

Friday, February 12, 1988

Bill Henderson To Tell Rare Westside History

A sympathetic look at Colorado City's "soiled doves" will be part of the talk at our March 11 meeting by William C. Henderson. His presentation will be a pot-pourri of Old Town history, but he'll touch on the lives of the ladies of the red light district who indirectly gave financial support to Colorado City's government. His research into this awkward chapter of the local past is unique and thorough, and he has uncovered details of their humanity and generosity which are often overlooked.

He'll bring items from his personal collection of historical items, and promises a few untold stories of local people and events.

Mr. Henderson, an O.C.C.H.S. member, is a former Colorado Springs mayor who has been a student of Westside history and a collector of memorabilia for fifty years. As past president of the Pikes Peak National Bank, he was intimately involved in local affairs, and at one time owned nine Westside buildings. He continues his enthusiastic study of the region's history.

Treasurer's Report

December, 1987

Balance in American Federal and
World Savings 11/17/87 \$ 98,997.99

Bal Pikes Peak Nat'l 11/17/87 12,757.54

Income:

Memberships & donation	140.00
Int Pikes Peak Nat'l Nov. '87	52.39
Int Pikes Peak Nat'l Dec. '87	52.84

Disbursements:

Bank Svc. Chg. Nov. '87	.10
Bank Svc. Chg. Dec. '87	.40
Bal Pikes Peak Nat'l 12/31	13,022.27

Balance in American Federal and
World Savings 12/31/87 102,692.36

Grand total as of 12/31/87 115,694.63

Dec. luncheon: 14 reservations x \$6 =
\$84. Cash paid to Thunder and Buttons.

Visitors and Guests

We enjoyed having Brenda Hawley as our guest following her talk to O.C.C.H.S.

Ken Jordan of the Pikes Peak Journal and Rob Miller were among 28 present for the program. Twenty-three stayed for lunch.

Interest in Trolleys Is Praised; Plans Advance

Current discussions on revitalizing downtown Colorado Springs are good news for fans of the streetcar. They see prospects brightening for trolley service between Colorado City and downtown Colorado Springs.

John Haney, Curator of the Pikes Peak Historical Street Railway Foundation and an O.C.C.H.S. member, notes that several architects who entered a contest last summer on reviving downtown recommended a trolley line in a central city mall. In a letter to the G-T in December, Haney called the suggestion "delightful, wise and discerning."

Haney says his organization has worked ten years to re-establish trolley service, and is well along restoring "No. 59", a streetcar which operated here until service ended in 1932. Among possibilities being explored are use of D&RGW tracks parallel to the Midland expressway, ending at 22nd St. If financial problems could be overcome, they would support streetcar service, tie in with beautification of the Midland expressway, and could be extended to Bancroft Park. Another interesting thought is that at least portions of Colorado Avenue still have their streetcar tracks, paved over through the years.

The idea of extending service all the way to Manitou is intri-

Tribulations Lead To Upbeat Message

A local author will review her challenging life at today's meeting. Hermina (Mrs. Robert) Kilgore wrote "Rough Road in the Rockies," which chronicles her family's adventures in Colorado beginning in 1935.

Despite hardships in the early years, she draws affirmation from events at Turkey Creek Canon near Denver, Woodland Park, Palmer Lake and here. Until her retirement, she was Dean of Girls in Colorado Springs secondary schools, a position which led to a second book, "A Dean's Days."

guing, but there's less to build on for such a dream. Tracks are gone and the right-of-way bought up by many property owners.

Haney notes that street cars will help solve parking problems and encourage shoppers in Portland, Seattle, Sacramento, San Diego, Fort Worth, Buffalo and Boston, and are being considered in other cities besides Colorado Springs. He sees such service not just as a tourist attraction, but for year-around service much like the "good old days."

In his book, "Pikes Peak Trolleys", Haney reports that streetcar service ended April 30, 1932, when almost every piece of equipment and virtually all employees took to the streets and gave free rides for the day. Buses took over the routes May 1st. Tracks were taken up on unpaved streets, although they remained on many paved streets.

SECRETARY'S EXPENSES

1/8 Cash for guest luncheon and two meals paid by check	12.00
1/15 Postage for 78 newsletters	17.33
Miscellaneous postage	1.05
TOTAL due secretary 2/1/88	30.38

Westside Memories: *Turning Back the Clock on Local Events*

Twenty-five Years Ago

March, 1963

Westiders among 17 candidates for City Council: Henri Ruiz, owner of Henri's Mexican Restaurant, 2427 W. Colorado; and Aldean L. Dollar, 1721 W. Platte, retired air force officer.

Cecil W. Meyers Associates bought 53 acres next to Garden of the Gods, to be converted into a cemetery overlooked by the world's second-largest statue of Jesus, with niches in rock out-croppings for cremated remains.

Cast members of West Junior's Ninth Grade Class play "Lights Out": Olie Akmenkalns, Kay Chambon, Sharon Ellis, Bill Gemmill, Ken Heaton, Ernie Jackson, Carolyn Krause, Larry Nelson, Vicki Peckham, Jonalee Prather and Lynn Vandenberg.

Fire escapes were added to seven Dist. 11 schools, including Midland, Whittier, Garfield and Washington.

Samples tested below \$2, so Golden Cycle won't re-mill Globe Hill ore.

New West Side Commercial Club board members: Don Bates, Jack Nelson, Jack Lowry, Francis Staggs, John Law and Clarion Chambon.

Work began on the Kair-Moor Nursing Home, 924 W. Kiowa, to be operated by Olga Pratt.

Fifty Years Ago

March, 1938

Clarence A. Roberts, 44, 2518 W. St. Vrain, suffered a broken back, broken right arm, and two dislocated and broken bones in both legs between his ankles and knees, as a result of a fall from a freight car at the Thomas & Brown Lime Co. plant in Manitou.

First Assembly of God took a building permit for a stucco and tile church building at 1 S. Walnut.

While 291 CCC camps were closed in the nation, three in the Pikes Peak region, enrolling 400 men, continued. The CCC [Civilian Conservation Corps] celebrated its fifth birthday in March.

A 69-year-old male resident at Mrs. J. E. Elledge's old-folks home slashed his throat, then sat on the curb of the home at 1523 W. Colorado. A. W. Gosage, 1624 W. Pikes Peak, noticed the bleeding man and summoned police. The injured man was in fair condition in the hospital, expected to recover.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Porter, 2525 Robinson, celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary.

Old Age Pension added 33 names this month, for a total of 2,010.



Pine Street after straightening
(and before the freeway)

Highway Department replaced 300 feet of sidewalk between Colorado Ave. viaduct and the bridge over the Monument. Curb and gutter was added on Colo. between 31st and 36th, and 18,000 ft. of street car rails removed. Eighty men worked two months.

Paul Thompson presented a stereopticon lecture "The Life of Christ" at the church at Pikes Peak and 12th belonging to Mr. and Mrs. E. Wilkins.

Authorities chose the site of the Jerome Wheeler home, west side of Canon, between Park and Grand, as site for Manitou's \$75,000 post office.

City Council eliminated a dangerous jog on Pine at West Dale, added curb and gutter from Bijou to Mesa Road.

Roof of the boiler house of West Side Cleaners, 1641 W. Colorado, caught fire from a defective flue.

West Junior's dancing class learned the shag, trucking and the Suzy Q, and put them together for the Big Apple.

Tragedy was averted where railroad tracks cross Mesa Ave. A Rock Island crew realized a female motorist wasn't going to stop, applied brakes and gave the car an extra few seconds to cross.

Ad: Cars painted, \$10. Jimmy Good Auto Paint and Trim, 616 N. 17th St.

Seventy-five Years Ago

March, 1913

Death of Mary I. Hice, music supervisor for Colorado City schools, shocked the community. She attended the highschool fair Saturday night and church Sunday morning, but died Sunday night while taking a bath.

County Fair at Mack's, in support of high school athletics, made \$101.04.

Council ordered sidewalks laid on Colorado Ave. between 10th and 11th.

With the liquor question again on the ballot, both sides marshalled forces. Brewers' Asso. sent \$1,500. For dries: Mrs. S. B. Shaw, National Evangelistic Lecturer for the W.C.T.U.; J. A. Maples, the Texas Cyclone; and Rev. J. A. Finch of the Anti-saloon League of Colorado.

Council refunded \$1,175 to liquor dealers since they were closed a month before their licenses expired.

Several high school seniors studied for the county teachers' examination.

One Hundred Years Ago

March, 1888

Two smelters seemed assured, but by month end no agreement was made.

E. R. Holden promised 300-ton daily ore capacity on land donated by Anthony Bott. He measured limestone at Colorado City and Manitou. Colorado Midland surveyed a spur. But Colorado Springs couldn't assure water and Bott's land offer expired.

H. I. Higgins, American Mining and Smelting, wanted to move a plant from Leadville if \$25,000 could be raised, to land held in trust by Irving Howbert. He wanted city water, but Colorado Springs would supply water only for fire protection. He gave up his plans.

Colorado Springs used a third more water than it had two years earlier, and it was desperately short. A \$40,000 reservoir west of Monument Creek wouldn't add to supplies. A vote in April would decide on a sewage system, which would use more water.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. McCurdy were hurt when their phaeton was run into by a wagon driven by a drunk man.

Town budget of \$7,000 was approved. An April vote would decide whether to issue \$5,000 in bonds for a new city hall, jail and hose house.

Drawing for lots in LaVergne, J. M. Ellison won a house and lot on the main street [Colorado] and W. H. Dozier on the street a block south.

Horses were on hand for the street-car which would operate next month. Tracks ended at Stockbridge brewery.

Among speakers at the teachers' meeting was Mrs. Emma Cunningham: "How to Teach the U. S. Constitution."

New Methodist Church dedicated.

Alvin Stump opened Bear Creek trail up Pikes Peak. He sent two men to Mexico to buy burros.

Residents west of Monument Creek petitioned Colorado Springs to be incorporated into a fifth ward.

F. E. Baxter was Colorado City's new city engineer; D. H. Oliver, postmaster, moved to larger accommodations in the Adams block; M. A. Mahaney resigned as police magistrate.

Fire destroyed the tool house and shelter of B. Lantry and Sons west of the [railroad] machine shop. City fire department lacked enough hose to reach a fire hydrant.

A citizens' caucus to choose candidates for city office erupted into fist-fights. A. J. Brazleton was narrowly chosen to run for mayor. Incumbent Stockbridge ran as an independent.

Significant Industry: The Colorado City Glass Company

[Editor's note: Because of the limited material available on the Colorado City Glassworks, and Brenda Hawley's generosity in making available a copy of her talk to the Old Colorado City Historical Society on Jan. 8, 1988, we're reprinting the information in full, to make it available in permanent form. Our thanks to Ms. Hawley for her cooperation.]

By Brenda G. Hawley

During the 1880's, mining was expanding in Colorado and capitalists were investing in the industries of the growing State. The Colorado Midland Railroad had located its shops in Colorado City.

Although the Manitou Mineral Water Company was incorporated in 1884, in 1888 they recapitalized. That year they shipped twice as many carloads of mineral water as the year before. Because of the high cost of bottles, the difficulty in obtaining a sufficient quantity of bottles, and high freight charges from the east, the company decided to start a glassworks.

The Colorado City Glass Company was incorporated February 14, 1889. Four of the five men connected with the Glass Co. also owned the Manitou Mineral Water Co. They were J. B. Wheeler, L. R. Ehrich, J. A. Hayes, Jr. and Charles Adams. J. B. Wheeler was a partner in Macy's Department Store in New York, he organized the Aspen Smelting company and was one of the directors of the Colorado Midland Railroad. The fifth man connected with the incorporation of the Glass works was E. C. Modes, the first superintendent of the factory. Modes' father was superintendent of an Eastern glass factory. The purpose of the company was to manufacture and deal in all manner of bottles, window glass, glassware, and the management and conduct of a glass factory.

The Gazette mentioned Adolph Busch as a stockholder. Erwin T. Beyle mentioned that the glass factory made beer bottles for Anheuser Busch. The newspaper stated that Mr. Busch was considering opening a branch establishment of the St. Louis Brewery.

By May 15, 1889, the glassworks was in business. It was touted as Colorado City's first real manufacturer. Cripple Creek and the resultant smelters in Colorado City had not yet burst on the scene.

The factory was located in 20.6 acres of land in the area bounded by Wheeler, Busch, Race and



Arch Streets. In June, 1889, the Colorado City Glass Company and the Colorado City Land and Improvement Company (with overlapping directors) platted "South Colorado City". This included not only the glass factory, but housing to the East that extended to Chestnut Street. One of the streets in the plat is Busch. The company erected a boarding house and twenty-one cottages for workers. This was near the Colorado Midland Shops. Situated on a knoll, the two and a half story factory constructed of wood, brick, and corrugated iron with its smokestack of 35 feet, presented an impressive sight. The cost for this building was \$30,000. The factory was to become the largest glassworks between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean.

The factory was initially designed only to produce bottles, although at the opening a glass cane blown at the factory was presented to David McShane. No doubt glass blowers created some free-blown whimsicals.

At the time the Colorado City Glass Co. opened, bottles were blown in a mold. An automatic means of producing bottles was not patented until 1903. By 1889 a semi-automatic device was available to open and shut the molds. This was operated by the blower or gaffer by a treadle. This eliminated the need for an individual, usually a young boy, to open and shut the mold.

This early factory had one large melting furnace with the melting accomplished by coal gas. The furnace, circular in form and six feet high, stood in the center of the building.

The glass blowers worked from a platform at the head of the furnace. The annealing ovens (for proper cooling) were located around the edge of the building.

At the opening there were 13 blowers and 13 helpers. It is not known if all 13 blowers were master craftsmen, called gaffers. There might have been, as later reports mention, 14 shops to a furnace. The crew in a glass factory was usually divided into groups of 6 or 7 men, each called a shop. The shop was headed by a gaffer who was responsible for his assistants—usually three journeymen and three young boys who were helpers. The gaffer was also responsible for the quality of the product.

The Colorado City Glass Co. was reported to have a capacity of about 15,000 bottles per day. Since one shop of three men and three boys could

produce an average of 1,500 bottles a day, a company with 13 shops should be able to meet the 15,000 per day figure.

Most of the early glass blowers came from Europe. Colorado City Glass Co. was probably no different. Bohemians, Bavarians and Alsations were variously mentioned as providing early workers. General Charles Adams brought 52 German glass blowers with him when he returned from the east just prior to the opening of the Glass Factory. They came on the Rock Island Railroad and cost the Glass Co. \$1,600 in train fare.

It would appear from the beginning to the fire in 1893 that the company grew and expanded. Capital stock during this period was increased from \$100,000 to \$200,000 in November of 1891. The glass factory spent \$80,000 on labor.

New machinery in the way of blowers (coolers), boilers, and engines was installed. A Sturtevant rotary mill for pulverizing rock and other material was acquired.

A small factory was added to manufacture flint glass to be used principally in prescription bottles and bar bottles.

Early glass factories needed an abundant supply of fuel and pure sand (silica). Both of these were available in the vicinity.

Lime, which is needed to make soda and silica glass less soluble in water, was also present. In the beginning only the soda which was used as a flux was imported from England. Approximately \$2,000 worth of soda was needed every month.

Bottle glass was made from a less pure and coarser material than the later flint glass. In all likelihood the iron impurities common in this area turned the glass an aqua color. Coal dust was also used in the glass to make the amber glass used for bottling ginger ale.

As the imported soda was a great expense to the company, great excitement was created by the production of a bottle from all El Paso Co. material in late 1891. Prof. Rudolph Keck, a geologist for the Glass Company, worked with C. H. McMaster, manager, and Otto Jensen, superintendent. The bottle was said to be the first of its color ever manufactured in the United States without the use of foreign material. The color was not mentioned.

At the same time mining for cryolite in South Cheyenne Canyon was mentioned in the newspaper. Prof. Keck, in a paper to the Chamber of Commerce in

January, 1892, stated that cryolite was no material to make clear glass from. He also stated that J. B. Wheeler owned the claims from which the glass company was removing a mineral that Keck had proved contained sufficient alkali to stop the yearly output of \$26,000 for the English soda.

William Baird had filed a claim on the Eureka lode which contained cryolite. Cross and Hillebrand had stated in 1885 that the find was of purely scientific value. They did not feel there was enough material to be commercially valuable. However, the cryolite was 53% sodium. The Cragin Papers mention that the cryolite was used at the glassworks in 1891 and 1892. Keck's statement might have been to slow down prospecting in the area, as by the end of 1892 there were several mentions of cryolite being hauled from the mineral claims.

Wheeler did buy up mining claims in the South Cheyenne Canyon area during 1891, these being the Denver, May Bell, Jenny Lind, Manitou and Fairview. St. Peter's Dome and Cook Stove Mountain were mentioned as reference points in locating the claims. I would assume that the claims lay in the vicinity of the Fairview stop on the later Short Line Railroad. In 1892, Wheeler bought out the Laura Winow, Light Wright, and the Wide Awake mining claims. These were located near his road and mining camp on the middle fork of Cheyenne Gulch.

A road was built from the glassworks in late 1891 to the mine claims. It proceeded from Colorado City and connected with the new Bear Creek Toll Road. By December, 1891, the first and second division of the Cheyenne Mountain road to the cryolite mine was completed. It was anticipated with four tons a day of cryolite would be hauled.

An experimental factory was built at the cost of \$10,000 that would use the El Paso County ingredients. It was hoped that this would substantially reduce the cost of the imported material as well as the high Colorado freight rates.

Glassworks photo published the year operations began. Light-colored chimneys on the building's edge are for 13 cooling ovens. [Photo: Local History Collection, Pikes Peak Library District.]



By the end of 1891 the factory employed 150 workers and was turning out 15,000 pieces every 24 hours. (Glass factories were fired day and night.) Fruit jars and pickle jars had been added as well as bottles and flasks. Colors produced were light green, German green and amber.

Bottles were shipped to Manitou, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Ogden, Seattle, Portland, Los Angeles, Excelsior Springs, Mo., and Kansas City.

By now they had disposed of all their last two years of wares. San Francisco took 20 carloads of amber quart bottles in the last three months to be used for brandy. Manitou took 9,000 gross of quart bottles in the last three months for mineral water.

During the summer vacation of 1892 the Colorado City Glass Works decided to double its capacity by removing the old furnaces and installing two new furnaces. According to the Iris, these furnaces, designed by Otto Jensen, the superintendent of the company, should establish Mr. Jensen as the Edison of the glass industry!

Unfortunately, on Sept. 10, 1892, at 1:30 p. m., an anchor chain on the top of a furnace broke and allowed the molten glass to spill to the wood platform below and set fire to the factory. Since the new furnaces could be worked in 12-hour shifts, only a watchman and three workers were present.

The fire spread rapidly. The main factory and three Midland cars burned. Three other Midland cars were pushed beyond the danger line. The Colorado City Fire Department responded. The warehouse, flint factory, offices and blacksmith shop were not damaged.

Jerome B. Wheeler, the president, arrived on the scene and assured the town that the factory would be rebuilt. By Sept. 24 a temporary building was completed and the glass blowers were back at work. In November Wheeler announced that new furnaces would be added. Evidently the Jensen furnaces were not satisfactory.

There were forewarnings of the problems with the factory. One common problem of glass factories was the use of child labor. Boys were used as helpers and were employed while they should be in school. The Colorado law made it unlawful for any child under 14 years to labor during school hours. The Iris editorialized concerning the glassworks hiring boys. Mr. Collins, the manager, tried to help the school authorities, although it doesn't appear that the glass factory quit hiring children. The boys made from \$16 to \$20 per month. Many families needed the money. One family sent one boy to school four months and one boy to work. At the end of four months the boys switched.

In Dec., 1892, Mr. E. B. Collins, the manager for the past year, resigned to become manager of the DePaw American Glass Co. of Alexander, Indi-

ana. Mr. Oliver C. Townsend of Pittsburg was hired to take his place. In January, Mr. Charles Wilder resigned as bookkeeper. Several days later, it was announced that the factory would close for nine months. The employees were paid and most departed for the east. One small furnace was to be kept in operation to manufacture stained glass.

Wheeler responded to complaints about the closing to A. Z. Sheldon in a letter printed in the Iris, February, 1893. The business was not doing well, thus he brought in O. C. Townsend to investigate. Townsend felt that "money could not be made in the way in which [they] were manufacturing glass and that the oven was not properly constructed." Therefore, since work needed to be done, it was decided to close immediately and start to rebuild. Wheeler assured the town that he would rebuild. He also mentioned he planned to make his permanent home in the area.

The annual reports for the Colorado City Glass Company bear out the financial problems. In 1891, \$91,000 was paid in and a debt of \$176,000 existed. The debt was increased to \$198,000 in 1892. In 1893, \$103,000 was paid and the debt was \$176,000. This was the last statement on file.

Wheeler was also having other problems. His banks in Colorado City and elsewhere were closed that summer. The Manitou Mineral Water increased their stock from 300,000 to 1,000,000 shares to try to raise money. Despite these problems, contracts were let for the new building.

The building was of iron and steel. The power house of red sandstone was a separate building. It was to have four tank furnaces of 14 shops each. The payroll would be 250 men and boys. Two shades of glass were to be manufactured—green (probably aqua), and German green. Phonolite, used by Germans in glass manufacturing, was mentioned as occurring in Ute Pass. This deposit contained 58% silica and 9% sodium.

Two glass companies were incorporated in 1893: the Phonolite Glass Company by C. W. Franklin, Robert Weitbree and Rudolph Hech; and the Western Glass Company by C. B. Wilder, Ward Hunt and O. C. Townsend, with directors J. B. Wheeler and J. B. Glasser. I could not find any further information on either of these two companies.

Newspapers in 1896 blamed demise of the company on the passage of the Wilson-Gorman Bill that lowered duties on imports. This could be, since O. C. Townsend, now president of the Manitou Mineral Water Company, indicated it was cheaper to import bottles from Germany. The Glass Factory evidently didn't burn again as the Iris mentioned the dilapidated building. Demise of the industry was undoubtedly a blow to the economy of Colorado City.

Talk on Glassworks Provokes Lively Discussion; Adolph Busch an Enigma

Brenda Hawley's talk on Colorado City Glassworks Jan. 8th cleared up details of that company, but made apparent there are still unanswered questions. Thanks to local historians present, a lively discussion developed after Ms. Hawley's talk.

Local tradition said fire destroyed the industry a second time and it wasn't rebuilt. Ms. Hawley found no record of a fire, but the Colorado City *Iris* referred to decaying buildings, making it likely that economics led to the company's demise.

There's need for research about Adolph Busch's role in local history. As her article says, Busch may have been a stockholder of the glassworks; naming Busch avenue suggests his local prominence; he may have planned a local brewery. But David Hughes reported he hasn't been able to learn more about Busch from Anheuser-Busch of St. Louis.

An incident which would confirm his involvement remains a dim legend. Bill Henderson says he can't pin down a reported disagreement between Busch and Dr. Isaac Winternitz over wording of a death certificate by the physician. Dr. Winternitz's obituary refers to two shootings and identifies one assailant, but does not name the other.

Others reported the opportunity the glassworks presented to the subject of our last meeting—White House Ranch. Because of Ukrainian origins of many workers, the Chambers family found a ready market for home-grown kraut.

Sources of silicon, soda and other substances used in manufacturing aren't precisely known.

Westside Memories

(Editors' note: Let's hope Ralph Conner is a better historian than he is a mathematician. He subtracted 50 from 1988 and got 1933. But rather than waste a couple of hours of research, and because 1933 was an interesting year, we give you this bonus Westside Memories summary.)

Fifty-five Years Ago March, 1933

Golden Cycle's good year led to a 40¢/share dividend. New Dorr classifier, ball mill and conveyor system gave latest cyanide and flotation processing.

Despite Roosevelt's bank holiday, Carlton workers were paid in cash: \$10,000 at Pikeview; \$8,000 at Golden Cycle; \$4,000 at Midland Terminal; \$20,000 at United Gold Mine and Colo. Trading and Transfer.

6

Old Colorado City Historical Society
Friday, February 12, 1988

Planning Inaugurated for 1988 Territory Days; Do We Join In?

Westside's Territory Days will again be observed Memorial Day weekend—Saturday, Sunday and Monday, May 28-30th.

We occupied the Garvin cabin in 1987 and hosted over a thousand visitors. Agnes Johnson conducted tours of "downtown", and presented plaques to property-owners who improved Colorado Avenue. A dozen states and several foreign countries were represented among those signing up for "honorary citizenships". We received \$150 in contributions and through cookie sales.

It was our first participation in Territory Days, and improved exposure considerably over earlier efforts in August. There's extensive publicity, streets are blocked off, and merchants go all out. We showed off museum items, talked Westside history, and built awareness of O.C.C.H.S.

Biggest hurdle is the need for member participation. Fifteen took part last year, but many are out of town on Memorial Day or are otherwise busy.

CORRESPONDENCE

We like hearing from out-of-town members, even when (as in Stan DeGeer's case) he's correcting our error! Stan recalls delivering the Gazette to the National Hotel, and welcomes Glasstown coverage.

Kenny Englert expresses dismay at problems of the Historical Society of the Pikes Peak Region, recalling a membership of 500 and its setting up of historical markers. Kenny is a historian and past president now living in California.

Westsiders and families survived a Long Beach, CA., earthquake: C. A. Pullman, son of Mrs. M.J. Rowan, 309 N. 23rd; C.C. Thompson or Johnson, 3336 W. Pikes Peak; Miss Avis Rollins, 511 N. Pine; Fred Erickson, son of J. C. Erickson, 116 N. 24th; B.B. McNeal, brother of Mrs. Duncan Lamont, 212 N. 23rd; Mrs. Frank Hardin, sister of Mrs. A.A. Bulkley, 428 W. Kiowa.

Condition of Louis Unser, 2724 W. Colorado, improved at Gloekner.

J. W. Bell, 89-year-old Civil War vet, spent the summer with his daughter Katie Bell, 1518 W. Pikes Peak.

Fire destroyed the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Norris in Glasstown.

Colorado College cut salaries 20%, closed its dining room and a dorm.

Mrs. Earl Weil, 3626 W. Colo., reported 3 hyacinths in full bloom.

Midland Terminal used a passenger-express car for service to Cripple Creek; it wasn't necessary to travel on a freight. The 38-foot, dark-green car had red plush seats for eight passengers. It was powered by side-by-side Pierce-Arrow six-cylinder auto

engines. It was built in the Midland shops by William McKay and P. E. Brooks. It used 40 gallons of gas per round trip, in contrast to 8 tons of coal for steam engines.

Because of severe shortages, tank trucks used "ditch-water" to water trees from Spruce to west city limits along Colorado Ave.

Warren D. Tilton, 502 N. 16th, was fined \$15 for using metered water to sprinkle lawn and trees.

The city laid plans to build a \$40,000 plant on the Vesa to filter Fountain Creek water, to increase our supply by 2,500,000 gallons a day. Metered water was untreated except during certain summer months.

City Mgr. Mosley refused requests from cottage camp owners that natural gas be extended to Adams Crossing.

Would the end of prohibition revive Ramona? Unlike Colorado City, it was outside Springs' city limit and would be governed by state law when dry laws were repealed. The area had a mayor, city clerk, treasurer, six councilmen, and a population of 100.

Women's Activities Scheduled in March

Old Colorado City Historical Society members are invited to the annual Women's Trade Fair and Life Festival next month.

The Trade Fair is Mar. 4th and 5th at the Broadmoor Hotel. The Life Festival is at Penrose Hospital, Mar. 8 through the 17th.

Trade Fair will offer a hundred exhibits of interest to women by business and service organizations, in the Colorado Room, Broadmoor, 9-6 on Friday, Mar. 4, and 9-4 on Saturday, Mar. 5. Admission is free.

An awards luncheon will be held Mar. 4 at 11:30 in the International Center honoring ten outstanding local women in business, professions, arts, sports, homemaking and other fields. Nominations are invited, and the deadline is Feb. 29th. Luncheon reservations (\$15.95) must be made by Mar. 1.

Broadway and TV actress **Rita Moreno** will deliver a keynote address Sat., Mar. 5 at 11 a.m. Following the free lecture, a reception for Ms. Moreno will be held in the hotel. Reservations for the reception (\$15 charge) must be made by Mar. 1.

Beginning Mar. 8th, the Women's Life Festival will offer a series of luncheons and meetings at Penrose hospital on Tue., Wed. and Thurs. afternoons and evenings. There is a \$10 charge for luncheons; seminars are free. Luncheon registration should be completed by Mar. 1.

Luncheons will cover these topics: Development Passages of Midlife; Moving Toward Intimacy in Midlife; Women Working Together; Women and Therapy; and Keeping Fun in Our Lives.

Seminars will touch on a variety of topics under the general headings of Relationships, Personal Image, and Health Enhancement.

Phone number for information or reservations is 520-1100.

State Society Searching For Century-Old Farms

The Colorado State Historical Society is again searching for family farms to be honored at the State Fair.

Eligible are farms of at least 160 acres (or with gross yearly sales of \$1,000) which have been owned and operated by the same family for a hundred years.

Sixty-four families have been honored so far, receiving a certificate signed by the governor and a metal plaque to display on the property. A special marker is given to those who preserved historic buildings.

Application deadline is Apr. 30th. Information and applications are available from **Christine Pfaff**, 1300 Broadway, Denver, 80203. Phone 866-4678.

"Book of Memory" Placed at Pioneers'

The carefully-researched list of El Paso County Pioneers who came to the area before 1872 has been installed at the Colorado Springs' Pioneers' Museum.

The Pioneers Association sponsored the "Book of Memory," which includes 2,041 names. Additions can be made if new names are uncovered. **Carl Chilcott** is president of the Pioneers' Association.

Briefly...

In addition to Territory Days (p. 6), President **John Keller** suggests we may want to participate in the St. Patrick's Day Parade down Colorado Avenue March 13th. Any suggestions?

O.C.C.H. Society Re-incorporates

Old Colorado City Historical Society has renewed its incorporation for another two years.

Audit Committee Is Appointed

Virginia Cox and **David Hughes** were appointed by **John Keller** at our last meeting to serve on the audit committee. Bylaws calls for an annual audit; no date has yet been set for a meeting with treasurer **Orville Kenelly**.

O.C.C.H.S. Board Will Meet

Board members will be polled today to find a convenient time to meet, to discuss directions and policies for O.C.C.H.S.

Arati Gallery Plans Historic Art Show

For the ninth year, **Arati Gallery, Inc.**, 2425 W. Colorado Ave., is sponsoring a juried art show featuring Westside history.

Subject matter may include past and present history of Old Colorado City and the life and times of General William Palmer. Artists of all media are invited to participate.

Works must be submitted between March 17th and 19th; pictures must be framed and wired for hanging; size limit is 12 sq. ft. There's a \$6 fee per entry, with a limit of three. Cash prizes and ribbons will be awarded.

Betty DeMaree, A.W.S., Denver, will be judge and juror.

Entry forms and details are available at the gallery, or by phone at 636-1901. The gallery has a historical reference file.

Life Members

New, permanent membership cards have been issued to life members. Cards are numbered in the order the life members are listed below:

LESLIE ATKINS
for LUTHER MCKNIGHT
HARRY ZALA
GEORGE BRENT
LEON YOUNG
SALLY BRAWNER
STANLEY L. DeGEER
RALPH R. CONNER
JOHN KELLER
BARBARA KELLER
WILLIAM C. HENDERSON
CEDARWOOD HEALTH CARE
AGNES JOHNSON
BARBARA CARTER
RUTH WALSH KRUSE
VIRGINIA COX
MARY DUNNING RYMER

Old Colorado City Historical Society
Friday, February 12, 1988

Historians: Confusing Artifacts May Be Easily Explained

Most practical jokers won't pull a trick unless they can see their victim's reaction. Kenny Englert is an exception. He won't be anywhere near when some future searcher opens his eyes in amazed disbelief. By all accounts that'll happen often some time in the future.

Twenty-five years ago Kenny began "salting" ghost towns and historic sites with miscellaneous coins, stamps or papers as he indulged his interest in history throughout the state.

He began leaving similar souvenirs in foundations or walls of new or remodeled buildings—in formal cornerstones in unexpected places. Carpenters and bricklayers pointed out choice spots, and friends supplied items to include.

Kenny dropped elements into a plastic sack with a signed note urging that the packet be left for future historians. Probably fifty buildings have his secret caches which will be sources of surprise and a clue to life in the 60's when the structure is torn down or remodeled.

Several treasures have already turned up. Some were returned, but not silver dollars he cemented into the sidewalk at the Lake Center Shopping Center, where he ran a liquor store—those were chiseled out. Still to be uncovered there are samples of his bottled stock in sidewalk or foundation.

When county offices were constructed at Tejon and Vermijo, officials built in a commemorative

box. Kenny added an even larger, "unofficial" collection behind and beside the official one.

When Kenny hid items in the police building, a bystander wanted a stamp in Kenny's plastic bag. "If it's in demand now," said Kenny, "what will someone think of it in 70 or 100 years?" It remains bricked into the lobby.

An inspector at the International Typographic Union found a bundle and returned it to Kenny. Kenny thanked him, and stuck it back in the same hole—better concealed this time.

He did his most thorough job at First National downtown, with more than a dozen packets, but other caches include the savings and loan at Union and Platte, the Boy Scout house, churches, Medallion Apartments, and the Broadmoor International Center.

None of these are ready to be torn down, but when they are, look for some interesting discoveries. Meanwhile, you can share Kenny's happy anticipation.

⑧ Old Colorado City Historical Society
Friday, February 12, 1988

Old Colorado City Historical Society
Post Office Box 6702
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80934

NEXT MEETING:
MARCH 11TH

Reservations: Lyn Owen, 473-1846

WEST WORD

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THE OLD COLORADO CITY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Post Office Box 6702, Colorado Springs, CO. 80934

The Old Colorado City Historical Society was formed to maintain the memory of Colorado City [1859-1917], to encourage research, to preserve historic buildings, mementos and pictures, and to keep alive the unique culture and spirit of Westside Colorado Springs.

MEETINGS

Meetings are held the second Friday of each month [except in June, July and August] at 11 a. m. at the Trinity United Methodist Church, 1920 Henderson—just west of Uintah Gardens Shopping Center. The public is welcome at all meetings and no reservation is needed for the program.

The program is followed by a luncheon, served by ladies of the church. Cost is \$4 per person. Reservations are required, and can be made by phoning Lyn Owen, 473-1846. Deadline is normally the Wednesday before the meeting; although last-minute changes can usually be accommodated up to 5 p. m. the Thursday before the meeting. Since we must pay for all reservations made, please call Lyn Owen to cancel if you find you can't attend.

MEMBERSHIPS

Individual membership is \$5 a year; family membership is \$10. Renewal falls in April. Members receive this newsletter, and local members will usually be phoned before each meeting.

Also available is a Lifetime membership, for \$100. This amount is placed in our Perpetuity/Endowment fund, to be used for long-term projects which have approval from two-thirds of the members. Only the interest will be used for current expenses. We welcome gifts to this fund, which will be credited to the donor or as a memorial.

OFFICERS AND BOARD MEMBERS

	Work:	Home:
President:	John Keller	475-8634
Vice President:	Jan Knox	495-3359
Secretary:	Ralph Conner	634-0895
Treasurer:	Orville Kenelly	471-0551 473-5307
	Vera Chambon	634-2340
	Virginia Cox	635-8705
	David Hughes	636-2040
	Agnes Johnson	633-8040
	Aldine Lipe	475-1658
	Ruth Maxwell	599-3111
	Leon Young	633-2621 633-1543