

BIOGRAPHY OF FOREST OFFICERS

AND

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES

When the forest reserves were first established the officers were called upon to do many and varied types of work. Their feelings were as varied as their work and the following verse is a good example of many of the outbursts which were results of duties called upon to perform.

From the Philadelphia Record, May 7, 1908.

"Your Uncle Sam he says to me, 'I want a man  
to ride,  
To pack a hoss' and shoot a few, and sleep  
outdoors besides.'  
So I signed with him as a ranger bold, to  
ride the forest free,  
But Lord, you ought to see the stunts your  
Uncle Sam gave me,  
Its law in the mornin', science at night,  
Study all day, and figger and write;  
He gets high-browed work on a high-browed plan,  
Does the Government's handy man."

Early Personnel of the Pike

Many of the men who first started to work in the Forest /Service are out now. Some are dead while many are still in but on other forests. The list is as follows:

William R. Kreutzer	1898-1900	Ranger
C. S. Fitzsimmons	1900-1903	Ranger
W. T. S. May	1901	Supervisor
F. J. Steinmetz	1901	Supervisor
Henry Michelson	1902	Supervisor
Louis Busher	1902	Ranger
E. T. Allen	1902	Inspector
John M. Simson	1903	Ranger
Frank A. Shenom	1903	Ranger
R. H. Carlton	1904	Inspector
W. H. Hazzard	1904	Ranger

J. H. Clark	1904	Supervisor
W. D. Edmonston	1904	Ranger in charge
J. M. Mitchell	1904	"
Jerry Shoemaker		"
Andy Templeton	1905	"
W. W. Hooper	1905	"
Albert N. D. Hooper	1905	Deputy Ranger
Britt, Patrick	1905	Ranger
Busher, Louis	"	"
Clarke, James H.	"	Supervisor
Edmonston, William D.	"	Ranger
Patterson, John H.	"	"
Sherman, Howard R.	"	"
Whitney, Frederik D.	"	"
Armentrout, Edwin S.	1906	Forest Ranger
Clement, George	1906	Forest Assistant
Crandell, Lemuel D.	"	Ranger
Hepburn, Edwin D.	"	"
McClure, Francis S.	"	Guard
Mendenhall, Wm. M.	"	"
Stead, Luther	"	Clerk
Urquhart, Kieth A.	"	Guard and Ranger
Ward, Leon A.	"	" " "
Woodbury, Truman D.	"	Forest Assistant
Bembry, Burnett W.	1907	Clerk
Cooper, Lee E.	"	Guard
Couch, Edmund	"	Ranger
Goodwin, Grover T.	"	"
Kanistonaux, Wm. H.	"	"
Kummel, Julius F.	"	Forest Agent
Linscott, Sam S.	"	Guard
Miller, William H.	"	Ranger
Sobey, Frank P.	"	Ranger
Woodruff, Mark G.	"	Supervisor
Fitzgerald, Chris. W.	1908	Dep. Supervisor
Kelso, William B.	"	Ranger
Lloyd, Edith A.	"	Clerk
Noel, Harry C.	"	Forest Assistant
Palmer, John W.	"	Guard
Smith, Joseph E.	"	"

Following is list of employees who have been  
employed on the Pike from 1909 to the present time  
(1923)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>
Allen, Ed. R.	8/15/15	9/30/15
Allen, W. F.	8/31/14	6/15/19
Ansler, Oscar J.	6/10/11	4/14/14
Appelquist, Joseph E.	7/31/08	5/31/09
Armentrout, Edwin S.	1/15/08	4/30/18
Bailey, Earl D.	6/20/19	6/19/20
Bailey, Frank H.	6/1/15	10/15/18
Baker, Fred S.	7/11/10	8/21/10
Bandimere, Fred E.	7/20/15	9/30/15
Barton, Elias R.	6/11/15	10/15/15
Beede, Victor A.	7/1/11	4/15/14
Bellmar, Elodia H.	10/2/16	4/1/17
Bliss, Charles F.	8/15/15	12/31/15
Bochman, Bruno	6/6/10	10/15/10
Boughton Edward H.	7/19/09	12/31/09
Bradshaw, Richard W.	6/15/15	10/25/15
Brockhurst, Henry	5/15/15	6/30/19
Bruner, Eli M.	7/1/11	9/22/11
Bunger, Marjorie E.	4/6/17	4/6/19
Burke, Walter A.	6/19/11	4/15/14
Carson, Clarence M.	6/1/20	7/20/10
Cather, Alhambra	7/7/08	2/28/10
Clifford, Ray E.	6/6/11	6/11/11
Colwell, Raymond G.	11/11/16	2/21/18
	3/10/42	2/28/53
Congrove, Charles	4/16/13	11/15/15
Couch, Edward	1/1/10	2/23/15
Crawford, Lemuel D.	6/7/05	3/15/10
Criley, George D.	6/16/11	10/27/11
Davis, Mrs. Mildred	2/10/21	4/9/21
Davis, Lewis C.	1/1/13	8/31/14
Derby, Charles	9/24/14	11/30/14
Dickson, Edward J.	1/1/12	9/16/13
Dozier, David	6/13/14	6/30/14
Lozier, Frank R.	6/11/14	6/30/14
Dow, Helen	1919	1924
Dugan, John T.	11/6/17	5/15/18
Eisler, Wilbert E.	10/24/10	4/15/11
Enyeart,	5/5/10	10/31/10
Estes, Albert L.	6/1/13	10/15/13
Feeney, Leo F.	6/15/15	8/14/15
Fitzgerald, Christopher W.	1/25/07	9/25/13
Floyd, Joseph E.	7/10/11	8/31/13
Fraser, William R.	12/1/19	12/31/19
Fricke, Fred H.	6/10/11	3/31/21
Friendly, Joseph M.	4/16/18	8/3/18

<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
Gelvin, Frank O.	10/1/18	10/6/18
Gooch, Winslow T.	7/1/11	9/30/11
Goodman, John B.	8/13/15	10/31/15
Green, William F.	5/12/09	11/23/19
Haynes, George F.	10/1/18	10/1/19
Hayes, Albert	5/20/12	9/12/12
Helmiak, Kenson J.	10/1/12	3/31/17
Hepburn, Edwin D.	1/15/06	10/16/10
Hill, James M	8/5/10	10/31/10
Hitch, Earl H.	6/6/19	7/19/19
Husted, Harold R.	6/11/13	6/14/13
Inskoop, Raymond R.	6/14/14	6/30/14
Jackson, William E.	6/27/17	11/22/18
Jeffrey, William M.	6/1/12	9/14/12
Kennedy, Roe A.	2/5/20	3/2/20
Lake, Gordon P.	7/11/10	8/21/10
Lansing, Lula M.	5.27.18	5/24/19
Lee, Alfred T.	4/25/14	7/31/18
Linscott, Sam S.	6/5/07	7/09/09
Lorenz, Oscar E.	11/1/10	5/31/17
Lowe, Frances E.	8/1/20	7/30/22
McClure, Francis E.	5/1/06	10/31/10
Mack, Clarence A.	1/1/15	2/28/21
Mann, Jesse M.	8/1/17	1/20/19
Manshardt, F. M.	9/15/08	1/20/09
Martin, Lewis E.	6/13/14	10/15/15
Matthews, Bruce	4/10/12	9/19/12
Merriam, Winthrop H.	5/7/17	12/31/17
Miller, Earl B.	5/25/12	11/30/12
Miller, Henry Lynn	5/11/14	1/15/16
Miller, Henry T.	12/1/15	3/22/16
Miller, Talmay E.	8/1/10	8/3/11
Montgomery, David C. Jr.	6/7/08	1/7/13
Morgan, John T.	7/10/13	10/31/14
Morrison, Frances S.	4/12/17	11/5/17
Mulnix, Sidney E.	6/1/15	8/12/15
Myer, Rayman O.	9/1/19	9/14/19
Neel, Harry C.	7/1/04	1/11/10
Nelson, Oscar Leo	6/11/15	10/31/15
Newcomb, Everett D.	6/19/19	10/15/19
Nolan, Elizabeth	1/5/22	4/4/22
Pagett, Paul W.	9/24/19	11/24/19
Peryam, John C.	11/19/15	3/31/16
Peterson, Wallace J.	8/1/10	8/5/10
Reily, Charles H.	6/3/11	12/2/11
Reinsch, Henry G.	4/16/10	12/31/12
Robinson, Glenn	2/15/11	4/3/11
Robinson, Guy A.	9/7/10	9/23/10

<u>NAME</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>
Rose, Frank H.	7/2/14	10/15/14
Ruffner, Benjamin M.	8/25/19	8/30/19
Russell, Joseph M.	1/13/15	4/11/17
Sherwin, Frank R.	5/15/06	9/15/10
Shoemaker, Theodore Jr.	1/1/14	5/27/19
Shoemaker, William B.	6/1/13	10/25/15
Smelser, Homer E.	5/29/09	7/10/21
Smith, Clara I.	11/13/19	5/23/20
Smith, Joseph E.	6/16/08	10/15/08
Smith, Luke E.	11/9/15	12/19/15
Smith, Richard L.	4/30/11	7/31/11
Snell, Clarence E.	10/27/19	12/6/19
Sobey, Frank P.	3/18/07	8/7/19
Spooner, Joseph F.	5/1/10	10/31/10
Stanley, Carl M.	7/1/17	4/21/19
Steffens, Louis H.	7/1/11	9/15/11
Tarr, Lissie Eldora	1/27/19	7/30/20
Taylor, Oliver E.	11/19/15	3/31/16
Thibodeau, Otto	7/7/13	11/30/13
Thompson, Fayette L.	6/15/10	9/12/11
Treupel, Robert H.	4/1/21	11/25/22
Tyler, George Dewey	8/1/19	9/30/19
Upton, Arthur T.	6/13/15	8/14/15
" " "	6/15/19	2/28/20
Urquhart, Keith A.	6/7/06	1/31/09
Van Campen, Alden J.	6/10/14	10/15/14
Wheeler, Wilber	9/30/19	10/5/19
Whitney, Frederick D.	3/10/06	5/3/11
Williams, Charles Edmund	7/11/11	10/9/15
Williams, John H.	12/23/18	10/3/19
Wilson, Frederick M.	7/24/19	7/29/19
Wilson, Martin P.	5/1/12	10/31/12
Wright, Silas	5/1/10	1/15/12
Yardley, Harris J.	11/10/14	1/12/15
Woodruff, Mark		

Following are employees still in Service: (1923)

Agee, Fred B.	4/4/19	4/30/19
Ahl, James R.	4/24/22	6/30/22
Anderson, Lionel C.	6/4/22	4/30/23
Barnes, Arthur E.	6/1/24	
Basham, David E.	2/1/23	
Bradshaw, Ray M.	5/1/12	11/16/14
Buchanan, William E.	5/1/24	6/31/24
Buckner, Joel I.	7/1/08	6/30/13
Cass, Riley, Jr.	5/10/13	6/30/14

Cochran, William F.	10/13/24	1947 Retired
Chamberlin, Robert W.	5/1/24	5/30/24
Chapman, Frances M.	5/27/19	6/8/19
Clarke, Ray G.	5/11/11	6/30/17
Cochran, William F.	9/1/14	11/18/14
Duthie, George A.	6/1/11	2/28/13
England, Leonard H.	5/1/24	5/31/24
Fitzsimmons, Jesse B.	10/16/19	1932 (?)
Foster, Ernest A., Jr.	5/1/24	5/31/24
Franklin, Fay	6/1/24	6/30/24
Gilbert, Karl	5/1/14	Glendonning, John
Glendonning, John L.	5/18/11	8/30/12
Granger, Christopher M.	7/8/09	10/30/10
"	12/1/10	12/30/10
"	6/26/09	10/12/10
Hamel, Albin G.	5/1/23	5/31/23
Harris, Aeolus O.	6/1/24	6/30/24
Harvey, James R.	5/1/15	5/23/15
Hilton, Huber C.	5/23/24	
Horgen, Ingwal S.	2/1/13	1946 Retired
Keithley, Everard S.	1/23/06	
Kelso, William B.	9/5/22	1932 Retired
Lacey, Helen D.	5/1/23	5/30/23
Magnuson, Carl A.	6/14/19	
Mahurin, Leslie T.	4/13/24	6/15/24
Nelson, Arthur L.	5/5/23	5/31/23
Nolen, Earl	8/15/24	
Nahan, Stanley A.	6/1/24	6/30/24
Orr, Samuel W.	4/20/09	
Parrett, Fred C.	6/24/05	1923 Retired
Patterson, John H.	5/1/23	
Payson, Henry A.	8/5/13	9/10/13
Pearce, Wallace J.	7/1/23	5/13/24
Peters, George H.	4/7/20	
Phillips, Ress	5/4/11	9/7/14
Poley, Frank F.	10/13/19	Resigned 9-1-24
"	5/1/24	5/31/24
Post, Urban J.	6/11/23	10/11/23
Reddick, James P.	5/1/24	5/31/24
Sanderson, Alton	4/1/08	1943 Retired
Schrader, Walter H.	8/20/19	Resigned 8-18-24
Stell, Fred	3/16/10	7/16/19
Truman, Roy M.	6/17/11	4/30/11
Waters, Frances Ruth	6/9/24	1928
Webster, Cyril B.	6/1/24	6/30/24
Willis, Edward T.	4/1/16	5/26/17
Woodhead, Philip V.	8/29/17	1/14/21
"	5/1/24	5/31/24
Wright, Edward	7/1/20	6/1/22
Rosser, Jacob Jr.	9/1/49	

The experiences of some of the men are given as submitted by them. The first is that of Mr. Kreutzer who is now Supervisor of the Colorado.

Just before entering the "Forest Reserve Service" in 1898, he was employed by H. H. Metcalf on his ranch south of Denver. Mr. Kreutzer rode into Denver horseback from the ranch to see Colonel W. T. S. May, on August 7, 1898, having just learned of his appointment as Superintendent of Forests for Colorado and Utah. At that time, he had his office in a small room, #8, Union Block. After some talk with him, Mr. Kreutzer explained that he was a native of the mountains, having been born on a ranch on Indian Creek in the Plum Creek Timber Land Reserve. He told Mr. May that he understood how to fight forest fires and could put them out and had had considerable experience on the stock ranges and in the woods so the Superintendent agreed to give him a chance. Mr. Kreutzer accepted the position of Forest Ranger of the U. S. Department of the Interior, General Land Office at a salary of fifty dollars per month to take effect at once. Mr. May gave him the following instrument written in long-hand:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
Office of Superintendent of Forests.

Denver, Colo. August 8th, 1898.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that Wm. R. Kreutzer is appointed Forest Ranger in the State of Colorado to protect the public forests from fires or any other means of injury to the timber growing in said reserves.

W. T. S. May

Superintendent of Forests  
Colorado and Utah."

With this appointment which was later ratified by a formal appointment from the Acting Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., Mr. Kreutzer

left Denver on the afternoon of August 3th, 1898 for work in the mountains which proved afterwards to be his life's work.

Superintendent May, upon Mr. Kreutzer's leaving Denver for the field, instructed him to make headquarters in the old Pluma Creek Timber Land Reserve, now a portion of the Pike National Forest. He told Mr. Kreutzer to "ride as far as the Almighty would let him" and to "get control of the fire situation on as much of the mountain country as was possible". These together with directions about keeping "some sort of dailey record" of his service and movements constituted the advice that he was to follow in executing his duties.

The first thing that Mr. Kreutzer did was to thoroughly cover the entire reserve, which was something like 280,000 acres in area, and he succeeded in coping with the fire situation. A little later on in the summer he received a letter from Superintendent May asking him to meet a newly appointed Ranger in the Pine Grove District or Buggalo Creek District of the South Platte Reserve, to find out what the new ranger was doing and get him lined up. When Mr. Kreutzer arrived at Pine, he found that the Ranger was a high-school boy from Denver, about eighteen years of age, who did not have the slightest idea of the duties of a ranger in a rough mountainous region. Mr. Kreutzer did the best he could with the ranger, but he was a helpless case, as he did not understand timber, grazing, or mining work and his conversation seemed to be on life in Denver. The ranger did not show any inclination to learn the work, would not travel to the remote parts of his district alone, and consequently was dropped from the service. He was transferred to the south end of the Plum Creek Reserve just before going out of the Service, but was a rank failure even for those days.

A Forest Supervisor, F. J. Steinmetz, was appointed later and he made a trip to Mr. Kreutzer's camp, which was then at the headwaters of Indian Creek. Mr. Kreutzer was out on a trip and when he returned to camp he found Mr. Steinmetz' note. It was some time before he met this Supervisor, and it is his recollection that Mr. Steinmetz only made two trips into the Reserve, both of which covered practically the same

ground. However, he would write Mr. Kreutzer and tell him where he had been in and around Mr. Kreutzer's district. All of the other meetings that he had with this Supervisor were in the towns outside of the Reserve, by his request.

Mr. Kreutzer tells of a timber trespass in which the trespassers were said to be disreputable characters who had fled from Montana owing to their illegal acts and who had taken up their abode in a secluded canon forming one of the branches of West Plum Creek. The cattlemen, as it happened, suspected these men of being too handy with their guns, which they believed to be the direct cause of a decrease in their calf crop. These men had cut some railroad ties before the Reserve was placed under management and as soon as the force was organized, the cattlemen advised the parties implicated that "anyone who was caught cutting timber on the Reserve would be sent to the United States penitentiary for fifteen years". The cattlemen hoped by this to bluff these fellows out of the country. The bluff was called by the alleged trespassers stating that "no ten United States officers or cattlemen could take them alive".

The Supervisor, Mr. F. J. Steinmetz, who was then located at Colorado Springs, arranged to make the trip with Mr. Kreutzer from Sedalia. Mr. Kreutzer met him at the station with horses, as prearranged. The Supervisor was armed with a 41 caliber Colt revolver and some writing paper which he took from his carrying case. After a little talk about the trip, which Mr. Kreutzer informed him was some twenty-six or thirty miles into the mountains, the supervisor informed him that he had just thought of some very important matters that would require his personal attention at Colorado Springs before they could possibly, in his opinion, get back from the contemplated trip. He told Mr. Kreutzer to go up and if possible see the timber that had been cut and "nose around a little" as he expressed it, but not to get killed. Mr. Kreutzer assured the supervisor that he would do his best in the visit to the ground, count the ties, stop the cutting, and report the case. The supervisor returned to Colorado Springs by the afternoon train, and bright and early the next morning, Mr. Kreutzer was on his way with horses to the canon where these men were said to be in hiding.

Some little distance up the canon he came to a little log cabin newly built that was occupied by a miner by the name of Dennis and his family. Mr. Kreutzer made known

his errand, after greeting the dog that was trying to bark his head off, to this man and both he and his wife tried to prevent him from going to the tie camp, telling Mr. Kreutzer that they had heard the threats of these men, who lived farther up the canon, and that they felt sure something would happen to him. Mr. Kreutzer told them that he was going to visit the outtings and count the ties, and that all he wished them to do was to keep their "ears open for any shooting that might occur" and if he should be unfortunate enough to be killed to report the case immediately and volunteer as witnesses. This, they promised to do.

A little farther up the canon, he came onto another comparatively new log cabin covered with earth. An old man, Vidage by name, stood in front of the cabin. Mr. Kreutzer asked him where the boys were camping and to his surprise, he informed Mr. Kreutzer that they lived with him in the cabin. By this time two young men, Farrel by name, who were in the cabin, came out and Bill wanted to know what was wanted. Mr. Kreutzer announced his business, and they said they would accompany him to the timber where the ties were out. Mart remarked to his brother that they would take their Winchesters. They coolly invited Mr. Kreutzer to go up the trail in front of them. Mr. Kreutzer told them that he was not accustomed to travel in front of men with guns, and that they knew where the ties were and would have to take the lead and place their guns on their shoulders and travel so that they could get through counting the ties before night overtook them. They saw that he meant very word and they did as he asked and silently walked up the mountain side ahead of him. (In those days Mr. Kreutzer carried a 44 caliber Smith and Wesson six-shooter and knew how to manipulate it pretty well).

They stopped at an old prospect shaft that was filled to the brim with water, and wanted Mr. Kreutzer to come closer to the hole, calling attention to the timber and crumbling rock that could be seen through the water, but he declined, telling them that he wished to go to the place where they had cut the ties. At an old cabin, they again halted and Bill wanted to know who was the best marksman in the bunch. Mr. Kreutzer was not in favor of trying guns or anything of that sort, so he urged them again to go to the tie outtings in question. But they insisted upon shooting, so

it struck him that this stage of the game was the proper time to get rid of the two Winchesters and some of their ammunition. Pulling his six-shooter from the scabbard, he told Mart to put an old sardine can, that was lying on the ground nearby, on a tree that was about twenty-five or thirty yards distant. Mr. Kreutzer told him to lean his gun against the cabin while placing the can on the tree, which he did. Mr. Kreutzer stepped over to the cabin and took the gun and walked up to where the other man stood, at the same time telling him to blaze away at the can on the tree which he did. Mr. Kreutzer extracted the cartridges from Mart's gun. Then he asked Bill to let his brother shoot at the can with his gun. After which Mr. Kreutzer took that gun and shot the magazine empty at the can on the tree, handing the empty gun back to the owner and commanding him to place the empty gun against the cabin until their timber work was concluded. They counted the ties and returned to the cabin where they first met. When the brothers found that the cattlemen, who had informed them of the measures taken by the Government, had exaggerated the penalties for timber trespass, they confessed that they had intended to throw him into the prospect shaft. The case was reported to Supervisor Steinmetz under timber trespass.

Another incident occurred at a sawmill on an old trespass cutting where Mr. Kreutzer had discovered a fire. (Lenn K. Smith timber cuttings and sawmill near Devil's Head). Mr. Kreutzer arrived on the ground two hours after first discovering the smoke. Upon asking the assistance of the mill crew, the owner at first declined, advising him that some day he would arrive on the scene too soon and would never be heard of again. But after he had placed the matter logically before the operators, he assisted Mr. Kreutzer in putting out the fire. Old Jim Brennon told Kreutzer that the Smith outfit were setting these fires to cover up illegal cuttings.

One day when Mr. Kreutzer had succeeded in getting a fire on the Plum Creek Reserve under control, a teamster, who came from the valley, brought a message from Superintendent May which directed Mr. Kreutzer to repair at once to a

big forest fire in Pike's Peak Reserve and to take charge and remain there until the fire was out. He stayed with the burned area in his district all night and succeeded in putting the fire out and placed it in charge of two men. The next morning he started for the Pike's Peak Reserve and got as far as Palmer Lake that night, where he found that the ranger, Jerry Shoemaker, and the majority of his paid fire fighters were there, the ranger after supplies and the men after the ranger for their pay. Some of these fire fighters came to Mr. Kreutzer and said that they were entitled to five dollars per day straight time on account of fighting fire day and night, and that the ranger who hired them promised to see that they were paid at this rate. They thought that Mr. Kreutzer was sent there to pay them for their work. He told them that he was from the Plum Creek Reserve and sent there to put the forest fire out but that a report would be sent to the Supervisor, Carter, of the Pike's Peak Reserve at Colorado Springs and that they would be paid for the work that they had actually done on the fire. Mr. Kreutzer called their attention to the black smoke that was still rising to the west and shrouding the valley in a dense smoke cloud which indicated that the fire was raging. The next morning, the ranger from Palmer Lake, Shoemaker, two other men and Mr. Kreutzer went to the fire. They found five men, who were a part of the crew that was hired by shoemaker to fight the fire, playing "Seven Up" and when they asked them about the fire they said they did not know. Mr. Kreutzer told them that he had been directed to take charge of the fire and their services would not be required any longer. While fighting the fire on the burned over ground, he found a bed made of boughs, large enough for twenty men. This indicated that the men at Palmer Lake were not entitled to day and night pay.

The four men succeeded in extinguishing the fire without the aid of any rain after working the greater part of several days and nights. They discovered that the fire was not on Shoemaker's district but on the district just south of him in the Pike's Peak Reserve. The ranger in charge of this district, Andy Templeton, showed up the last day of the fight when the fire was under complete control. It was

later rumored that he was attending the Flower Carnival at Colorado Springs and that he thought the fire was on some other ranger's district. Both the ranger who hired the men and the one who was at the Flower Carnival left the Service shortly after the fire.

There were a great many unauthorized timber cuttings throughout all of the Eastern Slope Forest Reserves, both on Government and State lands. Mr. Kreutzer remembers of making repeated requests for surveys and instruments to determine the lines of timber cuttings. Very little or no attention was paid to his reports by the Supervisors and when trespass reports were made and forwarded, it is his understanding that they were pigeonholed promptly before they reached the Washington office.

In one case that Mr. Kreutzer still remembers very distinctly, he took great pains to stop the trespasser from cutting ties and forwarded a trespass report to the Supervisor. The Supervisor wrote Mr. Kreutzer to meet him at a certain little town on the D. & R. G. Railroad, which he did. There the Supervisor seemed to be opposed to the trespass report and said it would cause more trouble than the case was worth to the Government and that in his opinion the case should be dropped by all means.

In other cases in which Mr. Kreutzer reported that he suspected illegal cuttings and recommended a survey, the Supervisor said he would "scare them up a bit", and in talking matters over with an inspector of the Department it was found that very little effort was made to push any of the trespass cases or to stop these illegal operations.

In another case that he has in mind, he found where a mill man had cut across the lines of his private lands onto Government land inside the reserve and on public domain outside the reserve. Mr. Kreutzer called the miller's attention to the cuttings and explained to him that it was trespass and illegal and that he should discontinue such cutting both inside and outside the reserve. One of the partners of the firm said "What's the matter with you, don't you know that the Supervisor and a Special Agent of the General Land Office were here some time ago and everything is all right?" Mr. Kreutzer advised him that he was not aware of any such a transaction as he mentioned and that it was his duty to investigate and report such cases to the Department.

Mr. Kreutzer took the case up with the Supervisor, and he advised that Mr. Kreutzer should be more careful in handling sawmill outfits and that he believed that some of the mill crews would vote right when it came time for election. The Supervisor said that he would write a letter to this mill outfit and say to them that he was "reliably informed" that they were illegally cutting timber on the public domain and that if they did not at once desist, he would take measures to prosecute them. The Supervisor left Mr. Kreutzer with the understanding that he would get further instructions of any further action that would be necessary in the matter. But Mr. Kreutzer never got the final instructions in the case and was led to believe that there was some arrangement made with the Interior Department through the Special Agent that in some way or other legalized the cuttings. This was a stumbling block to Mr. Kreutzer at the time for he had been reading the "Rules and Regulations" pretty regularly and it seemed rather confusing that certain officers might have elastic powers that were not enumerated by law or regulations. But he concluded that perhaps the Land Office had a right to adjust, or cause to be adjusted through some of the higher-ups or Special Agents, controversies of this nature in accordance with each individual case. Mr. Kreutzer found out later in 1902 from Inspector Allen that this was not so and that there was a great deal of "skuldugery" connected with such matters.

In many cases it certainly appeared that trespass was laid aside for personal gain or political reasons or for both.

When instructions came out providing for a grazing permit system, all rangers received a supply of the old form of "Sheep Grazing" application blanks. In one of the terms of this blank, the applicant agreed to bind himself, his employees and his "rustlers" to extinguish fires on the range. The stockmen generally objected to the word "rustlers".

Mr. Kreutzer succeeded in getting about ten applications and forwarded them to Denver for action.

One day he received a letter from headquarters stating that a certain ranger of the South Platte Reserve was having great difficulty in his efforts to secure a grazing application from a man who was at that time one of the leading politicians in Colorado and Mr. Kreutzer was directed to get the application if possible.

He interviewed the stockman in question, Senator E. M. Ammons, and Mr. Ammons asked Mr. Kreutzer whether the Government expected to give every owner a permit who ran stock in the reserves. He told Mr. Ammons that those who were equitably entitled to range stock on the reserves and who had used such ranges would certainly get permits. This man was against such a plan. He intimated that the plum Creek and South Platte Reserves ought to be held for him and his associates (Teller and Dawson) and gave this as one of the reasons for declining to take out a permit; another was that he objected to the word "rustlers" in the printed form that was being sent from Washington. He then set about on a vigorous campaign against the establishment of the permit system in Colorado, at the same time asking Mr. Kreutzer to hold up the work of taking any more applications, threatening that he was going to take Mr. Kreutzer's case up with influential politicians and the Superintendent of Forests in Denver. Mr. Kreutzer told him that he was going to go right on with the work as instructed.

He succeeded in getting about forty-three applications, which he was informed were the first that were secured in Colorado, when this man started a vigorous campaign and turned the people against the Forest Service. Most all who had applied for a permit signed his petition against the grazing permit system. On interviewing the interested stockmen again, they decided that the petition they had signed should be disregarded and that they wanted the permits for which they had made application. At this point, Senator Ammons, who objected so strenuously to the permit system, decided that he wanted to take out a permit. After which all the difficulties on the Eastern Slope in instituting the permit system were over.

In later years in an interview with Senator Ammons, he said that if Mr. Kreutzer had followed his request, the permit system of grazing on the Forests would never had succeeded in Colorado.

To show the old methods of dealing with agricultural squatters in the reserves, he cites two incidents:

All squatters were reported according to instructions and notice was served on them to vacate within sixty days from receipt of such notice. In one case, a man had resided upon his place for seventeen years and neglected to make proper filing. He had a wife and fifteen children.

Supervisor Standart instructed Mr. Kreutzer to serve the notice. The case was again presented to the Supervisor, as the man was poor and had no other home where he could go with his family. The Supervisor came himself and told the man that if he did not vacate peaceably he would have to resort to more drastic measures, but through the influence of some friend, the case was withdrawn and Mr. Kreutzer received word to allow this family to remain on the land and afterwards a patent was granted.

The other case was much the same except that the squatter was an old soldier. In this case, he was given a little longer than sixty days in which to vacate and did so. This finally led to the Forest Homestead law of June 11, 1906.

A tie cutting case involved a man whose name was Pitman. He left the country at night to escape being involved in trespass. In numerous cases, however, the trespassers defied the Government officers to do anything and depended upon their political pull to continue their illegal operations.

In early days a certain noted U. S. Senator was also the Attorney of one of the railroads. It was a common thing for the "tie contractors" (some of whom were cutting timber illegally from Government lands) to refer their cases to Washington and through pull "block" trespass and pigeon-hole the trespass reports.

Mr. Kreutzer recalls very distinctly threats made by Senator Ammons and numerous others to the effect that he was interfering with their interests. His name was up a number of times before the political "bosses" and was told that he should be more careful and to "handle" certain men who were in politics at that time "with gloves". Mr. Kreutzer's name was being brought to the attention of two particular United States Senators who had political power in early days and was warned "not to make any more trouble" and to stop involving certain influential people in his reports to the Department.

He continued to make investigations and stopped trespassers according to the printed rules and regulations but later found that his efforts had been blocked by holding up of the reports and recommendations.

At the time he entered the Forest Reserve Service, C. N. Bliss was Secretary and E. A. Hitchcock soon afterwards replaced him as the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Thos. Ryan, Acting Secretary, Binger Hermann, Commissioner of the General Land Office and F. W. Mondell, Acting Commissioner.

There were three distinct units or reserves as they were called, of portions of what is now the Pike National Forest. The southern part of the Pike was known as the Pike's Peak Forest Reserve and extended as far north as the Douglas County line. North of the Douglas County line and comprising the east central part was called the Plum Creek Timber Land Reserve. (This reserve extended west and north to the South Platte River, the river forming a portion of the west boundary.) West of the South Platte River was the South Platte Forest Reserve.

Some time after he started work on the Plum Creek Carlton Bagley, a young man from Denver was appointed ranger and assigned to the South Platte on the old Pine Division with headquarters at Buffalo. Louis Busher was assigned to a portion of the same Reserve west of Bagley's division as District Ranger. Frank J. Steinmetz was appointed next as Supervisor of the Plum Creek and Pike Reserves with headquarters at Colorado Springs. Captain S. H. Standart was next to receive an appointment and was assigned to the position of Supervisor of the South Platte Reserve with headquarters at Pine, Colorado. Andy Templeton of Colorado Springs was appointed Ranger of the Pike's Peak Reserve and assigned to the extreme southern division of that Reserve. Frank R. Sherwin, Jr. was ranger of the extreme southern division of the Plum Creek in 1899.

James Anthony, Sep Ackerman, Jerry Shoemaker and James Jamison were other rangers who were among the first to serve on this group of reserves. There were several others who served for short periods whose names Mr. Kreutzer is unable to recall at this time.

Mr. Kreutzer's own service extended over various portions of all three of these reserves. In fact he was detailed to do special work regardless of where such work was situated. He served on this group of Reserves from August 8th, 1898 to the close of 1900.

In 1899, Supervisor Carter (father of Senator Carter, Montana) was appointed Supervisor of the Pike's Peak Reserve and F. J. Steinmetz was placed in charge of the Plum Creek and S. H. Standart in charge of the South Platte.

On October 15, 1899, the Supervisors were reduced (demoted) to the salary of rangers which at that time was fifty dollars per month. This resulted in the resignation of Steinmetz and Standart. Most of the rangers were furloughed or dropped from the pay rolls because of "depleted appropriation" with the understanding that they would again be placed on the pay roll in May 1900, which in some instances was done. At that time Mr. Kreutzer was offered a detail to substitute in the duties of Supervisor at ranger's pay (fifty dollars per month) and placed in charge of the Plum Creek with other Supervisory duties on the other Reserves, subject to the orders of the Superintendent of Forests. He also served a short detail in Superintendent May's office in Denver on special lines of work, mostly grazing and map work with a limited amount of correspondence.

Colonel Henry Michelson was placed in charge of the Pike group of Reserves as Forest Supervisor with headquarters in Denver in 1901 or early in 1902.

William Edmondson and Frank R. Sherwin, Jr. worked under his supervision as rangers and it is Mr. Kreutzer's recollection that Smith Riley was head ranger under Colonel Henry Michelson's supervision.

Mr. Smith Riley, who was District Forester in District 2, has given some information about his early experiences on the Pike.

Mr. Riley went to Colorado from Wyoming in the fall either October or November of 1902. Henry Michelson was then Forest Supervisor of the Pike and lived in the Tremont Apartment, 15th and Tremont streets. There was no supervisor's office so what records there were in the shape of tissue sheet letter books Mr. Michelson had in his rooms at the apartment. Mr. Michelson was not very active and was too old to learn outdoor conditions so that his observations and decisions in administrative control would result in constructive progress. Mr. Michelson had been private

secretary to Frank Trumble when he was connected with the Colorado and Southern Railroad and there is no doubt that Mr. Michelson's appointment to the position as Supervisor of the Pikes Peak Timberland Reserve along with the South Platte and the Plura Creek Timberland Reserves was to look after the interests of this railroad in the tie supply which came largely from the lands included in these Reserves. The two big drains on the timber supply of the region were for railroad ties and for mine timbers and dimension lumber used in the metal mines of Colorado. Mining was active all over the mountains of Colorado in those days and any control in the nature of a check upon these mining activities as to use of the timber or acquirement of land under the mining laws was looked upon as detrimental as retarding local development.

The agitation against wholesale timber operations on public lands and the extensive destruction of forest growth by fire, which resulted in the creation of the first Forest Reserve, stimulated the expansion of timber activities on fraudulent mining claims. In the first place the attempt at control by the National government was resented and in the second place the methods of control were crude and ineffective; in fact, the character of this control was calculated to encourage those dependent upon the lands for timber supplies to resort to any means to secure what was needed.

When Mr. Riley came to Colorado the big end of the work was to prevent the complete destruction of timber lands where sales were made and to dispose of the waste on the sale areas, to determine what a valid mining claim was and to check up on the timber cuttings on mining claims in the Forest Reserves.

When he first came to Colorado he was located at Clyde on the Cripple Creek Short Line Railroad and worked with a ranger named Link Dark whose headquarters were at Rosemont, Colorado. The work was the examination of a large number of mining claims (lode claims principally) for which patent had been applied. They located the lines of the claims, estimated the timber upon them, both dead and alive, measured the excavations which represented the work done on the claims as required by law and took samples of the soil or rock which the claimant claimed contained the mineral upon which he based his right to ask for patent under the mineral law.

When the Short Line railroad was there, there was much dead timber accessible to the road and this was disposed of whenever applications were made for it. The big end of the work was to get those taking the timber to take all that had a value and to clean up the wood material remaining on the ground after the cutting.

Some time after Christmas of that year Mr. Riley was ordered to Fairplay to take the Fairplay district from a ranger named Knisely who was asked to resign or was dismissed because of dissatisfaction in the manner he had handled some timber operations in the district. Knisely had been living in the kitchen of a building that had been used as a restaurant. Mr. Riley bought Knisely's bed, furniture, cooking utensils and the supply of food he had on hand and batched in the restaurant kitchen.

Sam Cohen and his family were living in Fairplay and operating a general merchandise store in the town. Mr. Cohen gave Mr. Riley a half ton of soft coal and offered him stock in the Mudsil mine located on the slope of the Musquito range above Horseshoe Gulch.

Mining was not active at that time and those people of the locality who wanted to improve their conditions were looking for any opening to make a start.

All the lands having a value for timber, mining on a strategic location in past activities or visioned future activities were covered with mining claim locations. The people of the region were hostile toward the Reserve control and many stories were told about what happened to unduly active reserve officers who displeased those with political influence.

Mr. Riley's time was devoted to attempting to check up on timber operations on unperfected mining claims located in the Forest Reserve. This work kept him out on the district every day the weather permitted on line location and the counting of stumps and tree tops in checking up the trespass or mine prop trespass cuttings. The snow was not heavy that winter but the wind was and those South Park winds could make two or three inches of snow do a lot of damage. The roads and the narrow gauge railroad would be blocked and stock not sheltered would suffer severely.

Mr. Riley left the district and the reserve in March of that year to go to Washington and no one took his place on the district before he left.

Mr. Michelsen became incapacitated by the development of cancer of the stomach and was followed as Supervisor by James Clark a politician of Denver with no knowledge whatever that would suit him for the work.

Mr. W. J. Morrill's experience on the Pike, although of later years, is of much interest.

Mark Woodruff was then Supervisor on the Pike. He was so busy arranging to contest the Public Domain League's policies and tactics about to be displayed the following week in a large convention in Denver that he told Mr. Morrill he could not go over the plans for Mr. Morrill's work on the Pike until after the convention. Mr. Woodruff provided Mr. Morrill with a ticket to attend as a delegate.

During this period every effort was being made by the Public Domain League to defeat the National Forest policy. Woodruff as an experienced politician was pitted against experienced and influential politicians who were leading the opposition to the National Forests. Woodruff had much ability as an administrator, and but a few days after the convention he left to assume the supervisorship of a National Forest in Nevada.

Frank R. Sherwin, Jr., the Deputy Supervisor, acted as Supervisor until autumn, when Thos. Sherard, an Assistant Forester, came on from Washington, D. C., to relieve Sherwin. Sherard was largely engaged in the supervision of the building of ranger stations and of the Palmer Lake--Lake George Telephone line during the winter and springs, after which he left to become Supervisor of the Mt. Hood National Forest in Oregon and Mr. Morrill was promoted to Deputy Supervisor.

Christopher Fitzgerald, who had been a surveyor in the Geodetic Survey for years, after having taken treatment for lung trouble in a Marine Hospital in New Mexico, and having more recently been engaged in the examination of Forest Homesteads in the Black Hills, succeeded Sherard as Supervisor.

During the year following Fitzgerald's appointment as Supervisor it fell upon Mr. Morrill practically to run the Pike until Fitzgerald became familiar with the work, They were greatly assisted by the Clerk, J. I. Buckner, whom Fitzgerald induced to leave the Marine Hospital to enter the Forest Service.

In the spring of 1909 Mr. Morrill was directed to survey the boundaries of the Pike to make recommendations for exclusions of areas not needed and to recommend inclusions of suitable areas then outside of the Forest.

Sam Linscott, a ranger, with assistance surveyed south from the mouth of Platte Canon, while Mr. Morrill with Ranger Frank Sobey, as he remembers, surveyed the north boundary to Kenosha Pass where the Sobey Brothers left and Ranger Ed Hepburn of Tarryall Creek and Ed Wright, a ranch boy of the neighborhood who later became a ranger, assisted him.

Some time early in July or late in June, Linscott and Mr. Morrill met at Black Mountain, the southern tip of the Pike Forest, having completed the work.

During the last of this survey Ranger Crandall of Lake George helped. Crandall and Morrill went out, near the end of this survey, expecting to stay that night at a cattle camp where food and bedding was expected. Mr. Morrill was afoot as Hepburn and Wright were moving camp to Black Mountain. They left with only a sandwich a piece for lunch. About dark they arrived at the site of the cow camp; it was burned and no one was there. In a bunk house which had escaped they found a bit of flour. A long search revealed a can of tallow used for greasing harness. A piece of rock salt in the corral provided salt and they made pancakes in the ashes of the former camp. Besides this they found a can of tea in the bunk house, the can cover being missing. The tea had a distinctly "ratty" flavor. The next night they completed the work and joined all hands south of Black Mountain.

Before completing, however, he received orders to go to the Rio Grande as Forest Supervisor.

During Mr. Morrill's term of service on the Pike he recalls frequent trips to Cascade and Midland to report upon the conduct of Ranger \_\_\_\_\_ whom an ignorant and vicious old man near Midland was constantly reporting to

Washington for dishonesty. The Washington office would always ask for a report. The report always exonerated the ranger, who was as straight as a string and efficient.

When in Midland the only clean bed to be found was to be shared in the saloon with the saloon keeper. Upon one occasion Mr. Morrill was in Midland with Ranger Linscott when he decided to share a room with Linscott at the hotel, abandoning his usual practice of sleeping in the saloon. That night Linscott acquired cooties but Mr. Morrill escaped for some unknown reason.

Ed Couch was a ranger up Clear Creek; Ranger Patterson was near Rosemont.

The Monument Nursery was started and built and the water works built during that time, W. H. Schrader being in charge, as he has been ever since.

The Arrow District of the present Arapaho Forest was administered and there Mr. Morrill was largely employed in timber sale work at the time the Idlewild ranger station was built and when Lee Cooper was ranger, with a guard whose name Mr. Morrill does not recall, but it may have been Goodwin.

Ranger Montgomery was over in West Creek at that time and Keith Urghart had a station in Woodland Park.

During that time John Patterson had a bad fire between Rosemont and Clyde in his district in May, in which Mr. Morrill participated. A month later a bad fire broke out some twelve miles north of Baileys north of Platte Canon where Mr. Morrill had charge of from twenty to thirty men during the most of a week. It was here that Forest Guard Joseph Emerson Smith and two others had a narrow escape from being burned to death. But, altogether, they had good luck with this fire and later the Denver Chamber of Commerce or similar organization which was reporting on Forest Service affairs paid Mr. Morrill a fine compliment in a printed report for the manner in which the fire was handled.

Occasionally Mr. Morrill had business with Ranger Whitney, a fine type of a man, who soon after resigned and still lives as a miner near Rollinsville.

Bembry, clerk, preceded J. I. Buckner. Bembry was a lunger who finally returned to his home in Frederick, Maryland, and soon after died.

Harry Neal, Mr. Morrill's old classmate in Yale Forest School, was transferred from the Black Hills to take Mr. Morrill's place upon the promotion to Deputy Supervisor. Harry had seen but one automobile in the Black Hills and was mortally afraid of them. He called them "Skunk Wagons". Sometimes Harry would stand twenty minutes before he would venture across the street in front of our office in the Empire Building on Fifteenth Street. Having become desperate he would then shut his eyes and charge across. One night in winter he charged and was run into by a bicycle, knocked unconscious and was taken into a nearby saloon and revived. Neal is now a wealthy coal operator in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, with an annual income of more than ten times a Junior Forester's salary. Yet he feels that he should get back into the Forest Service in order to be of more use to mankind as he told Mr. Morrill in New York three years ago.

Applications for reservoir sites and Forest Homesteads were chief items of business in Mr. Morrill's time on the Pike.

Ranger Bill Kelso of Idaho Springs was the same capable ranger then as now, especially good on mining claim work, in which line Frank R. Sherwin, Jr. was chiefly engaged.

C. W. Fitzgerald, Forest Supervisor of the Pike National Forest, and for thirty years a government employee, died on September 25, 1913, at Denver, Colorado.

Supervisor Fitzgerald entered the government service thirty years ago, when he was eighteen years old. He first joined the navy as a surveyor, and worked along the Pacific coast. Later he was transferred to the coast and geodetic survey, and saw active service in Alaska and the Philippine Islands. He next entered the Forest Service as a land examiner, and in 1908 was appointed supervisor of the Pike National Forest, which position he held at the time of his death.

Supervisor Fitzgerald was 48 years. On September 26, the members of the Forest Service in Denver, led by the men who had worked under him on the Pike Forest, paid their last respects to the deceased. The body was taken to San Francisco for burial.

Ranger John H. Patterson, who is still on the South Pikes Peak Ranger District, tells of an incident which is of unusual interest. He has been in the Service from May 1903 although the records show his time from 1908. He states that the early ranger's life was one continuous round of illegal enclosures and timber trespasses.

The incident occurred at Clyde and it was while the Forest Service was under the Department of the Interior. A. Mr. McCarthy had several mining claims on which he had applied for patent. The claims were partly fenced while Ranger Dark was on the district. When Ranger Patterson took over the district he made a report on the trespass but was advised by Forester Pinchot to let it go until the bill for the transfer of the Forest Service to the Department of Agriculture had been acted upon.

Mr. McCarthy wanted to fence more and did so upon advice from his attorney. Ranger Patterson was requested to submit another report and upon doing so was ordered to have the owner remove all the fences.

The Grand Jury had the trespasser arrested and he was taken to Denver, given thirty days and costs, but the costs were remitted and he was instructed to remove the fence upon his release. Mr. Patterson was notified of his release as was the sheriff of Cripple Creek. Mr. McCarthy did not remove the fence, was arrested again and taken to Cripple Creek. The Cripple Creek sheriff broke into his home to catch him. He was not permitted to remain at Cripple Creek, however, as the United States Marshall took him to Denver again. This time he was given six months for contempt of court.

Ranger Patterson was ordered to remove the fence so with the aid of Al Wire and a Mr. Kuggler the fence was removed. Mrs. McCarthy said anyone attempting to remove the fence would not live to tell it. She said that upon the raising of a red flag a mob would come from an adjacent hill and kill anyone destroying the fence. Mr. Patterson and his helpers paid no attention to Mrs. McCarthy and when she said anyone attempting to cut the gate posts would be shot on the spot Mr. Patterson made his helpers move past the gate and he cut the posts himself. The red flag was raised but the mob failed to arrive. Finally Mrs. McCarthy came out with her kodak.

The wire was left on the ground after the posts had been cut. When Mr. McCarthy was again released, Ranger Patterson went to his blacksmith shop to talk to him about taking up the wire. Mr. Patterson spoke but Mr. McCarthy did not answer. Mr. Patterson spoke again but still no answer from Mr. McCarthy. Then the ranger informed him that the wire was to be rolled up by Friday night or he would do it himself. That was on Wednesday. Ranger Patterson passed the place on Thursday and the wire was rolled up.

A short time after this the Cripple Creek sheriff arrested him again for shooting at Mr. Joe Snyder, one of the settlers of the region, and who still lives there. The trouble began when Mr. Snyder ran down in his pasture and beat Mr. McCarthy's dog off from one of Mr. Snyder's calves which the dog had attacked. McCarthy started shooting at Snyder. At the trial McCarthy said he shot in self-defense. The prosecuting attorney asked him if Mr. Snyder was coming at him and he said "No." When asked why he shot the second time he said he wanted to see Snyder run faster. McCarthy served his time and when released went back to Clyde.

Ranger Patterson would always speak to Mr. McCarthy when they met but could not get a response from him. One day he and his sons started for Colorado Springs where they were going "to get" Ranger Patterson. However, Ranger Patterson was at Rosmont scaling ties and upon completion of that job went to Clyde to do some scaling. Upon alighting from the train Mr. McCarthy started abusing Mr. Patterson calling him names and making threats. Ranger Patterson had his marking hatchet in his hand; in fact he carried it continually as it was useful for protection against assault and did not attract undue suspicion. The ranger walked up close to Mr. McCarthy so that he could strike in case the former made a threat to shoot. Mr. Patterson did not speak, however, and after McCarthy had talked a short time a crowd had gathered. Ranger Patterson then walked away as McCarthy would not dare to shoot for fear of killing one of the crowd. After that Ranger Patterson carried a gun on his saddle all of the time.

Ranger Patterson passed the McCarthy home one day and the latter called to him and he went in to McCarthy's. They had a friendly talk which "fixed" everything so they were friends from then on. One day Mr. McCarthy met the ranger on the train. He gave Mr. Patterson a cigar, which was really the "peace pipe" in this case.

Mr. McCarthy was finally given a Homestead patent. At first the application was turned down by Judge Beaman of Denver. Then Mr. Fred Worrel gave the applicant a special use on forty acres but the map designated the wrong forty; therefore another examination was made by Sam Linscott under classification of lands and eighty acres were given this time but upon examination some time later by Mr. C. M. Granger and Beaman one hundred sixty acres were given, upon which patent was finally secured.

Another time Mr. McCarthy hired a crew of men to cut ties near the forest line. Mr. Patterson surveyed the lines and instructed Mr. McCarthy not to cut beyond these. The latter let his first crew go, however, and hired another and told them to cut anywhere. Ranger Patterson informed Mr. McCarthy of the trespass and made an appointment to meet him at two P.M. on the area. McCarthy did not appear, however, so the ranger called at his home. The ties were marked and a bill was sent to McCarthy who paid up at once.

McCarthy seemed to be a man who was always stirring up trouble. One day a Mr. Savory who lived in that part of the country was passing the McCarthy home. His dog, which was a small mongrel, attacked McCarthy's dog, which was fairly large. Savory jumped from his buggy and beat off the larger dog. Mr. Savory and son, who was with him, went to the Seven Lakes. Upon returning they met McCarthy about a mile above Clyde. Mr. McCarthy shot at Savory and the boy rolled from the buggy. He was not hurt but McCarthy thought he had killed the boy; therefore he started for Clyde on the dead run with Mr. Savory close behind. As he passed his home he shouted to his wife that he had killed the Savory boy and was going to Cripple Creek to give himself up. Mr. Savory came to his cabin where he stopped, secured his rifle and proceeded to shoot at McCarthy. As fate would have it, the rifle was empty so McCarthy escaped. He gave himself up at Cripple Creek but soon found out that the boy was not dead or even hurt.

Another incident throwing some light upon Mr. McCarthy's character is given by the experience of a freighter who used to truck between Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek. The man, who came from Kansas, originally used four horses and would go to Cripple Creek and as far back as Clyde where he would stop over night. One night he stopped at McCarthy's and asked for lodging and shelter for his horses. McCarthy

directed him to a barn a half mile up the road. The freighter drove to this barn, turned out the stock that was in the barn and put his horses in there for the night. That night there was a snowfall, which caused the stock to suffer somewhat. The following morning the freighter was awakened about nine o'clock by Mr. McCarthy who was poking a gun in the former's side. Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy said that the freighter had insulted Mrs. McCarthy and that they would settle for fifty dollars. The freighter did not have that much as he only received fourteen dollars for his load. They finally took that and made him leave.

When the man reached the barn where his horses were housed he met Mr. Joe Snyder who was very angry because the stock had been turned out. The freighter told Mr. Snyder, who with Mrs. Snyder had gone away the evening before, that McCarthy had directed him to drive the stock out and put his horses in instead. Mr. Snyder then informed the freighter that the barn and stock belonged to him and not to McCarthy. The freighter then related his experience of the morning.

There were many trespasses but they were small and of really no note. The Clyde Lumber Company, which was located at Clyde, tried to get all the timber along the Short Line at one time. They did not succeed in getting it, however. Their operations lasted about six years and much of the timber they cut was dry, which was taken from the old burns of the region.

#### Experiences of People Who are not in the Service

##### The Reynolds Gang Bandits

In October 1865, after the close of the Civil War, a gang of nine bandits led by the Reynold Brothers came to South Park from New Mexico. They robbed ranches, trains, Stages or anything that would yield them gold, horses or food. They robbed the stage coach that ran from Denver to Leadville, just east of Hamilton, a mining camp between Como and Boreas Pass. The coach was returning to Denver and carried silver bullion worth several thousand dollars. They killed all of the coach horses and cut all of the spokes out of the coach wheels, leaving but one spoke in each wheel; a passenger asked one of the bandits the reason for leaving the one and he was informed that was left for seed.

They came on through the Park robbing several ranches taking their pick of good horses, and proceeded on to Kenosha Pass and where Hogier Switch is now, stood the

Stage Station. Clark Harriman, who passed away three years ago (January 1922), kept this station with his father and mother. The bandits robbed them of all valuables at the house but Harriman's father was away at the time and carried considerable money.

They proceeded down Kenosha and met Harriman at the place where Webster now stands. They held him up and took his money and decided they could use a new army overcoat he was wearing; he complained that it was pretty rough to take a man's overcoat on a cold day but they told him not to feel bad about it as they would pay him for it, and gave him a handfull of greenbacks saying they had no use for them. At this time there was not enough gold in the United States Treasury to cover all the paper money that had been issued and people doubted its value.

They came on down Platte Canon but left the road and followed along the Shawnee Range then out across and came on to the road again between Deer Creek and Elk Creek but learned that a posse had been formed and was following them, and that word had reached Denver and another posse had started from there. They turned about and traveled to the head of Deer Creek; here the posse that was following them came up with them but it was getting dark and a heavy fog had settled down and they were riding along together but neither party was aware of the other and thought that the man next to him was one of his own party. However, they finally discovered their situation but were afraid to shoot as they could not tell which were which. The posse dropped back and followed along through the night and came upon them at daylight. The bandits had stopped for some coffee at Three Mile on Geneva Creek which is over the divide from Deer Creek. As soon as it became light enough they attacked the gang and killed three of them, the other six escaped. These men are buried there and the rock one of the men was sitting on when shot was used for the headstone for the graves.

The remaining six circled back and crossed Deer Creek and started to cross above Golden but were caught at Bergen Park a few days later by Captain Cook and Captain Crea in charge of a bunch of soldiers and possemen. Captain Cook was then U. S. Marshall from Denver and Captain Crea was from Ft. Lyons and had been sent up here on Indian trouble.

The Reynolds Brothers after they had been caught kept taunting Captain Crea, who had started back to Fort Lyons with them, about a man by the name of Green who according to Reynolds was the head of another bank of outlaws who were to come to Reynolds' aid, and consequently Captain Crea left the outlaws in charge of one of his men by the name of Ad Williamson and started out to scout a head of his company. When they reached the head of Plum Creek, Williamson tied the outlaws up to a tree and shot them all. He took the handcuffs and gave them to Captain Crea who seemed to understand and asked no questions.

One of the six outlaws shot here was not killed and came to later. He was found in a shed several miles away where he had crawled and he then told of their movements since leaving New Mexico. He stated that they had held up a stage in New Mexico and got sixty thousand dollars. Twenty thousand dollars was in gold dust and the balance in United States Treasury Notes. They carried this with them on a pack mule and after the fight at Three Mile, while crossing back to Deer Creek, the mule became mired down and as they had lost all of their extra stock and had no time to waste here with the mule, they shot it and took the pack off, carried it up the hill and buried it in an old prospect hole. The gold dust was in two large coffee cans and the currency was wrapped in oiled paper, then wrapped in sheepskin with Navajo blankets around the entire pack.

This fellow tried to describe the location of the cache but not being familiar with the country could give them a poor idea of it. He then agreed to show it to them if they would take him back to the place. A start was made with him but when about half way there he died.

It is thought by some that cache has been found but it is the opinion of the majority of the people that this is not the case, pointing out the fact that the state offered half to the man that found it; therefore, he would receive better than thirty thousand dollars where if he did not turn in the Treasury Notes he would receive but the value of the gold dust and silver bullion. It is the general belief that this is buried either on the hills back of Chasevill ranger station or on the head of Deer Creek. At the time it became known that there was a treasure buried here, it was then several weeks after it had been placed and being late in the fall snows had covered up this high country; therefore, a complete search was not made until the following summer but it was never found. This fellow also told of a cache of

rifles and ammunition that they had made opposite Shawnee under a large cliff. This was searched for and found.

### Early History of the Monument Region.

These facts were secured from Mrs. George Newbrough, whose father, Dave McShane, came with his family to this section of the country in 1867.

At this time Dave Guire and Henry Walker had already settled on their ranches just northwest of the present Monument reservoir. The Ute Indians had several camps along Monument Creek. These Indians were always friendly. Indians first showed a hostile attitude in 1868 at which time Mrs. Dave McShane stood off a war party of Arapahoes and Cheyennes for four days. She was in a small log cabin armed with a shot gun. The Indians finally stole twelve head of horses and disappeared." In 1869 McShane built a fort which still stands on the present McShane ranch.

The first post office was known as "McShane's Ranch" and the mail was carried by Joe Bennett via pony express.

In 1870 Henry Limbauch opened a saloon where the Monument Creamery now stands. This was on the stage road from Denver to Colorado City. Shortly after this, the D. & R. G. came through, at which time Limbauch moved his place of business to the corner now occupied by the building where the Monument State Bank was located. This was called "Henry's Station". A little later the post office was moved from McShane's ranch to this place and the settlement called Monument after the rock which was then known as the "Monument".

The general settlement began with the advent of the railroad and the first school house, which also served as a church, was built.

In 1867 there were beautiful forests of great pine trees throughout this region. The first settlers were closely followed by sawmills. The first known as the "Bull of the Woods" was at Bald mountain; the next was owned by Denney Basset and was on what is now the Higby ranch. These were followed later by the Gutchall and Hobbs mills.

Mrs. George Newbrough remembers the great Mt. Herman fire and thinks it occurred about 1870. The heavy smoke obscured the sun for days.

Years before the first settlers arrived Father Dyer, an itinerant Methodist missionary, worked through the country. A minister friend named Harman often travelled with him and the mountain which is now known as Mt. Herman was named after this man. The mountain was named many years before Herman Schwenbeck came to this section of the country.

In 1867 there was a beautiful natural lake where Palmer Lake is now situated. This was gradually drying up and was later cleaned out by General Palmer.

### Pikes Peak Region

The Oil Creek tunnel was started by a Cincinnati outfit. Brimfoder was the first manager. They dug eighteen hundred feet. Then Salmons, and Charley Fay became second managers of the outfit. They expected to tunnel under Pikes Peak to Oil Creek from Cascade Creek.

Mrs. Hewlett homesteaded Cascade and ran the first tourist hotel in Ute Pass.

Doctors Culver and W. L. Wellington were partners in the cow business and took up the land which is now Ute Park for their home ranch.

Three big floods have passed through Ute Pass: the first flood was twenty-eight years before the Pueblo Flood; the second, at the time that "Paul Revere" made his ride down Ute Pass and saved stock, one camp and Mrs. Cusack; and the third, during the Pueblo Flood, June 1921.

Nigger Tunnel was taken up by negroes and was what is now called Lantern City. The real Lantern City was first north of the North Star Mine.

Alex Crowe was one of the big cow men of Ute Pass and bought out Henry Taw and later sold to the City of Colorado Springs for watershed purposes. Crowe Gulch was named for him.

Dr. Bell and Fisher cut most of the timber around from Green Mountain Falls north past Manitou Park. At one time they stole a narrow gauge engine from the Denver and Rio Grande and hauled it to a logging road in Manitou Park.

The Waldo hog ranch was started in Waldo Canon. Garbage was hauled from Manitou. Wudy Jones had a mortgage on the Waldo Cattle and they got into a quarrel over it. Waldo asked Jones if he could see the mortgage and when Jones handed it to him, Waldo ate and swallowed it. The ranch did not prove a success, however, and it was abandoned as a result.

### Tarryall Region

(Data by Mrs. C. S. Allen)

Anson Allen and William Farnum settled on Tarryall Creek in 1870. The Allens then had five children. Bordenville was the closest post office but later a post office was established at Farnum's ranch called Mountain Dale. Mrs. Allen's father, William Farnum, came to Hamilton, above Como, in 1863; then he settled on Tarryall Creek in 1870. They brought a few cattle from Iowa. They also built a log cabin at the present site of Denver but sold it in the spring to a printer who started a paper there.

Father Dyer, the early day Methodist preacher, who worked over this part of Colorado and later wrote a book of his experiences, often stopped at Farnum's and Allen's on his trips.

Allens and others made trips to Colorado Springs about once a year and sometimes twice for food, clothing and supplies. The trip was made by wagon over very poor roads and often with an ox team. The trip took four or five days each way.

### Bailey Region

The Life of Mrs. Elizabeth L. Enriken is best described by the newspaper article quoted.

"... Bayard Taylor, William N. Byers, Gilpin, Evans Chaffee, Tabor, Moffat and scores of others whose footprints will remain on civilization's map, enjoyed the hospitality of the gracious blue-eyed pioneer ranch woman of Platte Canon. One of the first settlers of Park county, she was at her death its oldest woman citizen. For nearly sixty years she

lived at Baileys in "the house on the hill", a pioneer day structure of massive logs, squared by the ax and jet black from time. It is a saying up and down the canon that in all that time Mrs. Entrikin's door was never locked, not even to the arrogant Ute Indians who were constantly passing to and from South Park. Her generosity was proverbial. She gave land to the railroad when it came and rendered worthless her ranch because the county wanted it for roads.

#### Lived Alone At Edge of Mountain Village

For nearly half a century she lived alone at the edge of the mountain village, fearing nothing, welcoming with food and shelter stowr-bound wayfarer or dusty tramp, and never was her hospitality abused except once when Chief Colorow of the Utes played her a trick which, however, resulted in his lasting protection of the "heap good white squaw", as he called her.

Her advanced age and constantly increasing infirmity made it necessary last October, before the setting in of another mountain winter, to move Mrs. Entrikin to where her last days would be eased by medical attention and made happy with every comfort. She died at Woodcroft sanatorium, conducted by Postmaster General Work of Pueblo. The body has been sent to Castle Rock, the home of a niece, Mrs. E. I. Streeter, and the funeral will be held from the Castle Rock Mortuary Saturday at 2:30 P.M. She will be buried beside her Brother, the Rev. John Dyer, Colorado's famous "snowshoe itinerant preacher" whose portrait hangs in the state capitol.

Old timers will recall that the Rev. Mr. Dyer was the father of the youthful Judge Dyer who in the early sixties was shot to death in his court room at Fairplay, Park County, when he courageously persisted, despite sinister warnings, to bring to justice a gang of desperadoes who had murdered settlers and started a reign of terror in South Park. Knowing that he was facing eternity, the 23-year-old judge wrote a farewell letter to his father and prepared to hold the trial. Three of the prisoners entered the judge's chamber and deliberately shot him to death.

#### Came of Restless Pioneer Family

Elizabeth Lewis Dyer came of a restless family of pioneers, ever moving toward the setting sun. She was the daughter of Samuel and Cassandra Dyer, originally from Virginia, and was born near Columbus, Ohio, November 20, 1829. When she was an infant her parents moved to Fulton County, Illinois, and after several years to Iowa County, Wisconsin, settling near the village of Potosi. She attended a young

woman's academy in Platteville, Wis., and after graduation taught in the public schools.

She was married to a Dr. Entrikin, a widower with five children, the match having been made by her father, who sternly put a stop to her own girlhood romance. Shortly after the death of her babe and before the first year of her married life was over, while the country was in the beginning of the Civil war, she slipped away and joined her sister, Ann, and the latter's husband, W. L. Bailey, who were adventuring to the Promised Land of Gold of the Rockies. In a long ox train they crossed the plains and came to Denver.

Her brother, John, the Methodist rider whose circuit embraced the wildest mining camps of those hectic days, picked out for them the spot where the old stage road to Leadville enters Platte Canon, about fifty-six miles from Denver. After some time spent in Denver, the Baileys and Mrs. Entrikin, in the summer of 1864, drove to this site, which has since been known as Baileys. A two-story log structure was built and for years, before the narrow-gauge South Park railroad was constructed, was known all over the mining district as "Bailey's Tavern". Mrs. Entrikin settled on 140 acres west of her brother-in-law's holdings and had erected from the largest white pine trees of the surrounding forest the log house which she constantly occupied until her departure for Pueblo last autumn.

#### Remained Alone in Wilderness

In the seventies the Baileys left the mountains, the hotel burned down and until the railroad came in 1879, Mrs. Entrikin remained alone in what was virtually a wilderness. Her ranch, through which flows the Platte River, was on the stage road and many a party driving through stopped at her house since it is a day's drive from the city. At her dinner table sat nearly all the famous men of the time who were journeying in the mountains. Writers from the east, editors, painters, statesmen, titled Englishmen and the pioneer figures in Colorado history were her guests. Before the days of his fortune, H. A. W. Tabor used to drive through the canon, and, with his wife, camp opposite Mrs. Entrikin's house while on his trips to Denver for merchandise for his store at Fairplay. Bayard Taylor gratefully wrote to Horace Greeley's New York Tribune about Mrs. Entrikin's hospitality in bringing his party, returning from an arduous trip from the Continental divide, a basketful of "the first eggs we have seen for months". He commented on the surprise of meeting a cultured woman with a deep knowledge of botany in the

Rocky Mountain forests. This incident began her friendship with William N. Byers, who was Taylor's companion.

One day Chief Colorow and a dozen of his braves rode their ponies up to her door and gruffly demanded biscuits. She motioned them to the table and baked two large pans full. They fell upon them hungrily and grunted for more. This performance was repeated time after time. No sooner would she bring in fresh pans and her back be turned than the biscuits would vanish. After she had baked for nearly an hour and her flour barrel was sadly depleted, she became indignant and firmly shook her head at Colorow, a huge figure grotesquely clothed that afternoon in a white "boiled shirt" some storekeeper had given him, despairing of ever having a call for such a freakish large size.

#### Refuses To Bake Any More Biscuits

"No more, no more", she said. "You're eating me out of house and home. Not another biscuit do you get."

Colorow growled and repeated, "Hungry; hurry!" She informed him curtly that she had no more flour to spare, her barrel was almost empty.

In endeavoring to mount his pony the front of the "boiled shirt" came out of Colorow's trousers and there fell to the ground a cascade of biscuits. She looked at the other braves and noticed how their bodies also resembled barrels.

"For a moment I was mad, clear through, to think that they had been "stuffing" away my biscuits," Mrs. Dnrikin would relate. "Then I had an almost irresistible desire to laugh. But I kept a grave face, told Colorow to remain on his horse and picked up for him the biscuits he had dropped. He never even thanked me, but calmly stuffed them back into his shirt. However, he never again tried that trick. He was grateful that I had saved his dignity, came several times and ate biscuits and told me I was a 'heap good squaw' and his friend. None of the Utes ever bothered me, not even afterwards when the Indians grew ugly and the Colorado militia was ordered out against them."

The first marriage in Colorado is said to have been that of Captain Cook at Idaho Springs on November 17, 1859. A daughter, Mrs. L. E. Merkley, is now living in Cripple Creek.

The first woman to come to Georgetown was Elizabeth Griffith, the wife of John Griffith. In after years the southern part of the town was called Elizabethtown in honor of Mrs. Griffith.

During the summer of 1860 the Griffiths built a cabin near Empire station and claimed the Georgetown valley as a ranch.

Jefferson Griffith, the father of the Griffith boys, died probably about 1860, and was buried west of and across the creek from Mill City (Dumont).

L. G. Turnley stated that they had but three drunk in the district that season (1860), the miners prohibiting the sale of liquor.

With the exceptions of the killings by the Indians probably the first murder in the county was committed at Payne's Bar on August 20, 1860. An item in the News stated that an altercation took place between two men, one knocked the other down and stamped upon him. A friend of the latter, standing by, immediately drew a knife and stabbed the man who had committed the assault to the heart. No names were given.

During the summer of 1860 Jack Langrish played to crowded houses at Downsville. The camp dispersed almost as quickly as it was formed.

W. T. Reynolds, Isaac Fisher, Dick McMurray, Wm. Cook and two others were led to the present site of Silver Plume by a prospector who claimed to have found gold there. They failed to find a color, but found abundant game, heavy timber and difficult travel. The site of Georgetown was thickly populated with beaver, and beaver dams and swamps were so abundant that the party had to skirt Griffith Mountain. They spent the fourth of July on Silver Plume ground.

Honorable Lewis W. Bliss, who took a prominent part in the organization of several of the mining districts, and who was territorial Secretary and Acting Governor in the absence of R. W. Steel, participated in a duel in Denver on the fifth of March 1860, which resulted in the death of Dr. J. S. Stone, Judge of the Miners' Court of Gregory District and a member of the Provisional Legislature. The weapons were shot guns and the distance thirty paces. A large crowd assembled to witness the combat, which took place on the

### Tarryall

Prospectors on the way to California stopped and rested at this location and discovered gold. 1859.

### Fairplay

Newcomers to Tarryall were not welcomed due to the small size of the district. One of the unwelcome parties later found placer gold on the South Platte and located the town of Fairplay.

### Buckskin Gulch

Named for prospector called Buckskin Joe (Joe Higginbottom).

### Mt. Lincoln

Montgomery, which was situated six miles above Alma at the foot of Mt. Lincoln, was being located at the time that President Lincoln was assassinated. The people named the mountain after the President.

north side of the Platte. Stone was mortally wounded and died on the tenth of October. The trouble arose over a toast offered by Bliss at a dinner given at the Broadwell House, in which he cast serious reflections upon Dr. Stone, who immediately left the room and challenged Bliss.

#### Origin of Names

Clear Creek was known as Vasquez River, so named after a trapper living at the junction of Clear Creek and the Platte River. For some unknown reason the name was changed in 1859 to Clear Creek.

Dicks Peak and Dick Gulch were named after Dick Harrington who settled the head of that gulch. It is now Witcher's "Shimmin Ranch".

Sheep Gulch was so named because of Mountain sheep on the rocky bluffs at the head of it.

Mt. Herman was named after a Mr. Hermon who was very active in early church work in this region. The name was given by Father Dyer, a pioneer Methodist missionary who worked in this and other western states. The fact that the mountain resembles the Mt. Hermon in Syria seems to have had some bearing on its receiving that name.

#### Cather Springs, Sec. 20, T. 15 S., R. 67 W.

John H. Cather prospected in the vicinity from 1895 to 1900. Cather now resides at Nevada, Mo.

#### Clementine Gulch

A mining company by the name operated in the gulch from about 1890 to 1895.

#### Douglas Creeks, Secs. 31 and 32, T. 15 S., R. 68 W.

Mr. Douglas, grandfather of Arthur Douglas, of Manitou, had a cabin and prospected in the vicinity from about 1890-1895.

#### Duffield, Sec. 20, T. 15 S., R. 67 W.

Duffield Brothers, now dead, had a cabin in this vicinity and ran cattle in 1885 to 1890.

Gould Creek, T. 15 S., R. 68 W.

A Mr. Gould trapper and hunter lived on this creek in about 1870.

Saderlind, Sec. 23, T. 15 S., R. 68 W.

A party by this name kept a road house at this point about 1893 to 1900, during the early days of Cripple Creek.

Idaho Springs

The name Idaho was taken from the Indian word E-dah-hoe, and means light on the mountain.

Georgetown was incorporated and an election authorized on June 23, 1868.

The same year flour sold for thirteen dollars per hundred weight, eggs at eighty-nine cents per dozen, sugar at thirty cents a pound, molasses at three dollars and fifty cents per gallon, tobacco at one dollar seventy-five cents a pound, tea at two dollars and a half per pound and coal oil at two dollars and fifty cents per gallon.

In July 1868, Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan registered at the Barton Hotel.

The first lynching was in April 1867. A man by the name of Ed Bainbridge shot and killed James Martin over a game of cards. The records show that Bainbridge was promptly lynched by the representative citizens of the town.

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"The truth at times may doubtful be,  
but I have written as 'twas given me."

Ingwal S. Horgen.  
Recreation Assistant.

## PIKE HISTORY

During the season of 1932 I had occasion to seek help from Mr. J. W. Green of Buffalo in locating an old camera point. In the discussion that followed he showed considerable interest in such matters and produced an old picture of the town of West Creek. This picture was borrowed and the attached reproduction was made therefrom.

An effort was made to locate the point from which the original picture was taken and rephotograph the same scene as it is today. This was done fairly closely, but only with the help of two of the men who were residents of West Creek about the time the original was taken. Mr. J. A. Philpott who now resides on a ranch several miles up Trail Creek built some of the buildings shown. His assistance and advice was quite valuable, as was also that offered by William Anthony who remembers West Creek (or Pemberton) as he saw it when a boy.

In the original picture the name of J. W. Green will be observed on one of the stores. Mr. Green states that he paid \$450.00 for the lot on which this store was located and spent \$2,000.00 constructing this building. That was about 1895. Eighteen months later the bubble burst, and Mr. Green took the glass out of the front of his building and moved to Buffalo, where he is now located. He later sold the West Creek building to James Graham for \$10.00. This is probably typical of the rise and fall of real estate values in the "Best Active Gold Mining Camp in Colorado".

Back of the boom was a company which is reputed to have "salted" several prospect holds in the vicinity of West Creek. Mr. Green states that he had considerable money invested in "mines" and was continuing to make such investments until an assayer advised him that a certain sample of "pay dirt" was Cripple Creek ore. To make a long story short, the promoter reaped his harvest, left the country, and the community died.

As shown in the 1932 photo (271476) a vast change has taken place. The car is located approximately in the same place as the stage coach in the earlier view. The high ground beyond this point in the original view was washed out by the heavy rains in 1921 (according to old timers). In the original view a foot bridge will be noted just beyond the "Palace Restaurant". This crossed the original channel of the gulch which comes into the main stream from the east. Following the flood of 1921, and the eroding away of the high ground beyond this point, this gulch formed a new channel, flowing in a northerly direction about at the rear of the "American House" in the original view.

H. D. Petheram