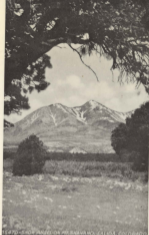




Catholic Church, Leadville. The church has the "highest church steeple in the world." It must be remembered that the elevation of Leadville is 10,152 feet. To that figure add the height of the church and the steeple itself. (Saschew)



15470-SHOW RANGE ON PRESENT ROAD, GLEN, COLORADO

The Snow Angel on Mount Shavano is a sight west-northwest of Salida. The mountain, at 14,229 feet, is one of the state's highest.

COLORADO HISTORY ON POST CARDS

by Dave Hicks



880 Mount of the Holy Cross, Colo.

The Mount of the Holy Cross is located southwest of Vail. The mountain is 14,000 feet. One of the arms is being eroded by the elements, but the cross is still visible.



The Maxwell House, Georgetown, is one of the best examples of Victorian architecture in the U.S. (Cooper)

Village of Estes Park, Rocky Mountain National Park.



Grand River Canyon, near Glenwood Springs, Colo.

U.S.
973.8
11c

Suspension Bridge over the Royal Gorge, Canon City. World's highest bridge over one of the world's most stupendous chasms.





POST CARD
THIS SPACE FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY

LETTER STAMP AND ADDRESS ONLY PLEASE STAMP HERE POSTAGE TWO CENTS



PLACE STAMP HERE DOMESTIC ONE CENT FOREIGN TWO CENTS

POST CARD

LETTER STAMP AND ADDRESS ONLY PLEASE STAMP HERE POSTAGE TWO CENTS



STAMP HERE ONE CENT TWO CENTS

POST CARD



ADDRESS

POST CARD
ADDRESS ONLY



ADDRESS

STAMP HERE ONE CENT TWO CENTS

CORRESPONDENCE HERE



POST CARD



ADDRESS

STAMP HERE ONE CENT TWO CENTS

Post Card

POST CARD
QUALITY SERIES



Please Use Selection ONE CENT For United States and Possessions TWO CENTS For Canada and Mexico

POST CARD
THIS SPACE FOR ADDRESS ONLY

POST CARD

POST CARD
THIS SPACE FOR ADDRESS ONLY

PLACE STAMP HERE

COLORADO

W.H.
978.8
Hic Hicks, Dave
Colorado history on
post cards

DATE	DATE DUE
MAY 24 '69	
JUN 14 '69	
SE 8 '69	
SE 24 '69	
EE 25 '69	
AP 15 '69	
AP 29 '69	

Gunnison County Library
907 North Wisconsin
Gunnison, Colo. 81230

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1. 1985
A.C.
1. Col. History - National

For the members of the
Denver Posse of The Westerners
... men who explore the past
as enthusiastically as they
live today.

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Foreword

The first post cards appeared in the U.S. about the time of the Civil War. They were privately printed for advertisements, such things as meetings announcements, and finally, messages.

The idea caught on. For two cents, Americans could scribble a message on one side of the card, address it on the other side and drop it in the mail.

Of course, in some areas, one might have to travel many miles to the nearest post office.

Shortly after the Civil War, the government put its postal cards on sale. They were the "penny post cards" that many will remember. These cards were sold to printers for advertising and other printing, and to the public for messages.

Just before the end of the nineteenth century Congress moved to allow the privately printed cards to move in the mails for a penny, if they were generally the same size and shape as the U.S. postal cards.

It was about this time, too, that the souvenir post card made its appearance. These cards, which generally had a picture or illustration on one side, were sold to the public as mementoes. No message was allowed on the address side of the card.

Prior to 1907, the address side of the card contained these words, or some similar phrase: "Post Card" in large letters, "This side exclusively for the address" in smaller letters, and a box for the stamp in the upper right corner. Inside the box were these words: "Place stamp here—Domestic One Cent—Foreign Two Cents."

Then, after Congress again acted, came this message: "After March 1, 1907, this space can be used for a written message, using one-cent stamp." These words were printed on the left side of the address area, with a bar down the center of the card to separate the message from the address.

Colorado, with its scenic wonders, was a natural for the picture post card photographer. Most of the early cards were produced from photographs made by local photographers. The prints were black and white. Some were crude pictures, but many are now of real value from the point of history.

Color came to the picture post card very early and by a slow and painstaking method—the cards were often hand colored.

The local post card distributor would collect the photos and send them to a printer. The printer would print the card and then

contact the seller about the colors. What color blue for the sky? What shade of green for the trees? Once the colors were selected, the hand coloring would begin.

Later the color was added by a mechanical process, still pretty rough compared to today's color printing.

One of the early post card producers was Harry Heye Tammen, a curio shop owner and former bartender, who became one of the early owners of the Denver Post. He "signed" his cards with H-H-T-Co. Some of Tammen's cards also have another "trademark," a caricature of a seated Indian infant. This latter mark belonged to William Henry Jackson, a widely-known Western photographer. The Tammen name is still on a company in Denver.

Other card producers and distributors in Colorado include Williamson Haffner Co., Denver; Sanborn Souvenir Co., Denver; Triangle Distributing Co., Colorado Springs; Hyde Paper Co., Pueblo and Colorado Springs; Acme Art Gallery, Pagosa Springs; John S. Baird, Estes Park; The Quick-Print Shop, Loveland; Frank S. Balster, Durango; Langdon & Co., Denver; Great Western Post Card Co., Denver; Cooper Post Card Co., Lakewood; I.C. Photo Card Co., Colorado Springs; Thayer Publishing Co., Denver; W. Babberger, Canon City; Frank J. Duca, Littleton, and Glenn L. Gubhard, Denver.

Most of the producers listed here have examples in this book.

The selection of cards shown in this book is only a sample of the post cards produced about Colorado. Some of the cards are complete with messages, stamps and postmarks.

We hope you will find the cards interesting. Some may bring back memories of simpler times. Some may help you recall the first visit you made to a certain place. All of the cards have historical importance for yesterday, today or tomorrow.

The author must acknowledge those persons and groups who helped in the final product: "Colorado History on Post Cards." They are Richard Barkley, William Sanborn, The Denver Public Library Western History Department, the Colorado State Historical Society and all the photographers, from William Henry Jackson to the present, who took the pictures which made this book possible. Thanks.

Sanborn's 4/24 - 497

Colorado's first "tourist attraction." Pike's Peak, was named for Lt. Zebulon Pike who arrived at the base of the peak in November, 1806. He and his small troop climbed Cheyenne Mountain, thinking they were scaling the peak. Cold, tired and hungry, the group turned back. The man for whom the peak is named never set foot on Pike's Peak.



Monte Verde National Park in the southwestern corner of Colorado is the site of the oldest historical ruins in the state. A number of Indian cliff dwellings housed a civilization a thousand years ago. The scene here shows a group of visitors inspecting the Spruce Tree House. This ruin, while not the largest, is one of the best preserved.



Mount Elbert, elevation 14,433 feet, is the highest peak in the state. The peak is named for Samuel H. Elbert, appointed by President Lincoln as secretary of the Colorado Territory under the territorial governor, John Evans. The peak is located southwest of Leadville in Lake County.





Taylor Park Trading Post at Almont. Almont is in Gunnison County about 10 miles north of Gunnison. The town got its name from a race horse. *AGS&S*



Astcroft, now a ghost town, was founded in 1880. The town, 12 miles from Aspen, faded in the early years of the 20th century.



The administration building at Pitkin's General Hospital in Aurora. This building was razed prior to World War II to allow construction of the present state building. *W-W-TCo*

1178. KIOWA LODGE, BAILEY, COLO.



The Kiowa Lodge at Bailey. Bailey lies on the edge of Pike National Forest in northeastern Park County. The town was founded as a stage stop and became a station on the Denver and South Park rail line in 1878.



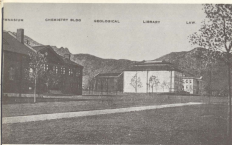
Toot An' Cum Ess, Buffalo Creek

Toot An' Cum Ess, Buffalo Creek. The message written on the card indicates the inn was previously called the Hudson Hotel. The card was postmarked June 26, 1898. *Shawford*

1194. Castle Rock, Colorado



Castle Rock, county seat of Douglas County, takes its name from the unusual rock formation which resembles, at a distance, an old castle. Castle Rock is about 30 miles south of Denver. *W-W-TCo*



The main buildings on the campus of the University of Colorado at Boulder, circa 1925. At the time this photograph was taken there were 22 buildings on the campus. (M-H-T-Co)



The Colorado Chautauque Auditorium, at the foot of Green Mountain, Boulder. The building could accommodate 5,300 persons. (M-H-T-Co)



The Bucklehead Hotel, Boulder.



This marker, the Gregory Massener, marks the location of the first gold lode discovered between Black Hawk and Central City. (Sawker)



The old mill, at Crystal City, south of Redstone and March on the Crystal River, is a popular subject for photographers. (Sawker)



Opera House at Central City.

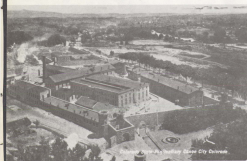


Teller House, Central City.

1936. Main Street, Canon City, Colo.
On the D. & R. S. S. S.



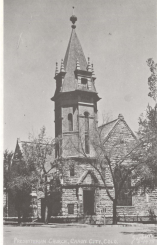
Main Street in Canon City. The card is postmarked Feb. 21, 1914 from Canon City. It is addressed to "Bob" at Goldfield. Bob's wife asks, "Why don't you write!"



The Colorado State Penitentiary, Canon City. The card is postmarked May 31, 1888. The penitentiary was established by action of the territorial legislature in 1868. (Theyer)



Skyline Drive, Canon City, circa 1915.



Presbyterian Church, Canon City, Colo.
Saxhorn

The Hanging Bridge in the Royal Gorge on the Route of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, circa 1905. The construction of a rail line through the "Grand Canyon of the Arkansas" was begun in 1878 and completed to Salida in May 1888.

North Canon City High School, circa 1910. (Theyer)



North Canon City High School, Canon City, Colorado



Royal Gorge scenic drive near Canon City.
(Rabbeger)





Colorado Springs had a population of about 40,000 when this scene was photographed. (H.H.F.Co.)



The Alexander Ainsworth Plant, Colorado Springs. The firm moved from Englewood to Colorado Springs about 1908. The firm made motion pictures in Englewood before the move. (H.H.F.Co.)



The Broadmoor Hotel is at the foot of Cheyenne Mountain near Colorado Springs. (Sashbury)

The old Astoria Hotel is Colorado Springs with snow-capped Pikes Peak in the background. (Sashbury)



Public Library and Astoria Hotel, Colorado Springs, Colo.



The Public Library and the old Astoria Hotel, Colorado Springs. The card was post-marked May 24, 1913.

1898. Colorado State School for the Deaf and the Blind, Colorado Springs, Colorado.



The State School for the Deaf and Blind at Colorado Springs. The territorial Legislature authorized the school in 1874. It was then called the Institute for the Blind and Mute. The school was founded in 1877. At the beginning of the 20th century there were more than 100 youngsters at the school. (H.H.F.Co.)



1911. Union Printer's Home, Colorado Springs, Colo.

The Union Printer's Home, Colorado Springs
(H-W-T-Co.)



1913. Acacia Hotel, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

The Acacia Hotel, Colorado Springs
(H-W-T-Co.)



ICE-BURIED THEATRE AT NIGHT, COLORADO SPRINGS.

The Huron Opera House was called the Huron Theater when this nighttime photo was taken. Signs on stores entrance, from left, "auction sale," "Royal George Astor Trip," and "closing out sale." (H-W-T-Co.)



1904. Ute Pass, Colorado.

Ute Pass, near Colorado Springs. The note on the card says, in part, "We are having a good time. . . Very warm here, 90 degrees in the shade and we do not wear a hat. Climbed mountain this morning." The card was postmarked July 5, 1913.



Steamline train at the summit of Pike's Peak. The sign says "send a telegram only 25¢ to any Western Union office in U.S." (Soubert)



1924.

Cave of the Winds, Manitou Springs. On May 26, 1924, this card left Colorado bound for Lyons, Neb. The message read: "Dear Folke Edna said that I had to write so I guess I had better. This is a picture of the Cave of the Winds, where it says Cave is where the cave is." (Hyatt)



Seven Falls in South Chayenne Canyon near Colorado Springs. The card is postmarked Dec. 23, 1907. (Soubert)

Aug. 8, 1903.

Summit of Pike's Peak
 Alt. 14147 Feet
 Sat. 11:10 A.M.
 I could not see and
 see at the
 building which
 you read in his
 picture. For he
 came not till here
 beautiful it is
 here. It is quite
 cloudy this morning
 and we were not
 see as far as usual.
 We got to Rocky Ford to night
 and there I will write a
 letter telling some - mine.

The summit house atop Pike's Peak. The actual elevation of the peak is 14,110 feet. The card was postmarked Aug. 9, 1903. It was also stamped at the summit of the peak, Aug. 8, 1903.



The plaque under the bust of W.H. Rogers, above, says "I never met a man I didn't like." Rogers died in 1930 as a result of an airplane accident. He is remembered in the W.H. Rogers Shrine of the Sun on Cheyenne Mountain near Colorado Springs. The shrine, at right, is built like a medieval castle. Murals of the early West and of W.H. Rogers cover the interior walls.



The Welcome Arch at Denver's Union Depot is shown above. (Hugh D. Leighton, Fortland, Maine, made in Germany) Below is the "Mirzapah" side of the welcome arch. The word, Mirzapah, alludes to the words of Laban in making a covenant with Jacob: "The Lord watch between me and thee, when we are absent one from another." The card is postmarked Sept. 15, 1910.





The Colorado State Capitol building dominates the skyline in this 1912 view.



Colfax Ave., at left, with the U.S. Mint in the foreground, state capital building in background, prior to construction of the Denver City and County Building. (Sombert)



A view of Denver before the old Denver County courthouse, left of center, was razed.



The old postoffice, Denver. Message printed on card reads: "After Mar. 1, 1907, this space can be used for written message using one-cent stamp." (Hayer)

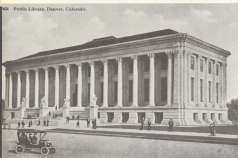


The Daniels & Fisher store and tower, Denver. The tower provided a view of 200 miles of mountains. The tower still stands as a Denver landmark. (H-H-T-Co.)

The "new" postoffice and federal courthouse, Denver. The message on the card says there was snow—"all gone now"—the first of the week of Dec. 10, 1920. (H-H-T-Co.)



Public Library, Denver, Colorado.



The Denver Public Library was located across civic center from the current main library when this scene was photographed. This building, still standing, was donated to the city by Andrew Carnegie. It has served several purposes since the new library was built. (W.H.T-Co.)



The municipal auditorium, Denver. (Saxbord)



Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Colo.

The Brown Palace Hotel, Denver.

6272. Denver Union Stock Yards Amphitheater.



Denver Union Stockyards amphitheater, circa 1920. (W.H.T-Co.)

3284. Tabor Opera House, Denver.



The Tabor Opera House, Denver. (Wilkinson Hoyle)

Washington Park Lake, Denver. (Thayer)





St. Anthony's Hospital, Denver.



St. Luke's Hospital, Denver. The card, addressed to Morrison, Ill., was mailed Nov. 11, 1923. (Seasons' Pub. and Merc. Co., Denver)



St. Joseph's Hospital, Denver.

The entrance to Elitch's Gardens amusement park, 1911. (Great Western)



A view of the Snowy Range showing James Peak from a road in Denver's Mountain Park System. (H-16-7-Ca.)



The ghost town of Rosamond is located east of Cripple Creek in Teller County. The town was on the Cripple Creek and Colorado Springs railway line. The line also was known as the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek and, most popularly, The Short Line.





Durango, Colorado.

A view of Durango early in the century. The card was made in Germany. (Lengyel)



DURANGO, COLO. Public Library

Public Library, Durango. The card was postmarked Nov. 9, 1916. (Babster, printed in Germany)



Durango's high school, 1911. (Worley's Store, Durango)

© 4127. High School, Durango, Colorado.

The "Barro Monument" at Fairplay, made "Prussia, a barro, 1867-1906, Fairplay-Alma, 43 miles in this district."



The New Eldorado Hotel, Eldorado Springs, circa 1928. (M.M.T. Co.)



A view of Evergreen in Bear Creek Canyon, southwest of Denver. (Sankov)





Peadre Valley National Bank, Fort Collins. The building was completed and occupied in January, 1917. (W-N-T-Co.)



Old Fort Garland, near Alamosa. Kit Carson commanded the post for a time in the mid 1860s. (Dwanter Press, Inc., West Nyack, N.Y.)



First Methodist Episcopal Church, Greeley, Colo.

First Methodist Episcopal Church, Greeley. The card is postmarked Mar. 16, 1905. (Published by the Society of and M. Stone, Greeley.)

Main Street, Fort Morgan, circa 1910. Fort Morgan was on the route of many early pioneers heading to Colorado's gold fields. (W-N-T-Co.)



SUGAR FACTORY, FORT MORGAN, COLORADO.

MASONIC TEMPLE, FORT MORGAN, COLORADO.

The sugar factory left, and Masonic Temple, Fort Morgan. The card is dated Jan. 1, 1902. (W-N-T-Co.)



BAPTIST CHURCH AND PARSONAGE, FORT MORGAN, COLORADO.

CITY PARK AND M. E. CHURCH, FORT MORGAN, COLORADO.

The Baptist Church and parsonage, left, and the city park and M.E. Church, Fort Morgan. (W-N-T-Co.)



Golden, circa 1965. The card is embossed and has no area for a written message.

The Colorado School of Mines at Golden. The school was founded by the territorial government.



Mount Garfield, near Grand Junction.
(M-H-T-Co)



Elk's Home, Grand Junction, *(M-H-T-Co)*

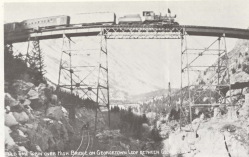


Y.M.C.A., Grand Junction, circa 1925.
(M-H-T-Co)



187. Carowazi Needle, Black Canyon, Colo.

The Carowazi Needle is in the Black Canyon of the Gunnison River near Montrose. The canyon is part of Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument. (F-H-7-Cs.)



188. Train over High Bridge on Georgetown Loop between

Train travels the High Bridge on the famous Georgetown Loop between Georgetown and Silver Plume. The loop was completed in 1864 and served hundreds of trains carrying thousands of passengers before it was dismantled in the 1930s. (S-A-S-hov)



The Colorado State Capitol Building. (M-J-T-Co.)



A view of Colorado Springs before 1907. The city was founded in the 1850s and grew as a resort area because of the mineral springs in the area.



189. View of Dyke, Valley and Town from the Red Rocks, Park of the Red Rocks and Garden of the Titans, Mt. Morrison, Colo.

A view of Dyke, valley and town, from the Red Rocks near Mount Morrison, west of Denver. A search through literary books and maps has yielded no reference to a town named Dyke in the area mentioned. The "town" may have been a spot on the Denver and South Park Railway line which went a few miles north of Morrison to the Garfield Quarry.



190. Balanced Rock and Spookiest Rock, Garden of the Gods, Colorado

GRAND VALLEY NATIONAL BANK,
GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO.



Grand Valley Bank, Grand Junction. (W-B-T-Co)

Hotel Colorado and swimming pool,
Glenwood Springs. (W-B-T-Co)



1113. Grand Lake, Denver, Northwestern & Pacific, "The Model
Road." Colo.



Grand Lake, located in Grand County on the west side of the Continental Divide
from Estes Park, is the source for the Colorado River. The river, once called the
Grand River, flows through the Grand Canyon and empties in the Gulf of California
between Baja California and Mexico.

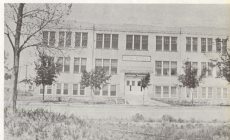


Cathedral Rocks and Poudre Lakes, Mileur
Pass above Estes Park. The pass is on the
famous Trail Ridge Road—the highest
continuous highway in the U.S. (Semborski)

Phillips County Hospital at Halycks.



High school, Hugo. (Asbury Greeting Card
Co., Auburn, Ind.)



John Cleveland Osgood, founder of the
Colorado Fuel and Iron Corp., built this
mansion and moved in during 1903. The cost
was \$2.5 million—as much as the Colorado
State Capitol. A recession in 1919 closed the
real mines at Redstone, south of Glenwood
Springs. Osgood left the area. He returned 15
years later and died at "Cleveland," his
name for the mansion, in 1928. (Schultz)





Street scene in Salida, circa 1910. The street was "F" Street. (Thayer)



The chalk cliffs of Chalk Creek Canyon on the road in St. Elmo, northwest of Salida. (Triangle)



When this photo was taken at the Newhouse mine tunnel at Idaho Springs, the company had installed electric equipment for moving men and ore.



St. Elmo, a virtual ghost town now, was a thriving center of activity when the mines were working in the latter part of the 19th century. The card was mailed from the St. Elmo post office.



Many tourists visit St. Elmo each year. (Gehardt)



The "new building" of the Colorado Telephone Co., Sterling. The building was opened in 1939.

New Building of the Colorado Telephone Company, Sterling, Colo.
Courtesy Denver Post and Co.

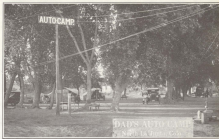


The town of Silverton, circa 1901. The card was not mailed. The card was hand colored and printed in Switzerland. (Detroit Publishing Co.)

"Madonna of the Trail" statue was erected by the D.A.R. on Main Street in Logan. It commemorates the Pioneer Mothers who traveled the nearby Santa Fe Trail. (Westwide Advertising, Tyler, Texas, and L.M. Ekford, Logan)



"Dad's Auto Camp" in North La Jolla, distributed this card, circa 1930. The card notes that the camp is a member of the Automobile Club of Southern California.



High School, Los Animas.



High School



High School

That Quick-Print Shop at Loveland put together this card showing four Loveland schools.



VENDOME HOTEL, LEADVILLE.



Vendome Hotel, Leadville. Card is postmarked July 11, 1919. (H-R-7-Cc.)



Tabor Opera House, Leadville.



The ruins of H.A.W. Tabor's famous Matchless Mine, Leadville. (Saxborn)



St. Joseph Church - LEADVILLE, COLO.

St. Joseph Church, Leadville. (Saxborn)



Montgomery, a ghost town at the Foot of Mount Lincoln in Lake County.

Mount Massive, second highest peak in Colorado at 14,421 feet, lies west of Leadville. (Saxborn)



MT. MASSIVE FROM THE DISTANT



The town of Marble on the Crystal River south of Glenwood Springs.



Stone from this mine at Marble was used for the Tomb of the Unknowns in Washington, D.C., for the post office building in Denver, and for many other structures. This is the Yale Quarry. (Selvig)



Needaville, a ghost town a mile above Central City in Gilpin County, west of Denver.

The First M.E. Church in Pagosa Springs was built in 1897. The church burned in December, 1907, and was rebuilt in 1908. (Arms)



First M. E. Church, Pagosa Springs, Colo. Built 1897. (Arms)

The Log Church at Palmer Lake. (Saxson)



The Church at Palmer Lake, Colo.

Cheyenne County Hospital, Cheyenne Wells. Founded in 1930, the structure was rebuilt in 1940. (Shavercraft, Dexter Press, Post River, N.Y.)



CHEYENNE COUNTY HOSPITAL
Cheyenne Wells, Colorado



The city hall and auditorium at Pueblo.
(W.H.F.Co.)



The Mineral Palace at Pueblo. The card was
postmarked Jan. 16, 1912.



Interior view of the Mineral Palace shows the
"Silver Queen" and "King Coal." Card is
postmarked Nov. 22, 1913. (Wyle)



The Congress Hotel, Pueblo. (M.H.T.Co.)



Central High School, Pueblo. (Wack-Slayden
Stc. Co.)



C.F. & I. Co. Hospital, Pueblo. The card is
postmarked Sept. 12, 1910.



The mining town of Telluride, circa 1935. The card is embossed and appears to be colored by hand.



The church at Tin Cup. (Gehlbardt)



Fisher's Peak, Alt. 9,000 feet
Trenton, Colo.



A 1925 view of Tiny Town, a miniature community on Turkey Creek Road, south of Morrison. (Lace)



Tiny Town post card, published in 1925, was postmarked June 15, 1945. The message read, in part: "We're at Shalfers' Crossing waiting for our kutch before we go to the ranch." Shalfers' Crossing was located on U.S. 285 southwest of Conifer where the road from Pine meets 285. (Siskens)



OLD STAGE HOUSE, 1862 - VIRGINIA DALE.

The 1860-1867 stage station at Virginia Dale, Larimer County, also served as a refuge during Indian attacks. The station was built by Jack Shide, (Pikeback)



Pioneer Trail Marker at Virginia Dale, Colorado.

Pioneer Trail marker at Virginia Dale. (Sawyer)



1846. Buchanan Pass and Peaceful Valley from Ward, Rocky Mountain National Park. (H.M.T. Co.)



1817. Ward, Colorado.

A view of the town of Ward, west of Boulder, in its heyday. Gold was discovered at Ward soon after the 1859 gold rush began. Now there are fewer than 50 residents.



Wassila Hot Radika Springs, now simply called Wassila Hot Springs, is located in eastern Garfield County about 10 miles from Wassila Pass. The picture above slides to a "Wassila's Torch" on the "Kocham Trail." Below is the 60-by-40-foot swimming pool. The springs stay warm all year.



1827 - COURT HOUSE, DENVER.



The original Arapahoe County Court House was completed in 1853 when Denver was the county seat of Arapahoe County. In 1902 Arapahoe County was divided into five parts: Denver, South Arapahoe County, Adams County and parts of Yuma and Washington counties. The courthouse then became the Denver County courthouse. The structure stood where the Denver Hilton Hotel and the May D&F store are now located.



The Archuleta County courthouse at Pagosa Springs. The county, formed in 1886, was named for a state senator, Antonio D. Archuleta.



Boulder County courthouse, Boulder, 1923 photo. Boulder County was founded in 1861, one of the 17 counties of the Territory of Colorado. (FJ-T-Co.)



CHAFFEE COUNTY COURT HOUSE - SALIDA, COLO.

The Chaffee County courthouse, Salida. The county was named for Jerome Chaffee, a U.S. Senator. The county was formed in 1879. Salida gets its name from a Spanish word meaning "departure" or "castle." (Saxton)

Crowley County courthouse, Ordway. The county, formed in 1911, got its name from a state senator, John H. Crowley. Ordway gets its name from George N. Ordway who came west after the Civil War.



*Crowley County Courthouse
Ordway, Colorado*



Clear Creek County courthouse, Georgetown. Named for the creek that runs through it, the county is one of the original 17 formed by the Territory of Colorado.

Custer County courthouse, Westcliffe. Formed in 1877, the county is west of Pueblo and lies between two sections of the San Isabel National Forest.



*Custer County Courthouse
Westcliffe, Colorado*



The Conejos County courthouse is located at Conejos in south central Colorado. The county was one of the original 17 counties in the Territory of Colorado.

The Douglas County courthouse, Castle Rock. The structure was gutted by fire in early 1974. Douglas was another of the original territorial counties established in 1861. (Saxton)





The Delta County courthouse, Delta. The county, formed in 1883, took its name from the town.



Huerfano County courthouse, Walsenburg. The county gets its name from the Huerfano River. It was one of the 17 original counties formed in 1861.



*El Paso County Courthouse
Colorado Springs, Colorado*

The El Paso County courthouse, Colorado Springs. The county was one of the original 17 counties of the Territory of Colorado.

Jackson County courthouse at Wicken. Formed in 1899, the county was named for Andrew Jackson.



Eagle County courthouse, Eagle. The town and the county got the name from the nearby river. The county was formed in 1883.



The Gilpin County courthouse, Central City. The county got its name from Colorado's first governor, William Gilpin. The county was established as one of the original counties, formed by the territorial legislature in 1861.

Garfield County courthouse, Glenwood Springs. Named for President James A. Garfield, the county was formed in 1883.



Ebert County courthouse, Kiowa. Formed in 1874, the county was named for the then-governor, Samuel H. Ebert. Ebert County is southeast of Denver.





Hinsdale County courthouse, foreground, and Lake City. The county got its name from a pioneer, George Hinsdale. The county was formed in 1876. It was in Hinsdale County that Alfred Packard, "the Colorado cannibal," supposedly killed and disposed of several members of the party he was leading. Packard is buried in a cemetery in Littleton.



Jefferson County courthouse, Golden. Jefferson County, west of Denver, was one of the original 17 counties formed by the Territory of Colorado. The name was taken from the extra legal Jefferson Territory which preceded the Colorado Territory. (P. S. Robinson)



Lake County courthouse, Leadville. Lake was one of the original 17 counties formed by the Territory of Colorado in 1861.



Kiowa County courthouse, Eads. Named for the Kiowa Indians. The county history includes the Sand Creek Massacre of 1864. The county was formed in 1889.



The old Larimer County courthouse, Fort Collins. Larimer was one of the 17 original counties formed by the Territory. The county was named for Gov. William Larimer. The county's area includes Estes Park and a large section of Rocky Mountain National Park. (Sanborn)



Court House - West Side - Sterling

Logan County courthouse, Sterling. The county got its name from a Civil War officer, Gen. John A. Logan. The county was formed in 1887. Fort Logan at Denver also was named for Gen. Logan.

Monte County courthouse, Grand Junction. The county's name comes from the plateau in the area. The county was formed in 1885. (Sanborn)



Moffat County courthouse, Craig. The county was named for David H. Moffat, an early railroad builder and banker. The county was created in 1911.





Montezuma County courthouse, Cortez. The county, admitted in 1889, is in the southwest corner of the state and encompasses Mesa Verde National Park, a part of the Ute Mountain Indian Reservation, and the Colorado corner of the Four Corners.

Ouray County Court House Ouray, Colo

Ouray County courthouse, Ouray. The county and town are named for the famous Indian chief. Mining was the primary industry in the early days. The county was formed in 1883.



Morgan County Courthouse, Fort Morgan

Morgan County courthouse, Fort Morgan. The county and town received their name from Col. Christopher Morgan who died at the original Fort Morgan in 1840. The old Fort Morgan was for defense against the Indians. The county was formed in 1880.



Sedgwick County courthouse, Julesburg. The county got its name from old Fort Sedgwick, named for Gen. John Sedgwick. The county was formed in 1889 and lies in the northeastern corner of the state. Julesburg, on the route of the pioneers heading for the Colorado gold fields, has a long history.



The Rio Grande County courthouse, Del Norte. Del Norte is on the Rio Grande River. The county was formed in 1874. (Sawhorse)



Court House - Meeker, Colo.

Rio Blanco County courthouse, Meeker. Formed in 1880, the county gets its name from the White River.



Montrose County courthouse, Montrose. The county was formed in 1885. The name comes from Sir Walter Scott's "The Legend of Montrose." (Sawhorse)

The Pitkin County courthouse at Aspen. Once called Ute City, Aspen got its name from the profuse aspen trees in the area. The county got its name from Frederick W. Pitkin who was governor when the county was created in 1881.





The Sanewah County courthouse at Breckenridge, Sanewah, which got its name from the elevation of the Snowy Range, was founded in 1861 as one of the 17 counties of the Territory.



Park County courthouse, Fairplay. It is the oldest courthouse still in use in the state. Park County was one of the original 17 counties. Fairplay is located in South Park, southwest of Denver.



Phillips County courthouse, Holyoke. The county got its name from an official of a land company, H. O. Phillips. The county was formed in 1889. The county lies in northeastern Colorado.

199 - Pueblo County Court House, Pueblo, Colo., constructed entirely of Turkey Creek Stone.



The Pueblo County courthouse at Pueblo. The building was constructed entirely of Turkey Creek Stone, the card reports. The county was one of the original 17 formed by the territorial legislature. "Pueblo" means town or village.



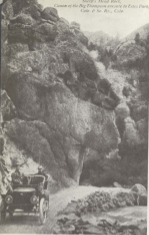
San Juan County courthouse, Silverton. The county, formed in the year Colorado became a state, 1876, is named for the river and the mountain range (Rembert)



Yuma County courthouse, Wray. The county was formed in 1889 and got its name from the Yuma Indians. Vast herds of buffalo once grazed the plains here.



Saguache County courthouse, Saguache. The name of the town and county comes from the creek which runs through the town. The word means "like earth" in the Ute language. The county was formed in 1866.



A Stanley Steamer passes Sheep's Head Rock in the Big Thompson Canyon enroute to Estes Park. (Card made in Germany)



Big Thompson Canyon, Loveland Estes Park Road.



The road to Long's Peak showing the Peak in the distance. (Near Quail-Peter Shop, Loveland)



Key Hole in Long's Peak Trail, near Estes Park.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Dave Hicks is on the staff of The Denver Post. He is a graduate of the University of Kansas at Lawrence, a member of the Denver Press Club, a former sheriff of the Denver posse of the Westerners and a member of the State Historical Society of Colorado. He has written four Colorado history booklets including "Estes Park From the Beginning." He also has authored a number of articles on Colorado history and has traveled widely in Colorado. Mr. Hicks and his wife, Ruth, migrated from Iowa a number of years ago. They share their love of Colorado and Colorado history.

F. O. Stanley, inventor of the Stanley Steamer automobile, purchased land in Estes Park in 1907, and immediately began building the Stanley and Stanley Maase hotels. The Stanley opened in 1909 and the Maase followed a year later. Stanley's steamers brought many tourists to the area in the early days.



Milner Pass, Fall River Road, Rocky Mountain National Park. Members of the party pour water to the Atlantic Ocean, water to the Pacific. (H-H-F Co.)



1947. Water to the Atlantic—Water to the Pacific
Milner Pass, Fall River Road
Rocky Mountain National Park