

March 1, 1990

## G. Chilcott Involved in Struggle Over Statehood

They lost the struggle, but there were people, once, who didn't want Colorado as a state!

A pawn in the statehood issue was George M. Chilcott, a non-voting member of the Federal Congress when statehood was considered, and later a member of the 40th Congress. His life was described by Robert Collyer in February's "Pueblo Lore," publication of the Pueblo County Historical Society.

When Colorado voted in 1866 on a Territorial representative to Congress, president Andrew Johnson was facing impeachment. He feared that senators and a representative from Colorado would oppose him. His allies included Gov. Alexander Cummings and N. C. Hunt, Chilcott's opponent in the election. The governor tried to declare Hunt the winner, but Colorado Secretary of State Frank Hall refused to allow it. As votes were canvassed, Gov. Cummings swept the ballots off the table and said he'd make the count; he proclaimed Hunt the winner. But Sec'y of State Hall retrieved the ballots and declared Chilcott winner by 108 votes.

When the House of Representatives confirmed Chilcott's election, Cummings resigned and got Johnson to appoint Hunt governor. Hunt worked against statehood, and it was, in fact, eight years before Colorado joined the union.

After statehood, Chilcott served two years in the House, where he helped equalize Western postal rates, got pay for the Territorial Militia for its Indian wars, kept the mint in Denver, and promoted land offices and railroads. His involvement in the statehood issue was part of a distinguished political career.

## "Westside's" Movie Gets Good Reviews

It will be difficult for Westsiders to give "undivided attention" to CBS/KKTV Sunday night, Mar. 4, at 8 p.m. for the movie, "The Incident." By all accounts they'll see an absorbing film, but they'll also be watching for glimpses of local scenes.

"The Incident" is the picture filmed last summer, mostly on the Westside. It's being reviewed as superior to most TV movies.

Waltler Matthau stars as an inadequate lawyer during World War II, defending a German prisoner accused of murdering the town doctor. Old Colorado City stars as Lincoln Bluffs, CO., a small town near the POW camp.

Besides Matthau, in his first film for television, Harry Morgan is a federal judge. Peter Firth is the German. Also starring is Bancroft Park, Roger's Bar ("Ginny's Cafe"), 1710 W. Pikes Peak (the lawyer's home), and other sites.

The lawyer does his utmost to get off the case—his son is fighting the Germans in Normandy—but he's forced to endure the sneers of his fellow-townpeople and to defend the enemy soldier.

Robert Goldberg, reviewing the film in the Wall Street Journal, praises the fine acting of Matthau and the entire cast, says superior characterization causes the film to "kick into gear" at the point where most made-for-TV films start to fizzle. The issue becomes more than "some Kraut striking a blow for Hitler" and the story becomes "unstoppable."

He likes the small-town flavor and humor, understated patriotism, direction, and photography. "Well-conceived, well-written, well-acted," says Goldberg, "this is one of the best TV movies I can remember."

## This Month's Meeting:

### Dr. Bob Smith Revives Historic Tom Patterson

Dr. Robert E. Smith, an O.C.C. H.S. member and historian, will describe the law career of Thomas M. Patterson, the "Perry Mason of the West," when we meet Friday, March 9th, 11 a.m., at Trinity United Methodist Church. (Phone Lyn Owen, 473-1846, for reservations for the luncheon which will follow.)

Patterson had a remarkable career in Colorado around the turn of the century as a lawyer, politician and newspaper publisher. He often toured the state as spokesman for the Democratic party, and as a lawyer to defend workmen charged in the stormy labor climate of the state.

Dr. Smith will feature Patterson's courtroom career during which he skillfully defended, among others, some of Colorado's less-respected citizens. He was resourceful in the effort, calling on both law and dramatic talents!

## Briefly:

We appreciate those who have lunch following our meeting even though they lacked reservations. Several members had to cancel at the last minute in February, but others stepped in to eat with us, or to buy lunches to take home.

We're pleased at the picture of our Surplus City display in the Pikes Peak Journal and Westside Story. We want to be known!

We're glad to report that Bertha Chilcott, Aldine Lipe and president Joyce Johns are fighting their way back to good health, despite all the odds!

More good news: treasurer Rosemae Campbell is working with Judith Kasten to clarify our status with the I.R.S.

# Westside Memories: Turning Back the Clock on Local Events

## Twenty-five Years Ago

March, 1965

Cheyenne Mt. hard site for the Air Defense Command was 90% complete.

Pikes Peak avalanche on the first switch-back above Glen Cove dumped tons of snow, 10 to 12 feet thick.

West Side Lions Club planned a Charter Night dinner as a climax to its membership drive.

Furr Foods planned its sixth Colorado Springs store in the Pleasant Valley Shopping Center, 30th and King.

"The Cave" in Manitou's Cliff House became new-fangled discotheque where customers could dance the frug, hully-gully, twist, and watusi.

Roy Baldwin, tree surgeon, opened a used car lot at 434 W. Pikes Peak.

## Fifty Years Ago

March, 1940

In El Paso County in 1939, 2,698 individuals, 413 corporations and 177 partnerships filed income tax returns.

Carlton Tunnel in Cripple Creek, with 85 men working 3 8-hour shifts, was 10,264 feet long—a third of its eventual length. One day in February, crews drove tunnel record 52.34 feet.

Airport saw 112 plane arrivals and departures in February; 27 people arrived, 21 departed. Sold 81 gallons of fuel. Braniff and Continental discussed N-S routes from Denver to Texas.

City reminded unmetered residents that weekday watering was limited to 7-9 am and 5-6 pm—odd houses on M-W-F, and even-numbered on T-T-S. Same hours for all houses on Sunday.

18-foot linden tree was moved from SW corner of high school block to SE corner of the grounds. There was once a row of lindens along Platte Ave.

Park Commission recommended paving Bear Creek Canon road from 26th to the Corley road (cost, \$3,055) and the High Drive from above Bruin Inn to Captain Jack's Cabin (\$2,520).

George Rush directed clearing of F. J. Burghart service station, 2302 W. Colo., for a "drive-in" Safeway.

Manitou Springs' post office construction began despite last-minute protests from the public over lack of parking and the number of steps.

Four men on welfare were arrested for stealing Colorado Midland coal.

High school survey showed only 27% of boys wore ties to school.

(Before 1917 Colorado City was an independent town.)

## Seventy-five Years Ago

March, 1915

Drug act forbade habit-forming drugs without prescription, cleared shelves of patent medicines with even a trace of cocaine, opium or morphine. Only physicians could give injections.

When carriage road to Cave of Winds was readied for auto traffic, four inches of stone were chipped from the "narrows" in Williams canon.

Commercial Club enlarged the auto camp ground for 200 autos, and graded it for better water run-off.

Mrs. O. H. Byers, 7 Washington, left 5-year-old daughter, Mary Harder, with a neighbor while shopping. When neighbor left her briefly, Mary and a playmate put gasoline and benzine on coal and struck a match; flames engulfed Mary in flames. Man passing pulled off her burning clothes. Physicians sought volunteers for skin grafts and 80 responded.

Sheriff Birdsall raided Ramona after an Illinois man said he was robbed of \$480. Six were arrested on charges stemming from prostitution and gambling, and the money ("found" by employees) was returned.

Syndicate of Spencer Penrose, E. P. Shove and A. E. Carlton bought the Golden Cycle mine and mill and Pikes Peak Fuel from John T. Milliken. Company headquarters was moved from St. Louis to Colorado Springs.

An annexation vote in 1915 for Colorado City residents died when council heard a report from city attorney J. P. Jackson and adjourned with no action. It didn't consider initiated petition; but that lacked the required number of names anyhow. Thus, it became too late to include the issue on the April 5th ballot. Pro-annexationists began a recall move against Mayor J. D. Faulkner and city clerk May Ammerman; C. B. Myles already faced a re-election campaign.

Sixty Springs merchants caught a 6:15 streetcar in front of the Burns building, joined 60 from Colorado City and Manitou Springs to tour the Non-rinkle Trunk factory, hear music, recitations and speeches and to attend a dinner at the Commercial Club's new clubrooms in Jacob Schmidt's building.

Spring's Chamber planned a campground 15 miles east of town so farmers could get feed and lodging on the day-and-a-half trip from eastern county farms to Colorado Springs.

## One Hundred Years Ago

March, 1890

Town in uproar: six fires in 16 hours! 3 am, uncompleted Stockbridge home destroyed; two-story American hotel east across street caught fire and was damaged. Noon, Irwin house on Grand, owned by Stockbridge, caught fire but was extinguished. 4:00, contents of R. J. Reese's stone-cutting shop destroyed. Talcott property near D&RG tracks destroyed. Second fire in American hotel quickly put out. Smell of oil led to belief fires were arson. Fires came day after Stockbridge's renomination as mayor, recalling threats to his property if he ran again. Wagon-load of Springs firemen came with hoses; 100 policemen were sworn in; 20 vagrants were arrested. Some insurance companies wired cancellations of their fire insurance policies. Anthony Bott and postmaster Cochran denied political motive, decried sensationalism in the reports printed in Denver papers.

Denver papers also sensationalized an encounter growing out of a runaway train wrecked near Cascade two weeks earlier. Engineer, conductor and brakeman Nolan were held responsible and were fired. Nolan came to Supt. Saunders' office to argue the decision, became abusive and drew a pistol. Saunders backed down Nolan; when he agreed not to press charges, Nolan left town. Denver papers described a large delegation with pistols and rifles demanding re-hiring of the whole crew.

Rock Island carried weather signals on its baggage cars for convenience of public. It closed station eating establishments and added diners between Colorado Springs and Chicago.

Denver D&RG passenger agent sold the oil painting "Manitou" to John Hulbert of Manitou for \$500. Hulbert said he wouldn't accept \$5,000 for it.

Colorado Springs established a dump on island in Monument Creek, kept man on duty to be sure trash was buried.

Of 80 families west of Monument Creek, 50 favored, 14 opposed annexation to Springs. Area was annexed.

Workers building an addition to the Antlers uncovered the first stake driven in townsite's original survey.

200 tons of Soda Ash arrived from Britain for Colorado City Glassworks.

Plans made for a hotel at Culver, between Cascade and Green Mt. Falls.

Street car company revised planned routes, promised one north on Spruce. Changed its name from El Paso to Colorado Springs Rapid Transit.



## There's More to See In Valentines than Shown in a Casual Glance

Sharron Uhler, archivist for Colorado Springs Pioneers Museum and an O.C.C.H.S. member, offered convincing evidence at our Feb. 9th meeting that a lot of things we believe about Valentines aren't true.

She was historian for Hallmark Cards for more than four years, and can still recognize the notes she wrote for the Historic Collection on cards currently being issued. She illustrated her talk with slides from the Hallmark collection of between 16 and 17-thousand Valentines.

She warned us that there were as many as eight "St. Valentines," so tradition is based on myth. Perhaps the earliest "card" was a letter written in 1415 by Charles, Duke of Orleans—captured at the battle of Agincourt between French and English.

The first commercially-printed message appeared in 1809, and soon after that, around 1834, the technical wizardry of the Industrial Revolution gave the world Valentines rich in paper lace, made on presses, with the "holes" tapped out by hand with rubber mallets. A hint Ms. Uhler offered for collectors was that makers of the paper lace often embossed their names on the edges.

In the beginning, Valentines were highly personal, from one person to a most particular individual, delivered by hand. They might represent considerable homemade craft work, often spared no expense, and could include such tokens as a lock of hair, an engagement ring or a gift. The practice of distributing them wholesale to friends and acquaintances had not arrived, though the "Penny Dreadful" or "Comic" Valentines appeared early.

Another feature popular during the industrial age were "scraps"—what we would today call "stickers"—to help decorate home-made Valentines. It was this original meaning of the word "scraps" that the term "scrap-book" refers to.

Valentines were "big business" almost from the start, with manufacturers creating novelty forms. Publishers issued books with assorted sentiments for the sender to write on his "personalized" card. Among manufacturers she mentioned was Jonathan King of Great Britain, who was also a collector. Thousands of his valuable items were destroyed during the World War Two blitzkrieg.

Ms. Uhler showed us examples of varied styles, like the endless knot of love, which interwove sentimental thoughts into an endless pattern, creating the endless circle which also characterized the wedding ring. Another variation was a "check" for a thousand kisses, drawn on the Bank of Love, Cupid Branch, on Courtship Lane.

Moving towards increasingly elaborate embellishments, makers experimented with shells, flowers, powdered glass (for glitter), velvet

### Characteristics Evolve From an Exclusive Love Token to Showers of Red

ribbons, feathers, satin and other fabrics. Cotton batting would carry perfumes, and delicate smells can be detected on Valentines a hundred years old.

Red didn't predominate in early cards as it does today; emphasis was on designs from classic mythology or scenic beauty. Birds were a popular motif, since it's February when birds chose their mates.

Among artists who created cards she mentioned Kate Greenaway, Marcus Ward, Walter Crane and Thomas Moran.

"Honeycomb" and "mechanical" cards were popular before the turn of the century. Honeycomb were flat cards which opened like a book and caused paper designs to spread like an accordion into three-dimensional shapes. Mechanical cards had shaped components which animated the card when a tab was pulled or pushed.

A reaction away from elaborate cards made simple post-cards popular for a while—a trend that started in Germany, from whence many of the best cards came. World War I cut off this supply, but by then American manufacturers had improved.

She suggested other aspects of Valentines of interest to historians or collectors; for instance, the love notes designed to fit inside the cover of a watch, which sent its message when the watch was opened. Envelopes have a history of their own.

Sailors, with unoccupied hours during long voyages, often created elaborate Valentines, using shells and carving and handiwork of infinite detail. We saw a modern version of such a Valentine in a wooden, octagonal frame.

The Colorado Springs Pioneers Museum had no Valentine display this year, although it's apparent they have the materials for a striking exhibit. She noted particularly that the Pioneers Museum has a number of the rare love tokens for pocket watches.

## Members Add Valentine Display

No doubt we overlooked some who brought Valentines, but we thank those who added an interesting display to Ms. Uhler's talk.

Sharon Uhler brought samples from the Colorado Springs Pioneers Museum.

Francis White obviously has an extensive collection which she shared with us.

Doris Todd added some interesting examples.

Betty Fisher, wife of new member George Fisher, had an unusual sampling, including a "sailor's" Valentine mentioned in the article.

Apologies to others we may have missed.

## ROLL CALL

from our last meeting:

Thirty-nine members and visitors signed in at our meeting on Feb. 9th.

We're happy to see so many of our new members participating in our meetings each month.

But we also extend a special welcome back to two members of long standing: Madeleine Schaeffer and Mary Tracy are feeling well enough to return to circulation. Thanks to Virginia Cox for supplying transportation.

Members who signed in were:

Kay Arnold	Catherine Henderson
Gene Burroughs	Rosemary Hetzler
Rosemae Campbell	John Keller
Nancy Cantrell	Katherine Knebel
Carl T. Chilcott	Jan Knox
Ralph Conner	Elizabeth Mares
Virginia Cox	Ruth Maxwell
John Croff	Ursula Monroe
Arnold Cunningham	Margaret L. Nichols
Jerry Cunningham	Lyn Owen
Ed Curry	Claire Ruby
Martha Curry	Madeleine Schaeffer
Bev Diehl	Mary Tracy
George Fisher	Mary Nell Trapp
Bob Gaarder	Sharon Uhler
Loretta Gaarder	Thomas Van Camp
Margaret Golden	Frances White
Veda Goosman	

Visitors

Betty Fisher Mary Swanson  
Barbara Pendergrass Doris Todd

## Bancroft Park's Named For National Historian

Bancroft Park is named for a pioneer historian who visited the region several times. About the time Colorado City began, Hubert Howe Bancroft operated in San Francisco the largest book and stationery business west of Chicago. A passion for history led him to collect around 50,000 books, pamphlets and manuscripts. He came to Colorado in 1884 and visited almost every county to gather material.

He used this collection to publish (1874-1890) 39-volumes of Western history. In 1905, this collection was sold to the University of California; it's called the "greatest existing single source for Western history."

## 1920 Song Has Modern Ring: a Dream of Past

If you think attitudes are changing, consider this 1920 song, part of Luther McKnight's sheet-music collection of O.C.C.H.S. It turns out to be quite timely. Note that one verse is nostalgic for pre-prohibition days; the nation went dry in 1919.

### THE HEN AND THE COW

Copyright 1920 by Jerome H. Remick & Co., N. Y.  
Words by Irving Caesar and Alfred Bryan

Men are certainly wise,  
They know the earth and the skies;  
They know the moon and they study the stars,  
They know the distance from Venus to Mars.

I study things here below  
And this is what I'd like to know:

What's become of the hen who laid her eggs when  
A dozen you'd get for a quarter?

Oh, where is the cow that used to allow  
Her milk to be sold cheap as water?  
What's become of the price, that once  
was so nice

When mother was only a daughter.  
Where's the telephone girlie who would  
late or early

Secure you a number real fast?  
Like the hen and the cow  
She's not with us now;  
It's only a dream of the past.

What's become of the rail and the little tin pail  
You'd send to the corner with brother?  
Oh, where is the guy who was willing to buy

And always said "Come have another?"  
What's become of the doors and the old sawdust floors  
Where daddy was dragged home by mother?

Where's the honest bar-tender so kind to the spender  
As long as his money would last?  
Like the hen and the cow  
He's not with us now;  
It's only a dream of the past.

What's become of the wife who'd spend half her life  
Darning and cooking and sewing?  
Oh, where are the clothes and the old cotton hose

Where half of the form wasn't showing?  
What's become of the maid who wasn't afraid  
To tell her ma where she was going?

Where's the landlord so gentle who grew sentimental  
When tenants were moving out fast?  
Like the hen and the cow  
He's not with us now;  
It's only a dream of the past.

THIS MONTH'S MEETING:

11 am, March 9th

Trinity U. M. Church, 1920 Henderson  
For luncheon reservations please call  
Lyn Owen, 473-1846.

NEXT MONTH'S MEETING:

11 am, April 13

### WEST WORD

Vol. V, Number 7 March 1, 1990

Published the first of almost every month by the Old Colorado City Historical Society, Post Office Box 6702, Colorado Springs, Colorado, 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 June, July and August) at 11 a. m., usually at Trinity United Methodist Church, 1920 Henderson—west of Uintah Gardens Shopping Center. The public is welcome and no reservation is needed for the program.

The meeting is followed by a luncheon, served by people of the church. Cost is \$4 per person. Reservations are required and can be made by phoning Lyn Owen, 473-1846. Deadline is normally noon the Wednesday before the meeting. Please call Lyn Owen to cancel if you find you cannot attend.

### MEMBERSHIPS

Individual membership is \$5 a year; family membership is \$10. Memberships are welcome at any time; renewal falls in April. Members receive this newsletter and local members will be phoned if they wish before each meeting.

Also available is a Lifetime membership, for \$100. This amount is placed in our Perpetuity/Endowment fund, to be used for projects which have been approved by 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

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President	Joyce Johns		635-4649
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## Secretary's Expenses

TO MARCH 1, 1990  
RALPH CONNER, SECRETARY

Postage: membership cards, etc.	2.25
Lunches, covering speaker and check	8.00
Negatives & plate, March NL	7.40
Total due Sec'y as of Mar. 1	17.65



Old Colorado City Historical Society  
March 1, 1990