamp-mill and engaged in crushing ore. In the spring of 1864, Mr. Churchill, in company with Gen. F. J. Marshall and John Shumer, opened a mining office in Central City, under the style of "Shumer, Churchill & Co." They immediately began a large business, and would have realized immense profits, had it not been for the sudden burst of the "Colorado Bubble," in the fall of 1864. With the collapse of business, Mr. Churchill lost much of his means. Soon afterward he entered the employ of A. Jacobs & Co., and continued as salesman for them about fifteen months. In the spring of 1866 he went to New York, and after an absence of four months returned to Colorado and started the first line of stages from Central to Georgetown, making his headquarters at Georgetown. This business he continued but a short time, and sold out to Mr. Montague, of Idaho. He was married at Saylorville, near Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 7, 1866, to Miss Harriet A. McKibben. The succeeding fall and winter he spent in Illinois, New York and Vermont, and returning to Colorado in the fall of 1867, he settled at Georgetown, where he has since resided, and engaged in the mercantile business. He is now keeping a music and variety store on Alpine street. Mrs. Churchill is keeping a popular and flourishing boarding-house, having recently taken charge of the large and commodious building formerly owned and occupied by J. H. McMurdy. The writer bespeaks for Mr.

Churchill and his excellent lady a bright and prosperous future.

JOHN COBURN.

Mr. Coburn is of Scotch parents, but was born in the county of Down, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1822. At an early date, he began to work at the shoemaker's trade, and at the age of seventeen, in company with his elder brother and sister, he immigrated to America and located in Delaware Co., Penn., where he worked at the shoemaker's trade until 1861, when he left his shoemaker's bench and began dealing in cattle, which he followed until 1868 with success. In 1869, he came to Colorado as Superintendent for the Sterling Mining Company, of Philadelphia. In 1870, he bought the Downieville ranche, and returned East after his family. After bringing his family out, he began to erect the large, commodious hotel which now gladdens the hungry tourist as he nears the Downieville ranche, which consists of 160 acres, extending up in the town of Lawson, where he owns considerable real estate. Mr. Coburn is a public-spirited man. In 1878, he erected the present large, commodious schoolhouse at Lawson, at a cost of \$1,300, which shows that Lawson cannot have too many such citizens. Mr. Coburn owns considerable mining property in the Downieville and Morrison Districts. He was married, in 1852, to Miss Margaret Wilfang, of Delaware Co., Penn. He is prompt, reliable, and in every respect a good citizen.

THOMAS COOPER.

Mr. Cooper is one of Colorado's pioneer miners, and one of her best citizens. For over twenty years, he has given his time and hard labor toward developing the mineral wealth of his State. Mr. Cooper was born in Kent, England, Dec. 27, 1826; he attended the common schools but very little, and consequently received but little education. In 1852, he emigrated to America; he went to Milwaukee,

Wis., where he remained about a year; he then went to Michigan, where he was engaged in fishing for about two years, and in 1856, returned to England, but returned to America in a short time and located in Grant Co., Wis., where he followed lead mining, and in the spring of 1859, charmed by the gilded accounts of Pike's Peak, he came to Colorado and engaged in placer mining as one of the successful. Mr. Cooper has made some valuable discoveries. He is at present engaged in the Champion Tunnel, where he has a large interest. Mr. Cooper has experienced all the ups and downs of life, and is now content to enjoy the fruits of his years of toil and excitement.

HON. JOHN A. COULTER.

Judge Coulter is the oldest resident lawyer of Georgetown. He went there in 1867, when there were only two attorneys in the place, and has since remained and continued steadily in the practice of his profession. He was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., May 19, 1842. He received a first-class education, graduating at Jefferson College, Cannonsburgh, Penn. He went into the late war in the spring of 1862, as a Sergeant in the 144th N. Y. V. I., and was afterward promoted to the rank of Captain. Returning home at the close of the war, he subsequently attended the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and graduated there in the Law Department in 1866. He arrived at Georgetown in September, 1867, and at once began the practice of law. In 1872, he was elected Probate Judge, and held the office one term. He has been a Notary Public for a number of years. On the 9th of November, 1874, he was married, at Georgetown, to Mrs. Anna Legget. The Judge is energetic and progressive, and has been free to invest his earnings in such enterprises as he thought worthy and promising. His mining interests are valuable. He owns one-fourth of the old Belmont Lode, now known as "The Johnson Mine," on McClell-

land Mountain. He is also interested in the Stella Lode, a nice property on Sherman Mountain, and various other lodes.

CALVIN CAMP.

Mr. Camp was born in New Brunswick in 1826. He received a common-school education. His parents were old, distinguished settlers of his native country. In 1848, he moved with his mother and sisters to Alexandria, Va., where they had everything to make them happy before the war. In 1866, he came to Missouri, where he spent about one year. Then he came to Colorado, where he has followed mining ever since. He, in partnership with Mr. Meade, built the Spring Gulch road. He owns a fine little ranche on Spring Gulch, and considerable mining property. He is unmarried, and is one of Idaho's best Christian men, and respects the church above all things.

AMBROSE B. CLARK.

Mr. Clark is a well-established merchant of Georgetown. He is by nativity a New Yorker. Was born in Cayuga Co., near Auburn, N. Y., May 23, 1836. He was educated at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass. Afterward, he taught several terms of school in New York and in Massachusetts. He engaged in merchandising at Auburn, N. Y., about six years. In the fall of 1866, Mr. Clark closed out his business, and, following the "star of empire," came to Colorado. Locating at Black Hawk, he followed mining about three years. Subsequently, he was connected with the *Black Hawk Journal* as local editor and reporter about eighteen months. He was afterward for a time Superintendent of the Black Hawk Mining Company's property at Black Hawk. In the spring of 1875, he changed his location to Georgetown, at which place he has since resided. He was married in Denver, Col., July 23, 1875, to Miss Thirza Hollister, formerly of Auburn, N. Y.

At Georgetown, he has engaged in the family grocery business, and is now doing business under the firm name of A. B. Clark & Co., being associated with E. S. Weaver, of the Kirtley Tunnel Mining Company. In Colorado he has succeeded well. His house has a first-class custom and is doing a flourishing business. Mr. Clark is a staunch Republican, and has always been well identified with his party. He was a member of the Territorial Convention which met at Denver in 1872, and nominated Mr. Chaffee for his second term in Congress.

FRANK M. CROSSON.

Mr. Crosson is of Irish-German parentage; was born in Fayette Co., Ind., Oct. 14, 1840, and spent fourteen years of his early life in that State. In the year 1855, he went to Iowa, where he followed the mason's trade until 1861, when he enlisted in an Iowa Infantry regiment, for three years, but resigned in 1863 and accepted a lieutenancy in Co. G. He participated in the battles of Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Belmont, besides many others. He was captured at the battle of Athens in 1864. After being released, he returned to Iowa, where he remained until the fall of 1868, then came to Colorado and located on Bear Creek, where he remained until the spring of 1869. Then he removed to Denver, where he followed clerking for about three years, and, in 1872, he went to Central City and opened a commission house, which he run about one year, then sold out his business and came to Idaho Springs, where he was in the restaurant business about one year, and, in 1874, he returned to Bear Creek, where he followed ranching until the spring of 1880, when he returned to Idaho and began the manufacturing of brick, a business which he is thoroughly posted in. Mr. Crosson was married, Dec. 15, 1864, to Miss Nancy Vance, of Iowa, to which union six children have been born, of whom five are living.

DR. JOHN R. H. DAVIS.

Dr. Davis was born in Cass Co., Mo., July 4, 1843. At the age of four years, he removed with his parents from Missouri and lived respectively in Tennessee, Ohio, Virginia, Kansas and Illinois until 1872. He attended lectures at the Louisville Medical College, of Kentucky, two terms, graduating with the class of 1873. The three years following his graduation were passed by him in the practice of his profession in Kansas. In May of 1876, he came to Colorado. After two years residence in Caribou, he removed to Silver Plume, where he still resides and is in possession of a lucrative practice. He was married, June 5, 1879, to Miss Lucy A. Farley, of Knobnoster, Mo.

CAPT. THOMAS J. DEAN.

Capt. Dean was one of the first men to come to Colorado after the late war. He was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., May 22, 1826. His parents moved to Wayne Co., Mich., in 1832, and settled on a farm. At the age of 19, Thomas J. Dean went to St. Louis, where he remained some months. Afterward he lived in New Orleans about a year, and from there went to Louisville, Ky., where he lived three years. In the latter part of 1849, he returned to Michigan and engaged in farming. He was married in Davis Co., Ky., Aug. 3, 1848, to Miss Emily McKinney. In 1862, he enlisted in the United States Army, and was commissioned a Captain in the 5th Michigan Cavalry. This regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. Capt. Dean was captured during the war, and was for a time a prisoner in Libby Prison. His regiment was mustered out in 1865, at the close of the war, and in September of that year, Capt. Dean came with his family to Colorado and settled at Idaho. There he lived and engaged in mining about ten years, until the fall of 1875, when he removed to Hot Sulphur Springs in Grand Co., Colo. These springs are beautifully situated in the Middle Park. There

Capt. Dean has since continued to reside, and is now running the Middle Park Hotel. The fame of the Middle Park has gone abroad, not only as a favorite for tourists, and the abode of many excellent people, but its mining resources are being largely considered, and Capt. Dean is exceedingly hopeful of the future wealth of that attractive country.

JOHN C. DE VOTIE.

This gentleman, the present Sheriff of Clear Creek Co., was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., April 28, 1848. He was raised on a farm and received a common-school education. He came to Colorado in 1869, and in the spring of that year located at Georgetown, where he has since lived, engaging for several years in mining. In January, 1877, he was appointed City Marshal of Georgetown, which position he held by re-election until his election to the office he now holds, in October, 1879. Mr. De Votie was the only candidate elected on the Democratic ticket at the last election, which was a strong evidence of his popularity. He has served the people well, and has made his county an able and efficient officer. The services of such men are needed in every community, and should be retained.

W. F. DOHERTY.

The subject of this sketch was born in Penobscot Co., Me., Nov. 14, 1837. He received but a common-school education. At the age of seventeen, he was apprenticed to learn the trade of iron molder. He worked at his trade until Feb. 5, 1862, when he enlisted in the 1st R. I. C., and served his country up to July, 1865. He participated in the battles of Bull Run, Winchester, Shepherdstown, Cedar Creek, besides many other important engagements. He was in the now historic campaign of the Shenandoah Valley. After the war was over, he came to Colorado and located in Idaho Springs, where he has been chiefly engaged in the lumber and mining interests. In October, 1877, he



Elmer Smith

was elected Assessor for Clear Creek Co. for two years. In the management of this office he displayed great ability, and gave perfect satisfaction to all.

MICHAEL DOYLE.

Mr. Doyle, who, twenty years ago, crossed the plains with an ox team loaded with flour and bacon, was born in the city of Boston, Mass., Feb. 1, 1845. When he was about two years old, his parents moved to Davenport, Iowa, where he remained until 1860, when he came to Colorado and located at Denver, where he was variously engaged until 1865, when he went to the Georgetown mining district, where he followed mining and prospecting for about two years; then he went to Wyoming Territory, where he prospected about one year; he has also prospected in Utah and in the White River country. Mr. Doyle has discovered a great many good mines and owns a great many, among which is the Mackey and Minnesota, which are being developed, located in the Iowa District. Mr. Doyle is an old, reliable prospector and devotes his time exclusively to that and mining.

DAVID E. DULANEY.

The subject of this sketch is descended from an old and time-honored family of Virginia. His father's family were people of wealth and of noble ancestry. His mother was a niece of Chief Justice Marshall. David E. Dulaney was born in Wytheville, Va., July 21, 1828. When two years of age, his parents moved to Jacksonville, Ill., at which place he was reared and educated to the age of 15. In 1843, though so young in years and experience, he started out to pave his own way in the world. Going to St. Louis he obtained a situation as clerk in a real estate office, in which he remained until he became of age. Upon reaching his majority, he began dealing in real estate upon his own account, and soon accumulated considerable money and property. He continued business in St. Louis

until 1858, after which time he lived about fifteen months in Rock Island, Ill. Subsequently, he traveled over two years, and spent the bulk of his fortune. He came to Colorado in 1862, and has since lived in Clear Creek Co., first at Empire. In 1864, he located at Georgetown. He mined for gold on Griffith Mountain two or three years, but not realizing satisfactory results from that, he began prospecting for silver, and has since given his attention almost exclusively to silver mining. In 1868, he discovered and located the Hidden Treasure Lode, which led to the discovery of the now celebrated Colorado Central mine. He still owns the Hidden Treasure, and has worked it at times with fine results, having taken out as much as \$2,500 in one day. In 1875, he began prospecting on Red Elephant Mountain, and he worked there two years without material profit; but during the time he discovered and located thirteen lodes, among which were the Free America or Purchase Lode, the Free America Extension, the Dulaney and other lodes. A number of these lodes were subsequently sold, Mr. Dulaney realizing a round sum from the sale. Mr. Dulaney has good mining interests in various sections, but his most valuable and productive property is situated at Red Elephant Mountain. He has prospected from Arizona to Deadwood, but states that he has discovered nowhere such rich mineral as can be found in Clear Creek Co. Of the lodes in which he is interested on Red Elephant Mountain, may be mentioned the Black Alpha, Shenandoah Valley, Hawkeye, George Gregory, Cash, Puzzler and Czar Lodes, all of which have yielded well in high-grade mineral. Mr. Dulaney has been twice married. His first wife was a Miss Beechboard, to whom he was married at St. Louis, Mo., in 1853. He was married the second time, May 12, 1862, to Miss Bertie Sophia Nilson. Having finally made a success of mining and by his recent sales acquired a nice fortune, he is now developing his property and steadily increasing his income.

JUSTUS E. DU BOIS.

Among the prominent citizens of the little village of Mill City may be mentioned the name of Justus E. Du Bois; he was born in Kingston, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1838; his father, Washington Du Bois, was a merchant, but died when Justus was about one year old; then the struggle began, but by close application to his books, he received a good education at the Kingston Academy. Afterward, he followed clerking until 1859, when he came West as far as Atchison, Kan., where he was engaged in the lumber business until the spring of 1863, when he emigrated to Colorado and spent one year at the Lexington Mill in Central City; and, in 1864, he moved to Mill City, where, in partnership with Douglas McIntyre, he built the old McIntyre mill, but it was soon abandoned; and then his mining career began, which he followed as a business until 1870, when he bought out Mr. William Osborn's grocery store, which he run in connection with the post office until April, 1880, when he sold out; in the meantime he was engaged in mining. At the present time he is Superintendent of the Unadilla Mining Company, of New York, and enjoys the full confidence of the company. Mr. Du Bois owns considerable mining property, and is considered a man of fine judgment, and a good citizen. He was married, in 1875, to Mrs. Lizzie Rudolph, of Mill City.

DR. ARTHUR M. DUNCAN.

Although Dr. Duncan may be termed a "new-comer" at Georgetown, yet he has become a permanent citizen of the place, is prominently identified with the medical profession, and we are glad to notice him in this work. The Doctor is by birth an Ohioan. He was born Jan. 18, 1850, near Tiffin, in Seneca Co., Ohio. He was raised on a farm and received a practical education. He taught school for some time previous to entering his profession. In the fall of 1872, he started on an extensive trip,

which he protracted a considerable time, through the West. After spending some months in Missouri and Kansas, and "roughing" for a time in Colorado, he went to California, where he remained nearly a year, and during the time taught a five-months' term of school. He was for a short time Deputy County Superintendent of Schools, at Modesto, Cal. About the middle of June, 1874, he took a steamer and returned by way of the Isthmus of Panama to New York. The Doctor relates many interesting reminiscences of his travels through the West—his experiences with the Indians, Mexicans, etc. After returning to the East, he attended college one year, and then began the study of medicine. He took two courses of lectures at Columbus, Ohio, and subsequently went to New York and attended the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he graduated in 1878. He remained in New York some time afterward for the purpose of receiving instruction in special departments. In July, 1878, Dr. Duncan went to Albion, Mich., where he entered the practice of medicine, and continued successfully until the spring of 1880. In May following, he came to Colorado and located in Georgetown, and immediately began the practice of his profession. The Doctor has made many staunch friends at Georgetown, and is rapidly establishing a reputation, which will insure him an extensive and lucrative practice.

HENRY ELLIS.

Among the enterprising young business men, who contribute by their business industry to the advancement of the interest of Idaho Springs, is Mr. Ellis, the subject of this brief sketch. Mr. Ellis was born in Missouri July 22, 1853. Mr. Amos Ellis, his father, was a wagon-maker. Young Ellis received but little education; his father emigrated to Colorado in 1864; while he was still young, he set out to make his own living; he was employed by a Mr. Jackson, who owned a butcher-shop and was engaged in that line of business until

October, 1877, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Deemer, and they bought the shop run by Mr. Roessler. Mr. Ellis has accumulated enough to build himself a fine business house. It may, indeed, be said of Mr. Ellis, that he has "grown up with the country," as he came at an early day, and experienced many reverses, but he struggled manfully through them all, and at last has his reward.

THOMAS ENNIS.

Thomas Ennis, a well-known hotel proprietor of Georgetown, was born in St. John, New Brunswick, May 24, 1845. In 1863, he enlisted in the United States Army, and was assigned to the Quartermaster's Department of the West, serving through the South till the close of the war. He afterward went to Maine, and there worked in a shipyard about two years. He came to Georgetown in 1867, arriving June 10. For four years he engaged in mining, and, in May, 1871, he bought the hotel then known as the Leggett House. The name was changed to Ennis House, and Mr. Ennis has since kept it himself, as sole owner and proprietor. The house has always done an excellent business, its custom being mainly local. Accommodations are first-class, rates are reasonable and the genial landlord is ubiquitous in his efforts to please and provide for his guests. Travelers should not hesitate to stop at the Ennis House. It is situated on the corner of Taos and Mary streets. Mr. Ennis was married in Georgetown, Dec. 8, 1872, to Miss Annie Soden.

THOMAS EGAN.

Among the business men of Silver Plume, is Mr. Thomas Egan, dealer in groceries, liquors and mining supplies. Although he has been merchandising but a short time, he has been associated with the mines in the neighboring districts for many years. Having come to Colorado in 1867, his first experience in the mines was had in Gilpin Co., where he spent three

years, the latter part of the time in the capacity of Superintendent of the Prize mine, at Nevada. From Gilpin Co. he removed to Clear Creek, and continued in the same pursuit until 1879, when he began merchandising. Mr. Egan was born Nov. 29, 1817, in County Roscommon, Ireland, where he resided until 1862, when he came to America. Previous to his arrival in Colorado, he resided respectively in Michigan and Oil City, Penn.

JOHN W. EDWARDS.

John W. Edwards, one of the early pioneers of Colorado, was born in Carnarvon, Wales, Sept. 25, 1826. His early life was passed on a farm. After receiving a common-school education, in 1845, he emigrated to America. After spending about six months in New York, he moved to Waukesha Co., Wis., where he followed farming about four years, and, in 1853, he formed a company of twelve to go to California, and proceeded as far as New Orleans, where they all took the yellow fever, and eleven of the twelve died. Mr. Edwards returned to St. Louis in the fall of 1853, where he followed farming and mining until the spring of 1859, when, attracted by the glowing accounts of the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak, and believing that region to be a second California, he started across the plains with a company, and fifteen wagons drawn by oxen. The journey was performed in ninety days. After arriving, he followed mining in the summer of 1859, and, in the fall, he visited all the leading camps and peaks of the Rocky Mountains, and during his travels over the mountains he lived on venison alone for twenty-three days. Neither gold nor silver could get him bread. In the spring of 1860, he came to Idaho Springs, where he has been principally engaged in mining. Mr. Edwards has been for many years identified with the Idaho and Beaver Creek toll road. He also owns some good mining property, among which may be mentioned the Robinson and Angleshill

lodes. Mr. Edwards was married, in 1872, to Mrs. Diantha Whalley.

CONRAD B. ELIOTT.

Mr. Elliott was born in the city of Baltimore, Oct. 8, 1819. He received a common-school education. At the age of thirteen, he emigrated to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he learned the brewing trade, which he followed until 1844; then he returned to Baltimore and took charge of the Saratoga Brewery, which was owned by his uncle. He remained at the Saratoga Brewery until 1855, and, in 1857, he moved to St. Louis, where he was extensively engaged in the brewing business until the spring of 1861, when his stock, to the value of \$40,000, was destroyed by water. Mr. Elliott came to Colorado in the fall of 1861, and located in Chase's Gulch, near Central, and in 1862, he built the Chase Gulch Brewery, and was variously connected with that establishment for about three years. In 1872, he came to Idaho Springs, where he took charge of Barnes' Brewery, where he remained about two years. Mr. Elliott was married, Jan. 17, 1856, to Miss Maria Chappel, daughter of Hon. John Chappel, of Baltimore, Md.

CHARLES R. FISH.

Mr. Fish is an old-established citizen, and a prominent banker of Georgetown. He was born at Halifax, Vt., Nov. 7, 1828. When five years of age, his parents moved to Onondaga Co., N. Y., and, in 1843, they removed to Phoenix, Oswego Co. At the age of seventeen, Charles Fish went to Fulton, N. Y., where he served his apprenticeship as dry goods clerk, remaining there until 1856. He was married to Miss P. E. McKinster, of Fabius, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1850. Was a clerk for six years, after which he engaged in business on his own account. In the winter of 1856, Mr. Fish, coming West with his wife, settled in Ripon, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where he lived about four years. On the 22d of January, 1860, he started for the then famous

Pike's Peak. Reaching the Rocky Mountains in the latter part of May, he settled at Russell Gulch, near Central City, and there engaged in placer-mining until the close of the season. In September, 1863, he removed to Central City, and during a part of 1864, he pursued successfully the grocery business. The year 1864 was signalized by the great mining boom. Money was plenty, and many of the settlers reaped a rich harvest; but the Indian troubles of this year were most alarming. Untold crime and depredations were committed on almost every hand, especially over the plains, where the murderous Cheyennes and Arapahoes roamed abroad and executed their heartless designs, regardless of age or sex. In the fall of this year, Mr. Fish disposed of his business, with the intention of returning temporarily to the States. But the Indians so infested the passes that he could not get out immediately, and, after making several abortive attempts to cross the plains, he joined a large party which left Denver on the 14th of January, 1865. This party was so strong that the Indians feared to attack them, and, after many days of hard travel, they reached the States. The course of the party was marked with the remains of many a scene of horrid disaster, numerous massacres having been committed along the way. In referring to this party, Mr. Fisher says: "Our party numbered about 500, and we were strengthened by seventy cavalrymen which the Government furnished as an escort for us. We were all organized under military rule. When we camped at night, we would bunch our wagons and form a circle round them. Then we placed a line of skirmishers around at a distance of a few hundred yards, and the cavalrymen were stationed a mile or two out on the ridges surrounding us, so that, in case of an attack from the Indians, we would have ample time to throw ourselves into readiness. We were not allowed to build fires. Much of the time our meat was frozen hard, and we had to cut it with hatchets into

small chunks, which we threw into our mouths for our meals. But the Indians had done their work before us. Along the way we were constantly picking up persons who had escaped some cruel massacre. Almost every day we would discover the remains of some unfortunate emigrant who had fallen into the hands of the savages. One day we found a party that had been massacred and the victims mutilated almost beyond recognition. We knew one of the party—a young man from Illinois. The Indians had treated him horribly. They shot thirty arrows into his body, then they pierced his eyes with arrows, and, breaking them off, left the points imbedded in their sockets. In earlier years, I had engaged in the tin business, and knew something of the mechanical work of that line. In one of our wagons we had some tin and solder, out of which I improvised a tin box. In this we placed the body of the poor young man, and secured it well with solder. We carried the remains with us across the plains, and sent them to the young man's parents in Chicago." Innumerable incidents like the above are related by the early pioneers of Colorado; and, although writers have of late collected numerous stories and traditions of those memorable times, yet many a touching scene occurred and many a hero fell which the pen of the historian will never reach. After crossing the plains, Mr. Fish continued to New York. Returning to Colorado the following April, he crossed the plains and arrived at Central City in safety. On the 22d of April, 1865, his wife died, leaving him a three-year old boy. Between this date and the year 1867, Mr. Fish made frequent trips to and from the States. In May, 1866, he rode horseback from Omaha to Central City in thirteen days, a remarkable feat in those times. Immediately following this, he made a trip, in company with 300 prospectors, through the then barely known Middle Park. On entering that wild, romantic country, Mr. Fish got separated from his party, and, wander-

ing about, became bewildered, fell among the Indians, met with many adventures, and it was only by the sagacity and fleetness of his excellent horse, that he succeeded in joining his party at 12 o'clock the following night. In February, 1867, Mr. Fish removed to Georgetown, where he has since resided. He has been a Notary Public since 1861, having received his commission from the first Governor of Colorado; was Justice of the Peace four years—two terms; has all the time been more or less connected with mining interests. In March, 1876, Mr. Fish opened the Bank of Clear Creek Co., at Georgetown—a corporation bank, established under the State law. Under Mr. Fish's excellent supervision, this bank is now in a most prosperous condition and since its institution has done a large and increasing business. Being a man of unusual foresight and business acumen, Charles R. Fish has accumulated a large fortune, and is now regarded as among the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Georgetown. And, although time is silvering his locks, he is still as energetic and thrifty as ever, and bids fair to live for many years to come.

DENIS FAIVRE.

Among those who, at the beginning of the Pike's Peak gold fever, helped to swell the army of adventurous pioneers moving across the plains, was Denis Faivre, who has been closely identified with the history of Idaho for twenty years. Mr. Faivre was born in Northampton, Penn., Dec. 7, 1827, and, in 1829, his father moved to Dayton, Ohio, where he built what was called the Faivre Hotel, and in this hotel he received his training, but no education. Mr. Faivre first located at Black Hawk, where he built the Carrier & Faivre mill, and, in June, 1860, he returned to Dayton for his family, and came to Denver in October, 1860, where he opened a store in West Denver, but, in May, 1862, he came to Idaho and has been one among the leading merchants of the town. Mr.

Faivre was elected County Commissioner, in October, 1874, and held that office for four years. He is also a member of the School Board in District No. 5. Mr. Faivre is an industrious, honest and generous-hearted man, and one of Colorado's most enterprising pioneers.

JOHN FILLIUS.

John Fillius, a prominent citizen of Georgetown, was born at Hudson, Ohio, Dec. 8, 1810. He was raised on a farm, and received his education at Western Reserve College, Hudson. During the late war he was one of the many patriotic and daring Ohioans who went out to meet the rebel General John Morgan, in his famous raid through Kentucky and Ohio; but as Morgan failed to come his way, the young man lost this coveted opportunity to display his heroism, and returned home without even a sight of the chieftain. Mr. Fillius came to Colorado in 1866, arriving at Denver August 4. From Denver he went to Central City, where he opened and kept a bakery and family grocery until February, 1867, when he sold out and removed to Georgetown. At Georgetown he erected a building, now the court house, calling it "The Ohio Bakery," and began a business similar to that he had engaged in at Central City, which he continued with success until the spring of 1871. Mr. Fillius was a County Commissioner of Clear Creek County for a time in 1871 and 1872. In the fall of 1872, he was elected County Treasurer, which office he held two years. During the time, he engaged in mining and real estate business. In October, 1873, he purchased an interest in the American House, and kept hotel with George L. Sites, as partner, about three years. In all his previous undertakings, Mr. Fillius had been exceedingly successful, but the hotel enterprise was proving so disastrous to him that he determined to dispose of his interest and engage in mining. Since 1876, he has given his entire attention to mining, not only for himself, but as agent for

others. He is now agent for the Northeastern Mining Company, having his office at Georgetown. He also has charge of the property of the Hercules and Roe Consolidated Silver Mining Company, and is the authorized agent for the Nyanza Mining Company. Mr. Fillius has never been a man to seek distinction or publicity, but he has always adhered firmly to his principles of Democracy, and has been an active and prominent member of his party.

WARREN M. FLETCHER.

The subject of this sketch, now a prominent mine superintendent, of Georgetown, was born in Taylor Township, Wayne Co., Mich., Dec. 25, 1848. He was raised on a farm, and received a common school education. At the age of twenty-two he went to Kansas, and after remaining at Topeka a short time he went to Omaha, Neb. Few men have experienced more of the storms and trials of Western life than W. M. Fletcher. He drove an express wagon from Omaha to Council Bluffs over two months, and in November, 1871, he started for Harlan Co., Neb. On the way he was overtaken by terrible snow storms, was compelled to camp out, and became snow bound for a number of days. On the 12th of December, he located a quarter-section of land in Harlan County. He built a cabin there, and lived all the winter, having nothing to eat but plain cornmeal. The beautiful town of Orleans is now built upon the spot. Mr. Fletcher laid out the town himself, and lived there until the fall of 1876. He owned nice property in Orleans, which was burned in 1875. He came to Colorado in October, 1876, and locating at Georgetown, entered the employ of D. N. Smith, as Superintendent of the Shiveley mine. He continued to operate for Mr. Smith until May, 1879, when the Shiveley and ten other lodes were consolidated and put into a stock company, Mr. Smith being a member of the company. Mr. Fletcher was then elected Superintendent for the com-

pany, which position he has since held. He has also good mining interests of his own, being a one-third partner in the Josephine, Crown Jewel and Hoodoo, three promising lodes on Kelso Mountain, which are now being developed with the most encouraging results. Mr. Fletcher was married at Plattsmouth, Neb., Sept. 27, 1880, to Miss Mary L. Ruby.

MATTHEW FLOOD.

Mr. Flood, one of the pioneers of the State, was born in County Westmeath, Ireland, May 3, 1825, where he resided until twenty-one years of age. He then came to New York and remained there until 1861, at which time he came to Colorado. He was engaged in the mines at Central four years, after which he removed to Georgetown, which consisted at that time of about a half-dozen houses, and began work at the Silver Plume mine, owned by Jacob Snyder, where he continued until 1874, when he bought an interest in the grocery store of Ganley & Dee, of Silver Plume. He continued in this business for a couple of years, and then forming a partnership with Mr. Ganley, the Postmaster, engaged in the stationery business, which partnership still exists.

ERNEST LE NEVE FOSTER.

The subject of this sketch was born in London, England, Jan. 23, 1849; was educated for a mining engineer, and attended the Royal School of Mines at London, also the Mining School at Freiberg, Germany. In the latter part of 1869, Mr. Foster went to Italy, and engaged in his profession of mining engineering in the gold mines of the Alps; returned to England in 1871. He came to America in 1872, and arrived at Georgetown, Colo., Jan. 24. From Georgetown he went to Silver Plume where he resided until the spring of 1877. Mr. Foster was married at Central City, March 20, 1875, to Miss Charlotte Teal, formerly of England. In the winter of 1877, he availed him-

self of a visit to his native England, and returned the following fall. Since the spring of 1877, he has made his residence at Georgetown. For some time past he has been a member of the firm of Teal, Foster & Co., Civil and Mining Engineers. Mr. Foster's professional skill has won for him an enviable reputation, and placed him in charge of various mining property. He is manager of the property of the Mammoth Mining Company, of the Silver Plume Mining Company, the Snowdrift Consolidated Mining Company and the Fletcher Gold and Silver Mining Company, also the Magnet mine. These companies all have their headquarters at Georgetown.

GEN. JAMES I. GILBERT.

In point of population, especially if compared with its area of territory, Colorado is one of the smallest States in the Union, and yet, in proportion to its number of inhabitants, it probably contains more able men, more men of prominence and reputation, than any other State. Its wonderful mineral resources and growing popularity have drawn men of capital and standing from all parts of the United States and the entire world, who have brought with them thousands of dollars of hard-earned money to unearth the riches of the famous Rocky Mountains, and establish themselves among the most progressive and energetic people on the face of the globe. Georgetown, with its few thousands inhabitants, can boast of a number of men who are capable of filling almost any position, and who would be an accession to any community. The name of Gen. Gilbert has gone into the history of the nation. He was not only well known as a military commander in the late war, but was repeatedly honored for his meritorious services. The General brought with him to Colorado, and invested in various interests, a round fortune; and, although his purchases were very judicious, yet it has only been within the last two years that he has realized a noteworthy profit upon his investments. It is an

accepted conclusion that the fissure veins of Clear Creek Co. will, sooner or later, yield to the owners paying results; and, notwithstanding the experience of Gen. Gilbert was, for a time, unfavorable to this theory, his recent developments have strengthened its truth. James I. Gilbert is, by nativity, a Kentuckian. He was born in Hardin Co., Ky., July 2, 1823. His parents moved to Galena, Ill., in the fall of 1828, where they lived ten years, and, in 1838, removed to Prairie du Chien, Wis., where James Gilbert received his education. His father was in the employ of the Indian Department. At the age of 21, young Gilbert began business for himself, trading with the Indians. For some time he carried on an extensive trade with the Ojibbeways, in opposition to the American Fur Company. The strong competition of this company brought out the native energies of the young man, and he was signally successful in business. He also traded about two years with the Sioux, and during the time acquired a remarkable familiarity with their language. In the fall of 1848, Mr. Gilbert embarked in the lumber business in Lansing, Iowa, and continued it prosperously for about fourteen years. He was married, Nov. 8, 1848, to Miss Susan A. Sampson. His marriage was quite romantic, occurring on a steamboat at Stillwater mine. In the fall of 1862, having determined to join the army, Mr. Gilbert organized the 27th Iowa V. I. The regiment was raised, and enlisted in sixteen days, with James I. Gilbert as Colonel. The first movement of the regiment was with the United States Paymaster to Mille Laes, where they were engaged eight days in paying off, and holding a council with the Ojibbeway Indians. From Mille Laes they moved to Cairo, Ill., and, remaining there a few weeks, were ordered to report to Gen. Sherman at Memphis, after which, they were assigned to the Army of the Tennessee. Col. Gilbert was the first to move with his regiment into Holly Springs after the capture of that place. He

was on the Banks expedition, and participated in the battles of Pleasant Hill, Marksville Plains, Atchafalaya and other engagements. At the battle of Nashville, on account of his efficient services, he was promoted by Gen. Thomas to the rank of Brigadier General; and after the battle of Blakeville he was commissioned a Brevet Major General. The career of Gen. Gilbert during the "late struggle" was signalized by acts of valor. Always in front of his troops, he led them on to victory, and often took the strongholds of the enemy by storm. After the close of the war, in 1865, the General returned to his home in Iowa, and resumed the lumber business. He operated extensively on Yellow River, Wis., and at Burlington, Iowa, and continued the business profitably for a number of years. He came to Colorado in 1876, and, in February of that year, located at Georgetown. Having determined to invest his capital in mining property, he purchased, with a company of gentlemen, the Queen of the West, on Democrat Mountain, for \$100,000, taking himself a third interest. The General devoted a year to this mine, expending about \$20,000 upon it, and afterward abandoned the work. In the fall of 1877, he purchased, with Joseph Reynolds, of Chicago, the Diamond Joe, on Kelso Mountain. This mine was worked about eighteen months and abandoned. Notwithstanding his reverses of fortune, Gen. Gilbert's faith in the mineral veins of Clear Creek Co. were undaunted. In his battles with men he had known no fear, and so, in the battle of life, his courage was unflinching. In the spring of 1878, he and Joseph Reynolds bought the Free America and Boulder Nest, on Red Elephant Mountain. He also located the Joe Reynolds Lode. These mines proved to be exceedingly valuable, were worked with rich results, and in March, 1880, were sold for large figures. Gen. Gilbert is now interested in the Tropic Mine, near Idaho Springs, and the Reynolds Lode on Columbia Mountain, with various other promising



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properties. This Tropic Mine has proven to be one of the most valuable in the country. It is situated about two miles from Idaho Springs, and is owned by Messrs. J. I. Gilbert and Joseph Reynolds. The mine has been worked principally for development about two years. It now bears a rich vein of ore from a foot to a foot and a half in width, the bottom of the shaft carrying eighteen inches of nearly solid ore. The wealth of this property, together with other interests and his recent sales, have yielded largely and abundantly rewarded Gen. Gilbert; so, that with a rich harvest ahead, he is speedily realizing his long-sought and hard-earned success. The General has been untiring and unswerving in his enterprises, and no man has, in the last four years, done more to develop the resources of Clear Creek Co. than he. He has all the time adhered strictly to his Republican principles, but has never sought political distinction or official record in Colorado, rather preferring to march in the solid line of industry, and devoting his exclusive attention to mining.

JAMES M. GRAHAM.

Mr. Graham was born in Hancock Co., Ohio, Sept. 4, 1839. He was reared on a farm. After receiving a good common-school education, he attended the Findlay Seminary, from which institution he graduated in 1858. Then he followed teaching school for about two years. Then he began working at the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1864; his health failed him. He came to Colorado and located at Black Hawk, where he remained for one year. Then he moved to Russell Gulch, where he followed contracting and building of mills. He also built the Peck Mill at Empire, and the reduction works at Masonville. And, in 1871, he came to Idaho Springs, where he has followed contracting and building. Mr. Graham is a Democrat in politics, and ran on that ticket for the Legislature in 1878, but was defeated by a small majority by M. O. Coddington, with

the rest of his ticket. He was married, September 26, 1861, to Miss Elizabeth Thomas, of Findlay, Ohio.

R. B. GRISWOLD.

Mr. Griswold was born in Watkins, Chemung Co., N. Y., Feb. 9, 1830. Squire Griswold, his father, was a farmer, and died Feb. 24, 1880, at the ripe old age of eighty-two years. Young Griswold received but little education, and at the age of eighteen, he directed his steps westward and landed in Richland Co., Wis., where he bought himself a large farm and followed farming up to 1856, when he sold out and moved to Jackson Co., Wis., where he followed farming until 1862, when his attention was drawn toward the then far-off gold fields, and he started for Denver, and, in 1862, he freighted across the plains, and in the spring of 1863, he came to Idaho, where he has made mining his business. Mr. Griswold held the office of County Commissioner for three years, from 1869 to 1872, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace several terms, and holds that office at present. Mr. Griswold is one of the large real estate owners of Idaho Springs. He is also extensively engaged in mining enterprises, having developed some of the richest mines in Colorado.

GEORGE W. HALL.

George W. Hall, a pioneer Coloradan, and twelve years a prominent citizen and operator of Georgetown, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in November, 1825. He was educated in Buffalo, and at the age of 18 he left there and went to Albany, N. Y., where he worked at carpentering about a year. From there he went to Pittsfield, Mass., at which place he worked eighteen months. In the spring of 1846, he located at Bennington, Vt., where he lived and pursued the business of contractor and builder about four years, and he also for a time operated a planing-mill. He was married at Bennington,

in 1848, to Miss Eliza Stone. From Bennington Mr. Hall removed to New York City, where he resided for a number of years. During his residence in New York, he made two successful visits of six months each to Kansas. He came to Colorado in 1860. Arriving in Denver Sept. 7, he remained there a few days, and then located at Mountain City, where he worked at carpentering for a time, but afterward engaged principally in millwright work. In the fall of 1862, he went to Empire, where he built mills for parties, and remained about three years. He was also interested in mining, and was for a time agent and Superintendent for the Knickerbocker Mining Company. Having realized a good sum from his mining interests, Mr. Hall returned to New York in the fall of 1865. He remained East over two years, and returned to Colorado in May, 1868. He then located at Georgetown, where he has since resided. In March, 1869, he rented the Georgetown Smelting Works, which had ceased operations some time previous. In the buildings he placed machinery for planing lumber, and operated it with signal success. Subsequently, in December, 1871, he added to the mill machinery for crushing and sampling ores, Gen. F. J. Marshall and C. A. Martine becoming his partners in that branch of the business. He has since bought the interests of those gentlemen, and is now running both departments of the mill, with John H. Busted, his son-in-law, as partner. In 1868, Mr. Hall bought a one-half interest in the Colorado Central mine, which he owned, and from which he realized a handsome income, until December, 1879. Then all the property of the Marshall Company and the Colorado Central mine was consolidated and sold to a New York company, Mr. Hall becoming a member of the company. He is now the largest stockholder, and also General Manager of the property. The Colorado Central is one of the most productive mines in the country, having yielded, to the present time, over \$500,000.

It is situated on Leavenworth Mountain, near Georgetown, and is now being extensively worked. A more comprehensive description of this property may be found in the History of Clear Creek Co., comprised in this work. Few men have been more industrious and more enterprising than George W. Hall. He has devoted his entire energies to all his undertakings, and his efforts have ever been crowned with success. Such men are invaluable auxiliaries to a community, and should "live long and prosper."

H. C. HARRINGTON.

Mr. Harrington was born at Burrellville, R. L. March 5, 1839. In 1849, his parents moved to Pennsylvania, where he lived until nineteen years of age. He came West in 1858. In the summer of 1861, he enlisted in the United States Army, serving over three years as a soldier of the 1st Cavalry of Colorado. After his regiment was mustered out, Mr. Harrington located in Central City, Colo., where he engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business. In May, 1867, he came to Georgetown, where he has since lived. He was Marshal and Deputy Sheriff in 1868. Was connected with the post office at Georgetown over four years. Was, for a time, an accountant in the First National Bank of Georgetown, and from there he was elected Mayor of the city, in April, 1875. Has been Notary Public and conveyancer for eight years. Mr. Harrington is now engaged in the stationery and blank book business, and is also running, in connection with his store, a general news depot. Being one of the "old timers" of Clear Creek Valley, H. C. Harrington is widely known, and is doing a good business at Georgetown.

MICHAEL HOWARD.

Michael Howard, one of the leading merchants of the little village of Lawson, was born in the county of Clare, Ireland, August 29, 1835. When he was two years old, his father

emigrated to America and located in Baltimore, where he was engaged in the manufacturing of ship supplies. Young Howard received a good common-school education. He learned the blacksmith's trade in his father's shops in Baltimore. In 1856, he went to Norfolk, Va., where he worked at his trade until 1861, when he joined the 41st Virginia Regiment, but on account of being a mechanic, he was soon discharged to work at his trade for the Confederate Government, in whose service he remained until May 18, 1862. In the winter of 1864, he went to St. Louis, where he remained until the spring of 1865. Then he went to Nevada, where he was engaged in blacksmithing until 1871. Then he returned to Baltimore, his old home, where he remained about three months. Then he went to Corsicana, Texas, where, after a few months' stay, he came to Colorado in the spring of 1872, and opened a blacksmith-shop in Georgetown, which he still continues in full blast. In 1878, he opened a store in Lawson, where he keeps a full stock of miners' supplies. Mr. Howard was married, Aug. 15, 1876, to Miss Anna Courtney, of Baltimore, Md.

WILLIAM B. HOOD.

William B. Hood, a lawyer of Georgetown, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., May 1, 1827. He was educated in his native city. He attended the Law School of Philadelphia, where he graduated, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. Mr. Hood has been twice married. His first marriage was in Philadelphia, April 13, 1845, to Miss Elizabeth A. Mahan. His wife died in 1852, and he was married the second time, in Woodstock, Va., June 11, 1857, to Miss Rebecca L. Dinges. In 1854, Mr. Hood was one of three attorneys appointed by the City Council of Philadelphia to compile and digest the laws and ordinances of the city of Philadelphia and the various districts, which work was faithfully and acceptably performed. In 1867, he was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from Phil-

adelphia. He continued the practice of law at Philadelphia until the summer of 1869, when he came to Colorado. In June of that year he located at Georgetown, where he has since resided and pursued the practice of his profession. In 1874, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and held the office two years. Since coming to Colorado, Mr. Hood has all the time been connected with mining enterprises. He is now the sole owner of the property of the Argyle Tunnel & Mining Company, which consists of a group of mines situated on the south slope of Red Elephant Mountain, near the base, about a quarter of a mile from the town of Lawson, and five and a half miles from Georgetown. This property is valuable and has yielded largely. He is also the owner of the Old Griffith Lode. This lode is said to be the first discovered in the district, and was originally worked for gold. It is now known as the "Hood Mine." It is situated on Griffith Mountain, near Georgetown. It now bears a rich vein of mineral, about thirty inches thick, which averages a mill-run of 100 to 125 ounces per ton, besides a percentage of gold, copper and lead. Mr. Hood has mining interests in various districts, and he has succeeded in accumulating much valuable property, which will yield him rich results.

WILLIAM T. HUGHES.

William T. Hughes, a lawyer of Georgetown, was born in Hardin Co., Ky., Jan. 6, 1848. In 1856, his parents moved to Springfield, Ill., where he was partly educated. In 1861, he went into the world on his own account, and has since steered his own ship, working for years as a laborer on a farm and as a school-teacher. During his leisure hours, he pursued the study of law, and in 1871 he went to the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he entered the Law Department, and graduated in 1872. He then located at St. Joseph, Mo., and began the practice of his profession, which

he continued until coming West in 1874. In June, 1874, he located at Golden, Colo., at which place he practiced law until April, 1875. He then removed to Georgetown, where he has since resided, and engaged in the law practice. Mr. Hughes is not only a vigorous and a successful practitioner, but he appreciates well the truth that a man never becomes perfect in legal knowledge, and, having collected around him one of the finest libraries in the country, he devotes his attention to a close study of the law, and for his opinions and abilities he is establishing a fine reputation. He was married near Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 21, 1875, to Miss Mary M. Libby.

GEORGE W. JONES.

Among the old miners of Colorado may be mentioned George W. Jones. He was born in Worcester Co., Md., June 22, 1839. He had the misfortune to lose his father when he was about three years old, but through the perseverance of his mother he contrived to obtain a good common-school education. Afterward he went to learn the blacksmith's trade, but in a few years abandoned the trade and entered into the mercantile business with Mr. B. F. Ayalott, and they did business in Holmesburg, Worcester Co., Md., during the year of 1863, and, in the spring of 1864, he came to Colorado and located at Mill City, where he followed mining and prospecting until 1871, when he made a visit to his old home in Maryland. After spending a short time in Maryland, he returned to Mill City, where he was variously engaged until 1876, when he came to Freedland, which he has since made his home. Mr. Jones has some very good mines, among which are the Dry Gulch and Big Horn Lodes. He is unmarried, but enjoys the comforts of a bachelor's life, and is a social, pleasant gentleman in every respect.

WILLIAM F. KELSO.

The subject of this sketch was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, May 2, 1836. His parents moved

to Daviess Co., Mo., in 1842. At the age of twenty-one, William F. Kelso went to Linn Co., Kan., where he remained two years; then returned to his home in Missouri. He came to Colorado in the spring of 1860. In June of that year, his party camped on the ground near where the Central City bakery now stands. Soon after Mr. Kelso, with others, made a trip through Middle Park. They found the Hot Springs, a moss-agate bed and some gold. On this occasion, Mr. Kelso killed a great bear, by which he was attacked, said to have been the largest ever seen in Colorado. After his return from Middle Park, Mr. Kelso mined on Chicago Bar, South Clear Creek, also in Russell Gulch. He prospected extensively in Colorado, and also in New Mexico. He was, probably, the first one to ascend Kelso Mountain, which took its name from him. From there he made the first trip down Clear Creek to Georgetown. Mr. Kelso was one of the discoverers of silver in Colorado. Since 1865, he has lived at Georgetown and engaged extensively in mining. He was married, in Georgetown, Oct. 1, 1874, to Miss Sallie Mendenhall, formerly of Chillicothe, Mo. He is now a member of the City Council of Georgetown; was elected in 1877, and re-elected in 1879. He is the present foreman of the Georgetown Fire and Hose Company, No. 1. Mr. Kelso's mining interests are now quite extensive. Among his claims are the Fulton mine, the Tunnel Lode on Kelso Mountain and the Grey Eagle and Memphis mines, on McClellan Mountain. These mines are all considered first-class. Mr. Kelso's property and his recent sales have yielded him well, and, with the most flattering prospects ahead, he may, at an early day, take his rank among the wealthies men of Georgetown.

JUDGE JOHN C. MCCOY.

John C. McCoy, a well-known lawyer of Georgetown, and the present Judge of the Clear Creek County Court, came from Nebraska to

Colorado about fifteen years ago. The Judge is, by nativity, a Kentuckian. He was born near Lancaster, Garrard Co., Ky., Sept. 4, 1822. When fourteen years of age, his parents moved to Adams Co., Ill. Young McCoy received a good English education. He lived with his father until the spring of 1840, when he procured and settled upon a farm near his father's. He worked his farm and studied law at the same time, and in 1852, he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession at Jacksonville, Ill. He was married in Schuyler Co., Ill., Jan. 14, 1841, to Miss Eliza Ewing. He started West in 1865, and after spending the summer in Nebraska, made his way to Colorado. He settled at Idaho, Colo., Dec. 1, 1865, and at once began the practice of law. In 1867, he was elected a member of the State Legislature on the Republican ticket. He located in Georgetown in January, 1868, at which place he continued to practice his profession, and has since resided. In 1872, he became the City Attorney for Georgetown, and held it four years. He was elected Judge of the County Court in the fall of 1877. Judge McCoy has labored as a servant of the people faithfully and unswervingly. He held the office of City Attorney at an unsettled and trying time, and battled with its dangers manfully. He has filled the office he now holds with ability and honor, and it is to the regret of many that he now contemplates resigning his judgeship, his failing health requiring that he should seek a Southern climate.

GEN. F. J. MARSHALL.

It is impossible, in the space here allotted the writer, to give a minute and comprehensive sketch of a man whose career has been so eventful as that of Gen. F. J. Marshall. Gen. Marshall is a scion of the time-honored "F. F. V.'s." He was born in Lee Co., Va., April 3, 1816. His early life was spent in his native State. In 1842, he emigrated to Fair West, Caldwell Co., Mo., where he lived ten years. He was Sheriff

of the county four years, and afterward engaged in merchandising. He was married at Richmond, Mo., November, 1847, to Miss Mary R. Williams. In 1852, Gen. Marshall removed to the Territory, afterward Kansas, and settled on the Big Blue River, at a place now the site of Marysville, Marshall Co. This town took its name for Gen. Marshall's wife. Gen. Marshall was a member of the first Territorial Legislature of Kansas, also a member of the second Legislature—Upper House. In 1855, during the great struggle between the Pro-slavery party and the Anti-slavery party, the Legislative Council of Kansas elected Gen. Marshall a Brigadier General of the State Militia, and at that time the opposing army of Lane was threatening Leecompton, then the seat of Government, and Gen. Richardson resigned his position as General in Chief of the State forces. This occurred on the field in front of Leecompton; Gen. Marshall, by superiority of rank immediately took command. The excitement on that occasion was very great, and Gen. Marshall readily appreciated his grave responsibility. It is a fact that he forcibly prevented one of his subordinate officers from opening fire upon Lane's troops, and his prompt and decisive action at that critical moment doubtless averted a general war of sections. Gen. Marshall was afterward promoted to the rank of Major General and Commander in Chief of the Kansas Militia. In 1856, he was elected Governor of Kansas under the Leecompton Constitution. After the rejection of the Leecompton Constitution in 1857, he retired to private life. In the fall of 1859, he came to Denver, Colo., and moved out his family in 1861. At Denver, he engaged in freighting and merchandising until the spring of 1864, when he removed to Central City, and there engaged in mining for two years. In 1866, Gen. Marshall located permanently in Georgetown, where he has since lived, and devoted his attention exclusively to mining. In 1869, he organized the Marshall Silver Mining

Company. The property of this company has recently been sold to a New York Company—The Colorado Central Consolidated Mining Company, now one of the largest and most prosperous mining interests in the State. Gen. Marshall was intimately connected with the negotiation and sale of the celebrated Bassieck mine, of Custer County, and also the Pelican and Dives mine, of Clear Creek County. In his recent transactions he has met with abundant success. He is now connected with numerous and extensive mining interests in various districts, and by his untiring energy and skillful management has amassed a large and increasing fortune. He has adhered firmly to his Democratic principles; has never placed himself as a candidate for office in Colorado, but it is well known that the wide popularity and influence of Gen. F. J. Marshall would greatly advance him in anything he should undertake.

HON. THOMAS MITCHELL.

This gentleman, the present Judge of the First Judicial District of Colorado, came West in 1877. He was born in Philadelphia, Penn., April 17, 1845. His education he received at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1864. He went into the late war as a Lieutenant in the 198th Penn. V. I. Subsequently, he was detailed upon the staff of Gen. H. C. Sickles. He received his commission as Assistant Adjutant General when only nineteen years of age, and also served upon the staffs of Gen. J. L. Chamberlain and Gen. A. L. Pearson. At the close of the war, he returned to Philadelphia, and soon afterward began the study of law in the office of Henry Wharton, Esq. He attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1867. He practiced law in Philadelphia until coming to Colorado. On the 25th of January, 1871, he was married, at Philadelphia, to Miss Lucy B. Reed. Upon coming to Colorado, in June, 1877, he located at Georgetown, where he im-

mediately entered the practice of his profession, and has since resided. In January, 1880, the judgeship of the First Judicial District being vacated by the resignation of Judge Beek, Gov. Pitkin appointed Thomas Mitchell to fill the vacancy. Judge Mitchell's circuit comprises the counties of Clear Creek, Gilpin, Jefferson, Boulder, Grand, Routt and Summit. The Judge has served the public faithfully and ably.

HON. ROBERT S. MORRISON.

Few men are more widely known in Colorado than R. S. Morrison. Not only is he marked as an able lawyer and a leading member of the bar of his county, but as an author and a compiler of laws. Mr. Morrison was born in Alleghany City, Penn., in the year 1843. He began the study of law in early manhood, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar of his native county, where he pursued the practice of his profession for four years. In the year 1870, Mr. Morrison came West and settled in Denver, Colo. He soon entered the practice of the law, as a partner of Gen. B. M. Hughes, and continued as such for about a year. In 1872, he left Denver and located in Georgetown, where he has since resided. In 1873, Mr. Morrison was married to Miss Edelmira Desoto, of Denver. He has recently associated himself as a partner with Jacob Fillius, of Georgetown. The firm do a general and extensive practice, devoting themselves chiefly to the mining law. Mr. Morrison was a member of the last Territorial Council. He was a candidate for District Judge on the Democratic ticket in 1876, and, although his party was not strong enough to elect him, yet he was the only Democrat who carried his own county. In 1874, his work, "Morrison's Mining Rights," was first published, and it is now in its fourth edition. "Morrison's Mining Digest" appeared in 1878. These books, especially the "Mining Rights," have obtained an extensive circulation. They are highly esteemed, and no law library of the State is complete without

them. Mr. Morrison, being a gentleman of fine and prepossessing appearance, at once impresses one as a man of unusual character and ability. He has modestly avoided public life, and has usually kept himself and his opinions out of newspapers, but in 1879 he took an active and prominent part in opposing the Legislative Act abolishing grand juries in Colorado, which act was afterward vetoed by the Governor.

Since the above was prepared, R. S. Morrison has been nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention which met at Leadville Aug. 18, 1880. When a man's powers become known to the people, and they see in him the elements of a useful servant, it is impossible for him to keep out of public life. The State of Colorado elects one member of Congress. Hon. James B. Belford represented the State in the last session of Congress.

CHARLES H. MORRIS.

A well-known and esteemed citizen of Georgetown is Charles H. Morris. He came to Colorado in 1869, and located at Mill City, where he engaged in operating a mill and reduction works about a year. Subsequently, he became the Superintendent for the Spanish Bar Mining Company, at Spanish Bar, and continued in that capacity about a year. His company had run short of means, most of their capital having been invested in purchasing their mill; they were left without sufficient funds to operate with, and Mr. Morris, finding them without money to buy the requisite new machinery, and to pay their employes, relinquished his position. After he had done so, the President of the company sent him a note of thanks for his past efficient services, remarking that he could not be blamed for quitting. Mr. Morris was then attracted by the rich developments in the Dives, Pelican and other mines, at Georgetown, and, in March, 1871, he located at Georgetown, where he has since resided, and became identified with various interests. Charles H. Morris

was born in New York City, Jan. 12, 1810. He was educated in the schools of the city, receiving a business education, and afterward engaged for a time in mercantile pursuits. At an early age, he went upon a trip to South America, where he contracted a fondness for mining. Besides, his father had long been connected with mining and mining companies, so that his mind was naturally turned into that channel of business. For several years before coming to Colorado, he acted as Secretary for two mining companies in New York. Since locating at Georgetown, Mr. Morris has given his exclusive attention to mining and milling. For several years he had charge of the Rocky Mountain mill as Manager and Superintendent. But he gave up that position last July, in order to devote his time to his individual interests and the property of some mining companies which he represents. He is at present Superintendent for the Dives and Pelican Mining Company, the Herman Mining Company and the Consolidated Pay Rock Mining Company of New York. He also represents other companies, which are not operating at present. Mr. Morris was peculiarly unfortunate some time since, and lost heavily; but by his thrift and excellent management, he is rapidly repairing his losses, and will, doubtless, at no distant period, take his stand among the moneyed men of the land, where he might well be placed. He was married, at Georgetown, June 22, 1876, to Miss Mary B. Smith, a niece of Col. Nicholas Smith, of Kentucky (the husband of Ida Greeley), and a step-daughter of David T. Griffith.

CHARLES A. MARTINE.

This gentleman was born in Munich, Bavaria, where he was reared and educated. He came to America in August, 1857, and located in New York, where, for three years, he held a tutorship in the Chemical Department of Columbia College. He was in the Engineer Corps of the United States during the late war.

and served from 1861 to the close. In the spring of 1866, he came to Colorado and opened an assay office in Central City, which he ran about a year. In May, 1867, attracted by the silver excitement which had arisen in Clear Creek Co., Mr. Martine went to Georgetown, where he, in company with other gentlemen, leased an amalgamating mill, and began operations under the style of Garrett, Martine, & Co. After about a year, the company sold out, and Mr. Martine began to ship ores to England and Germany. He was the first man to engage in shipping ores from Clear Creek Co., and he continued the business with fine success until July 1, 1880, when he sold out to G. W. Hall. Since coming to Colorado, he has all the time engaged, to some extent, in mining. He is now a one-fifth partner in Kirtley Tunnel Lode, a valuable property on Leavenworth Mountain, near Georgetown; besides, he has other interests in various sections. Mr. Martine has acquired a nice competency, and is now Vice President of the Merchants' National Bank of Georgetown.

CHARLES M. MORRISON.

Charles M. Morrison, agent of the Colorado Central Railroad at Lawson City, was born in Lewistown, Penn., Jan. 24, 1846. He was reared on a farm, but received no education at home. In 1864, he answered to the call for men for ninety days' service, and entered Co. F, 96th Penn. V. I. After his time was out, he entered a telegraph office on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. After two months' stay in this office, he emigrated to Danville, Ill., where he took charge of the telegraph office on the T. W. & W. R. R. until May, 1866, then he came to Colorado. After a short stay in Colorado, he returned to the States, and was employed by different railroad companies, and, in 1878, he again returned to Colorado and was employed by the D. & R. G. R. R. at Colorado Springs until September, 1878; then for two

months he was out with the surveying corps up the Grand Cañon, then he returned and took charge of the station at Beaver Brook, on the Colorado Central Railroad, where he remained until Jan. 24, 1880, when he was transferred to Lawson, where he has charge of the freight and telegraph office. He is also Postmaster at Lawson. Mr. Morrison is a courteous and obliging gentleman, and the right man in the right place.

JOHN S. MEADE, M. D.

Following the first flood of immigration which poured into Colorado when the news of rich gold discoveries at Pike's Peak was made known throughout the world, inducing men of all classes and characters to leave home comforts for the far-distant plains and mountains, all animated by the prospect of great and sudden wealth, came a class of men content to engage in the less hazardous, if not so remunerative, pursuit of a business life. Of this latter class was the subject of this sketch. Dr. J. S. Meade was born in Brighton, Canada, June 15, 1840. He received a good common-school education. Afterward, he entered the university at Toronto, Canada, where he received the degree of M. D. in the spring of 1858, but never practiced until he came to Colorado in 1859, and settled in Idaho Springs, where he devoted most of his time to his profession. In October, 1861, he entered the 1st Colo. V. I., as physician. He had charge of the hospital at Ft. Craig, and, in 1864, had charge of the Denver Hospital. In December, 1864, he returned to Idaho Springs and pursued his profession until 1868, when he began mining and gave up the practice of medicine. Dr. Meade has made some good discoveries, and still owns some fine property in Spring Gulch. He owns one-half of the Niagara Lode, which is being developed, and some fine ore taken out. He also has one-third interest in the famous Donaldson Lode, which has a pay



G. H. Stratton

streak of two feet, running from \$71 to \$480 per ton. Dr. Meade has fine mining property, of which the value can only be ascertained by a thorough examination. He was married Jan. 22, 1862, to Miss Louisa P. Bonham, one of the first ladies that came to Idaho Springs. Dr. Meade is prompt, reliable, and, in every respect, a good citizen.

M. J. MCKINLEY.

This gentleman is of Irish parentage. He was born in Ballycastle, County Antrim, Ireland, April 10, 1842. On attaining the age of eighteen, he emigrated to America and settled in Connecticut, where for two years he followed farming. He then moved to Iowa, upon a farm, and, after four years' experience in farming, he turned his attention to selecting a permanent home in the West. In the spring of 1866, he removed to Central City, Colo., where he was engaged in mining for about five years. He then moved to Georgetown, where he was chiefly engaged in mining. In the spring of 1875, he came to Idaho Springs. Mr. McKinley is highly esteemed by all who know him. In October, 1878, he was elected a member of the Town Board, and re-elected in 1879. Mr. McKinley owns some very good mining property, among which may be mentioned the Little Mac and Fenian Lodes, located in the Hukill Gulch. Mr. McKinley was married, Nov. 19, 1872, to Miss Mary Gleason, of Central City, Colo.

S. B. MERKEL, M. D.

Dr. S. B. Merkel was born in Philadelphia, Penn., and received his education at Girard College; he was one of the best draughtsmen of his class, if not the best, and, in his early days, through the advice of a prominent physician of Philadelphia, made a study of anatomy with a view of devoting his time exclusively to anatomical and pathological drawing. Quite a large number of the plates now used in the various medical colleges, especially in New

York and Philadelphia, are his handiwork. A graduate of the Bellevue Medical College, he has attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College and the Pennsylvania University, and was, for a considerable time, an office-student and assistant to Prof. William H. Pancoast, of Philadelphia. He also held the position of Curator to the Philadelphia Hospital and Clinic. He is fully conversant with the European military hospital practice, and is a conservative surgeon, advocating the use of the knife only when it cannot be avoided. He has resided in Europe several years, and visited all the celebrated medical institutes on the Continent as well as in Great Britain. During the Exposition of 1878, at Paris, he attended a large number of patients, of all nationalities, among whom were the officers and marines of the United States Navy, as well as a large number of Commissioners and others, for which he received the thanks of the officers and the United States Commissioner General, Richard C. McCormick. The Doctor is the inventor and patentee of Merkel's Physicians' Atmospheric Pocket Spray, a simple, unique apparatus, useful in treating diseases of the throat, lungs and nasal orifices; also, is the author of a work entitled "American and European Mineral Springs." The late failure of Tilden & Co., manufacturing chemists, greatly embarrassed the Doctor, who, not discouraged, has commenced anew in the mountain town of Idaho Springs, where, it is hoped, he will gain in health and wealth.

S. W. NOTT.

One of the earliest business men of Georgetown was S. W. Nott. He was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1832. At the age of twenty, he began the study of law in the office of Bagley & Wright, then one of the ablest firms in the State of New York, and was licensed to practice in 1854, but, owing to his deficiency of hearing, he soon abandoned the profession. When twenty-one years of age, Mr. Nott was

elected Clerk of the city of Watertown, N. Y., which position he held by re-election three years. In 1857, he removed to Chicago, Ill., and was there a clerk in the Circuit Court Clerk's office for four years. He was married to Miss Helen L. Ingersoll, of New York, in 1859. In 1862, he returned to his native State and engaged in the pork-packing business in New York City for five years. In 1866, his business failing, he came to Colorado, and started the first stage-line express between Central and Georgetown. At Georgetown, Mr. Nott has engaged successfully in the livery business for thirteen years. In the fall of 1879, he started a line of stage-coaches, known as the "High Line," from Georgetown to Kokomo and Leadville, the first line across the Argentine Range. This undertaking was encompassed with numerous disadvantages. Many predicted that the enterprise would be a failure, and it was only the pluck and energy of S. W. Nott that made it a success. Mr. Nott has held the position of agent for the Union Pacific Express Co., at Georgetown, for nearly three years. Being one of the pioneers of the Clear Creek Valley, Mr. Nott's life has, of course, been variegated with many of the shifting scenes which mark the career of the early Coloradoan. He is regarded as a man of superior nerve and business tact, and has established himself among the leading citizens of Georgetown.

A. M. NOXON, M. D.

The name of Dr. Noxon is familiar to all the old miners and early settlers of Colorado. He has camped upon the present site of Idaho, and prospected, with partial success, for gold in the very places which have become celebrated for the richest ore ever discovered. The following sketch of his career will be eagerly read by many of his old friends and companions during the exciting times of 1860. Dr. Noxon was born in Warren Co., N. Y., Jan. 24, 1824. He received an academic education. He spent his

early life with his father, and, at the age of nineteen years, he started on a tour through the Southern States, where he spent about four years, and, in 1847, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Campbell, of Middletown, Ohio. He studied with him three years, then moved to Covington, Ind., where he began the practice of medicine. In 1851, he moved to Sioux City, Iowa, where he practiced until the Pike's Peak excitement, when he left Sioux City for the Far West, and located at Idaho Springs, where he has followed his profession. Dr. Noxon has some of the finest mining property in the State, among which is the Kansas City Tunnel, located in the Virginia Gulch. Dr. Noxon has experienced all the ups and downs of an active business career, and is content to enjoy the fruits of his years of toil and excitement.

R. O. OLD.

When we review the annals of men, and single out one who has passed the meridian of life, and never appeared conspicuously to the general public eye, but who has unostentatiously and in a multitude of ways figured in the important affairs of communities, we are at a loss to know what particular facts to enlarge upon, and what special points to bring out most prominently: such a one as we would refer to is R. O. Old, of Georgetown; coming to Colorado at an early day, he has watched the history and growth of the State from its infancy, has mingled more or less himself with the development of different sections, has accumulated a fortune and established for himself an enviable rank in the esteem of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Old was born in Somersetshire, England, Oct. 28, 1829; in boyhood, he began working in a printing and book-binding establishment, where he early imbibed a taste for books and for writing; at the age of seventeen, in the spring of 1847, he came to America, and clerked in a drug store in New York City more than a year; in the fall of 1848, he went

to Michigan, and lived with his uncle on a farm until the spring of 1849; he then went to Chicago, and there engaged in the sale of magazine literature three or four months; then returned to Michigan and remained some months; near the close of the year, after a brief stay in Chicago, Mr. Old found it to his interest to go to Milwaukee, Wis., at which place he lived until the spring of 1852; then he again returned to Chicago and engaged in business there about three years; for eight or nine months he was local editor of a daily paper called the *Comment*; this paper was the original journal which afterward merged into the *Chicago Times*; during that time, Mr. Old had charge of the larger part of the daily circulation of all the city papers; in the spring of 1853, he opened a book store in Chicago, and engaged extensively in the business; in the spring of 1855, he opened another book store in Elgin, near Chicago, and the following summer sold out his business in Chicago and continued his store in Elgin. He was married at Elgin May 18, 1855, to Miss Annie E. Taylor. In the spring of 1868, Mr. Old removed to Nebraska and settled on a farm near Nebraska City; while in Nebraska, he was correspondent of the *Elgin Gazette*, and was also the author of a number of articles on "Immigration to Colorado," etc.; he remained in Nebraska about two years, until the spring of 1860, when, having met with reverses, he left his family and came to Colorado; he walked across the plains—was about forty-two days in crossing—and arrived in Denver July 6, without money and without resources; he worked at Denver a short time, and then made his way to Cañon City, reaching that place about the middle of August; at Cañon City, he, in a short time, became a member of the town company, and by his tact and energy, succeeded in obtaining means to erect a storehouse; his house being completed, he procured a stock of goods on time and began a business

which proved a wonderful success, and by the close of the year had brought him a large profit. Mr. Old early became a prominent citizen of Cañon City, and was elected a member of the Committee of Safety, known as the "Committee of Three." In June, 1861, Gov. Gilpin made a visit to Cañon City; a flag was raised in honor of him, and, by request of the citizens, Mr. Old delivered the address of welcome, and read an original poem, written for the occasion; in the winter of 1861, the prospects at Cañon City seemed to waver, and Mr. Old becoming interested in mining, removed to Montgomery, taking his goods with him; he was the second man to reach Montgomery, at a time when there was but one tent, and he afterward built the first frame house there; the town grew up like a mushroom, and soon became a point of much importance; Mr. Old was intimately identified with the history and growth of this place; "Mt. Lincoln," situated near Montgomery, received its permanent name at the suggestion of Mr. Old; in the fall of 1863, Mr. Old went to Summit Co., where he engaged in gulch mining all the ensuing winter; he returned to Montgomery the spring following, and, closing out his business, removed the next fall to Denver; at Denver he engaged in merchandising; in the spring of 1865, he bought out J. J. Cobb, and went into the wholesale and retail grocery business; while at Montgomery, in 1863, Mr. Old lost his wife, and, returning to the States, he brought back his young daughter; he remained in business at Denver until February, 1866, when he decided to make a return visit to England; was absent in England about a year. He was married in the city of Bath, England, Oct. 31, 1866, to Miss Ellen Harvey. In the spring of 1867, Mr. Old returned to Colorado, and went to Gilpin Co., where he commenced shipping ores to firms in Swansea, South Wales; in the fall of the same year, he came to Clear Creek Co., with the view of purchasing ore, and in

the spring of 1868, began the shipment of ore from Georgetown; during the subsequent three years. Mr. Old made frequent visits to England, and, in December, 1868, he established a bureau of mines in London; afterward, he shipped ore to the firm of Johnson & Son, London; during the winter of 1869-70, Mr. Old negotiated and perfected the sale of the celebrated Terrible mine, to parties in London, for £100,000 sterling; this sale yielded him a large profit: he returned to Georgetown in April following, bringing with him his wife; for nearly two years he was agent for the Terrible Mining Co., at Georgetown; he purchased the Dunderberg Mine in 1871; applied for a patent, and worked the mine extensively; during the time he held this mine, it yielded over \$700,000; in 1879, Mr. Old and Gen. William A. Hamill (with whom he had been in litigation a year or more over the conflict of the East Terrible with the Dunderberg mine) sold the Dunderberg, including the East Terrible and other mining interests, to a New York syndicate, for \$600,000; Mr. Old is the present Director of the Dunderberg mine; he is now interested in various and valuable properties, and is one of the largest mine owners in Clear Creek Co.; his views and reports upon mines are very highly regarded; in 1869, he published and distributed, free, 20,000 copies of his work, entitled "Colorado: Its History, Geography and Mining;" in 1872, he published a second and an improved edition of his work, of which he distributed 30,000 copies, and, by his labors and munificence, rendered invaluable aid to the general interests of Colorado. Surely few have done more for the country, few are more worthy of reward, and few better deserve the advantages of wealth, than R. O. Old. *Transact in exemplum.*

DR. IRVING J. POLLOK.

Dr. Pollok, an old and long-established physician of Georgetown, came to Colorado when

the county was in its infancy, and he has, doubtless, been as extensively connected with the history and growth of the State as any man in Clear Creek Valley. The incidents he relates of primitive life in the Rocky Mountains, adventures of the prospectors and experiences with the Indians, would make a good volume. The Doctor is originally from Scotland. He was born in Stirling, Scotland, Nov. 11, 1829. When three years of age, his parents immigrated to America and settled in New Orleans, but they soon afterward removed to New York. At the age of fourteen, young Pollok went back to Scotland, where he lived with his uncle two years. In the spring of 1836, he returned to his parents, in Lyons, N. Y. Soon afterward, he went to Franklin, Tenn., where he taught school about eight months, and again returned to New York. He then entered the University of New York as a private student under Dr. Mott, and took two courses of medical lectures; but, owing to his youth, he could not receive his diploma at New York. Subsequently, he took a spring course at the University of Vermont, where he graduated at the age of twenty-one. Soon after receiving his diploma, Dr. Pollok went to Philadelphia, and there obtained a position in the United States Army as Second Assistant Surgeon. He remained in the army five years, and became First Assistant. During the time he was assigned to Galveston, Texas, and he instituted the first hospital there. He was at Galveston two years, and it was while there that he resigned his position. Upon quitting the army, he, with his brother, a physician, went to St. Louis, where they practiced medicine together about a year. In 1855, his brother's health failing him, the Doctor returned home to New York with him, and his brother died soon afterward. Dr. Pollok then located in Chicago, Ill., and practiced his profession there about three years. In 1858, he started with a hunting party for California. The party consisted of a number of English gentlemen, headed by a

son of Lord Berkeley. They took the Smoky Hill route, and hunted along the way to Pike's Peak. They were, no doubt, the first party of whites that had seen the Springs at Pike's Peak. Dr. Pollok separated from the party at a place known as "Jack Morrow's Rancho," where he met Green Russell and a party of Georgians, with whom he went to the point where Denver is now situated. This was in the fall of 1858. During the ensuing winter, they camped and hunted, and the next spring they went to St. Joseph, Mo., for the purpose of selling their furs and purchasing supplies. Upon returning to Denver, they found quite a settlement collected there; and, after a brief sojourn, they moved up to what is now called Russell Gulch, in Gilpin Co. There they mined five or six months, working the "Bob Tail Lode." The Doctor gives some amusing incidents of his life among the early miners. Referring to the "Bob Tail," he says it received its name in this way: They had a large ox, with its tail bobbed, which drew the crevice material from their workings. The ox was well known as "Old Bob Tail," and the boys decided, that, as "Bob Tail" did the most and hardest of the labor in developing the mine, he was entitled to the honor of the name, so they called their lode after him, and ever afterward the noble ox, seeming to realize and appreciate the honor done him, would elevate his stump and pull with all his strength at the mention of his name. In the spring of 1860, Dr. Pollok left Russell Gulch, and went with a party to California Gulch. Prospecting there about a month, he again returned to Missouri to procure supplies. Upon returning to California Gulch, the Doctor states that he found about 2,000 men there. He mined in the Gulch about two years, and while there he participated in the greeting of the first women that reached the new camp. The miners heard they were on their way to the Gulch, but had stopped some distance off, not having sufficient conveyance to bring them further. So the miners held a meet-

ing, raised a purse and hired a team to go after them. The family seemed to be "Arkansaw Travelers," and consisted of a man, his wife and son and daughter. Upon their arrival at the camp, the miners made a great demonstration. That night they gave a grand formal reception and a dance. Dr. Pollok had the rare honor of dancing with the maiden. During the evening, a purse of \$700 was raised, and presented to the young lady. As quickly as possible a house was built for the family, and they were set up for keeping boarders. In the spring of 1862, Dr. Pollok conducted a party to Musquito Gulch. He named the Gulch himself, and mined in the vicinity a year. In the summer of 1863, he became First Surgeon of the Second Colorado Cavalry, and served in the United States service to the close of the war. In 1860, he was a member of the Upper House of the Legislature under the provisional government. He was also a member of the Provisional Government Convention. After the war, he located at Georgetown, where he has since resided and practiced his profession, with the exception of two years which he spent on his sheep rancho in Huerfano Co., thirty-six miles below Pueblo. He was married in Lincolnton, N. C., May 4, 1869, to Miss Jennie Reinhardt, daughter of Gen. W. M. Reinhardt. In 1873, he was elected Vice President of the Territorial Medical Society, and held the position one year. In 1874, he represented Colorado in the United States Medical Convention at St. Louis. The Doctor stands well in his profession, and has done a most extensive practice; but, owing to his impaired health, having suffered long from wounds he received in the war, he is unable to attend to the general practice now as formerly.

RICHARD ALSOP POMEROY.

This gentleman, a prominent citizen of Georgetown, is widely known as the manager and superintendent of one of the oldest and most noted mines in the State. He was born in

Pomeroy, Ohio, March, 29, 1843. He graduated at Kenyon College, Gambia, Ohio, and afterward engaged for a number of years in commercial pursuits—principally salt and iron interests. In the fall of 1876, he came to Colorado, and, according to a previous arrangement, he at once took charge of the Stevens mine, with office at Georgetown. The Stevens mine is the property of the Stevens Mining Company, of Cincinnati, situated in Argentine District, on McClellan Mountain; and, in addition to it, the company own the Columbus, Richland, Theodore Cook, J. R. Murdock, Dividend and Gen. Francis L. Vinton Lodes, all of which are situated together, and can be worked through the tunnel of the Stevens mine. The property is stocked, but the company is a close corporation, and the stock is not now on the board, though it may be here stated that the stock has never been below par. Mr. Pomeroy is himself a stock-holder. He is now the agent for the company, and has the management of the entire property. The Stevens mine has always yielded well, many thousands of dollars having been taken from it. It now bears a solid vein of mineral two feet thick, and is being extensively worked. A more accurate description of the mine may be found in the history of Clear Creek Co. included in this work. Mr. Pomeroy is one of the settled men of Colorado, having determined to make his permanent home at Georgetown. As a Democrat, he is well known, and has ever stood up to the principles and enactments of his party. He was married at Newport, Ky., July 31, 1877, to Miss Mary A. Lewis.

E. H. N. PATTERSON.

“Mr. Patterson was born in Winchester, Va., Jan. 27, 1828, and at the age of seven, removed with his parents to Illinois, then a pioneer State. He was educated at Jubilee College, near Peoria, and at Knox College, and after quitting school became editor of the *Oquawka Spectator*, having learned much about the printing business

in the office of the Washington *Jacksonian*, owned and edited by his father. When the first news of the discovery of gold on the far-away shores of California reached young Patterson, his pioneer instinct asserted itself, and he determined to seek his fortune in the Far West. He accordingly organized a train for the gold regions, and, in the spring of 1850, set out overland for the great El Dorado. After a wearisome and tedious journey across the plains and mountains, he arrived at the mines near Coloma on the 13th of July, 1850. After remaining in the mines for awhile, Mr. Patterson accepted an editorial position on the *Pacer Times*, of Sacramento. After filling this position for a few months, he became ill and was compelled to return to ‘the States.’ He returned via Panama, and after recovering his health resumed his connection with the *Spectator*. The spring of 1859 wafted to his ears stories similar to those which had come to him ten years before. The gold excitement of California gave way before the stories from Pike’s Peak. Mr. Patterson was again tempted toward the West, and, on the 15th of March of 1859, started upon his second overland tour, with the Rocky Mountains in view this time. He located in Boulder Co., and, when the memorable attempt to establish the Territory of Jefferson was made, he was elected a delegate from Left Hand to the Territorial Convention. He was also identified with the early history of Tarryall. Remaining West a few years, Mr. Patterson again returned to Illinois, and did not again visit Colorado until 1873, when he became owner of the *Georgetown Miner*. He has remained at Georgetown during the past seven years, and has never once severed his connection with the *Miner*, which, under his management, has been one of the best of Colorado’s newspapers. As a journalist, Mr. Patterson was fair minded, and never, if he knew it, in his dealings with his fellow-man, broke the golden rule. He preferred to devote himself to the discussion of general subjects,

and seldom, if ever, dropped into 'personal journalism.' He wrote readily and often felicitously, and never failed to make a thoroughly readable paper. Those qualities rendered him an excellent correspondent, and as such, under the *nom de plume* of Sniktaw, he became famous in Colorado in early days. Personally, he was warm hearted and frank, an enjoyable and instructive companion, carrying, beneath a rough and manly exterior, the heart and feeling of a woman. In brief, E. H. N. Patterson was in every way a true man and a good citizen, and by his death the entire State suffered a loss."

The above sketch was taken by request from the *Denver Tribune*. Mr. Patterson died at Denver, April 21, 1880. His remains were interred at Georgetown with Masonic honors.

JAMES PECK.

James Peck, late of Empire, Clear Creek County, was not only widely known in Colorado, the State in which were spent many years of the latter end of his life, and in which he died, but he was at one time a well-known citizen of Oswego, N. Y., and, from about 1841 to 1860, he was a prominent business man of Chicago, Ill. He was part owner in, and agent for, an extensive line of sail vessels and propellers plying between Oswego and Chicago, in which position he displayed great energy and judgment. But the panic of 1857 injured him financially, as it did many other able merchants. Mr. Peck was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., July 27, 1802. At about the age of eighteen, his parents moved to Oswego, N. Y., where he was afterward married, in 1829, to Miss Harriet Whaley, and, his wife dying, he was subsequently married, December 6, 1838, to Miss Mary Grace. For a number of years, he engaged in the mercantile business and in milling until removing to Chicago. He immigrated to Colorado in 1862, and located at Empire, where he afterward engaged in mining for gold and silver, and also for a time in

merchandising. In his latter years, he was moderately prosperous. He died of pneumonia on the 13th of January, 1880, full of years and highly respected. He left a wife and four grown-up children. His widow and married son, Frank L. Peck, now occupy the old homestead at Empire, which they run as a hotel, widely and popularly known as the Peck House.

REV. WILLIAM D. PRICE.

Among the prominent citizens of Freeland may be mentioned Rev. William D. Price, a native of South Wales, and dating his birthdays from July 19, 1827. This gentleman has witnessed many of the ups and downs of life. He was the son of a blacksmith. After serving an apprenticeship of four years in his father's shop, he emigrated to America and located at Carbondale, Penn., where he was married, Jan. 25, 1850, to Miss Reese, who lived only thirteen months after their marriage. After his wife's death, he went to Wisconsin in the fall of 1851, where he spent about five months. Then he returned to Carbondale, Penn., in the spring of 1852, and, in May, he sailed around to California, where he spent about two years. Then he returned to Carbondale, Penn., and, in 1854, he was married the second time, to Miss Jane Reese. In the spring of 1858, he moved with his family to La Crosse Co., Wis., where he bought himself a farm. After four years' experience in farming, he sold out and moved to Rochester City, Minn., where he formed a copartnership with Mr. Crittender in the general merchandising trade. While at Rochester, he was President of the Rochester Relief Society, where he did all he could to relieve the wounded soldiers. After the war was over, he removed to Iowa, where he followed farming until December, 1868. Then he removed to Brownsville, Neb., where he followed farming, and in the meantime revealing the Gospel to the weary travelers, of whom many were converted and brought

to Christ by his untiring energy. After spending eight long years in Brownsville, he moved to Larimer City, Wyoming Ter., where he spent about eighteen months, and, in October, 1877, he came to Colorado, and, after spending a few months in Central City, he came to Free-land, where he was most of his time employed at the Freeland mine up to May 10, 1879, and, in the summer of 1879, he made a trip to Chicago, and, in December, 1879, the Trail Creek Tunnel and Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company was organized, with a capital of \$1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of \$10 each, and officered as follows: William D. Price, President; Adam Miller, Vice President; James Allen, Secretary; Robert Turner, Treasurer. The Trail Creek Tunnel is progressing rapidly under the control of Messrs. Price and Allen. They have some fine ore in their tunnel, which has run as high as \$600 per ton. Rev. Price preached the first sermon in the Freeland camp Jan. 20, 1878, from Matthew xxv, 25, and, on the same day, organized the first Sabbath school in Freeland, where he is held in high esteem by all those who have had business or social dealings with him.

CHRISTOPHER PEARSON, M. D.

Dr. Pearson, a physician of Georgetown, was born in Boston, England, March 31, 1819. His parents moved to America in 1829, and settled at Buffalo, N. Y. He received a common-school education, and, when twenty-one years of age, went to St. Louis, Mo., where he afterward attended the State University, and graduated in the medical department in 1844. He was one of those deserving students who paid their own way by working between hours. Upon finishing his course, he located in Montgomery County, Mo., where he practiced medicine for thirty years. During the late war, he was an Examining Surgeon in the State Militia. In the summer of 1873, he removed to Louisiana, Pike Co., Mo. There he lived and prac-

ticed his profession over six years, and during the time he was United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions. In 1879, having for some time contemplated moving West, he came to Colorado. Locating at Georgetown in October of that year, he at once entered the medical practice, and has since continued with increasing success. Dr. Pearson adheres to the old, time-honored school of medicine, and his long experience, with his superior skill, would insure for him an excellent practice in any community. He is establishing a fine reputation in Georgetown and vicinity, and is receiving the patronage of many of the best citizens.

CHARLES C. POST.

With the tide of immigration which flowed into Colorado in 1859-60, there came a number of thrifty, sterling men—a few of whom still remain in every community—who are the "old stand-bys," the back-bone, so to speak, of the country. There may be those who have their imperfections (no men are perfect), but of their failings it is not our province to speak. They have stood with the people in their trying years, have kept their faces to the rising West, and have never lost confidence in the greatness of its future. We look upon them now as honored landmarks, and when they are gone their memories will long remain fresh in the valleys of the Rocky Mountains. Charles C. Post is conspicuous among the living '59-ers. He was born in Washtenaw County, Mich., November 29, 1832. He was raised on a farm, and was educated in the common schools of the country. At the age of nineteen, he went to Decatur, Ill. where he began the study of law in the office of his brother. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, and afterward practiced in partnership with his brother until coming West in 1859. He was married, at Decatur, May 16, 1856, to Miss Angelina Kaufman. In May, 1859, Mr. Post started with a party of immigrants for Pike's Peak. They outfitted at



Israel Stott,

Kansas City, and came the Arkansas route to Denver. After remaining in Denver a few days, they went to Missouri Gulch and engaged for a time in gulch mining, but without paying results. During the time, Mr. Post was elected to the first Constitutional Convention, which met at Denver on the 1st of August. He favored the memorial for the Territorial organization, which prevailed. He remained at Denver over a month, and did some paying law practice during the time. In the early part of September following, he went with a party to Buckeye Bar, where he engaged successfully in mining about a month. There he was elected a member of the Provisional Government Legislature, and, going to Denver, he attended the session of the Legislature, and remained there in the law practice until the latter part of February, 1860. He then settled in Mountain City, now Central City, where he lived and continuously practiced his profession for over twelve years. During the late war, he was a recruiting officer for a time in 1862, and assisted in raising and organizing the Second Colorado Cavalry. In 1863, he was elected District Attorney for the Second Judicial District, which position he occupied two years. In 1872, business becoming dull and there being but little litigation at Central, Mr. Post found it to his interest to remove to Georgetown, which he did in July of that year. He now has his residence and office at Georgetown, and does an extensive practice in Clear Creek and adjoining counties and in the courts at Denver. His reputation as a lawyer is well established, and his legal ability no man can question. He does not covet office nor political preference, though he has always been a strong and an active Democrat, and few have a better standing with his party than he.

JOHN P. POST.

The subject of this sketch was born in Geneva, N. Y., March 30, 1819. When nine years of

age, his parents moved to Saline, Mich. In 1840, he went to Decatur, Ill., where he lived many years. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, and served about a year, after which he returned to Decatur. He was married at Decatur, May 7, 1850, to Miss Kate Kaufman. Mr. Post was Postmaster at Decatur six years, until 1858, when he was removed by President Buchanan. He entered the United States Army in 1861, being mustered in as Major of the 8th Ill. V. I. In October, 1862, he was promoted to Colonel, and held his commission until February, 1864, when his impaired health compelled him to resign. In February, 1865, he re-enlisted as a soldier of the 15th I. V. I. Subsequently, he was Post Quartermaster at Nashville, Tenn., about six weeks. He was mustered out of the service in September, 1865, after which he returned to Decatur, Ill., and became a salesman in the store of Barackman & Co., and continued in that capacity about a year. Then he was elected a Justice of the Peace, and held the office until 1871. In the fall of 1871, he came with his family to Colorado and located at Central. Remaining there until May, 1872, he then removed to Georgetown, where he has since resided. He pursued the avocation of contractor and builder until his failing health compelled him to seek other employment, and in October, 1878, he was elected a Justice of the Peace of Clear Creek Co., which position he still holds.

ED C. PARMELEE.

Among the first arrivals in the early settlement of the Clear Creek Valley was Ed C. Parmelee; and few of those primitive men have reached a more honorable station than he. Mr. Parmelee was born at Waterbury, Vt., May 16, 1835. At the age of eighteen, he went to Summit Co., Ohio, where he clerked in a store for about two years. After this, he traveled some time as book agent in various States, both North and South. Subsequently, he lived in St. Anthony, Minn., about two years. In May, 1860,

Mr. Parmelee left the States for what was then known as "Pike's Peak." Upon reaching the Rocky Mountains, he settled at Central City, then known as Mountain City. There he engaged the first year in mining, and the next two years he was a partner in a general store, under the firm name of Mather & Parmelee. In March, 1863, he formed a partnership with Mr. Hal Sayer, in the abstract business, which they have since kept up at Central City. They also have a branch business at Georgetown. Mr. Parmelee located permanently in Georgetown in 1868. Since his first arrival in Colorado, he has been more or less connected with the mining interests of the country. His official record dates from 1864. In this year, he was Engineering Clerk in the Upper House of the Territorial Legislature. In 1867, he was Secretary of the Upper House; and, in 1872, he was elected a member of the Upper House of the Legislature. He was the first City Clerk at Central City, and was afterward Assessor at that place; was Treasurer of Georgetown one year. In May, 1878, Mr. Parmelee received the appointment of Postmaster at Georgetown, and, taking possession the following July, he has since continued to occupy the office. He has long been a high and honored member of the Ancient Order of Free Masons in Colorado; has been Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge since 1866, holding by re-election each year. He has held the position of Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter since its organization, in 1875; has also been the Recorder of the Grand Commandery since its organization, in 1876. Few men are more thoroughly identified with the past and the present of his section of the State, and few more hopeful of its future, than Ed C. Parmelee.

JOHN PROUT.

This gentleman was born in Cornwall, England, May 21, 1838. He received but little education. At the early age of eleven years,

he went to mining, which business he has followed ever since he came to America in 1862, and located at Virginia City, Nev., where he was employed by the Gould & Curry Mining Company as mine foreman for about fourteen years. He also had charge of the Ophir mine about two years, and, in July, 1879, he came to Colorado, and took charge of the Hukill mine, on Clear Creek, which is one of the largest mines in Clear Creek Co. Mr. Prout has come in contact with many of the hardships pertaining to frontier life, but speaks of them with pride rather than otherwise, and he now finds himself in the full confidence of his employers. Mr. Prout was married, in 1862, to Miss Mary A. Willington, of Cornwall, and has a family of five children, three sons and two daughters.

RAPP & THOMPSON.

These gentlemen are well-known citizens of Georgetown, and proprietors of a stove and general furniture store. Elias Rapp was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Dec. 17, 1830. In 1865, he moved to Chicago, where he followed the carpenter's trade about eight years, until coming to Colorado. Robert C. Thompson was born Oct. 11, 1852, at Lewisville, Penn., where he was raised and received a common-school education. He came West in 1873, with Elias Rapp. The two arrived in Denver about May 9, and, with the exception of about a three weeks' trip to Greeley and Fort Collins, they remained in Denver until October 1. They then went to Middle Park, and there hunted and trapped about nine months, meeting with fine success during the time, and having much adventure. In July, 1874, they located in Georgetown, where, for over five years, they engaged together in various employments, chiefly mining. In October, 1879, they opened the store they now have, and began dealing in both second-hand and new goods. They now have a nice stock of general household furniture, and a large assortment of stoves. They have estab-

lished an excellent custom, and are now doing a flourishing and increasing business. Since coming to Georgetown, Mr. Rapp and Mr. Thompson have been inseparable in their business relations. Mr. Rapp has remained stoically in the bonds of "single blessedness," but Mr. Thompson recently burst the fetters of celibacy, and was married July 7, 1880, to Miss Mary J. Cartren, of Georgetown. Rapp & Thompson are situated on the corner of Alpine and Taos streets.

PHILIP L. ROBERTS.

Mr. Philip L. Roberts, senior partner of the firm of Roberts Bros., grocers, was born Aug. 6, 1849, in Iowa Co., Wis., where he resided until twenty years of age, receiving a common-school education. In the spring of 1870, he came to Colorado, and was engaged in mining at Central during the six years following his arrival in the State. In 1876, he removed to Silver Plume, and in 1877, in company with his brother, Harry, succeeded his brother, L. L. Roberts, in the grocery business, in which pursuit he is still engaged. Mr. Roberts was married, in 1875, to Miss Maggie Williams, of Central.

JESSE S. RANDALL.

The subject of this sketch was born in Fleming Co., Ky., April 23, 1848; his parents moved to Rome, N. Y., in 1854; four years later, they removed to Shopiere, Wis., where they lived until 1860, when they again moved and settled in Iowa; at the age of fourteen, young Randall went into the office of the *Union* at Sidney, Iowa, where he worked about a year; then he worked in an office at Osceola a year, and from there went to Des Moines, where he obtained a situation as a printer in the house of Mills & Co., book and job printers, publishers, etc.; he remained in that capacity until the summer of 1869; in June of that year, Mr. Randall came to Georgetown, Colo.; it had been previously arranged that he should take

charge of the printing department of the *Colorado Miner* office; he immediately began work upon the *Miner*, and continued in the office until the summer of 1875, when he started a job office himself, and ran it about two years. He was married in Des Moines, Iowa, June 11, 1874, to Miss Cornelia A. Hendricks. In May, 1877, Mr. Randall established and began publishing the *Georgetown Courier*; the first number of the paper was issued on the 24th of May; the *Courier* has since continued under the proprietorship of Mr. Randall, with the most flourishing results; its first editor was Sam Cushman, and it was for a time edited by Geo. B. Hite, now of the *Denver Tribune*; but since May, 1878, Frank H. Allison, of Georgetown, has been the editor, and under his editorial eye, with Mr. Randall's superior management as publisher, the *Courier* has an extensive circulation, and holds its place among the best weeklies of the State. The name of Jesse Randall, in connection with minerals, is widely known; since coming to Colorado, he has familiarized himself with geology and mineralogy; has established a reputation for his knowledge of those sciences, and his views and decisions upon ores are highly and universally regarded.

JOHN G. ROBERTS.

Mr. Roberts was born in Carnarvon, Wales, Jan. 29, 1842. He received a common-school education. At the age of thirteen he went to sea, where he spent seven years. He acquired a thorough knowledge of a seaman's life, and, in 1863, he began to sail between Australia and New Zealand, which he followed for seven years. Then he returned to England, but, in 1871, he came to America and located at Emporia, Kan., where he lived about one year. Then he came to Colorado and was employed at the Collons Concentrating Mill at Idaho Springs. Here he was employed as foreman for about three years, and, in 1875, he went to

Golden, where he was superintendent of a mill for about a year. Then he went to Black Hawk, where he was appointed superintendent of the Colorado Smelting and Dressing Works. He remained there about two years, then came to Idaho, and, in the spring of 1880, he took charge of the Colloms Mill again, where they handle from thirty to forty tons of ore per day. Mr. Roberts was married, June 12, 1873, to Miss Mary Jones, but he had the misfortune to lose his wife May 28, 1877.

A. C. ROBISON.

Mr. Robison was born in Beaver Co., Penn., on the 17th day of April, 1838. His father owned a large farm in Beaver Co., where he spent his early life. He received a thorough education at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Penn., from which institution he graduated in 1859, when he returned to his father's farm, where he spent four years. About 1863, he removed to Smith's Ferry, Penn., where he opened a large store, which he carried on for two years, when he removed to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, where he spent about eight years, and from there removed to Boulder Co., Colo., in 1874, where he remained until 1879, when he removed to Idaho Springs, where he took charge of the Rochester & Beaver Gold and Silver Mining and Milling Company. Mr. Robison has from forty to fifty men under his control. In the management of the affairs of the company, he has displayed great ability and given perfect satisfaction to all parties interested.

JENKIN ROBERTS.

Jenkin Roberts, of the firm of Edwards & Roberts, of the village of Freeland, was born in Cornwall in 1842. He received a common-school education, but at an early age he had an opportunity to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. In 1872, he came to America and located in Emporia, Kan. Not liking it there, he came to Denver in a few months afterward,

where he was variously employed for about four years, then he moved to Golden, and, in the spring of 1878, he formed a partnership with Mr. Edwards, in the retail grocery business. After a few months' business in Golden, they removed to Freeland, where they do an extensive business in general merchandising. Mr. Roberts is an enterprising, generous and an honest man, and a good citizen. He was married, April 24, 1880, to Miss Amanda E. Lewis, of Pittston, Penn.

DELAVAN A. SHERWOOD.

Mr. Sherwood was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., April 25, 1829, where he resided until fourteen years of age. At that age he removed with his mother, his father having died previously, to Illinois, and four years thereafter to the State of Wisconsin. In 1850, being desirous of changing his quiet life of farming to the more exciting occupation of mining, he directed his steps to the Pacific Coast. After a few years spent in the mines of California, he returned to Wisconsin with a considerable fortune, the fruit of his industry. In 1862, having disposed of his property, he removed to Iowa, where he continued to reside up to 1867. He then came to Nebraska, and was one of the number that laid out the town of Lincoln, in which place he engaged in the real estate business. He came to Colorado in 1873, and was the proprietor of the American House in Georgetown for a few months, after which he removed to Empire, where he has since resided. Since his arrival in Clear Creek County, Mr. Sherwood has given his time principally to mining. He assisted in operating the Clara Leona Lode for some years, and afterward bought an interest in the Euchre Lode, which he still retains. He discovered the Mount Pisgah Lode, which is situated at the head of Mill Creek, and is considered one of the largest lodes in that vicinity. Besides these, he is the possessor of numerous other lodes. He is

also interested in the Atlantic District. Mr. Sherwood was married, in 1854, to Mary L. Randolph, of New Jersey, and has a daughter and son.

JUDGE L. H. SHEPARD.

The oldest member of the Georgetown bar, and one of the first settlers of Clear Creek County, is Judge L. H. Shepard. He was born in Brownhelm, Lorain Co., Ohio, May 22, 1822. Was reared on a farm, and at the age of eighteen began life for himself; engaging in mercantile pursuits as clerk in Elyria, Ohio, Ann Arbor, Mich., and New York City. Afterward, he was proprietor of a mercantile establishment in Fredericktown, Ohio, also a house in Sandusky. Later in life, he was Sheriff and Deputy Marshal in Ohio, holding those offices under the "Fugitive Slave Law," and at a time when it required great skill and judgment to perform the duties of Marshal—execute the law—and at the same time avoid mob violence, the excitement and opposition of those refractory days being almost insuperable. In the years 1849, 1852 and 1854, and during the cholera epidemic, which prevailed to an alarming extent, Judge Shepard was a member of the Board of Health of Sandusky, Ohio. He was married at Sandusky in 1853 to Miss D. A. Brown, of Ithaca, N. Y. It is a noteworthy fact of the Judge's career that he studied law after 9 o'clock at night while holding the office of Sheriff, and in 1859 he was admitted to the bar, afterward practicing law in Burlington, Iowa, and adjacent counties in Illinois. In July, 1863, Judge Shepard came to Colorado, and the following year moved out his family. This was during the great Indian troubles of 1864, but the Judge succeeded in crossing the plains with his family, and arrived safely at Empire, where he settled and engaged in mining for a number of years. Since and after 1869, the Judge has been engaged in active practice of the law. He was the first Superintendent of Schools in Clear Creek County, and laid off the county into

School Districts. Has also held the office of Prosecuting Attorney. Was elected Probate Judge in 1869, and held the office three years. He located in Georgetown in 1871, and has there since resided. Judge Shepard is now performing the duties of County Attorney and City Attorney, but these do not interfere materially with his other practice. He does a general practice, giving his attention largely to mining litigation, which is now the most important branch of practice in nearly all the courts in Western Colorado. The Judge is an honored and leading member of his profession, and he and his opinions are highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

WILLIAM SPRUANCE.

Prominent among the "old-timers" of Colorado is William Spruance, of Georgetown. He was born in 1828, in Clarksville, Greene Co., Penn. His parents moved West in 1834, and settled in Greene County, Ill. There young Spruance spent his early life until 1847. In the summer of that year, he enlisted in a mounted company going to the Mexican war. He served in the Mexican war one year, and returned home in the summer of 1848. In 1850, William Spruance crossed the plains and went to California, where he lived about nine years. He came to Colorado in the spring of 1860, and settled in Idaho, where he merchandised about a year. Then he engaged in mining two years, after which he resumed merchandising, and continued in the business five years. In the summer of 1868, Mr. Spruance removed to Georgetown, where he has since lived, and engaged in merchandising. He was Clerk of Clear Creek County from 1865 to 1873, holding that office by re-election four terms. He has been a member of the Board of Councilmen of Georgetown two terms. He is now a partner of William N. Hutchinson in the general family grocery business. The firm of Spruance & Hutchinson has an extensive

trade, and is doing a large and profitable business. Mr. Spruance has never been a man to thrust himself forward or seek distinction, but his integrity and worth are widely regarded, and he has long been identified with the best interests and the leading citizens of Georgetown.

GOV. ROBERT W. STEEL.

In entering upon the sketch of Gov. Steel, the writer will deal with one who figured most conspicuously in the early and trying scenes of Colorado, a man whose career will ever mark the annals of the proud "Centennial State," to be read and remembered by future generations. Robert W. Steel was born near Chillicothe, Ross Co., Ohio, Jan. 14, 1820. The days of his youth were spent upon a farm. In the fall of 1846, he went to Fairfield, Iowa, where he studied law. He was married, in Hillsboro, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1848, to Miss Susan Newin. He afterward attended the Law School of Cincinnati, and graduated in 1852. Immediately after finishing his law course, he located at Indianola, Warren Co., Iowa. In the fall of 1855, he removed with his family to Omaha, Neb., and there engaged in the real-estate business. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature of Nebraska during the session of 1858-59. On the 25th of March, 1859, Robert W. Steel started for Colorado, and arrived at Denver May 4 following. At that time, Denver consisted of a few log houses. From there he went to Central City about the 20th of June following. This was just after the famous discovery of the Gregory Lode, the first gold lode found in Colorado. At Central he gave his attention to mining. He was for a time President of the Consolidated Ditch Company. On the 1st of October, 1859, a convention of the people was called to establish a provisional government. State officers were nominated, and Robert W. Steel was the Convention's nominee for Governor. The election took place on the 19th of October, and Steel defeated his

competitor, St. Matthew, with an overwhelming majority. The Legislature met in December following, and Robert W. Steel took his seat as Governor. He remained in office until June, 1861, when the regularly appointed officers arrived, and the executive authority was turned over to Gov. Gilpin. It is said that a committee of Republicans called upon Gov. Steel, and requested him to accept the new Governorship under Lincoln's administration, but Gov. Steel was firm in his principles of Democracy and promptly declined. In the spring of 1860, Gov. Steel returned to Omaha and brought out his family, and settled them at Golden, where they remained until July, 1862, when the Governor removed to Empire. In September, 1864, Gov. Steel went to what is now the Argentine District, and he was one of the party which discovered the Belmont Lode, the first paying silver lode found in Colorado. This discovery created great excitement, and brought in scores of prospectors from every direction. The Belmont Lode proved to be very valuable, and was once sold for \$100,000. It received its name for August Belmont, of New York, but it has changed hands a number of times, and is now known as the Johnson mine. It is owned at the present time by parties in Georgetown. In October, 1865, Gov. Steel returned with his family to Iowa for the purpose of educating his children. He spent some time in New York City, and returned himself to Colorado in the spring of 1867. He then located permanently in Georgetown. His family, after remaining in Iowa a considerable time, joined him at Georgetown, where they have since resided. In appearance, Gov. Steel is tall and venerable. Upon his head are traced the silver hues of accumulating years, but still he is agile and energetic, and is constantly devoting himself to various mining interests. Although he is not favored with the fortune of many of the old citizens, yet he has promising property in different sections. His claims are largely in

the vicinity of Empire, and Gov. Steel, like many others, is exceedingly hopeful of the future wealth of that old but undeveloped district.

JOHN SILVERTOOTH.

John Silvertooth was among the first immigrants who crossed the plains, and settled in Clear Creek Co. He was born in Mercer Co., Ky., June 9, 1821. He received a good common-school education. He remained at home, upon his father's farm, until 1850, and then removed to Platte Co., Mo., and followed farming until 1860, and, in the same spring, he came to Colorado, and located at Idaho Springs, where for two years, in partnership with Mr. Floyd, he ran a general merchandise store. Then he began mining, and has continued the business at intervals for the past eighteen years, with varied success. Mr. Silvertooth has never aspired to any high office, but was Deputy Sheriff under W. L. Campbell, and has been Constable for some four or five years in the Idaho District. Mr. Silvertooth owns a fine ranche on Bear Creek, and also owns considerable mining property, and has some property in Idaho. He is a public-spirited man, in favor of all measures calculated to advance the best interests of the town and State.

CLARENCE STEPHENS.

Clarence Stephens, who has been identified for the past two years with the mining interest of Colorado, was born in Brooklyn Feb. 14, 1847. After receiving a good common-school education, he attended the Columbia Mining School about eighteen months. After leaving school, in 1865, he was employed for eight years by the Patten Water and Gas Pipe Company, of Jersey City, N. J., to superintend the laying of piping in Burlington, Vt.; Lock Haven, Penn.; Cohoes, Schenectady and Syracuse, N. Y.; Charlestown and Lowell, Mass., and a great many other places. Mr. Stephens came to Colorado in 1877, and located at Mill City,

where he has a brother. He began mining in 1878, by purchasing a half-interest in the Hugo mine for \$4,000, located on Silver Creek, where he now owns some fine property connected with the Hugo. Mr. Stephens is now located in the Banner Mining District, where he has a fine ranche, and some of the finest mining property in the State. Among the finest lodes may be mentioned the Big Chief, Nathan, Mammoth, First National, Second National, Fourth National, Oregon, Stephens' Chance and Lulu, which are all being developed. He has some fine ore that assays as high as \$15,000 per ton. Mr. Stephens is unmarried, is genial and affable, and no person ever went to him on business, however unimportant, and failed to meet a courteous reception, and the consideration due from one gentleman to another.

GEORGE W. STRATTON.

Among the prominent citizens of Freeland may be mentioned the name of George W. Stratton, who fills the bill of Superintendent at the Great Western mine. He was born in Westminster, Vt., June 15, 1838. He received an academic education, and, at the age of nineteen, he went to Boston, Mass., where he followed clerking until 1860. He then emigrated to California, where he followed mining and prospecting a short time; he then wandered over the hills of Nevada and Montana prospecting, but after several years' experience in mining, he finally settled down at Salt Lake City, where he opened a livery stable, which he run about one year, and, in the fall of 1869, he came to Colorado and located near Mill City, on a ranche, where he remained about two years. He then moved to Freeland, where he was variously engaged for several years. He then began mining in the famous Freeland mine, in company with Mr. Israel Stotts. They prosecuted the development of this mine about two years; then Mr. Stratton began prospecting, and his labors have been liberally rewarded. Mr. Strat-

ton owned the extension of the Freeland, which he sold, in 1879, for quite a sum of money; but, having great faith in the mines around Freeland, he has continued to secure several valuable mines at that place. Mr. Stratton is a man of ability and good judgment, while his known integrity and honorable record in the past command the confidence of his fellow-men and are an index of his future.

BARNARD SCHWARTZ.

Mr. Schwartz was born in Germany Sept. 10, 1835. He received a good common-school education, and, at an early age, he learned the baker's trade, and, in 1855, came to America, and, after a few months' stay in Trenton, N. J., he went to Lehigh, Penn., where he remained until the fall of 1856, when he went to Baltimore, Md., where he worked at his trade until the spring of 1860, when he fell in with the flow of emigration to Pike's Peak, the then El Dorado, and located near Black Hawk, where he opened a bakery, which he ran until the spring of 1861. He then sold out and removed to Idaho Springs, where, for about seventeen years, he was engaged in the grocery and bakery business, and, in the meantime, developed some very good mines. In 1878, he sold out his grocery, and is now principally engaged in mining, and has some fine mining property on Chicago Creek. Mr. Schwartz is a public-spirited man, and in every way a good citizen. He was married, in 1860, to Miss Laura Witney, of Minnesota.

ISRAEL STOTTS.

Mr. Stotts, one of the original owners of the famous Freeland mine, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1833. He was reared on a farm; he received but little education while at home. In 1853, he went to Fulton Co., Ill., where he remained about one year. In 1854, he traveled across the range into Oregon, where he followed mining for about three years. In 1857, he returned to Ohio, where he spent a few months

with his friends; then returned to Fulton Co., Ill., where he married Miss Ellen Smith, February, 1859; then he moved to Iowa, where he lived until the spring of 1860, when he came to Colorado, and located at Idaho Springs, where he followed gulch mining until May, 1861, then he moved his family to Freeland, where he spent most of his time on the Freeland mine. In 1876, he sold half of the mine to J. M. Dumont for \$10,000. Shortly afterward, he sold the remaining half to Maj. Platt, of Denver, for \$25,000, and began work on the Gun Tree Lode, and has a tunnel of 755 feet, and a good ore house. Mr. Stotts has a good mine, and has refused the offer of \$100,000 for his mine. Mr. Stotts is a good, quiet, upright citizen, and an expert miner.

JOHN SJOQUISE.

Mr. Sjoquise is a native of Sweden. He was born June 13, 1849. He was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. He emigrated to America in 1871, and located in Minnesota, where he remained about four months, then he went to Marquette Co., Mich., where he spent about three years, then he went to Canada, but, in 1875, returned to Colorado, and located at Georgetown, where he spent about two years in mining, and, in 1877, he came to Lawson, where he has a commodious building, and is always glad to meet his old friends. He is unmarried, but has bright prospects for the future.

A. C. TUCKER.

Mr. Tucker is one of the "old timers" of Clear Creek Valley. He came to Colorado in 1862, and settled at Empire, where he engaged in the mercantile business until coming to Georgetown in 1867. Upon locating at Georgetown, he at once opened a store, which he has since continued, in partnership with his brother. He was born in Bourbon Co., Ky., Nov. 24, 1825. In 1855, he emigrated to Missouri, where he farmed until coming to Colorado. He was



A. Sargent

married in Platte Co., Mo., Jan. 21, 1879, to Miss Florence Owens. The firm of J. F. & A. C. Tucker do a general grocery business. They have two stores in Georgetown—one situated on Alpine street, under the supervision of J. F. Tucker, and the other situated on Main street, in Lower Town, under the supervision of A. C. Tucker. They have an extensive custom, and are doing a large and prosperous business.

B. F. TURNEY.

The subject of this sketch, one of the "old timers" of Clear Creek Valley, was born in Bourbon Co., Ky., July 1, 1814. He was raised on a farm, and was married at Millersburg, May 21, 1840, to Miss E. A. Taylor. Subsequently, he lived on a farm until the fall of 1853, when he moved to Moultrie Co., Ill., and there continued to engage in farming. In the spring of 1861, Mr. Turney came to Colorado and settled in Central City, at which place he pursued mining and building over three years. In the fall of 1864, he went back to the States and remained in Illinois and Missouri until the fall of 1872, when he again came to Colorado and settled at Georgetown, where he now resides. Mr. Turney has carried on his trade of contractor and builder at Georgetown, but he has all the time been interested in mining. He now has nice properties on Saxon Mountain and on Columbia Mountain. He owns one-half of a promising lode on Columbia Mountain, known as the Bourbon County, which is said to be an extension of the Glendower.

JAMES TEAL.

Mr. Teal was born in Manchester, England, Aug. 10, 1852. He was educated as a mechanic and civil engineer. In 1870, he came to America with his father, George Teal, arriving at New York Jan. 10. From New York they came to Colorado, and engaged in mining at Idaho for about a year. In the early part of 1871, James Teal came to Georgetown and ob-

tained a position as Assistant Manager of the Terrible mine, under Mr. R. O. Old. About six months later, Mr. Teal's father took charge of the Terrible mine, after which James Teal was Assistant Manager for four years. During this time he was manager of the Clark mine, now the Dunderberg. Was also Senator Chaffee's agent for the Brown mine, now a part of the Terrible Consolidation. In August, 1874, Mr. Teal left on a return visit to England, and during an absence of nine months he made extensive examinations of the system of concentration of ore in Cornwall and other mining districts of England. Mr. Teal went to California in March, 1876, and remained there over three years, making his headquarters at Los Angeles and Santa Monica, and engaging in his profession of mining and civil engineering. He was married in Los Angeles, June 26, 1879, to Miss Elinor Dickerson, of Sacramento, and immediately afterward returned to Georgetown, where he has since resided. He is now engaged in mining and civil engineering, and is also United States Deputy Surveyor. James Teal is one of the progressive and enterprising young men of the West. He set the first stake in the town of Chihuahua. He laid off the town himself and gave it its name, on the 5th of August, 1879. This town is situated in the valley of the Snake, on the waters of Snake Creek, in Summit Co., Peru District, Colo. The site of the town is a beautiful, picturesque place at the mouth of Chihuahua Gulch. Chihuahua is one of the growing towns of the West. It already has a population of 600, which will soon be increased by thousands. Lots are selling at \$250, and rising every day. A post office, hotels, stores, mills and numerous other buildings have been built. Mr. Teal is now building an office at Chihuahua and expects to locate there himself.

JOHN H. TAYLOR

Mr. Taylor was among the first emigrants who crossed the plains and settled in Clear

Creek Co. He was born in Chester Co., Penn., April 22, 1821. At the age of thirteen years, he removed with his father to Elkton, Md., where he spent nine years working on his father's farm. He received a common-school education. At the age of twenty-two years, he concluded to take Horace Greeley's advice, and "Go West and grow up with the country," and he came as far as Davenport, Iowa, where he married a Miss Cook, a daughter of Judge William L. Cook, of Scott Co. Mr. Taylor was Sheriff of Scott Co., Iowa, in 1851 and 1852, but, in 1860, he wished to see the gold-field, and, like many others, he traveled across the plains several times, but, in 1862, he succeeded in bringing his family with him. He located at Breckenridge, but, in the autumn of 1862, he came to Idaho Springs, where he run the Rockland Hotel, now called the Springs House. Mr. Taylor held the position of County Commissioner in 1865, and also the position of Deputy Sheriff from 1872 to 1878. Mr. Taylor is well known throughout Colorado as a careful, conscientious business man.

FREDERIC ULLRICH.

Mr. Ullrich was born in Baden, Germany, Sept. 15, 1843. He received a common-school education. At the age of fourteen years, he was apprenticed to learn the brewer's trade; afterward, he learned the cooper's trade; and, in 1862, he went over to Switzerland, where he remained but a short time, and, in the spring of 1863, he came to America and located at Cleveland, Ohio, where he stayed a few months; then he went to St. Louis, and from St. Louis to Leavenworth, Kan., where he remained until the spring of 1864, when he came to Colorado, and began mining and prospecting in Gilpin Co., and across the range, which he followed until 1870. He came to Idaho Springs and built the Idaho brewery, which he ran until October, 1879, when he quit the business. Mr. Ullrich is a good, quiet, upright, honest citizen. He was

married, Sept. 7, 1877, to Miss Anna Nebes, of Idaho, to which union there have been two children born.

GRAY WARNER.

We rarely meet with a young merchant who has reached the station in business that Gray Warner occupies, at such an early time of life. Mr. Warner was born at Ottawa, Ill., Nov. 28, 1857. At the early age of fourteen, he began life upon his own hook. Going to Chicago immediately after the great conflagration of 1871, he entered the well-known book establishment of Eastman & Bartlet, remaining in their employ for two years, when he obtained a situation in the dry-goods house of Field, Leiter & Co. With this firm he remained steadily four years. In July, 1877, drawn by the star of the West, young Warner came to Colorado and settled in Georgetown, where, following the oft-expressed ambition of his youth—to become established in business upon his own account—he purchased the dry goods stock of G. L. Cornwell, and has since engaged successfully in his favorite line of merchandising. On the 25th of March, 1880, he was married to Miss Carrie L. Griswold, of Chicago, Ill. Having largely increased his stock and business, Gray Warner now stands among the leading firms of Georgetown. We refer to him particularly, as he has established himself so young in years. Such a one we are glad to meet, for we think we see in him a man of unusual promise and enterprise, and who, without disaster, will, at no distant period, ascend to an enviable rank of wealth and importance in the community in which he lives.

ELISHA S. WEAVER.

Mr. Weaver is numbered among the "old timers" at Georgetown, having come to Colorado in the early part of 1860. He was born at Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio, in 1836. He received a common-school education, and, at about the age of sixteen, he left home and went to

Wisconsin, where he worked on a farm a year or two. Afterward he returned home and there remained until coming to Colorado. He arrived at Denver April 1, 1860, and after a brief sojourn went to Mountain City, where he engaged in mining about a year. In the spring of 1861, he went to Gold Run. There he mined until the fall of 1862, when he enlisted in the United States service as a soldier of the 3d Colorado Infantry. He served through the war, and, upon quitting the army in 1865, he obtained a situation as baggage master on the Oil Creek Railroad, which he held about two years. In the fall of 1867, Mr. Weaver returned to Colorado and located at Georgetown, where he has since resided. He was married at Georgetown, Aug. 1, 1875, to Miss Ella Vanduseu, of Ohio. In the spring of 1876, he became a partner of A. B. Clark in a general grocery store. The firm now do an extensive business under the style of A. B. Clark & Co. Mr. Weaver was one of the discoverers of the well-known Kirtley Tunnel Lode, and he is now a one-fifth partner in the property. The lode has been worked about three years, and has yielded largely and richly to its owners. For a more specific reference to it, see the history of Clear Creek County in this work. Mr. Weaver has succeeded well in business, and is steadily increasing his fortune.

WOODWARD & McGUIRE.

These gentlemen, Thomas Woodward and Samuel McGuire, proprietors of the American House at Georgetown, have established for their hotel a fine business and excellent reputation. Mr. Woodward is an "old timer" in Colorado, having come out in the early part of 1860. Mr. McGuire came to the West ten years later, but he is thoroughly Coloradoan, and is now well identified with the interests of Georgetown. Thomas Woodward was born in the Vale Avoca, County Wicklow, Ireland, March 17, 1838. When eight years of age, his parents came to America and settled in

Highland, Iowa Co., Wis. He was raised on a farm, and, after the age of twelve, worked at farming and mining. After coming to Colorado, he engaged variously in mining and superintending mines in different districts. He returned to the States in the spring of 1864, and was married at Dodgeville, Iowa, to Miss Gussie E. Harris. This was during the great Indian troubles on the plains, and Mr. Woodward had many narrow escapes on his return to the Rocky Mountains. He afterward pursued mining in Nevada District, until the summer of 1872, when he removed to Brownville, Clear Creek Co., and was then foreman in the Baltimore Tunnel about two years. In 1874, he removed to Silver Plume, and continued mining and contracting. In October, 1875, he was elected Assessor of Clear Creek Co., which office he held one year. In the fall of 1877, he was elected County Treasurer, and served until the election of his successor in 1879. On the 9th of July, 1879, he and Samuel McGuire took charge of the American House, which they have since run as partners. Samuel McGuire was born at Harper's Ferry, Va., October, 1847. When seven years of age, his parents moved to Peoria, Ill. He was in the late war as a sutler in Sherman's Division. In the spring of 1869, he crossed the plains and went to New Mexico, where he remained about a year. From there he went to Prescott, Ariz., and, remaining a short time, came to Colorado. He engaged in business in Denver, with the exception of one year, which he spent in California, until the spring of 1876, when he came to Georgetown. He afterward pursued mining until July, 1879, when he became a partner of Mr. Woodward in the American House. The American House was built in 1870, and has always stood first-class. It is centrally situated, convenient to business, on Taos street, between Alpine and Mary's. The house is now doing a large business, having an average of twenty-five arrivals a day. Rates are reason-

able, and Messrs. Woodward & McGuire spare no pains to promote the comfort and pleasure of their guests.

HON. A. K. WHITE.

This gentleman was born in Cecil Co., Md., May 8, 1834. After reaching his majority, he went to Illinois, where he lived about four years. He was married Feb. 22, 1859, to Miss Frances Giles, of Peoria, Ill. In the early part of 1860, he removed to Nebraska City, Neb. He served in the late war as a soldier in the 2d Neb. V. C., from the fall of 1863 to summer of the next year, his regiment all the time operating against the Indians. In 1866, he changed his location to Lincoln, Neb., where he lived and engaged in farming for a number of years. He was elected to the Legislature of Nebraska in 1871, on the Republican ticket. He was Clerk of the State Grange during the year 1874. In May, 1875, he removed to Georgetown, where he has since resided. At Georgetown he pursued mining until he was elected Justice of the Peace in October, 1877. He now holds the same office by re-election. In the meantime he kept up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar Nov. 25, 1879.

FRANK J. WOOD.

Mr. Wood is one among the remaining "59-ers" of Colorado. He was born in North Madison, Lake Co., Ohio, July 28, 1839. He received an average education in the schools at home. At the age of eighteen, he went to McGregor, Iowa, and clerked in a store there about two years. In the spring of 1859, he started for Pike's Peak. His party progressed slowly across the plains. In the latter part of May they arrived at Fort Laramie. Here, Mr. Wood and his brother fitted out an expedition for the Black Hills. His brother accompanied the party, and Mr. Wood remained at Fort Laramie until their return. They then built a boat, and, crossing the Platte River, moved on to a point about

where Cheyenne is now situated. Here they remained some days, and during the time met Horace Greeley's party. Mr. Wood relates some notable experiences they had with Mr. Greeley on this occasion. Mr. Greeley complained of the rough fare he had been getting, and they, in turn, gave him some fresh antelope meat, with some raised bread, which they had baked, for which Mr. G. expressed his appreciation in hearty terms, saying he had gotten nothing but saleratus bread at Denver, and added, "I have eaten so much bacon that I am ashamed to look a decent hog in the face." He told them of the discovery of the since famous Gregory Gold Lode, and this information so excited them that they immediately started for the new discovery. Upon arriving at the place, near where Central now stands, they at once began mining. Mr. Wood remained in that vicinity, and pursued mining about five years. He succeeded well, and realized considerable money, but afterward sunk his means in mining speculations. In the summer of 1864, he secured a clerkship in a store in Central, and continued in that capacity until the spring of 1866, when he went to Empire, and there engaged in general merchandising about one year. In the spring of 1867, he removed to Georgetown, and opened the first drug store in the place, with E. S. Wright as partner. After a year, he sold his interest in the business to Mr. Wright and went East for some months. Upon returning to Georgetown, he again began mining, in which he engaged about three years. Subsequently, in the fall of 1871, he and Alex Cree opened a bookstore in Georgetown. He bought out Mr. Cree in February, 1875, and has since continued the store upon his own account. He was married in Georgetown, May 20, 1880, to Miss Jennie E. Elliot. Mr. Wood does a general stationery, book and news business. His books and literature are very choice. He keeps a supply of the leading dailies, weeklies and magazines of the times, and anything in the stationery line can be found at his store.

He has established a nice and prosperous business, receiving the general patronage of the reading class of Georgetown.

CHARLES H. WADE.

It affords the writer a pleasure to note the career of the subject of this sketch—one who in early boyhood began a struggle with poverty and a hard world, and through succeeding years has battled with the trials and vicissitudes of life, until, we may say, in young manhood he has acquired a prominent and enviable position among the business men of the community. Charles H. Wade was born in Herkimer, Herkimer Co., N. Y., July 1, 1851. His parents lived on a farm and were very poor. Charles early realized the situation, and when he had reached his teens, began to strive for his own living. He peddled candies and did such other work as his young hands could find. His schooling was very meager, and his learning he acquired by his own hard efforts. At the age of fifteen, he obtained employment in the Remington Agricultural Works at Ilion, N. Y., and worked there for six months. Afterward, he clerked in a store until twenty-one years of age. In the spring of 1873, he came to Colorado, arriving at Denver March 4. Like many young men who came West poor and without acquaintances, the first year of Mr. Wade's career in Colorado was attended with numerous difficulties and hardships. At Denver, he obtained employment for a few weeks. From there he went to Golden and worked in a hotel for a time. Then he went to Park Co., and worked at mining three or four months. There taking sick, his money gave out, and, as soon as he was able, he walked back to Golden. At Golden, he worked in the hotel until Christmas. Then he secured a clerkship in the clothing house of Thomas Ward, and remained in that capacity about eighteen months. In June, 1875, he opened a stock of goods at Georgetown for Mr. Ward, and continued in Ward's employ until April,

1877. Then he purchased a stock for himself, and went to Ouray, in the San Juan country. But the following October, his business not proving a success, he closed out his stock and returned to Georgetown, and again took charge of a stock of goods for Thomas Ward. Thus he continued until January, 1878, when he bought the stock of his employer, and has since continued in business for himself. To this time, he has met with the most abundant success. He now has one of the most select and extensive assortments of clothing and gents' furnishings in Colorado, and is doing a large and increasing business. Wade's name has gone abroad over the Clear Creek Valley, and to-day he is one of the rising young merchants of Georgetown. Mr. Wade attributes much of his success to the kind offices of Thomas Ward, but we think that few young men have a more commendable record than Charles H. Wade, and few are more deserving of the good will and the patronage of their fellow-citizens.

HENRY WILSON.

Among the number of pioneers who still reside in Clear Creek Co., and who have passed through the hardships of pioneer life, becoming familiar, by an experience of twenty years, with it, is Henry Wilson, who was born in Upper Canada Sept. 8, 1832, of English-Scotch parentage. At an early age, he was apprenticed to learn the cabinet trade, and, consequently, received but little education. In 1850, he came to the United States, and located in St. Louis, where he was employed in the Missouri & Pacific Railroad shops for about three years; then he removed to Iowa, where he was engaged in getting out lumber until May, 1860; then he came to Colorado and located in Central City, where he followed mining for one year; then he moved to Jefferson Co. and bought a saw-mill, and he now has three saw-mills individually, and has an interest in two others, one in Leadville, and one in Empire:

besides he owns considerable real estate in Idaho Springs. He was married, in 1858, to Miss Sophia Burgess, of New York.

JAMES C. WRIGHT.

Mr. James C. Wright, who has witnessed the growing of Idaho Springs from a camping-ground to a flourishing little town, was born in Miami Co., Ind., April 11, 1837. He was reared upon a farm, and received the instructions of good old Quaker parents. He received a common-school education, and at the age of nineteen years, emigrated to Dodge Co., Minn., where he followed farming about three years, and, in 1859, hearing of the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak, he started for the Far West, and came as far as Plattsmouth, Neb., where he met so many discouraged fortune-seekers who had been to the gold field and did not find it as rich as they expected; but this did not discourage Mr. Wright. After spending the winter of 1859 at Plattsmouth, he started across the plains, in the spring of 1860, and came to Colorado. After spending the summer here, he returned to the Missouri River in the fall, thinking it impossible to winter in Colorado, but returned to Colorado in the spring of 1862, and located at Idaho Springs, where he has followed mining with varied success. He owns some good mining property, and also owns a good rancho in Boulder Co. He was married, Oct. 17, 1858, to Miss Aenath Reed, of Union Co., Ohio. Mr. Wright is highly esteemed by all who know him, and is a good citizen.

CHARLES J. YATES.

Charles J. Yates, proprietor of a well-known hotel in Georgetown, which takes its name from him—the Yates House—was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., Aug. 16, 1814. At the age of twelve, he left home and went to New Orleans, after which he became a steamboatman, and ran on the Mississippi River a number of years. He was married in Cincinnati, Ohio,

April 6, 1842, to Miss Mary Sare, and soon afterward settled in Rock Island, Ill., where he kept a bakery, cracker factory and boat store. He was the first man to ship from Rock Island an article manufactured in the town. In 1861, Mr. Yates took the first step in Rock Island to raise troops for the army. He helped to raise and enlist the 9th Ill. V. C., and went out himself as sutler of the regiment. He went through the war with the Trans-Mississippi Army. After the war, in 1865, he located in Nebraska City, Neb., and there opened a cracker factory, which he operated about a year, but the town ran down rapidly, and, owing to the sudden decline of business, Mr. Yates lost heavily. In the fall of 1867, he went to California, and remained there two years. In December, 1869, he came to Georgetown, where he located permanently and has since lived. Immediately upon arriving at Georgetown, he opened a bakery and eating-house, which he kept successfully for about two years. Mr. Yates' wife had died during the war, while he was with the army, and June 6, 1871, he was married the second time, at Denver, Colo., to Miss Gilly Russell, formerly of Pennsylvania. He built the Yates House in the summer of 1871, and has since kept it himself as proprietor, with fine success. Mr. Yates is the oldest hotel man in Georgetown. His house is a large, commodious building, centrally situated, on the corner of Alpine and Argentine streets. It has an extensive run of custom, receiving its patronage chiefly from the mining classes, but various traveling men and business men may be found at this hotel. At this time the house is well filled and is doing a flourishing business. Mrs. Y., the widely esteemed and matronly landlady, is ever on hand to add to the hospitality and homelike appearance of the house. For a nice bed, a comfortable room, and a good square meal, at moderate rates, go to the Yates House.