

**WPA Project #3584**  
**Jefferson County Colorado, History of Golden**

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## HISTORY OF JEFFERSON COUNTY

By E. L. Berthoud From 1712 on.

This portion of Colorado, which with Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties, forms the valley of Clear Creek, or the Vasquez Fork of South Platte River, lies between 105 degrees and 105 degrees and 20 minutes west longitude, and 40 degrees and 39 degrees of north latitude, containing about 750 square miles of area; its average altitude about 6,500 feet above sea level. Fully two-thirds is comprised in high mountains and foot hills, the remaining third being undulating prairies over 5000 feet above sea level, and which to-day are occupied for agricultural and pastoral purposes.

Yet in the higher mountains, we find in the fertile, narrow valleys of Elk, Cub, Deer, Bear and Beaver Creeks, numerous farms where the hardier vegetables, potatoes, oats, wheat and barley thrive to perfection; while the dairy products of butter and cheese and rich milk cannot be excelled anywhere, and the fat beef of mountain farms are superior in tenderness and flavor.

The great diversity of altitude between the prairie portion extending 12 miles east from the foot of the main range of the Rockies, and the higher mountain farms, give a corresponding difference in the quality and degree of production. The grape, peach, pear, apple and all the small fruits, such as strawberries, currants, blackberries, gooseberries etc. can be raised of excellent quality and in perfection while all the garden vegetables that grow in the latitude of New York and Philadelphia are produced without difficulty and with more certainty than in the valley of the Platte, or Republican or the Arkansas, at a distance of 100 to 200 miles from the mountains. This can be easily explained when we reflect upon the fact that the vast plains of the Missouri and Arkansas enjoy what is known as extreme continental climate, where radiation the entire year is excessive, where dry winds prevail, and there is an utter absence of forest growth, where excessively hot days are followed by cool, clear nights, and the atmosphere is almost deprived of humidity. But the moment we enter the foot hills, these conditions are modified; the extremes of a continental climate have lost these severe farms, and we reach a delicious blending of continental and Alpine climates, without the rude unpleasant extremes of either.

From a long series of observations extending back to 1886, the writer of this article has obtained a very close approximation to the general character of the climate of Golden City, which lies at the immediate base of the main mountain range, a character which can be considered as varying as little from LaPorte on the Cashe La Poudre River, to the mouth of South Platte Canyon. These serial observations taken in good part at the State School of Mines and under the rules and regulations of the Signal Office, with the best standard instruments, can be relied upon as accurate: Altitude of Golden 5,640 feet above the sea; prevailing winds west, and west-north-west; mean annual temperature 51.64 degrees; mean winter temperature 36.18 degrees; mean summer temperature 69.9 degrees; minimum rainfall observed for year, is 13 24/100 inches; maximum rainfall observed for year 18 36/100 inches; mean rainfall observed for year 15 67/100 inches. Now, of the above amounts of melted snow and rain, the months of February, March, April, May and June from a mean of four years observations give the following result:

February, mean rainfall and melted snow  $1 \frac{41}{100}$  inches; March mean rainfall and melted snow  $2 \frac{5}{100}$  inches; April mean rainfall and melted snow  $2 \frac{86}{100}$  inches; May mean rainfall and melted snow  $3 \frac{84}{100}$  inches; June mean rainfall and melted snow  $1 \frac{73}{100}$  inches; total of inches  $12 \frac{45}{100}$ . At various times since the settlement of this portion of Colorado in 1859, 1860 and 1861, it has been a popular and favorite theory of the settlers, that hereafter, when cultivation and irrigation reach its maximum, i. e., when all the surplus water of the county was fully utilized for irrigation, the great increase of grass and cereal crops, the planting of trees and shrubbery and the construction of a universal network of irrigation ditches, would be accompanied by greater evaporation and a consequent greater rainfall. That this is practically true, we are inclined to suspect is actually the case, but, unfortunately, it has been, and is now, in part counter-balanced by another serious check - the excessive destruction of our mountain forests by the miner, and by serious and widespread forest conflagrations which have seriously impaired our water supply from Clear Creek Valley.

As to the increase, the following table compiled for 1867, 1871, 1876, and 1877, for the same months of February, March, April, May, and June, gives us for their rainfall these figures :

For five months in 1867 -----	10 $\frac{6}{100}$ inches.
“ “ “ “ 1871 -----	10 $\frac{9}{100}$ “
“ “ “ “ 1876 -----	12 $\frac{96}{100}$ “
“ “ “ “ 1877 -----	32 $\frac{82}{100}$ “

From the series of observations taken by gauging Clear Creek at the same point, beginning on the 20th. of September, A.D. 1860, and ending on the 22nd. Of March, 1880, we get the following areas: Area of Clear Creek, September 20th. 1860, 101 square feet ; September 18th. 1879,  $46 \frac{15}{100}$  square feet ; September 15th. 1880,  $39 \frac{22}{100}$  square feet. These dates are not the lowest periods of high water. Lowest water observed: February 20th. 1879, total area of water,  $26 \frac{10}{100}$  square feet; February 18 and 19th. 1880,  $30 \frac{58}{100}$  square feet.

These all show a very notable decrease in the amount of water charged by Clear Creek, and a general proportionate decrease is noticeable in the volume discharged at period of highest water, beginning June 1872. An average for the year notably remarkable since the wholesale clearing of our mountain gulches that radiate from Clear Creek and North Clear Creek and their branches .

Since the advent of man in this region the first settlers who to this day remain in this county, can make a very great change in the animal kingdom consequent upon the destructive habits of civilized man. The Aboriginal inhabitants of Clear Creek Valley (if the migratory tribes of Arapahoes and Cheyennes can be so considered) never seem to have made more than desultory camps, movable from point to point as soon as grass for their ponies or the scarcity of game rendered an encampment undesirable. This non-fixity of residence made, consequently, no permanent reduction of game animals, so that when in 1859 and '60, the first denizens of Clear Creek Valley pitched their tents from Golden City to Snowy Range, antelope, deer and elk abounded, with multitudes of prairie wolves. And even on Soda and Bear and Elk Creeks, the mountain Buffalo or "Bison", dark, shaggy and active could yet be found in small herds, while Middle Park was yet a terra incognita, known only to Capt. Fremont or some hardy trappers .

To-day nearly all of these have disappeared from our county, and live in it only by name. The introduction of irrigation has destroyed the multitude of prairie-dogs that once covered our foot hill prairies,

and singularly enough the rattlesnake, having lost, generally, his friends, the prairie-dog and prairie-owl, is found much more numerous, and further in the mountains than ever seen twenty years ago. It is an indisputable fact, that, robbed by cultivation and irrigation of his warm quarters in the prairie-dog holes, he has been compelled to flee to the rocks for shelter, while the prairie-owl can yet be occasionally seen perched on a fence or a clod, seeming to wonder at the change, and puzzled how to hatch out its progeny, without the welcome shelter of that hole, in which it seemed to behave more like a joint owner in severalty with prairie-dog and rattlesnake, than as an unwelcome tenant who paid no rent, made no repairs, but gave his society as an equivalent for the space occupied. In respect to birds, we get Southern visitors every year; the parakeet, the chaparral bird, the mocking bird, the southern thrush, bobolinks; even birds and animals common to northern Mexico and Arizona appear as far north as our valley; witness the gray and black Arizona squivel with tufted ears; and even the lesser Texas skunk has come northward to invade our roosts, while as the Jamestown weed, and the corn-cockle, crabgrass, milkweed, silk-grass and other plants with the universal plants and purslane, follow the white man and are harbingers of our peculiar civilization, so, too, do we have now what old settlers call "States rats and mice", who have smuggled themselves over our plains in the prairie schooners, and sought westward the "Star of Empire."

The geology of Jefferson County is varied. The eastern part of the county is sedimentary from the Quaternary and Glacial Cliff to the Jura-Trias bed we have the whole series. Uplifted near the mountains we have the cutaceous tertiary and Jura-Trias all contorted or tilted up by the uplift of the Rocky Mountains, an event which has perhaps, happened later than the Miocene Age. The main range is composed of metamorphic and granitic rocks, i. e., rocks composed of various combinations of mica, quartz, and feldspar with granite veins injected, and also large beds in place of syenite, mica, schist, hornblende, gneiss, etc., The minerals that abound sufficiently for profitable exploitation are coal, fire-clay, gypsum, building stone, lime, iron ore, copper ore, flour-spar, but very sparingly of gold or silver ore or lead.

Coal abounds from the north boundary of the county to the north of Plum Creek, near Deer Creek. It is in veins that have been lifted up and contorted until they are nearly perpendicular. They occur in the lowest tertiary, or in the passage between cutaceous and tertiary. There are to-day ten coal mines worked in the county and they produce about 45,000 tons of coal yearly. Placer gold is found in all the gravel bars of Clear Creek, and has in past years paid the miner very fair wages. The quality of gold is superior and brings \$1.50 to \$2. per ounce more than retort gold.

The manufacture of fire brick, pressed brick, earthenware pipe, roasted and raw clay, is large, important, and continually increasing and their products find ready and constant market at home. Jefferson County is justly famed and well known to be abounding in most rare and most interesting fossils of tertiary and also of the cretaceous and Jurassic ages.

Under the auspices of the United States Government, from 1867 to 1878, Prof. F. V. Hayden and his co-laborers, have worked over the ground most diligently from Big Thomas to Pikes Peak, and have given us an immense body of facts, and made many very interesting discoveries. Prominent among them is the elaboration by Prof. Lesquereux, of a superb

Tertiary flora, embracing all the fossil plants discovered by him and other geologists in the formation containing the Trinidad, Canon City, Golden, and Marshall coal banks, and the tertiary strata far above them in age, which are so largely developed in the North and South Table Mountains at Golden, and also Green Mountain.

From these labors in fossils botanical paleontology, Prof. Lesquereux has developed and described a varied ancient flora of semi-tropical facies, in which we find trees and shrubs and plants whose like are to-day found only in Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi etc. thus proving by undoubted evidence that in the night of past ages, conditions of temperature and climate then existed totally different in measure and extent; that is to say that in those periods of the earth's existence the temperature and the seasons were not then as now, and the conditions of existence for vegetable as well as animal life were more nearly tropical than those of temperate zones.

One hundred and forty feet in depth in the coal mine at Golden on the north side of Clear Creek, the miners found adjacent to the large coal veins, and embedded in fire-clay, a large lump of char coal. When this was examined by a microscope the charcoal was found to have been formed from a piece of resinous wood akin to pine. It was in excellent preservation, while not far from it was found a whole tree, transformed bark, knot and all, into a clear bright, hard coal, one end of its trunk some thirteen inches in diameter, buried in the fire-clay wall, the other end extending several feet into the coal bed, the fireclay bed being originally the floor upon which was formed the coal vein over nine feet thick. This piece of charcoal we conceive, a good witness of the then prevailing condition of this continent's surface. From its presence we may predicate:

1st. That where the tree grew that formed the charcoal there was land, moisture, light, air, clouds, electrical phenomena, and a certain distribution of seasons.

2<sup>nd</sup>. That climatic influences then prevailed. Granting that from a --ology to the present laws of cause and effect, that in the tertiary age, this continent was then in a fully fit condition for its occupation by the human race. We do not consider it is an extravagant hypothesis to believe that, in that, "dawn of the recent", man's ancestors were already rapidly differentiating, and that, although not yet, perhaps possessed of articulate language, yet his actions were then guided mostly by thought, not moved by inherited instinct.

Besides the tertiary flora, we have also, of our coal measures which includes ferns, palms, cycas, cinnamon, magnolia and plane trees, with gigantic equisetaceae and sedges.

Near Morrison and in an out-crop of Jura-Trias, Prof. Lakes has disclosed to the scientific world a fauna of dinosaurs that are simply immense and of such gigantic proportions that even our largest rorqual whales would seem to be exceeded by these voracious denizens of an ancient world. The thigh bone of an altantosaurus, the largest saurian yet discovered, is 28 inches in diameter and 9 feet long. The whole monster would have been 80 or 90 feet long, and would when sitting up, steadied by his strong large tail, very much as our present bull-frog, now stands, have been over 35 feet high.

Prof. Lakes, in a lecture delivered by him some years ago, upon his extraordinary discoveries, made plain to his audience by his excellent sketches, the anatomical resemblances that ally the dinosaurs to birds, and conclusively demonstrated that the dinosaurian tail of large size,

with powerful muscular attachments, was in fact a very light, handy tail to use, the bones of the said caudal appendage being cellular like bird bones, thus lightening and strengthening it at the same time. With this giant were found fossil bones of reptiles allied to crocodiles, and a tiny dinosaur, not larger than a cat. In other localities have been found fossil bones of saurians allied to the plesiosaurus, and at Golden, the teeth of a gigantic megalosaur, probably over 60 feet long.

The glacial debris of Clear Creek Valley everywhere produces scale gold; in this drift have been found mastodon and elephant teeth, fragments of elephant tusks 8 inches in diameter and with the mastodon at Golden have been found flint or agate tools. The same agate chippings and tools occur in gravel that are of still older date.

From early day discoveries we learn that Colorado east of the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and north of Arkansas, was, since 1678 to 1680, an integral part of French Louisiana. But west of the mountains it was long claimed by Spain as forming part of California, although British geographies claimed it, by an alleged vague discovery by sir Francis Drake, under the name of New Albion, in the end of the 16th. century. This claim, however, was never allowed or acknowledged.

At any rate Colorado south of 42 degrees north latitude, as well as south of the Arkansas, in New Mexico, was by the war of 1846-47 and the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, surrendered to the United States.

The history of the foundation of new empires and of new nations, the change from wilderness and solitude into cultivation and occupation, of those remote regions where nature uncultivated existed, and where the beasts of the field held control, has always been invested with a certain mysterious interest, fraught with the glamour of romance and tinged with the tradition of the marvelous; and though we in Colorado have but the simple "annals of the poor" or mere Prosaic tales of the first inhabitants, yet we believe the history of man's first struggle with the brute forces of nature is as instructive if not so stirring as the revelations of Numa's Egeria.

In early history of this continent, we find the adventurous Spaniard everywhere; in pursuit here of gold and silver mines in Florida seeking the fountain of perpetual youth, or elsewhere, failing to convert the Indians, ruthlessly massacring them by thousands; but ever seeking the wealth of the Indies - a phantom ever alluring, ever present, but never found. On the other hand, bold, adventurous spirit, such as LaSalle, Chevalier Fonti, Fathers Hennipen and Marquette, pushed on in the 17th. century, their discoveries beyond the Great Lakes, finding as they claimed, in the vast Mississippi Valley, another continent of such boundless proportion - too important to be considered part of Canada or New France. They named the region embraced between the Great Lakes and the western ocean, and bounded on the south by New Mexico and Santa Fe (even then one of the oldest towns of North America), Louisiana from Louis 14th, then reigning King of France.

Father Hennipen, his narration, seems to ignore the prior discovery of the Meschacelic by Hernando DeSoto, and exultingly claimed its discovery by himself, having by descending the Illinois River from Fort Crevecoeur, LaSalle's Post, entered the Mississippi River, and explored it southward beyond the Arkansas and north to the Falls of St. Anthony, his true discovery. There is no evidence that after Hennipen, LaSalle made any further attempts to penetrate west of the Mississippi, except the Apocryphal voyage of LaHoutan to the head of the Missouri River.

Early in the 18th century some French traders ascended the Missouri and Kansas River, and came back giving glowing accounts of the fair regions in the far - distant West, with accounts from the Indians of the



vast mountains and the prairies teeming with buffalo. In 1734-5, De La Verendrye, a French explorer, is the white man that gave a succinct and true report of the Rocky Mountains near the head waters of the Missouri River, not far from the present town of Helena, Montana. This exploration and the accounts of traders who had penetrated from Louisiana northwesterly to the upper Arkansas, was about the sum total of what the French, to the date of American Revolution, had ascertained in respect to the western limits of Louisiana.

Before, however, that we undertake to trace out and give the early history of the State of Colorado, or even of Clear Creek Valley alone, we will venture a few remarks upon the prehistoric history of Jefferson County, a subject that is fraught with deep and lasting interest, and which although yet in its infancy, here offers a wide field for research and patient investigation. We consider it an indisputable fact, that the Indian tribes that inhabited, or in fact yet inhabit, Colorado, although called by us Aborigines, were not the first to people the old original continent that in the Tertiary Age rose from the bosom of the deep; that in the Quaternary Age, or in the Glacial Period or its termination, a race of human beings contemporary with the mastodon and elephant existed in the mountains of Colorado, then much lower in level than at present; that since the Tertiary Age, our deep mountain canyons or gold bearing bars in Jefferson, Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties, have been eroded or scraped out by the action of water and ice, and the bars deposited at the termination of that period when the large mantle of ice and snow and its consequent extreme cold climate had ceased; that a constant, slow but continued movement of elevation has prevailed in the Rocky Mountains ever since, and increases in amount as we approach the main central or Snowy Range, and is yet at work actively to-day; and in this region in the period we call glacial as understood to-day, the waters of Clear Creek stood at least 150 to 200 feet higher than at present; that the deep gorge between North and South Table Mountain was then a comparatively wide shallow valley, in which the water washed the slopes of Table Mountain nearly to the present precipitous cliffs of basaltic rock that bound the north and south Table Mountain Canyon; that gradually as the foot hills rose up, the velocity of the streams augmented their erosive power increased and the glaciers that then existed in the canyons, and foot hills of Colorado, plowed out the deep channels that to-day exist in the sedimentary rocks that overlie the flanks of the last ranges of eruption and metamorphic rock, and left their marks in the smooth rocky bottom of numerous dry ravines which they once filled, and in numerous little lakes, the last marks of the receding ice mantle.

Simultaneously with the last movements of upheaval, the climate again became warmer, the last glacial vestiges disappeared, and the icy masses that once radiated from the central range totally disappeared, but left witnesses of their powerful action. From present evidence known to us, we are inclined to believe that the icy, frozen ground that comprises Mount McClellan, in Clear Creek County, and the flanks of Gray's Peak are merely vestiges of a former universal glacial condition such as to-day exists in Alaska, Greenland and Siberia, but which exceptional local causes tend to maintain.

Prof. Grote is inclined to believe that in the glacial period, hyperborean nations probably inhabited the mountain regions of the United States, but that, with the recession north of the ice covering North America, they, with northern animals, as well as plants kept their habitat and progressed northward in direct proportion as the increasing temperature rendered their former places of habitation unfit for their permanent

occupation. We do not doubt that the various birds of passage seen yearly passing north in the spring, and south in the fall, were once permanent inhabitants of a circumpolar continent in the north hemisphere; that when by the increasing cold, it finally became in the winter deprived of all means of support for the feathered tribes, besides the long gloomy winter nights of months' duration they were compelled to seek southern latitude to preserve their existence.

Admitting Prof. Grote's hypotheses' as true, we get an explanation then, of the stone walls, and stone mounds found in numerous places on the range at the head of Clear Creek, Bear Creek and Boulder Creek. From these hyperboreans, (perhaps, even, we may call them Esquimaux) come the rude fire places, fifteen, twenty, thirty and forty feet down in drift; the flint tools found in the gold-bearing gravel of Clear Creek; the human skeleton buried on the bed or parent rock of Soda Creek, near Idaho Springs, with twenty feet of gold-bearing gravel piled upon the bones; while in the same beds, but further eastward, we get the fossil tusk of an elephant, or the molar teeth of a mastodon. Man then existed in our mountains, but the face of the country was different and ice and snow and the rushing flood of their accumulated melting were rapidly altering it into its present shape and fixing the lines of drainage into the valley of the South Platte River.

The early history of eastern Colorado, north of the Arkansas, is obscure and fragmentary, and was originally derived from early Spanish explorers. The first authentic account we have of this region is from the expeditions of Vasquez De Coronado, a Spanish officer, who, by order of the Viceroy of Mexico, started in the year 1540-43 from Old Mexico with a force of several thousand negroes, Indians and Spaniards. Proceeding northward they fought their devious way through Arizona and New Mexico, and following the Rio Grande, they reached the neighborhood of the present Santa Fe. Finally they proceeded north and east to the Arkansas and to the valley of the Platte, where they left the Arkansas River, and proceeded to explore the Great Plains. They had to do so by the route of the Fontaine qui Bouille and Plum Creek, or by the Jim Camp road to the Kiowa and Cherry Creek Divide, over to South Platte. The narration of this trip is interesting, but its geography and topography are necessarily obscure, as we have nothing previous to this date by which to compare it.

In this expedition to the Great Plains of the Arkansas and Platte, they mention repeatedly the various Indian tribes met by them, and also more particularly do they give the first notice we have of the buffalo, or American bison, which is described as an Ox with a bunch on its shoulders. Coronado's narrative furnishes many details of their conflicts with Indians, their customs etc., and many very questionable stories which are evidently received on authority, not on actual knowledge.

The valley of the South Platte was explored, and the expedition, it is believed by modern critical examination, reached as far north east as South Fork in Nebraska. The prime object of this expedition was a search for gold and silver mines. Coronado obtained a little gold from the Indians, but where obtained we cannot now tell; but that, even at that time, the Indian tribes knew of the existence of gold in Clear Creek Valley, and in South Park, we have no doubt, for in several instances on Spanish Bar, at Chicago Creek, in the Tarry-All Diggings, and more lately in the Black Hills, the extensive remains of old washings with fragments of implements of iron, etc., have repeatedly been found, and we believe from Coronado's expedition came the knowledge afterward of reputed marvelous gold and silver mines that were said to exist



in New Biscay and in Apashenia and the mountains of Anahivas, as the Pike's Peak region was then called.

The expedition of Coronado was undertaken simultaneously with a naval expedition under the command of Alarcon on the Pacific Coast, who penetrated by the Gulf of California, and discovered the great Colorado of the West. It was never afterward repeated by the Spanish until the 18th. century. It resulted however, in the settlement of New Mexico, and the establishment of Spanish authority to near the Arkansas River. The jealousy of the Spanish government kept the account of their explorations in North America wholly unknown and inaccessible, and on these various desultory expeditions over the region west of the Mississippi, they claimed and pretended to the ownership of all that to-day is called Colorado, Utah, Arizona New Mexico, California and Oregon, a pretention that France resisted, claiming this region as a portion of Louisiana. Following the expedition of Coronado, a few years passed, when a Spanish officer named Cardinas was dispatched north toward the great river of the west and what is now Arizona.

Cardinas explored this country to the Colorado Chiquito or Flax River, and may have reached as far as the southwest corner of Colorado. He discovered the Great Canyon of the Colorado which he was unable to pass. In the following century it is supposed, but not thoroughly demonstrated that Spanish explorers penetrated to Green River and Grand River. In the 18th. century Father Escalante, a Jesuit missionary, penetrated Arizona, Western Colorado and Utah; reached the present Salt Lake country returning into New Mexico; while between 1715 and 1745 Spanish priests and Spanish expeditions penetrated from Santa Fe north and northeasterly into Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas. The last military demonstration made by the Spaniards in 1745, resulted in disaster, as the whole force was massacred in northeastern Kansas, only one person, a priest, escaping the infuriated savages, and returning alone and afoot after great hardships. Upon the cession and purchase of Louisiana from the French in 1803, in view of the unknown nature of the whole of Louisiana beyond the 94 degree west longitude, and the penetrations of the Spanish government to the sovereignty of the country now embraced in the Arkansas valley and the head of the Del Norte.

Lieut. Zebulon Pike was dispatched by President Jefferson to examine the head of the Arkansas, and generally to obtain accurate data for the United States Government concerning the territory of Louisiana. With a small resort of soldiers Lieut. Pike started from St. Louis, ascended the Missouri River to the Osage, and the Osage until he reached a point within the limits of the present state of Kansas. Here, taking pack animals and saddle horses, they crossed the head of the Neosho and Verdigris, thence northwest to the Smoky Hill, ascending this river and Solomon's Fork, crossed over to the Arkansas, which he followed until he reached the Fontaine qui Bouille, where camping, he with a few men, went into the mountains below Colorado Springs which he ascended, reaching not the top of Pike's Peak, but the top of a mountain south of the Peak. Pike in his narrative says, - "The summit of the Grand Peak, which was bare of vegetation, and covered with snow, now appeared at a distance of 15 or 16 miles from us, (November 27, 1806)." From this point they concluded to return to camp on the Fontaine, which they did on November 29th. From this point Pike explored the Arkansas valley, entering South Park which he explored, crossed over the mountains to Blue River, not far from Breckenridge, taking Blue River to be the head of the Yellowstone.

He then turned south, reached the Arkansas that he descended; then he turned southwest, crossed after great hardship, into an open valley, which he followed for a few days, reached a large stream where he posted himself and prepared to spend the winter in further exploration; discovered by the Spanish authorities, he was, with his men, taken to Santa Fe a prisoner, and then sent on under escort to El Paso and Chihuahua; from this town he was sent back to Louisiana and liberated.

The next exploration undertaken by the United States government was in 1820 when Major Long, of the engineers, of the United States government was dispatched in a steamboat up the Missouri River to Council Bluffs. Spending the winter there at the engineer cantonment, in the spring of 1821, he started with a large party to explore the Platte and its tributaries, and the mountain ranges near its head, and those at the head of the Arkansas and Red Rivers. Following the main Platte Canyon in July, and from that point, which is well described they turned south by Plum Creek and Monument Valleys to Colorado Springs, and the Soda Springs near Manitou. Dr. James and others with him ascended the big mountain that they named Pike's Peak in honor of the explorer who had described it 14 years previously. From Pike's Peak they went to the Arkansas, then down that stream until not far from the Purgatory (probably Two Bulls' Creek), then crossed over to the Cimarron and Red River and returned by the valley of the latter and the Arkansas to St. Louis, Missouri.

Following after Long, Farnham, Townsend, Gilpin, Fremont, Emory, Marcy, and Beckwick explored or passed through different parts of Colorado until its general geography was finally well understood, but the mountain ranges had been generally avoided by all except Fremont's exploration from and through North, Middle and South Parks. The trapping and trading parties of the American Fur Company had explored the mountain ranges; but, we have no written account of them, the French and Spanish names given to mountains, lakes, rivers and creeks in Colorado, is the only monument we have of their occupation.

In the winter of 1858-59 it was apparent to the majority of the gold-seekers congregated on the Cherry Creek and South Platte, that the results of the season of 1858, had been, with but few exceptions, unsuccessful; that better and more extensive gold placers must be found or else, on the advent of spring, in the ensuing year, they must abandon the Cherry Creek mines and seek elsewhere more lucrative diggings. This led to the discovery of Clear Creek, then known only as Vasquez Fork of South Platte, that, from Ralston Creek westward up the valley of Clear Creek and its numerous gulches, gold in paying quantities would be found. Early in the spring the town of Arapahoe at the entrance of the Table Mountain Canyon, was thronged with prospectors and miners. In May of 1859 the excitement spread rapidly; new discoveries in the mountains westward turned a tide of immigration into them. Golden City developed into an active mining town, while Golden Gate and Mount Vernon, each at the mouth of the gulch leading into the newly discovered mines, rapidly built up into prosperous villages.

The first settlers that came to Golden City were; W.A.H. Loveland, John M. Ferrell, Fox Deifenderf, P. B. Cheney, Dr. Hardy, George Jackson, Charles M. Ferrell, John F. Kirby, T. B. Boyd, William Pollard, James McDonald, Geo. West Mark Blunt, Charles Remington, E. B. Smith, J. C. Bowles, Daniel McCleery, I. B. Fitzpatrick and W. J. McKay. Mr. Ferrill, after remaining a few days in Denver, moved into the inner valley of Clear Creek, and pitched his tent just below where the present Washington Ave. bridge is now located.

Vasquez Fork was rapidly rising into an impetuous torrent; every day its waters were more and more difficult to pass, for the excited crowd of gold prospectors that steadily pressed into the mountains. Mr. Ferrill saw the difficulty and immediately constructed a bridge, first for foot passengers, and soon after for teams and wagons. The bridge was a success, and the investment paid. Just prior to its completion, Horace Greeley, mounted on a mule, dressed in a rough garb of a traveler, with his old white hat firmly pressed on his head, rode up to the bank of Clear Creek, where now stands Capt. Berthoud's barn. Horace was bound to see all that Pike's Peak promised to its votaries. He had heard that Vasquez Fork, like another Pactolus, rolled over Golden sands that in the mountain peaks west of Platte, the miners had discovered gold everywhere, and that all that was needed was work and small capital to produce untold wealth for all. In view of this, he had sallied out; and now before him roared a vicious impetuous mountain torrent, that must be passed. Fearless he plunged in, mule and all, and right manfully he did buffet the angry waves; but the waves prevailed; mule, rider and old white hat stood not on the order of their going, but danced merrily down to swell the turbid Platte. Horror struck at the accident and the whole population rode or ran to the rescue. The mule first landed, and Charity or the Good Samaritan, in the shape of a sturdy miner with a boat-hook soon rescued the now half-drowned author, and by the seat of his unmentionables, dragged him safely to shore.

Following the construction of the bridge, the daily accession of camping parties, attracted by the magic allurements of scenery, temperature and climate, thronged to the grassy banks of the Vasquez. The idea of temporary occupation was abandoned, and a town company was formed, and the town of Golden City organized by the following named gentlemen: D. Wall, J. M. Ferrell, J. C. Kirby, J. C. Bowles, Mrs. Williams, W. A. H. Loveland, H. J. Carter, Ensign Smith, William Davidson, Stanton and Clark, George West, Beebe, Berthoud and Garrison.

Twelve hundred and eighty acres were selected and marked for the town site; the major portion on the south side of Clear Creek. F. W. Beebe, Esq. now of Idaho Springs, was engaged to lay out the town for the town company. Three hundred and twenty acres were marked out into lots and blocks; but the whole town site was finally only completed and surveyed in 1860, by E. L. Berthoud.

Immediately steps were taken to carry out the good work. Another bridge was built on Ford Street; saloons, hotels, stores and dwelling houses rose as if by magic. Order was kept, and all went merrily to work to lay the foundation of a permanent settlement. The Boston Company began, and completed a large two-story house. A saw mill and shingle mill provided the needed lumber for building, and by the end of 1859, Golden had 700 or 800 inhabitants, and all the paraphernalia of a brisk mining town. All worked eagerly, the influx of immigrants for the year was continuous, and the daily discoveries in Gilpin and Boulder Counties, gave fresh impetus to trade, travel and expectation.

The fall of 1859 ended prosperously; all the best ranches on Clear and Ralston Creeks were taken up; and when winter set in, the town was filled with eager miners and prospectors, who, at the first winter snow-storm, hurried to live in the valley for fear of the reputed deep snows that were supposed to overwhelm all upper Clear Creek, Boulder, Gregory Point and the mountain gulches generally.

Happily the winter of 1859-60 exploded this "myth", and thence forward snow figured very little in winter mining arrangements in Gilpin, Clear Creek and Boulder Counties.

In 1858-59 some few adventurous settlers had already entered the mountain parks between Bear and Clear Creeks, so that in 1859 the Hon. I. C. Bergen began to arrange and select a most beautiful locality, called after him, Bergen Park, a well known stopping place for the tourist and traveler. During this year placer mining was successfully carried on above Guy Gulch, and one mile below, as well as in Arapahoe, and at Golden City.

The spring of 1860 witnessed an enormous emigration westward to Colorado. "Pike's Peak or Bust" was the pass word, and many returned busted. Yet the vast majority became either permanent residents of this territory or drifted off to Montana, Utah, California and New Mexico.

The vanguard of the host that crossed the plains in February and March of 1860, reached the neighborhood of the mountains about the 1st. week of April. By the 20th. of that month, all the foot hill valleys all the bottom land on Clear Creek, were dotted with tents, wagons and motley camps. Golden City received many enterprising new citizens; new houses sprang everywhere into existence; public-spirited citizens such as T. P. Boyd, John M. Farrell, Judge Carter, Loveland, West, Tucker and others, inaugurated a plan of opening new roads into the mountains by Tucker Gulch, Chimney Gulch, Amos Gulch, Mount Vernon, etc., and to Bergen Park to join a road just opened to the new diggings at Tarryall, in South Park. All these tended to make Golden a busy, attractive spot, where the mountain travel could halt and be supplied on their way to the Gregory and Clear Creek diggings.

In December of 1859, Messrs. McIntyre and McCleery had already organized a wagon-road company, to open and construct a wagon-road from Old fort St. Vrain to South Park, via Golden City, Bergen Park, Cub Creek etc., this was finally located in the month of April 1860.

January 2nd. 1860 the first election in Jefferson County was held in accordance with the law passed by the Provisional Government of the Territory. County and precinct officers were elected. The towns of Golden City, Arapahoe, Golden Gate, Henderson's Ranch, Mount Vernon, and Bergen Ranch polled 711 votes. For county seat, Golden received 401 votes; Arapahoe City, three miles below, received 288 votes, Baden (new Aleck) received 22 votes.

During January, Jefferson Hall, in Golden, the only hall then in Colorado Territory (then called Jefferson Territory), was enlivened by a troupe of theatrical performers, who gave to a large audience that crammed the hall, the plays, "The Rough Diamond", "Betsy Blake", and "Paddy Mills' Boy".

January 9th. 1860, Mr. T. Dougherty opened a school in Golden City, with 18 scholars, the first school in the county.

The Mountaineer, in its columns, announced on February 6, 1860, a sale of lots in the town, priced from \$30.00 to \$120.00 each, and the sale brisk.

Total amount of gold received at New York, Philadelphia, and Dahlonega, to December 31st. 1859 is given at \$236,262.90 all from Pike's Peak area.

April 10th. 1860 at a municipal election, held at Golden City on that day, J. W. Stanton was elected Mayor; S. M. Breath, recorder; W. C. Simpson, Marshall; W. A. H. Loveland, Treasurer; R. Barton, J. M. Johnson, R. T. Davis, D. G. Dargin, O. B. Harvey, A. B. Smith, J. W. Smith, J. Kirby were elected as councilmen.

The Mountaineer announces August 16th. 1860 that hereafter we are to have a weekly U. S. Mail, arriving at Golden City Friday morning, and leaving on Saturday afternoon. It also gives under date of August 23rd. 1860, a communication, signed Bullwhacker, and remarks, - "Phoebus, what a name, To fill the stump of future fame." An item in the same number says that the Missouri Pacific R. R. has bought iron enough to reach Kansas City.

In 1859 the existence of coal along the foot of the Mountains in eastern Colorado was discovered near Coal Creek, 14 miles north of Golden City. In 1860, this was still further discovered, and traced to Ralston Creek, the present Murphy Mine, and to a point half a mile south of Ralston Creek. In 1862, J. M. Johnson, Sr. and E. L. Berthoud found it cropping up on the south side of Clear Creek, in Golden City, not far from the present Emerson and Company's fire brick works; and in 1864-68, this was still further traced out to Bear Creek, 10 miles south of Golden City.

The Mountaineer, in 1860, alluded in an editorial to its advantages and its necessity, hereafter, not only for fuel, but for the multitude of mills that are being every day erected in the mining region, and for railway and manufacturing uses at Golden City. 1860 closed in superb winter weather; the whole town was rapidly taking shape, and business good. The past summer and fall had passed largely the area of mining ground, and quartz mining was rapidly resolving itself into practical methods of stamping and amalgamation. Jefferson County had begun to develop, also a large number of fine farms, and the experiment of raising crops by irrigation was so abundantly rewarded that the coming year, 1861, would more than double the area of cultivated ground. D. Wall raised on a field below Golden City, 33 bushels of fine barley to the acre.

The developing phases of the rebellion took definite shape in April, 1861. Colorado soon became excited over the political situation and through emigration was very diminished yet mining took rapid strides forward, and the area of mineral resources increased daily. In 1861, the first steps were taken by public-spirited citizens of Golden City, Idaho, Spanish Bar, Empire and Nevada City to open up a shorter route through Colorado to Utah and California, as an extension of the C. O. C. route, via the Republican or Smoky Hill route. The promoters of this scheme could and did plainly show that a route over the mountains in central Colorado would shorten the route to the Pacific Ocean fully 250 miles, and if once it was opened and its value proved, it would not be long before the Pacific R. R. would follow the wagon road, and the advancing host of emigration would follow and settle on this highway.

Imbued with this idea, E. L. Berthoud, engineer, with a small party of men from Idaho and Empire and Nevada Gulch, started May 2nd. 1861, to explore the Sierra Nevada, a snowy range at the head of Clear Creek. After three weeks' examination amid the snow of the Central Range, the party discovered a low, easy pass seven miles northwest of Empire. Crossing the Range into Middle Park by this pass, the party explored the park to a point six miles west of the Hot Springs, returning May 28th. with glowing accounts of Middle Park, and of the route discovered. The pass lies some 600 feet below timber line, and to-day is one of the best mountain roads in Colorado; its altitude is 10,914 feet.

In June 1861, Mr. Berthoud having arranged with William H. Russel, Esq. and Ben Halliday, who were both largely interested in overland transportation,

that he should survey a wagon route from Golden City to Salt Lake by the new pass. He organized a party of ten picked men, among whom was Major James Bridger. Starting June 21st. 1861, the party proceeded by the valley of Clear Creek, past Idaho Springs and Empire, to the Berthoud Pass; thence by Middle Park, Gore's Pass, Bear and Snake River valleys to below William's Fork, then over to White River and down the same to Green River, across Green River just below the mouth of Unitah River, up that valley and Duchene and Red Fork to Timpanagos River, in Round Prairie, thence down Timpanagos Canyon to Provo City, or Lake Utah.

After refitting at Provo and Great Salt Lake City, the party in August, started on their return; beginning the survey and measurement of the route from the northeast corner of Brigham Young's house in the town of Provo, Utah Territory; arriving at and completing the survey to Golden City Sept. 17th, 1861. This route (now well known) demonstrated the fact that from Golden City to Provo City, a wagon-route direct and easy by the valley of Clear Creek, Middle Park, head of Bear and White Rivers, Unitah Fork, Duchene Fork, Strawberry Valley, Daniels Creek, Provo or Timpanagos River to Provo City, can be easily and cheaply constructed, and would be just 413 miles long.

Again, this survey plainly indicated that the technical difficulties it offers for a railroad route are normal; that it is one of the easiest lines by which to overcome the Rocky Mountains, the Park range and the Wahsatch Mountains and would give a route to Great Salt Lake from Denver, fully 200 miles shorter than the present route via Cheyenne, and 214 miles shorter from Golden alone, by the same route of Cheyenne and Ogden; while it would open up a succession of fertile valleys, extensive coal fields, and open two new mining districts west of the Main Snowy Range.

During 1861 Colorado Territory was organized, and the Hon. William Gilpin appointed by President Lincoln, as the Governor of new Golden State. In the fall of the year, Capt. Sexton, with Lieu. Hine and Maynard were posted at Golden City, as a point where they might recruit drill, and organize a company of cavalry, intended to scout the frontier, and repress all attempts at guerrilla warfare. In the winter of 1861 - 62, all the available force of volunteers that had been organized by the wise fore-thought of Gov. Gilpin, were hurried off to New Mexico to resist the invasion of Colorado by Texan Confederate troops. The invasion was checked at Apache Canyon, the Texans retired in disorder, and once more peace and quiet reigned.

In March 1862, Col. J. H. Leavenworth organized and obtained the needed supplies at Washington to completely equip and arm a regiment of infantry to be called the Second Colorado Volunteer Infantry. He was empowered by the Sec. of War to subordinate officers who would finally be commissioned as officers in the regular service by the President, and Secretary of War.

Reaching Colorado in April 1861 with a battery of artillery numbered Nineth Wisconsin Battery, Capt. Johnson commanding with Lieuts. Dodge, Eddington, Hicks, and Crocker, Col. Leavenworth and his harum - scarum Adjutant, George Kimball, now the genial postmaster at Golden, addressed themselves to earnest work. Col. Leavenworth appointed in Golden, George West, Captain; E. L. Berthoud, 1st. Lieu., and Geo. Richardson, 2nd. Lieu.; and they began to recruit immediately for the Second Infantry. Success attended their efforts, and soon Geo. West's company



recruited in Golden City and the neighboring towns a number sufficient to fill a minimum company. From Golden City went - Dan Moffat, killed in action; John and Dan McCleery; A. McClure; James T. Boyd, afterward commissary Sergeant, Second Infantry; Thomas Riley; Staggs Thompson; John Cannon; Anton Lockman and John Baker. The major portion of them have long since joined the silent host of the dead.

The summer of 1862 passed quietly; in September and October, West's Company were all ordered to the Arkansas; thence into Kansas, Arkansas and Missouri, until in July 1866 the last remnants of the original force returned to Golden to re-commence life with renewed hopes. The years 1863 and 1864 were marked by no great events. Jefferson County improved slowly, like all the rest of Colorado. The war, and its attendant discomforts of valueless paper money, Indian outbreaks, and a scarcity of labor from the depletion of war, rendered improvements expensive and difficult. Golden City progressed slowly, and in the end of 1864, the inauguration of work upon both the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railways had again awakened public attention in the Rocky Mountains. As early as 1862, Gov. John Evans had been consulted in regard to the feasibility of a railroad route via Central Colorado to the Pacific Ocean. Unfortunately Gov. Evans had not seized upon the great importance to the new state and its mines that a great continental railway would give them.

Then too, the difficulties of climate, excessive grades, the repulsive difficult appearance of our mountain valleys, and a thorough ignorance of the fearful desolate deserts, and technical objections to a route by the Laramie Plains and the passes near North Platte, shook his faith in the feasibility of the Central Colorado route; and he gave it no encouragement, and we have reason to believe he even opposed it in Chicago. Suffice it to say, his non-committal course prevented the consideration of the Clear Creek route as a fit highway for the Pacific Railroad.

In 1865 the Indian raids on South Platte River proved very troublesome, and rendered the luxuries and the necessaries of life very dear. Some Golden City men freighting out over the plains, were killed and robbed on the Platte route. During the years 1863-64, W. A. H. Loveland obtained from the Colorado Legislature a charter for a railroad from the east to the west boundary of Colorado by the Valley of Clear Creek.

In 1865, Mr. Loveland at his own expense, engaged J. P. Mersereau and N. P. Reynolds, two engineers, to make an exhaustive survey of Clear Creek Valley to Blackhawk in order to ascertain exactly if it was possible to construct a railway to that point. The survey showed that a broad-gauge railroad could be constructed to Blackhawk, but that it would be expensive and would require seven tunnels in the 21 miles distance. Yet the object that would be attained by such a railway, seemed even then most lucrative and certain. In January 1866, Mr. Loveland and E. L. Berthoud, then stationed at Fort Sedgewick corresponded on the subject of the construction of the Golden and Blackhawk branch; Capt. Berthoud suggesting to him, that, in view of the high grades of a broad-gauge railway, and the sharp curves of the canyon, that a narrower gauge would be much easier, cheaper and better. Mr. Loveland agreed upon this point, but nothing was then done to carry it forward.

In August of 1866, the Union Pacific Company sent a corps of engineers to Golden City to make a thorough, first survey by the valley of Clear Creek, Empire City and Berthoud Pass into Middle Park.

This survey had full success. A good route was surveyed, but it would require 5/8 miles length of tunnel to cross the main range. The Union Pacific R.R. Company, influenced no doubt, by the nature of previous statements from interested parties, rejected the route on account of the time required and the high cost of such a laborious undertaking.

In the fall of 1866, the Legislature of Colorado met at Golden City, which, since 1863, has been the capital of Colorado. The Legislature, passed, as usual, a mass of miscellaneous matters; but, as the Governor of Colorado Territory, Hon. Alexander Cummings, who resided and had his office in Golden, was antagonistic to a disaffected branch of the Republican Party who had persistently opposed him, his efforts were not seconded when he exerted it to effect some of the pending legislation required, so that when, in January 1867, the two legislative bodies passed an act to reduce the several acts concerning jurors into one act and to amend the same, and inserted the clause in Section 1, that disqualified negroes and mulattoes from serving on juries, Gov. Cumming's promptly vetoed the bill; but an antagonistic Republican majority passed it over his veto.

In 1867, the Colorado Central and Pacific Railroad, being fully organized, made full surveys this year, for their railway line to Cheyenne and to Denver. In August 1867, Jefferson County voted \$200,000 also. This latter sum however, has never been paid, and its disposition is still in the hands of the Colorado Central R.R. Company to claim.

This year also witnessed the last raid of Indians within the boundaries of Jefferson County, some warriors having killed one man and wounding another near South Platte Canyon.

The improvement of Jefferson County for the last three years had been increasing continually, and the valleys of Clear Creek, Ralston, Bear Creek and South Platte, were rapidly improving in the hands of such farmers as the Allens, Wolfs, Perrins, Wannamaker, Miles, Lee, and Baugh on Clear Creek; and of the Rands, Strope, Swadley and others on Ralston, while in the south part of the county, Harrington, Bergen, Hodgson, Mowry, Arnett, Mills and Lehow each had started some of the finest farms in Eastern Colorado.

The building of two flour mills and one paper mill, the opening of the coal veins at Golden, the erection of a Brewery and a fire-brick works at Golden began in earnest the development of its natural resources and of its excellent water power.

The year of 1868 was memorable in Golden by the citizen, on the first of January, breaking ground for the first railroad enterprise started in Colorado, the inauguration ceremonial of the future Colorado Central Railroad. In 1868-69, this railroad enterprise was graded and tied to the boundary of Jefferson County, some ten miles.

In 1870, Golden was not going ahead much, as with all Colorado west of the South Platte River, it was a foregone conclusion that a railway giving cheaper and better means of access was a (*Sine qua non*) to enable them to successfully exploit the rich mines of gold, coal and silver that formed the wealth and the mainstay of their agricultural and manufacturing interests.

The efficient directory of the Colorado Central Railroad, in spite of earnest opposition from all Denver, and even from some few in the mountains who were unwilling to see the iron horse pass to Golden City and thence to Blackhawk and Georgetown, Messrs. Loveland, Carter, Welch and Teller worked together, an arrangement was soon made, money, rails, motive power and all secured, and on September 26th. 1870 locomotive

reached Golden. The era of transition was passed; the future of the town assured. We need not allude to the high festivities that took place on the occasion – the hilarious, happy crowd; the barbequed oxen of Jefferson County farmers; the piles of substantial cheer; the driving of gold and silver spikes; the evening dance, the presence of our Governor, Ed McCook, and the feeling that “Onward and Above” was the motto of the Colorado Central Railroad, whose rock-bound way was destined for the Golden prize above. From the completion of the Colorado Central in 1870, the march of improvements in the town became rapid and well sustained, and the terminus of the railway in the town gave renewed assurance of prosperous business.

In April 1870, the narrow-gauge railroads had been begun, and some two miles graded near town, and also at Guy Gulch - the first work on the first narrow-gauge railroad west of the Mississippi.

In June of 1871, the survey and location of the Colorado Central Railroad up the canyon, was resumed in earnest, and by October 1st. of that year, 2 1/2 miles were graded, and its extension northeastward, to Pine Bluff 140 miles, was surveyed. In December 1871, the Golden and South Platte railway was chartered under general incorporation act, and was located several miles in the following January. In March 1872, the line was located to Blackhawk and to Floyd Hill, on the Georgetown branch, both three – foot gauge.

In the summer of 1872, the narrow gauge was not only finished by September 1st, to the foot of the Big Hill, 12 ½ miles west of Golden, but beginning in May of that year, a broad-gauge railroad was located from Golden northeast to Longmont, Greeley and Julesburg, and construction began September 5, 1872 .

Christmas Day 1872, the narrow – gauge branch to Blackhawk was completed.

March 19th. 1873, the narrow – gauge to Floyd Hill, 3 ½ miles from the forks of the creek, was completed in running order.

April 17 th. 1873, the Golden and Julesburg branch of the Colorado Central Railroad was completed to Longmont.

In the summer of 1873, between June and October 15th, the Golden and South Platte Railway was graded to South Platte River, opposite the mouth of Plum Creek, a distance of 18 miles from Golden.

The panic of 1873 reached Colorado in November of that year. Its effect was to stop entirely all railroad enterprises, East and West, and to wholly stop the Golden and Julesburg Railroad construction east and north of Longmont, although of the 220 miles of distance between Golden and Julesburg, by January 1st. 1874, 145 miles were graded, and 42 miles in good operation.

The years 1874-75-76, which effected so disasterously all the United States, were much mitigated here. Smelting works, breweries, flour – mills, and fire – brick, and coal increased in output, and in amount from year to year and have always given employment to large numbers of mechanics and laborers.

In May 1876, the stock holders of the Colorado Central Railroad Co. assembled to elect directors for the ensuing year. From informality, and the conviction that 7,200 shares of stock claimed to belong to the Union Pacific Railroad were, it was claimed, of doubtful validity, they were thrown out by the inspectors of election, and the stock holders voted for and elected a Directory composed almost entirely of local stockholders, who remained in office until December 1877, and the management of the road made it prosperous. In the spring of 1877, work was resumed on the Georgetown branch, which was completed by August 16th. 1877.

At the same time work of location and construction for the line between Blackhawk and Central City was inaugurated, and that branch was completed in the spring of 1878. In June 1877, arrangements having been made with the Union Pacific, on the 1st. of July 1877, a railway line from Longmont to Cheyenne was begun, as fast as located, grading was pushed on with rapidity, and November 4 and 5, 1877, the whole line was graded, tied, rails laid and trains in operation in 122 days' time; total distance 77 miles. This was another link to the Golden system of railways, and has, with the Georgetown branch, done to all interests vast service.

Since November 1877, the Colorado Central Railroad has been at all times closely identified with, and its success a true measure of the prosperity of the town. The large and continually increased amount of its manufactured products, and the rapid increase of Golden in population, has increased its local business enormously. The estimated cash receipts of Golden Station for freight and passengers will exceed \$320,000 for 1880; an increase over 1879 of fully 33%.

The heaviest shipments made consist of coal, stone, hay, grain and flour, while ore, coke, coal from Canyon City, lumber, grain and groceries form the great majority of freight received. Thirty-four trains leave and arrive daily. Five smelting and reduction works, three flour mills, six coal shafts, three fire-brick, drain-pipe, and pressed-brick works, two breweries, one paper-mill, three perpetual lime-kilns and two quarries constitute the productive and manufacturing interests of the town, while a large number of miner establishments produce a variety of objects that meet a continually increased local demand.

The value of manufacturing articles for the year of 1879, amounts to \$970,397.21. Our coal mines produced, same year, \$144,555 worth of coal.

For many years sundry individuals have advocated the policy of a third rail on the Colorado Central Railroad from Golden City to Denver. The Golden Transcript, has the same length of time persistently opposed the scheme. This opposition rendered the poor dupes of the Cherry Creek settlement doubly zealous to effect the additional (to them) check to the prosperity of Golden, an aid to overthrow the dangerous railway combinations hitherto so successfully carried out there. Hence when in the winter and spring of 1879, the Colorado Central was leased to the Union Pacific R. R. it was then the best and safest policy to strengthen the hands of the Union Pacific R. R.; this being a cardinal point in the future prosperity of the town. Besides this the growing demand in Denver, and in the whole mountain region, for the manufactured products of the town of Golden, whether in fire-brick, limestone, or coal required the opening of a section of the Golden and South Platte narrow-gauge Railway which was promptly begun.

The Golden Transcript immediately took sides with the advocates of the third rail, which in no small degree aided the completion of several small arrangements destined to benefit the Union Pacific R. R. and Colorado Central R. R. combinations into one management, throw the Denver Pacific completely out of the control of Denver, and render its management subordinate to the comprehensive and well-natured scheme of the control of the Union Pacific R. R., and facilitate the continuous operation of the Kansas Pacific R. R. and the Denver and South Park R. R. in the interest of the Union Pacific pool; the last mentioned railroad (Denver and South Park) being destined to be, as the necessity might arise marked up between the competition of the Denver and Rio Grande to Leadville, Kokomo and Breckenridge and the Colorado Central R. R.

“high line” built to a connection with the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad in the valley of Snake River.

Following the programme, the third rail has been laid to Denver, full connection made with Denver and South Park R. R. and Denver and Rio Grande R. R., track laid and operated four miles on the Golden and South Platte R. R., and Golden smelters and Greeley traders now receive daily without breaking bulk, Canyon coal, Trinidad coal, ore from Leadville, Rosita, Silver Cliff, Alma, Hall Valley and Fair Play - and daily ship brick, fire-brick, fire-clay, lime and stone from the Colorado Central and Golden and South Platte R. R. depots for all outside markets.

In the above remarks we disclaim any personal feeling of hostility to any Railway Enterprise that has attempted to work out, for any given point in our state, the intricate problem of a line of railway destined to achieve the greatest good to the greatest number of people.

We have advocated the “high line” from a conviction that its completion over the Rocky Mountains west of Georgetown is a foregone conclusion, and its necessity for the imperatively demanded, not only by the whole mining region, but by Denver itself. That the Denver and South Park R. R. is also a necessity for the business of northern Colorado, and its location over Kenosha Hill is a mistake; that its true course was by the South Platte, and a branch by Hall Valley to Snake River is preferable and that its true objective point is the Gunnison River and the San Juan mines, to be finally pushed on to Arizona and the Great Colorado.

As remarked in the general history of the town and of Jefferson County, the first school ever held in Golden was in January 1860.

In 1863-64 steps were taken to increase the school facilities of Golden. A brick school house was erected near Washington Ave., on 3rd street. This building in 1866 was converted into an Executive Office for Governor Alexander Cummings, and another brick school house was erected on the hill, one block farther eastward.

In 1873-74 steps were taken to erect a third building, larger and more comfortable. This building was finished in 1874, and was immediately filled. In 1878-79 the number of school children became so large that the trustees have had until 1880 to rent from two to three extra rooms to accommodate all the pupils of school age. This year by vote of the district, a new school house on the north side of Clear Creek has been erected that will accommodate 260 children. It is conceded be one of the best arranged school houses in the State of Colorado, both as regards its material and also in respect to ventilation, lights, seats, and all outside and inside accessories.

Golden has to-day 759 children of school age and a daily attendance of over 500. Prin. J. W. Barnes; Asst. Prin. H. L. Glenn and teachers; - Mrs. M. McNutt, Miss. J. Slocum, Mrs. McMakin, Miss. F. Cunningham, Miss. E. Butcher, Miss. L. Kimball, Miss. H. Coleman. The school board consisted of - Pres. F. E. Everett, Esq. Sec. E. L. Berthoud, Treas. James McGee

The district is prosperous financially, and the value of its property yearly increasing. Steps are being taken to fit up a physical laboratory room, and to purchase a full set of experimental apparatus in mechanics acoustics, optics, electricity and magnetism. It is estimated that in 1881-82 a third school building will be needed.

The Legislature of Colorado territory in 1870 passed an act approved February 10. 1870, establishing a School of Mines at Golden, Colorado; appropriating \$3,872.45 to erect and finish a building for the instruction

of students in chemistry, mineralogy, metallurgy and geology. Rt. Rev. George Randall and John Armor of Denver, and C. C. Welch of Golden were appointed Trustees. A brick building was erected adjoining to, and west of Jarvis Hall Collegiate School, about 1 1/4 miles south of Clear Creek at Golden.

In 1874 the Legislature passed a new act entitled An Act to Establish a School of Mines at or near Golden, Colo., The act remodeled the institution, and created a new board of Trustees – Messrs. Loveland, A. Wright of Boulder, N. P. Hill of Blackhawk, W. W. Ware of Georgetown, C. C. Davis of Denver, J. M. Paul of Fairplay and William Armstrong. \$5,000 was appropriated for the re-organization of the School of Mines. Prof. Board was elected as Professor in Charge, and under his energetic directions the school immediately became prosperous and an honor to this Territory.

By an act of the General assembly of Colorado a tax of 1/5 of a mill on the dollar is appropriated as a fund for the support of the School of Mines.

In 1876 the School of Mines received from the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, Penn., a bronz medal and a diploma for the best geological collection presented at the exhibition. In addition to this the Sec. of the Board has kept the signal office observations for several years in order to correlate and ascertain not only the climatic peculiarities and the rainfall of Colorado, but also other meteorological observations of great benefit to farmers, miners and railways.

By act of the Legislature of Colorado approved April 7th. 1877, the State School of Mines has been definitely placed on a permanent footing, as its success and future usefulness made permanent.

In the past spring the Trustees began, and now have completed at Golden, a fine two – story brick building, which is an ornament to the town and a credit to the state.

The present Board of Trustees consists of F. E. Everett, Esq. of Golden, Treas. , Hon. F. Steinhauser of Denver, Pres., A. L. Johnson of Denver, Capt. T. J. Smith of Denver Sec.

December 7, 1859, appeared No. 1. Vol. 1. of the western Mountaineer, George West, Publisher – the first paper published in Jefferson County Colorado, and the third one in the Territory.

Mr. West made a success of his publication. Early in 1860 he secured the assistance of two well – known writers, A. D. Richardson, afterward war correspondent and captured on the Mississippi, sent to Salisbury Prison by the Confederate authorities, from which prison he successfully escaped, and published a thrilling account of it, which was extensively circulated at home and abroad. The other gentleman was the genial Thos. W. Knox, still one of the elite of newspaper correspondents, and the author of “Blacksheesh”, and “Travels through Siberia”, etc. etc. These two gentlemen contributed largely to make the Mountaineer a spicy agreeable newspaper, replete with all the facetial, correspondence, news and local anecdotes that go so far to interest all classes of readers.

The Mountaineer existed until December 20th. 1860, when George West, having concluded to change his business, the whole outfit was sold to Mr. Mat Riddlesbarger and removed to Canyon City.

In December 1866, genial Geo. West, fresh from the tented fields with the traditions of his success before achieved, left the Rocky Mountain News, came to Golden City and started the Transcript, a Democratic paper, from top to bottom. For 14 years Geo. West has kept his “weather eye



well out”, has been ever, and is yet, the faithful “Muezzin” who has called the county and the steadfast Democrats to their duty. Locally West and his followers have done more for the prosperity, for the advancement, of Golden, than many a millionaire has done for the town of his adoption.

We will not advert to Capt. West’s literary style, or to his forte of hardhitting in a genial joking way; he is an inveterate joker and appreciates humor and wits, even if made at his expense. The Transcript is the same yesterday, to – day, and we hope forever. As for Mr. West, we can say of him, “That Time cannot change, or custom stale, his infinite variety.”

Within the past ten years, another paper was started in Golden, the editor and proprietor, John Sewell, Esq , and the weekly sheet was called the Golden Eagle. After a few years of listless flapping, this publication merged and changed into the Golden Globe; both papers were Republican in politics, and both worked for the interest of town advancement and management. Mr. Sewell generally working without party bias. The Globe is a creditable sheet, technically speaking; good paper, clear type and full of local items; its late editor and proprietor has, to the duties of editor, added that of private Secretary to our Executive, and by this promotion has added zest to his departure.

## LOCATING THE CAPITAL AT DENVER

Frank Hall: History of Colorado, Volume I.

The Board of Trade began to move in the direction of locating the territorial capital at Denver as an eternal fixture, feeling that it had been long enough on wheels and should have a permanent abiding place. As the initial step to this proceeding, a committee selected for the purpose, began searching for a suitable location or site for a capital building. Naturally, this maneuver excited a belligerent feeling in Golden, which had long enjoyed the prestige of being the capital. The rivalry between the two places was sharpened by Loveland and Carter's railroad operations, and of course, this endeavor to rob them of their one cherished institution brought out the full strength of their opposition.

At the meeting of the Legislature on December 12, 1867, a bill was introduced providing for the transfer upon the condition that the citizens of Denver should provide a suitable spot and deed the same to the Territory free of charge. Loveland, who had been the controlling spirit of the place from its foundation, mustered his friends and girded his loins for a long and bitter fight. Denver responded with a powerful lobby, fortified with material inducements. After several days of hot discussion, the bill passed and was approved, whereupon the Legislature adjourned to meet in the new Capital the following day. Quarters were secured in the Colorado Seminary for the Executive offices and the House of Representatives, and a vacant store room on Larimer Street for the Council or Senate. The commissioners appointed by the acting governor to locate the capital site were A. A. Bradford of Pueblo, William M. Rowarth of Central City, and Joseph M. Marshall of Denver.

## HISTORY OF GOLDEN CITY

“A Glimpse of the Past” from the “Golden Globe” of August 2, 1873.

On the evening of June 9, 1859, the organizers of the town of Golden were camped on the flats east of Denver, near where the artesian well is now located. A party of them walked into Denver and found it a little the darnedest town they had ever beheld. The town was built mostly of logs upon the east side of Cherry Creek. Upon the opposite side was Auraria, quite similar in appearance to Denver, only better. Arapahoe Indians were numerous, and their lodges composed the greater part of the residences. The next day the company passed through town, and while passing through, the publisher of the then infant “Rocky Mountain News”, Bill Byers, came up and called for printers. There happened to be three along, and they went to the office and worked for two dollars per thousand. Think of that, ye starving typos of the Territory. Capt. George West of the Golden “Transcript” was one of the number. This was about the time of Horace Greeley’s first visit to the Territory, and on his arrival at Denver from the gold country - - up where Black Hawk and Central now stand - - the famous News Supplement was issued, which contained letters from Mr. Greeley certifying that the Gregory District was rich in gold. This caused a stampede for the mines, and on Monday, June 13, of the same year, they came on up to where Golden now stands. One of the party reports in his diary that they pitched their camp “on a little bluff just above the river. Grass very poor”. That is the present site of Fitzpatrick’s Mill. They prospected for gold in Clear Creek, but with little success, and so sent parties into the mountains to prospect. Hundreds of tents were scattered over the bottom, most of which were occupied by only one or two persons, the rest of them having gone to the mountains in search of gold. This gave them the idea of establishing a town at this point, and accordingly, on Thursday, June 16, 1859, the first meeting was held to consider the subject, at a large tent out close to Judge Johnson’s house out north of town. A day later, they had drafted a constitution etc., and voted to call the new born “Golden City”. Saturday, June 18th., the first store was opened. John M. Ferrell had built a bridge where the one on Washington Avenue now stands, and on the east side of it, where Capt. Berthoud’s residence now is, the store was opened with George West as chief clerk. They did a thriving business, but they hadn’t a thing on hand that ordinarily belonged to such an institution. Their stock consisted of old blankets, flour, crackers, mules, oxen, ponies, wagons, guns, pistols, picks, shovels, etc., articles which they had bought of disgusted emigrants on the way out. The building consisted of a tent and a lot of brush for an awning. On the evening of the 18th., they held another meeting in the store, and here it was that this same West came forward with his newspaper proposition. He bound himself to start a newspaper in Golden City as soon as the “business would warrant”, and the company agreed to give him so many shares in the town corporation.

Sunday, June 19th., the first preacher made his appearance - - a Reverend Walker. He had a large gambling tent for a house of worship, which stood where the old Johnson House is, and it is supposed that that is the largest audience ever gathered in Golden to listen to the divine truth, comprising as it did over 200 rough men and about four women.

August 2 , 1873 . ( continued ) .

F. W. Beebe, now of Idaho Springs and proprietor of the Beebe House, surveyed the town immediately after its organization and soon after the first house was built. George West commenced one on the north side of the creek, a frame. The then Bill Loveland -- now W. A. H. -- saw this item of enterprise with jealousy, and he determined to outstrip this same West. He accordingly commenced the erection of a log house on a lot now occupied by Garbarino's saloon, and as work progressed on the two, the race to complete the first house in the town grew warm. Loveland got George into a little green corn game one evening, however, and as a consequence, George got the diarrhea, and couldn't complete his house. Loveland finished his, and soon put a stock of goods into it to run opposition to the tent outfit. West rather denies this story now, and says that the only question about the completion of the first house was the matter of shingles; that Loveland was entirely out, that he had a sufficient supply on hand; that Loveland came in the darkness of the night and stole all his shingles, thus getting his house finished first. So W. A. H. Loveland built the first house if he did steal all the shingles to do it with.

Item from Byers' "History of Colorado", copyright 1901 .

While precedence is necessarily accorded to Denver as to date of location and the importance of subsequent development, the settlements made at the points now the important cities of Golden and Boulder were coincident and almost simultaneous with that of the first gold seekers at the mouth of Cherry Creek. Also within the same month, and also almost the same identical date, the first people to establish places of habitation appeared on the cities of Colorado City, Pueblo, and Canon City.

The town of Arapahoe, long since passed out of existence, was situated two miles east of the site of Golden, on the north bank of Clear Creek, from the early days of the trapper until territorial times known as Vasquez Fork of the Platte. Arapahoe was built in advance of Golden. Bradford was situated four miles south of Morrison. It was the starting point of the old toll road to the mountains and the home of the pioneer settler -- Bradford -- in that locality.

Item from Berthoud's "History of Jefferson County" .

Early in the spring, the town of Arapahoe, at the entrance of the Table Mountain Canon, was thronged with prospectors and miners. In May, 1859, the excitement spread rapidly; new discoveries in the mountains westward turned a tide of emigration into them. Golden City developed into an active mining town, while Golden Gate and Mount Vernon, each at the mouth of a gulch leading into the newly discovered mines, rapidly built up into prosperous villages.

Mr. Ferrell, after remaining a few days in Denver, moved up into the inner valley of Clear Creek, and pitched his tent just below where the present Washington Avenue Bridge is now located.

Vasquez Fork was rapidly rising into an impetuous torrent; every day its waters were more and more difficult to pass, the excited

Article from Berthoud's History ( continued ) .

crowd of gold prospectors that steadily pressed into the mountains. Mr. Ferrell saw the difficulty and immediately constructed a bridge, first for foot passengers, and soon after for teams and wagons. The bridge was a success, and the investment paid. Just prior to its completion, Horace Greeley, mounted on a mule, dressed in the rough garb of a traveler, with his old white hat firmly pressed on his head, rode up to the bank of Clear Creek where now stands Capt. Berthoud's barn. . . . . Now before him roared a vicious, impetuous mountain torrent, that must be passed. Fearless he plunged in, mule and all, and right manfully he did buffet the angry waves; but the waves prevailed, mule and rider and old white hat stood not on the manner of their going, but danced merrily down to swell the turbid Platte. Horror-struck at the accident, the whole population rode or ran to the rescue. The mule first landed, and charity or the good Samaritan in the shape of a sturdy miner with a boat-hook, soon rescued the now half-drowned author, and by the seat of his unmentionables dragged him safely to shore. Sic transit gloria mundi .

The whole townsite was finally only completed and surveyed in 1860 by E. L. Berthoud. Immediately steps were taken to carry out the good work. Another bridge was built on Ford Street; saloons, hotels, stores and dwelling houses rose as if by magic. Order was kept, and all went merrily to work to lay the foundation of a permanent settlement. The Boston Company began and completed a large two-story house. A saw-mill and shingle-mill provided the needed lumber for building, and, by the end of 1859, Golden had 700 or 800 inhabitants, and all the paraphernalia of a brisk mining town. All worked eagerly the influx of immigrants for the year was continuous, and the daily discoveries in Golden and Boulder counties, gave fresh impetus to trade, travel, and expectation.

The fall of 1859 ended prosperously, all the best ranches on Clear and Ralston Creeks were taken up; and when winter set in, the town was filled with eager miners and prospectors, who at the first winter snow storm, hurried to live in the valley for fear of the reputed deep snow that were supposed to whelm all upper Clear Creek, Boulder, Gregory Point and the mountain gulches generally. Happily, the winter of 1859 and 1860 exploded this myth, and thenceforth snow figured very little in mining arrangements in Gilpin, Clear Creek and Boulder Counties.

In 1858-'59, some few adventurous settlers had already entered the mountain parks between Bear and Clear Creeks, so that in 1859, the Hon. I C. Bergen began to arrange, and selected a most beautiful locality, called after him Bergen Park, a well-known stopping place for the tourist and traveler. During this year, placer mining was successfully carried out above Guy Gulch, and one mile below, as well as in Arapahoe and at Golden City.

January 2 nd, 1860, the first election in Jefferson County was held in accordance with the law passed by the provisional government of the Territory. County and precinct officers were elected. The towns of Golden City, Arapahoe, Golden Gate, Henderson's Ranch, Mount Vernon, and Bergen Ranch polled 711 votes. For the county seat Golden city received 401 votes; Arapahoe City three miles below, received 288 votes; Baden ( now Aleck ) received 22 votes.

April 19 .

Through many centuries the present site of Golden was a camp ground for the Ute Indians. In 1858 white settlers occupied a few scattered tents here. The first actual settler in Golden was David K. Wall, who in the winter of 1858 took up some ground, planted the first garden in northern Colorado, and irrigated it with the first irrigation ditch in this section. Thousands of people passed through this country in the early spring of 1859; but none stopped to build, being lured by the gold fields beyond. Actual settlement of this town began in June, 1859. It was named for Thomas Golden, who with James Saunders and Geo. A. Jackson, camped upon its site while prospecting for gold. A company of men known as the Boston Company was composed at that time, laid out the city of Golden and built the first house, a store and dwelling house combined. The Boston Company was of the following: George West, the leader; James MacDonald, M. L. Blunt, J. McIntyre, L. Panton, J. H. Bird and Walter Pollard.

Irving W. Stanton was elected the first mayor in 1860. The town was laid out in July 1859, and the erection of houses was at once begun; and as sawed lumber was scarce and commanded enormous prices, most of the dwellings were made of logs.

For several years after its organization Golden was the leading town of Colorado, being the capital of this territory from 1860 to 1867. It was also an important railroad center in the early '70's, as most of the lucrative activities of Gilpin and Clear Creek which could be reached only by way of Golden

Golden's growth dates from 1865 or 1866, and at that time only about 15 houses were built, three or four of which are now standing. Westerners have a weakness for railroads, and Golden had her share of them.

July 19 .

The assessor and equalization board have completed their labors, and have the rolls all made out and perfected. From it we learn the following interesting facts: There are 85,407 acres of land subject to taxation, valued at \$1,234,129. Of town lots we have the very reasonable sum of 1,909, and assessed at \$316,251. Horses numbering 2,363 make themselves conspicuous in these parts and are worth a very low estimate, \$123,975. We have only 188 mules, worth \$14,126. Only 8,478 head of cattle appear upon the books and their value \$138,650. Sheep 1,929, worth \$3,539. The fact will be a little interesting to hog growing counties, that all of Jefferson County only affords 176 head of swine, and worth less than \$854. Goats are scarcer still, only being 89. The musical instruments in the county, as assessed, are only worth \$6,322, and 48 in number. The clocks, watches, and jewelry are valued at \$5,766. That terribly mixed class, "all other property", including money, wives, babies, and what-not, amounts to \$419,494, making a grand total of \$2,188,588. This is by far the largest assessment Jefferson county has ever had.

December 6 .

Golden has a lot of work mapped out for 1874, namely the beginning of work to light up the town and improve the fearful condition of our



December 6 . (continued )

streets; the erection of another free school building on the north side of Clear Creek; the complete organization of the two fire companies and the purchase of a fire engine, the construction of a water reservoir in the south part of town with running water on Washington avenue, Ford, Miner, First, Second and Third Streets; and the construction of the South Platte Railroad by June..

All of these improvements and more took place as is chronicled under their separate headings in various parts of this history, and I will now proceed to tell you about the laying of the cornerstone of the new Court House which took place June 23, 1877.

The building is to cost \$30,000 and will not only be as well constructed and as substantial as any building in the west, but it will present a finer outward appearance and be a better building than any heretofore erected in Colorado. This seems to be drawing it big, but it is a fact.

The building is 65 ½ by 75 ½ feet in dimensions on the outside, and stands 41 feet above the ground in the cornice. It is really three stories high, but the lower story being partly under ground is called the basement and jail department. The building is to be lighted and ventilated in a very fine manner. It is to have two halls running at right angles through the building from front to rear, and from side to side, with fine stone steps and entrances on both sides and ends. This will cause the building to appear favorably from any point of view, although it really faces on Washington avenue.

The basement or jail department, is to be built of clear white sandstone and will project above the ground about 9 feet. In order to make it proof against the escape of culprits, it is to have iron window bars, and the walls will be very heavy. The basement contains a kitchen, bedroom, dining room etc., for the janitor's family use, one room for furnace, eight cells, and one other unassigned room. The cells are to be made of solid iron in St. Louis, and will be shipped out here ready to be put up. They are 5 by 8 feet in size, and designed to be occupied by two at the same time if necessary. These cells are to be situated in a large room, and are arranged so as to allow an aisle on all sides. They are all bolted together and arranged so that, with little trouble, all could be removed to throw the room into one large apartment.

The two stories above the basement are to be built of brick with white sandstone cap and sills for the windows and doors. A jog is made in the floor of the second story so as to allow a greater height to the ceiling in district court room on the upper floor. In the front of the main floor will be the offices of the County Clerk and Recorder with a large vault for the records opening from it, and back of this room is the private room of the county clerk, and the room designed for holding the regular meeting of the county commissioners. On the opposite side of the hall is the county court room, with a room off for the use of the county clerk. There is also a vault accessible for this clerk's room. Of course Jefferson County has no clerk for her court at present, but as soon as she gets more thickly settled and has more county court business, she will of necessity have such a clerk. The ceiling of this part of the first floor is 16 feet high, and the county clerk's main office is 18 by 20 feet in dimensions.

In the rear of the first floor is the treasurer's office. In the corner overlooking town and adjoining, is a room set apart for the county superintendent of schools. On the other side of the hall and in the rear on this same floor, is the room for the office of the

1877  
The New Court House (continued)

clerk of the district court. Adjoining it is still another room unassigned as yet which will be for the use of any county office that needs it. All the rooms are large, those in the rear having only 14 foot ceilings. Off from the district clerk's office there is also a vault for the purpose of storing records of the district court.

Passing up in the second story, is a landing of 5 feet directly in front of the door leading into the county court room. This room is the finest in the building, being well lighted and ventilated. This room is 39 by 63 feet, has a ceiling 22 feet high and contains 17 large windows. In the front of the building you will find four large jury rooms, two designed for petite and two for grand jury. There is also a room off the end of the hall that is to be the retiring room of the judge of the district court. Arrangements are to be made in constructing the building so as to heat it with hot air from a furnace that will eventually be put in the vacant room in the basement. At first, however, the building will be heated by coal stoves.

The front of the building is to be adorned by a handsome porch, extending five feet from the wall. This is designed not only to help the appearance of the building but also for the purpose of speaking to large audiences in campaigns, or on other occasions. And with the above, we close the description.

At the site of the new court house a spacious platform had been built, and at eleven o'clock on the day appointed for the laying of the cornerstone, the exercises were begun by the forming of a procession at the corner of Washington avenue and Second streets under the direction of Joseph Boyd, chief marshal, assisted by Messrs. Drake, Hoyt, Everett, Ward and Jones. The procession was headed by the Denver Centennial Band, and made up in part of the Golden Fire Company, the Juvenile Fire Company, and the Fraternity of Masons, the latter having charge of the ceremony of laying the corner stone.

The platform was taken possession of at once by members of the Masonic Order and a chorus choir under the direction of Prof. Maffit. The officers of the Masonic Order present were as follows: Harper M. Orahood, G. M. Joseph Anderson, D. M. M; Geo. W. Rice, St. G. W.; G. M. Belcher, Jr. G. W.; W. H. Currey, D. G. S.; Mr. Bigler, G. T.; P. B. Finch, G. Chap.; O. H. Henry G. Marshal; D. E. Harris, Sr; Grand Deacon; T. E. Osborne, Jr. Grand Deacon; and Mr. Little, G. Taylor. Grand Marshall Henry called the assembly to order and an anthem was sung followed by a prayer by Grand Chaplain Finch. According to the direction of the marshal, Grand Treasurer Bigler then deposited in the proper place, under the stone of the corner, a box containing the articles herewith named: One copy of the proceedings of Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of Colorado for 1876; one copy of proceedings of Grand Commanddry, Knights Templar, of Colorado for 1877; one copy of proceedings of Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F.. of Colorado for 1876; one history of Golden I. O. O. F.; one copy of the constitution of the State of Colorado; one copy of the ordinance of Golden, Jefferson County, Colorado; one copy of the "Colorado Transcript"; one copy of the "Golden Globe"; one list of the officers of Jefferson County; one of each of the tickets used in the first state election of Colorado. The first square used in the organization of any lodge of A. F. and A. M. in Colorado, used in the organization of Golden Lodge No. 1, A. L. 5859, deposited by Gilbert N. Belcher; one \$ 5. gold coin, date 1866; one \$ 2.50 gold coin date 1854; one \$1. gold coin date 1854; one silver trade dollar date 1876; one silver 50 c coin date 1877; one 25 c silver coin date 1877; one 20 c silver coin date 1875; one 10 c silver

## The New Court House ( continued )

coin date 1875; one 5c silver coin date 1853; one 5c nickel date 1867; one 2c copper coin date 1867; one 1c copper coin date 1873; one 1c copper coin date 1872; one \$3. continental script, date May 4, 1778; one \$2. Jefferson County warrant dated April 3, 1877; one scar of fire brick made by the Golden fire brick company dated 1877; business cards of Al Townsend, F. E. Everett, A. A. Tuttle, and Gustave Hass; one \$100 bill, confederate money deposited by Drs. Floyd and Anderson; card of S. T. Floyd, M. D. one English penny dated 1875 deposited by John churches; specimen of corn ( Colorado ) deposited by John Churches; one 25c silver coin dated 1877; deposited by W. L. Smith; one vial of port wine deposited by W. L. Boyce; card of Robert Millikin; \$100 confederate money deposited by Mrs. Eadleman, and one white apron. Over this collection, what will some day be rare curiosities, the corner was lowered and firmly fixed. Inscribed upon the stone appeared this: M. W. H. M. Orahoad, G. M. of the G. L. of Colorado, A. F. and A. M. A. L. 5877. The fixing of the stone was accomplished with full Masonic ceremony, after which Grand Master Crahood delivered an address.

Upon its conclusion the choir sang "Auld Lang Syne", and the procession forming marched to Scheuler and Coors ' grove, where an abundant free lunch was spread at Golden's expense. And thus passed a very enjoyable day.

From then on work steadily progressed on the new building until on February 9, 1878, the Golden Globe says: "The court house is now receiving the finishing touches of the carpenters and painters. The windows have been washed and the floors have been scrubbed. The commissioners met to-day to examine and perhaps receive the building. When this is done, the preparation of the removal of county offices will begin.

The commissioners will also perfect arrangements for the dedicatory ball, which will probably be held February 22 nd. In building the county court house, Robert Millikin has done a very fine job and the building is about as fine an ornament to our town and county as any building in the state. It should be considered cheap at \$31,900 .

Thus Golden continued to grow and expand with new buildings and business enterprises until we see in -

## What Golden Possesses .

Brick works that have furnished the finest pressed bricks for all the elegant blocks and residences of Denver, employing, when in full operation, 50 men. Pottery and tile works (now idle ) with all the machinery for making all kinds of tile. Glass works ( now idle ) for making all kinds of glass ware, with latest machinery and appliances.

Unlimited quantities of all kinds of clay from the lowest grades to the clay from which the finest china is made.

Coal mines at our doors from which the cleanest and finest coal is taken.

Concentrating works which treat 100 tons of ore from the mountains per day, employing 10 to 20 men.

The finest and largest and best brewery in the state, which pays out from \$40,000 to \$60,000 in cash at Golden every year.

Two flouring mills. One of them operating the roller process and manufacturing from Colorado grown wheat the finest flour made anywhere, and constantly in operation to supply its trade .

## What Golden Possesses ( continued )

The Sate School of Mines an institution that is known and famed all over the world.

The State Reform School that is conducted on straight military tactics.

Churches of almost every denomination.

Clear Creek that runs through the town, in the sands of which from 10 to 25 men are constantly washing gold and making fair wages.

An electric light plant and about 90 street lights that burn all night long.

Water works that furnish an abundance of pure soft water for domestic use and for irrigation.

Two railroads with frequent trains to Denver every day.

The sure prospects for a third line operated by electricity that will make a loop from Denver to Golden forming a line 30 miles long.

Two newspapers, The "Globe" and the "Transcript", both being free silver organs, one a republican and the other a democrat.

A population of about 4000 people, being a company of average intelligence and good character.

A company of women who have not their equal in Colorado, hence not on earth, as wide awake, progressive, studious, well posted and bright women as live.

Four wards each having two aldermen.

The finest scenery to be found. 5500 feet above the level of the sea and 500 feet above Denver. About 6 to 8 degrees cooler than Denver in summer, and about the same warmer in the winter.

## The Lodges of Golden

From Hall's History of Colorado, Vol. 111, Page 505.

Golden is a beautiful town of 2,640 inhabitants, well built, admirably situated, and endowed with fine schools and churches, and everything to make life worth living.

Its Free and Accepted Masons claim the honor of having established the first lodge in Colorado. Their meetings at first were of a social character, held in the old town hall. Toward the close of 1859 a petition for a Dispensation was made to the Grand Lodge of Kansas, signed by I. E. Hardy, Eli Carter, James A. Dawson and others, to whom a Dispensation was granted January 16th, 1860, signed by Richard R. Rees, Grand Master, and countersigned by Charles Munder, Grand Secretary. It was surrendered October 16th, 1860, and a charter issued by the Grand Lodge of Kansas. The brethren worked under this until August 2nd, 1861, when the Grand Lodge of Colorado was organized at Golden. At this meeting, Golden City Lodge, No. 34 of Kansas, was represented by Eli Carter, W. M., Isaac E. Hardy, for the Senior warden, and John A. Moore, J. W. Golden City Lodge No. 1, was then chartered. The old document now hanging in the lodge room cites, that "Whereas on December 11th, 1861, a warrant of constitution was granted to the Golden City Lodge, signed by John M. Chivington G. M., and whereas, the G. S. was authorized by resolution adopted November 4th, 1862, to exchange parchment for paper charters, this warrant of constitution is given in exchange for the one, March 25th, 1863, signed by Allyn Weston, G. M., and O. A. Whittemore, G. S.

Golden Royal Arch Chapter No. 5, was chartered May 11th, 1875, F. E. Everett, H. P., M. Cook, K., and M. C. Kirby, S.

Notwithstanding Golden Lodge is No. 1 on the list of such Masonic bodies, its claim to priority is contested by the heirs of old Auraria Lodge, opened October 1st, 1859, under a Dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Kansas, and this assumption has been successfully maintained.

Golden Lodge 1. O. O. F., No. 13, was chartered October 18th, 1871, with the following members: Joseph Mann, Harpin Davis, James Collins, J. W. Hansbrough, G. W. Dollison and John G. Hendrickson.

Jefferson Encampment No. 16, was chartered October 21st, 1879, with the following members: Alexander D. Jameson, Alonzo A. Tuttle, Charles Davis, John Koenig, Rocliff Bennett, W. J. Sapp, R. Penalema, J. A. McGee and John B. Bryant.

The charter to Degree Lodge, No. 8, Daughters of Rebekah was granted October 19th, 1883, to J. H. Lubben, R. Lichtenheld M. Cook, Joseph Mann, John Treffeison, T. J. Larkin, William Spencer, C. E. Day, J. A. McGee, and sisters C. Lubben, M. Lichtenheld, E. E. Cook, Mary E. Mann, Theresa Treffeison, Louise Treffeison, S. S. Larkin, Emma L. Kay and Margaret Nichols.

Golden Lodge No. 10 Knights of Pythias, was chartered September 18th, 1879, with Joseph Anderson, Al Townsend, R. Lichtenheld, J. W. Belcher, James M. Morris, R. T. Carey, P. O. Gaynor, J. Bass, John McEachern, Carlos W. Lake, A. Holmes, J. E. Benjamin, Payne Pettibone, Frank E. Trumbull, John Nichols, James A. McGee, J. A. Baker, James L. Martin, J. H. Corrick, H. R. Robinson, H. Sumner, C. Garborino, William Tillery, J. R. Valentine, W. J. Sapp, J. P. Mallon, and J. A. Hoagland, members.

T. H. Dodd Post, No. 3, G. A. R. was chartered May 7th, 1879, with the following members: L. W. Kimball, E. L. Berthoud, George West, George H. Kimball, A. D. Jameson, Thomas Capps, Robert Stewart, George K. Kimball, Thos. McCabe, N. H. Chapman, M. P. Ogden, M. M. Marshall, George H. Brown, J. D. Babcock, J. T. King, S. W. Hanakan, Jos. D. Boyd, and S. Long.

Golden Lodges, from Hall's History, ( continued )

Dodd Relief Corps No. 5, chartered May 3rd, 1884, to Mary M. Boyd Adelia Babcock, Jennie Milner, C. D. Parker, Emily M. Wheeler, Ella Deaver, Calista M. Johnson, Marian Jackson, Sara Larkin, Gertrude Doolittle, Sara Reed, Mina Simpson, Nettie Clark, Mary Reynolds, Mary Hinds, Eliza West, Mary Mann, Louisa Meade, Ida Snyder, Kate Johnson, Mary Eldridge, Martha Hendricks, Marie Galbaugh, Marguerita West and Belle Kimball.

Golden Camp No. 1299 Modern Woodmen of America, was chartered January 20th, 1890, F. D. Bartlett, V. C.; J. H. Zisch, W. A., J. W. Luman, E. B. Frank, D. Hines, C; John Nichols E ; S. V. Stiers W; A. J. Franks S; F. D. Bartlett L. P.; J. F. Lyman, J. W. Walker and W. H. Carter, managers .

The Good Templars have a Lodge, and the Patrons of Husbandry have several strongly organized Granges in the county.



## AGRICULTURE .

Items from the "Golden Globe".

1873

April 12 .

The first meeting of the Golden Livestock Market was not as satisfactory as its officers and friends could have wished, although the attendance and sales were very creditable considering the state of the weather. Buyers were on hand in large numbers from the mountain towns, while the sellers were scarce, but between forty and fifty head of stock were sold at reasonable prices. All who attended seemed pleased with the plan and management, and announced their intention of regular patronage. There were many circumstances conspiring against the complete success of the market, all or most of which will be obviated by the next meeting is fully insured. The next meeting will be held Wednesday, April 23 rd., so make your arrangements accordingly.

August 30.                    The Grange.                    Ralston.

Last week the first grange was organized in Jefferson County, in Ralston Precinct. This week members are being added rapidly, and it is but reasonable to suppose that ere long we will have large numbers of like organizations in successful operation. Now that we have the Grange in full operation in our county, it is a proper time to discuss their bearing and importance, and if a thorough investigation prove them beneficial and advantageous, let the work continue; or on the contrary if they be detrimental to our best interest, the farmers themselves will be the first ones to discountenance them.

December 6.                    Ceres Grange.

Ceres Grange No. 1 of this county celebrated the anniversary of the establishment of the order on last Thursday. Refreshments were served and a good time generally had. From the report of the officers submitted we imagine they are on the increase as an order.

December 20.                    Rocky Mountain Grange .

The Rocky Mountain Grange is the newest thing on Bear Creek. The officers are: A. F. Overholt, master; C. C. Horner, overseer; W. D. Arnett, lecturer; George W. Harriman, steward; J. L. Drake, assistant steward; Calvin Kinney, chaplain; A. McPheters, treasurer; D. E. Kurtz, secretary; N. A. Cole, gatekeeper; Mrs. A. F. Overholt, Ceres; Mrs. M. M. Arnett, Pomona; Miss Emma Drake, Flora; Mrs. G. W. Harriaman, lady assistant steward.

1874

January 17.                    Enterprise Grange.

A new grange was organized near John Church's last night by Special Deputy Packard, Ralston Grange No . 2 having been moved to the

January 17. ( continued ) .

school house near Harpin Davis. The attendance was good and it is proposed to have 100 members within six months. The officers are: Master, John Churches; Overseer, G. W. Reeves; Lecturer, J. S. Kinnear; Steward, R. M. Slate; Assistant Steward, Charles Brown; Chaplain, Milton J. Morrison; Treasurer, Allen Lewis; Secretary, L. R. West; Gatekeeper, Isaac Ballinger; Ceres, Mrs. Charles Brown; Pomona, Mrs. C. Reed; Flora, Mrs. Beadle; Lady Assistant Steward, Miss Sarah Churches. The grange will be known as the "Enterprise", but the number is not known as yet.

February 14.

The grange we spoke of last week as being organized in Bergen Park will be known as the Bear Creek Grange. Its officers are: John H. Meyers, master; George E. Kerr, overseer; George W. Greene, lecturer; Thomas A. Pearson, steward; M. Schaeffer, assistant steward; Wm. M. Greene, M. V. Luther, secretary; Daniel Schaeffer, gatekeeper; Mrs. A. Meyers, Ceres; Mrs. C. Hines, Pomona; Mrs. M. Pearson, Flora; Mrs. F. Greenlow, lady assistant steward. The organization has twenty charter members.

March 28.

Ceres Grange No. 1 numbers one hundred members with several applications—so says the secretary.

March 20.

A few years ago Jonas Barber, of this county, imported from Australia a new style of rye called in that country the Giant White Spring. From a pint of this cereal, he has in three successive years, raised about 500 bushels. It is claimed, and the results sustain the claim, that this variety is heavier, more prolific, and of surer yield than the other kinds cultivated in the United States. Mr. Barber thinks it is admirably suited to this soil and climate, and that the yield is simply remarkable.

August 26 .

The farmer's enemy, the grasshopper, has been reveling in Clear Creek Valley since Sunday. We hear of fields of late wheat and oats being entirely destroyed by this pest. On Tuesday, they lighted on a field of wheat, tall and rapidly ripening, on George Allen's farm, and the stalks instantly bent and broke under the load. The insects were so thick Allen said, that every trace of vegetation was obscured from view, and of course was devoured in short order. A gentleman who rode through Bear Creek Valley yesterday reports the fields and farm houses black with them, to say nothing of the clouds of them sailing and whirling through the air, apparently with no destination in view. Their appearance in such vast swarms is occasioning consternation among the ranchmen.

1875.

October 2.

The territorial fair at Denver closed last Monday. As to its success we cannot speak in glowing terms, when comparing it with years past. There seems to be a growing lack of interest from year to year. However, Monday, the best day, there was a fair display. What would have become of the display of farm products without Jefferson County's representation, is hard to say. Old Jefferson turned out the best flour, the best wheat, the biggest squash, the best boy equestrianist, and in fact nine tenths of the farm produce, and much else. Had other counties done equally as well, it would have been a grand and glorious affair.

1876.

October 7. Market Day.

Last Wednesday, the second regular market day of the Golden Livestock Market was another complete success for both buyers and sellers. Seventy head of stock were in the yards, besides all kinds of farm produce. The sales amounted to \$700 as reported to the secretary, Al Townsend, and there was considerable resold and not reported. The attendance was large and all passed off satisfactorily.

December 30.

Jefferson County, Colorado, is situated near the center of the state, partly in the foothills and partly on the plains. Its area is eight hundred square miles, which is just eight-tenths of the area of Rhode Island. Coal Creek, Ralston Creek, Clear Creek, Bear Creek, and the South Platte are the principal streams watering it. Irrigating ditches and flumes from these streams bring into utilization the larger part of the eastern part of the county. That part located in the foothills needs no irrigation and is the finest farming portion of the county. This county is the leading agricultural county of the state.

In 1870, in this county, there was produced 54,746 bushels of wheat, 8,625 bushels of Indian corn, 45,523 bushels of oats, 9,060 bushels of barley, 15,890 bushels of potatoes, 47,470 pounds of butter, 8,860 pounds of cheese, 1,957 tons of hay. At that time there were also 432 horses in the county, 1,026 milch cows, 1,984 other animals, three flour mills, eight saw mills, and two manufactories. It is estimated this year that the products were about double that of 1870. Now there are about 2,432 horses in the county and 7,839 other animals.

1877.

October 13. Jefferson County Exhibits in the State Fair.

We clip from the "Farmer" a list of the prominent Jefferson County exhibits:

H. G. Wolfe and Brother.

From their farm on Clear Creek, six miles from Denver, exhibited over one hundred varieties of garden stuff of thirty one kinds. In addition to regular farm products, such as oats, rye, wheat, corn, barley, they had eight varieties of cabbage, six of tomatoes, three of peas,

1875

December 25.

This is the last number of the GLOBE that will be issued during 1875. Next Saturday it will begin a new year- the centennial year of our national existence.

If this paper survives the vicissitudes of the century, we wonder about the business men of this town, where they will be, etc. Alas, they will be dead, but in their stead will be their survivors. For instance on the corner where now stands Elmus Smith's grocery a four or five story building, erected by Elmus Smith's sons and occupied by their sons, will frown down on the pedestrian. The young members of the firm of Clark & Company will have lived to a ripe old age, and then departed, leaving a prosperous business to their sons. Golden will then probably be a city of 200,000, and the grandchildren, and the great-grandchildren of the men who are now doing business here will constitute the cream of society. They will with pardonable pride, point back to the time (1859 or a little later) when their ancestors toiled across the American desert behind a train of bulls, and finally pitched their tents on the banks of the turbid Clear Creek. (By the way, Clear Creek will then be flumed). The Globe will issue a daily of the size of the Chicago TIMES, set up by a type-setting machine and printed by electricity. In the last issue in 1975, it will reproduce this article, under glowing headlines, as a curious bit of literature of the last century. It will dilate upon the odd expressions and queer figures of speech indulged in by the writer of this to such an extent, that were he not as dead as a mummy, he would blush for the ignorance of his day and generation.

But let us have done with the far future, and come down to the brief year past and the present. This time last year the business outlook of Golden was decidedly gloomy. The coal miners were on a strike, the smelting works were shut down, the fire-brick works, flouring mills and other industries had suspended operations and a great many laboring men were thrown out of employment. These men sought other fields of labor, and their exodus was seriously felt by our merchants and other business men. In fact business was so prostrated that several firms had to sell out at cost or move their goods elsewhere. People had to economize closely in order to make both ends meet. This time last year our citizens began to feel the effects of the panic in earnest. But now, how different. Every branch of business and industry is prospering. The force of men at the colliery has been increased at satisfactory wages, the smelting works have resumed, and every industry has received an impetus in the last three months that has long been needed. With the resumption of work in our various industrial shops, there come the necessary adjuncts to a thriving town, - new mercantile and other firms. Within the last three months, J.W. Smith & Co. and Plummer and McClarron, dry goods merchants; Wm. Wolfe, merchant tailor; Geo. H. Wright & Co. meat market men, besides several other firms of less note, have located permanently here, and are doing well. There are



Golden's Business Outlook at the end of 1875(continued)

but three vacant rooms on Washington Ave. between 1st. and 3rd. streets, that are not occupied, and we understand that two of them are spoken for. There is hardly a tenantless dwelling house in the city, and we prophecy that by spring our capitalists will be ripe for building enterprises.

Outside cities may ridicule what they are pleased to call our presumption in styling Golden the Swansea of Colorado, but allow us to say that it is only a question of time when this town will be the Swansea of America so to speak. Now what do you think, you cynical outsiders?

To the citizens of Golden we would say: let us sort of spread out and show the world what we are capable of doing. Suppose we have a woolen mill here before next spring? Let someone who is out of a job agitate this subject.

1876

May 6.

Henry Stevens is removing his saw mill from the hills to Golden, and is locating it on Washington Ave., close to the Colorado Central R.R. track. It will be a lath, shingle, planing and saw mill combined, and will be in operation next Wednesday. If the business and demand calls for it, he will also add machinery for the manufacture of doors, sash and blinds.

June 3.

The Golden paper mill started up last Friday evening under the management of R.C. Wells. They will be working on a very large order for wrapping paper for the firms of Kerstens & Peters, and E.K. Smith, paper dealers of Denver.

September 2.

A company of capitalists experienced in glass making have decided to commence operations here, as all the materials necessary to the production of glass from the crude to the purest are in abundance in this locality. The flouring mills have been idle for the past two months owing to the scarcity of grain, produced by the grasshopper plague of the last two years, but we are promised a goodly crop of wheat this year, so that the mills will soon be running to their full capacity. All our factories report an increasing business.

1876

December 30.

There are twenty-three counties in the United States by the name of Jefferson County. Our Jefferson County, in respect to the other counties by the same name, ranks eight in area, eighteenth in population and the same in productions. It is the twentieth as regards live stock, tenth as to manufacturies, and first in its mineral resources. Our county never had the honor of being the birth place of a president, like Jefferson County, New York, which was the native place of U.S. Grant.

1877

April 28.

R.C. Wells of the Golden Paper Mill, informs us that he has just received eleven tons of chemicals for use in manufacturing print, and with his double making cylinders and additional callenders, which will soon be in place he will be able to turn out as white, and as nicely finished paper as the most fastidious newspaper publisher need require. The mill will be started on white paper about the tenth of May.

1878

January 19.

The business of Messrs. Fischer, Koenig & Co., of Golden, is assuming such proportions that we deem it very important to give a few items of interest concerning this works.

They have, during the past season shipped to E. Burlingame & Co., of Denver, fire clay in large quantities, and they use it for making assayers' supplies. Recently three car loads of silica and two of fire clay were shipped to Prof. Hill, at Blackhawk. Their shipments in the line of fire brick the past season have been large, and their orders came from every section of the state. Last week three car loads of brick of the best quality, were sent Prof. Hill, and also an order from Cheyenne was filled. They expect soon to burn another kiln of fire brick in order to meet the demand.

In connection with the fire brick business this firm have started up a planing machine and will attend promptly to all orders for planing.

Schueler & Coors are going to enlarge their Golden brewery so as to double the capacity for the manufacture of beer for the present year over that of last. During 1877 they made and sold 79,760 gallons of beer. Two thousand and eight hundred tons of ice have been stored at the brewery for use this coming season.



1878

March 30.

The Denver Tribune states that a movement has been inaugurated among the mining towns for the purpose of manufacturing blasting powder in Colorado. Meetings have been held in Central and Georgetown, and a committee and trustees appointed to get the thing fairly under way. It is proposed to organize with \$100,000 capital stock, in shares of \$10 each. About \$15,000 will be required to get the mill under way, which will be built near Golden or Denver. The capacity of the works will be about 60 kegs of black powder per day. High explosives may be turned out whenever the company desires to enlarge operations.

J. D. Griswold of Buffalo, New York, is the prime mover of the affair and among the leading mining men who are engaged in the undertaking are, A. N. Rogers, C. A. Briggs, James C. Fagen, D. Sullivan, some of the Gunnell owners, E. T. Wells and others of Gilpin County, and General F. J. Marshall, J. I. Gilbert, J. L. Dumont, Messrs. Guanella, Dulanny, the Colorado United Mining Co., and others of Georgetown. The coal mining companies of the state and leading operators in Boulder, Park, Lake and San Juan are expected to be numbered among the stockholders.

For years the prices of powder and high explosives have been kept up in Colorado to unreasonable figures by a combination of eastern and western manufacturers. It is proposed by establishing a mill in this state, to reduce the cost of powder for members of the company nearly 50%.

The projectors of this very necessary enterprise desire the stock divided up among as many miners, and in as many counties as possible. It is estimated that the savings of the first year's operations will more than double the total cost of the works, and that the mill can be put at work within the next three months.

1879

March 29.

The Golden paper mill company filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State Thursday morning. The company organizes for the purpose of manufacturing paper at Golden, and to sell the same in any market they may find, and to purchase or sell real estate as may be found necessary to their business. The capital stock is fixed at \$25,000, divided into shares of \$100. The company is to exist 20 years, and its affairs are to be managed by a board of trustees chosen annually. The board for the first year is to consist of G. D. Dickenson, C. H. Deere, and James W. Atkinson. The principal office of the company is to be located in Golden.

April 5.

Mr. Frank Fischer has begun the manufacture of brick at his brick yard just south of Ford street, on the south side of the creek, and proposes pushing the business so as to be able to supply the large demand for building purposes. When in full operation



April 5th. (continued)

which will be but a few days distant, he informs us that he aims to employ 17 men, and to manufacture 17,000 brick per day. He started the work at this yard but a few days ago, and will have a kiln of 50,000 ready for market by the last of next week, which will supply the local market for a few days until another kiln can be burned.

May 31.

A party of ten practical glass-blowers from Pittsburgh, Pa., have sent on to Golden to ascertain some information regarding the practicability of locating glass works at this point. The parties, headed by the oldest glass-blower in the United States, and a person who has for some time held the position of foreman of the McKee Glass Works at Pittsburgh, have written to Mr. J. B. Rainey for the wanted information - the price of coal, and the quality of the sand, used in the making of glass, to be found in this locality. They propose starting in with a capital of \$50,000.

Now here is another opportunity for our board of trade to make themselves useful, and doubtless by manifesting interest enough to furnish the desired information, they may be able to secure this new and important enterprise for Golden.

September 20.

Chicago parties are excavating, near the old pottery works of the Mineral Land Company, for the foundation to a new mill. It is to be used for the manufacture of red pressed brick, which is accomplished by a patent process. May abundant success attend this new corporation.

September 27.

The building of the Chicago Pressed Brick Company, of which mention was made last week, is to be 56 by 160 feet in dimensions, and kilns for burning the brick outside. The machinery now being erected by the company will have a capacity of 10,000 brick per day. It is to be here in six weeks. The people of Golden always extend a cordial welcome to such institutions as this.

November 29.

A slight reference was made in last week's Globe to the new match factory started in Golden by Messrs. Chapman and Edgar, and since then, through the courtesy of the proprietors, a few interesting items concerning the new manufactory are furnished.

The factory is located on Ford street, opposite the meat market of Zilligen & Boesch. It is in a brick building, and is supplied with all the necessary machinery for making matches, togeth-

1879

November 29.(continued)

er with a twelve-horse power engine for motive power.

The capacity of the factory at present is 35,000 matches per hour, or about 100 gross per day, all ready for the dipping process, which will begin sometime next week.

We are informed that the matches will be put upon the market about next Wednesday. The matches manufactured now are what are known as card matches. They are to be put up in packages of 100 each and wholesaled to the people at the rate of three packages for 5 cents. After a little the proprietors contemplate putting into operation what is called the "splitter" for making the usual single matches, so as to give the people their choice between the single match and the card match.

This enterprise like all factories are welcomed in Golden by the people, who wish it all of the best success.

1880

January 3.

The Fire Brick Works of the Land and Coal Company of Golden, forms one of the City's oldest and most substantial enterprises. Its origin dates back to 1865, at which time it was known as the Golden Mineral and Land Company. When the works were first erected shortly after the organization of the company in 1865, the work of manufacturing fire brick, furnace tiles, pottery, etc. was first begun in Colorado. Since that time the works have been operated from year to year, each year producing a better and finer quality of brick and tile. Mr. M. C. Kirby, the agent of this company has held this position for ten years, having first assumed its duties in 1869. He informs us that they are continually making shipments of fire bricks. They are manufacturing very fine articles for furnaces, and supply the rolling mills in Laramie City, as well as various smelting works in Leadville, and through the state.

They are now filling orders for 400,000 fire brick, in which is included one single order for 130,000. It was but a short time ago that the name of the company was changed from the Golden Mineral and Land Company to the Land and Coal Company of Golden. Under the latter name the company have just filed with the secretary of state their articles of incorporation. The capital stock has been placed at \$100,000. The following are the names of the incorporators: J. A. Tappen, G. W. Warren, Alfred Has-kill, Wales Kentworth, A. B. Johnson, A. K. Leach, L. W. Tappen, E. S. Converse, A. L. White, A. McKinney, Thomas F. Foster, T. A. H. Loveland. The president of the company is L. M. Tappen, Jr.

February 7.

The Colorado Fressed Brick Company of Golden, have bought out the Koenig Fire Brick Works, and their new kiln for burning the brick will be completed soon. It has a capacity of 80,000 brick.



1880

February 28.

The Colorado Pressed Brick Company are now running full blast in the manufacture of the celebrated pressed brick, of which mention has been made before. At their pressed brick works, Mr. Sheik informs us that they are turning out 8,500 bricks a day, and will soon increase it to 10,000. At the old Koenig works, on the north side, they are turning out 3,000 brick every 24 hours, working a day and night shift. In about one week the first kiln of the pressed brick will be burned.

Quite a serious accident occurred at the works Monday. Charles D. Elliott, the engineer, by unforeseen misfortune, got his arm caught in the cog wheels of the brick machine. It was the work of an instant, yet it crushed his arm so badly that Mrs. Floyd and Anderson were obliged to amputate it near the shoulder. The company allow his wages to go on, and when he shall have sufficiently recovered will provide him a permanent position, if he desires.

March 27.

Last Sunday night about midnight the fire alarm brought out the firemen to extinguish the flames rapidly devouring the brick works of the new Brick and Coal Company at the head of 2nd. street. But the hose was not long enough to reach from the nearest hydrant to the works and the only thing to be done was to save the frame work of a new building just being erected. All the old works were burned down and the principal damage done was to the machinery as the company intended to erect new buildings immediately, fire or no fire. The loss sustained is around \$5,000

May 28.

The Colorado Pressed Brick Manufacturing Company whose works have been heretofore located in the northwestern edge of town have now been removed to the north side of the creek, at the place where the company have heretofore run their fire brick department. The location is one of convenience for business and is situated right along side of the Colorado Central R.R. Track, and just a short distance from Mr. Barber's Flouring Mills. The smoke stack is 77 feet high, and is all completed. When all the kilns for burning are complete, there will be four with a capacity of 50,000 brick each. The fire clay bank of this company is one of the finest in the world.

June 18.

At the brick works of the Golden Brick and Coal Company, Mr. Fischer informs us, they are turning out 6,000 fire brick per day. They have large orders arriving daily. Brother Garvey's terra cotta furnace or "crematory" is nearly ready for use. They are also manufacturing tile.