

HIGHLIGHTS AND INSIGHTS
OF EARLY GUNNISON
Lewis C. Greenlee

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Highlights and Insights of Early Gunnison

by

Lewis C. Greenlee

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On March 9, 1877, a huge new county was created in Colorado, Gunnison County. This county, 140 miles long and 80 miles wide, was the size of New Jersey and Connecticut combined. Included in it was old Lake County and what is now Gunnison, Delta, Mesa, and Montrose Counties as well as part of Pitkin, Ouray, and San Miguel Counties.¹

After two unsuccessful attempts to form a company to lay out a town, Professor Sylvester Richardson, known as the 'Father of Gunnison,' successfully laid out the town site for Gunnison in March of 1879.² Originally the town was called Gunnison Center but very shortly the 'Center' was dropped.³

However, the formation of a town in the valley was not the first noticeable activity in the area. As early as 1861, the first miners began to prospect in Washington Gulch, Taylor Park, Kent's Gulch, and Union Park. In 1872, there was a new movement into the area under the leadership of Dr. John Parsons which was centered in the part of Pitkin County which later became part of Gunnison County. The first marriage in the valley of the Gunnison took place on Christmas Eve in 1875, when Mr. James P. Kelley and Miss Anne Pinguoley were wed.⁴

Because of the great mining interests in the area and their tremendous output two railroads began building lines to Gunnison at the same time. Great rivalry developed between the Denver and Rio Grande Western and the Denver and South Park railroads to see who would be the first to reach Gunnison. The town split into East and West factions over the race of the railroads. The race ended when the Denver and Rio Grande Western entered East Gunnison before the Denver and South Park could reach West Gunnison. The rivalry of the East and West factions in Gunnison lived on until 1949 when the long-standing division was eliminated by creating North and South wards in the city.⁵ However, during and after the race there had actually been a separate town of West Gunnison.

The valley experienced great growth in 1880 and 1881. There was great traffic in freight trains and stage coaches. However, most of the newly arrived migrants did not settle in the town of Gunnison itself but in the surrounding mining towns. Gunnison served as a jumping off point and as a center of supply.

This brief summary of the initial history of Gunnison has been given as a background for some of the events of local importance during the first half of the 1880's. The rest of the paper will be concerned with the human aspects of early Gunnison life.

May 18, 1880, C. W. Morgan, an escaped killer from Buena Vista, was shot and killed just west of Rogers and Duval's corral. Many eyewitnesses saw deputy Isaac N. Barrett kill Morgan. Morgan, alias 'Dutch Bill,' knew that Barrett was coming after him and disguised himself but to no avail. Several shots were exchanged before the fatal one was fired.⁶

Travel time to and from Gunnison was speeded up when a toll bridge over the Gunnison River was opened to use two-and-one-half miles west of town. Fees charged were \$1.00 for regular wagons and an extra \$.50 for trail wagons, \$.25 for each extra team, and \$.50 for a horse rider.⁷

One of the many tragedies of the early period of the development of the Gunnison area occurred December 4, 1879, when Peter Johnson of Gunnison got lost in a snow storm with the Crested Butte mail carrier. The mail carrier became too tired to go on and sent Johnson on ahead to get help. The mail carrier had to spend the night out but was able to build himself a fire and reached help the next day. Search parties were sent to look for Johnson but he was not to be found. June 8, 1880 the well preserved body was found buried near Ruby.⁸

Even as today, fashion brought a flurry of comment, both pro and con, but particularly the latter from the men as evidenced by the following quote from an 1880 newspaper.

"In making his rounds this week, our fashion reporter learned that the coming hat for summer to be worn by the ladies is to be out of straw. It will be knocked in on the front; jammed in on the back, shoved in on one side, and kicked in on the top. Then the rim will be jammed up all around to make the whole effect harmonious. It will be trimmed with strips of sheet tin, sage hen wings, etc. It is an economical kind of hat, as it can be made by taking a boy's old straw hat, running a wheel-barrow over it a few times and then hitching on what comes handy."⁹

July 22, 1880 the first grand ball of the Bachelors of Gunnison was held at the Cuenin House, the newest hotel in Gunnison. This was the first event of its kind in the city and men came from Lake City, Pitkin, South Arkansas, and other towns for miles around. The dancing and festivity lasted from 9:00 p.m. to 4:00 a.m.¹⁰

A month later, on August 23, William Kane, a Gunnisonite, was prospecting on Rock Creek a few miles from Gothic when a boulder rolled down a hill, hitting him on the head and killing him instantly.¹¹ The loss of population was evened up six days later when the James Tolberts became the parents of the first child born in West Gunnison. The child was a boy weighing 10 pounds.¹²

That fall negotiations were underway for a treaty with the Indians when the trusted Chief Ouray died and was

succeeded as chief by Sapavanaro. There was much worry about the unsigned Indian treaty which was necessarily delayed. although there was eventual agreement.¹³

There was also a humorous side to some of the more serious happenings of life. Robert S. Breckenridge, a young Philadelphian, was arrested and tried for murdering two brothers. He was acquitted but the miners wanted blood. He was escorted out of town to prevent possible injury by the angry mob. After he reached home Breckenridge told of the adventures during his escape. An Indian scout had been released from jail to lead him to safety and home. When they reached Buena Vista they heard of plans to capture Breckenridge and the two hastily left town. They managed to get the drop on the posse which followed them and took their guns and horses and left them to find their way back to Buena Vista. Very soon after Breckenridge turned the horses loose for fear of being arrested for horse stealing and gave the Indian \$150.00 to buy ^{AWD} fast mustangs. The Indian disappeared and Breckenridge wandered for days, finally reaching Omaha and from there, home.¹⁴

Murder is not a pleasant thing, especially when one is immediately involved as was the case when the Indians sought revenge for the death of the son of one of the chiefs. However, in light of present day aloofness from the situation

the subsequent panic and wealth of misinformation provides an amusing story and an interesting comentary in the development of communications during this era.

The first accounts of the shooting which occured on September 27, 1880, were not reported in the paper until the 9th of October. According to first reports, a group of Indians led by Johnson, the son of Chief Shavano, stopped a train of freight wagons and asked for food. When they didn't get any Johnson fired at a freighter. While he reloaded, the freighter, Jackson, fired and killed Johnson. An army guard was sent to protect Jackson but it was overpowered by Indians and the freighter taken prisoner. Jackson's feet were burned, he was scalped alive, and then quartered.

By October 16, 1880, the 'facts' of the killings had been expanded somewhat. While in the protective custody of the army, Jackson and his escorts had stopped at Cline's ranch, owned by Captain Cline. Cline offered to take Jackson to Gunnison because he knew the chief and could better protect the boy. On the way the Indians took the boy prisoner. Stakes were driven through his body, pinning him to the ground; his ears, nose, and arms were cut off and then his body was burned.

By October 23, Mr. Berry, the Indian agent, and Mr. Cline had been arrested for the murder and Mr. Mecham, the Indian

commissioner had been subpoenaed as a witness. Governor Pitkin issued a statement: Berry, Mecham, and Cline, with fifteen soldiers were accompanying Jackson when confronted by 120 Indians who threatened to kill the families of the men and the soldiers if Jackson was not surrendered. Jackson was surrendered. Then rumors flew that 200 Indians were on their way to release Captain Cline from jail and a flurry of gun and ammunition buying ensued.

From the Leadville Chronicle came a report that Agent Berry was encamped on the reservation with U.S. troops who would protect him from arrest by state officers. Governor Pitkin sent a telegram to George Yule, Gunnison sheriff, that Agent Berry was no longer under the protection of the U.S. government and is hiding in the Indian camp.

By November 13, startling new facts had been uncovered; Johnson, the Indian supposedly shot by Jackson, was alive and kicking. Meanwhile, at the trial of Berry which was taking place in Denver, a postponement of a week was announced.

A week later Captain Cline was released from jail on a writ of habeas corpus. Berry's trial in Denver was postponed because the witnesses were unavailable.

Another week passed and rumor circulated up from Del Norte that Johnson was still alive. At the same time, from the same place came the rumor that Jackson had been shot through the fleshy part of the arm and was still alive and

was being held for ransom. Terms for the exchange were to be the release of Chief Douglas who was being held in Leavenworth prison.

On December 18, 1880 the body of Johnson was found near Lake City. The body of Jackson was found with the flesh eaten off by coyotes. He had been shot in the abdomen fifteen minutes after he was captured and only one-fourth of a mile from where he was taken. The body was not mutilated.

Early in the spring of 1881, Berry, Cline, a delegation of Utes, and soldiers passed through Gunnison on their return from an unsuccessful mission to Washington. According to reports Berry and Cline still retained the confidence of the government in spite of their still being charged with complicity in Jackson's murder.¹⁵

Turning to other things, just prior to Christmas in 1880, 'Deadwood' McKelvey and his mother opened the Long Branch restaurant.¹⁶ Starting the new year off right, the first colored child in Gunnison was born in West Gunnison on New Year's Day.¹⁷

February 4, 1881, Charlie Sipes was shot by Jimmy Goodrich. Goodrich was drunk and shooting at random up and down the street when Sipes stepped into the path of a bullet. The doctors felt that Sipes would more than likely die. By

February 12, the attending physicians were expressing confidence in Charlie Sipes' ultimate recovery.¹⁸

Word probably spread rather quickly among the male population of the area as well as of the town when six females of 'doubtful virtue' arrived in Gunnison on April 14, 1881.¹⁹

Drunken driving is hardly a modern problem. Early in July of 1881, a drunken railroad man by the name of Dingle was driving a spirited team and had his wife and child in the buggy with him when it collided with a telegraph pole on Tomichi Avenue. The whole family was thrown out of the buggy and the wife and child narrowly escaped death.²⁰

That year the Fourth of July celebration went a little far for the four prisoners being held in the county jail. All four of them escaped through the transom after breaking out of their cells. Rewards were offered for Jennings and Brennan, who were being held for murder.²¹

Rounding out July was another rowdy drunk. Charles Woods was drinking in a bar and drew a knife, refusing to pay for his drinks. Henry Anderson, the saloon owner, hit Woods over the left ear with a bottle, knocking him down and fracturing his skull. The doctors reported the wound a dangerous one and that Woods will probably die. Anderson was jailed.²²

Not long after there was a non-fatal shooting. Jake Smith and Frank Lewis rode through the streets of Gunnison, firing at random. While they were raising Hell they shot Reuben Thom in the thigh, grazing the bone. It was a painful but not dangerous wound. Smith and Lewis fled and outdistanced the pursuing posse. They were later caught in Lake City and returned to the Gunnison jail.²³

In the middle of September in 1881, two girls arrived in town with a woman named Frankie, 'an inmate of a bawdy house in the northern part of town.' Almost simultaneously Sheriff Clarke got telegrams from the girls' families and went to the house where they had been taken and found them in tears. It seems that they had been led to believe that they were to be domestics and were greatly relieved to find that their families were coming for them.²⁴

Just a few days later a rather unusual beating occurred. Two women in the laundry business attacked a Chinese laundryman who was new in town and was seriously hurting their business. To attract some help the Chinaman fired his pistol in the air. The police showed up and arrested the Chinaman. While on their way to the jail the women and their husbands smashed the Chinaman's laundry. Everyone was arrested and they were each fined \$5.00 plus costs. Crowds gathered and threatened to lynch the Chinaman, but the officers pro-

tected him with guns and put him in jail (for his own protection?).²⁵ The whole tone of of the story indicated that the Chinaman was properly treated and the the police were extremely courageous for defending him so well.

The same week that the Chinaman was beaten the Negroes in town provided some excitement of their own. The fight occurred in a 'coon dive' kept by a man named Dixon. John Johnson and Tom Thomas and others, all colored, were playing poker when a dispute arose over the pot. Johnson raked in the pot and asked the bartender to cash the chips. The bartender refused until the dispute had been settled to the satisfaction of everyone at the table. At that he went behind the bar and got a pistol which the bartender, Dixon, promptly took from him. Then Johnson picked up a chair and advanced on Thomas, who fired his gun into the floor. Johnson broke the chair over Thomas' head, knocking him to the floor. While on the floor, he fired again, the bullet striking Johnson in the abdomen and ranging upward. From somewhere Johnson also received a shot in the shoulder; just how it was never discovered. In any case, Johnson ran next door into the Delta Saloon, crying that he had been shot. After lingering for ten or twelve hours he died. Thomas was arrested and held under a bond of \$1,000.00.²⁶

September 29, 1881, the colored people of Gunnison held their first grand ball in the Thompson and McLeod

building. Twenty-five couples and a total of eighty people were present at the ^eight of the ball. There was dancing from 11 p.m. until daylight to the music of a band composed of three violins, a guitar and a banjo.²⁷

In August of 1883, the National Mineral Exposition was held in Denver. There was, of course, a display of Gunnison area ores. Even though the Exposition was poorly planned and organized, the Gunnison exhibit generated enough interest that the Executive Committee of Gunnison asked the railroads to lower rates during the Exposition so that people could easily afford to see Gunnison.²⁸

Gunnison was also beginning to develop a cultural life. In the middle of August, the famous pianist and former soloist with the New York Philharmonic, Miss Julie Rivington gave two musical concerts. She was assisted by Miss Hattie Louise Simms, a soprano. Both concerts, which were given in the Court House, were financial successes.²⁹

A third railroad reached Gunnison in September of 1882. The South Park branch of the Union Pacific arrived in Gunnison on September 1. It was the shortest route by eighty-five miles since it went through Alpine Tunnel and over Kenosha Pass.³⁰

The second of September was also a holiday, declared to celebrate the laying of the cornerstone of the new school

located at the corner of Georgia Avenue and Colorado Street. The cornerstone was layed by the Masonic fraternity with the ritual of laying and the line of march being observed.³¹

To further add to the festivities of the day the Globe Theatre opened for the season. Featured was the trapeze act of Mr. and Mrs. James LeClarr; J. G. Flecher, a Negro comedian; John Mulligan who performed Irish Comedy; and the dance team of Wade and Mack, which was not up to par because of illness. There were also some good ballad singers.³²

Progress as well as culture came to Gunnison, this time in the form of gas streetlights. However, the first lighting left something to be desired. O'Geran, who was assigned to light the lamps, had a few troubles as a result of faulty matches and air in the gas lines. The first match didn't work and the second couldn't get a flame lit. The third one finally did the job. Because of this work, O'Geran was called the 'First Illuminator of Gunnison.'³³

September 18, the Presbyterian Church brought the Tennessee Jubilee and Plantation Singers to town. Their repittoire included social, plantation, river, and cabin songs and scenes and sketches of plantation life.³⁴

Again in 1883 the new year got off with a bang, but with a different sort of a bang. On the second day of the year Mrs. Pat Comfort had her husband arrested for beating her. Pat was fined \$25.00 and court costs by Judge Wadsworth.

Mr. Comfort became abusive and was fined an additional \$5.00. Mrs. Comfort, who was the support of the family, had to hock her watch to pay the fines. Two days later Pat Comfort was again arrested for wife beating. This time Mrs. Comfort either had no money or refused to pay his fine, but in any event Pat was jailed. In the jail he got ahold of, and drank, a bottle of carbolic acid and chloride lime cleaning solution. After being treated by a doctor, he was sent home with little hope of recovery.³⁵ Since no further mention was made of the man one can either assume that he deserved to die and did so, or that he was ornery enough to recover, and did so.

Local talent was given a chance to express itself on the tenth of January when the Gunnison Dramatic Club put on a play entitled "The Turn of the Tide" at Smith's Opera House. There was a good turn out although the second night was better than the first. Following the first performance, the Dramatic Club sponsored a dance which lasted until 1 a.m. with music furnished by an orchestra under the direction of Professor Kopfer.³⁶

Gunnison had been incorporated as a city in February of 1882 and by 1883 she had made real progress toward becoming a modern small city. She had water works, gas works, a telephone system, \$200,000.00 invested in ^a hotel, , three

school houses, and seven churches, altogether a lot of progress in a few short years of existence.³⁷

As in most towns of today, early Gunnison had trash regulations. S. Rothschild was even fined \$5.00 for burning rubbish in his yard.³⁸

Churches played an important part in the lives of many people. Gunnison church life was active enough, in fact, that the Reverend George L. Hart of the Methodist Church was ordained in Gunnison on July 11, 1883. This was the first ordination to take place and all interested persons were invited to attend both the ordination and the reception which followed.³⁹

The same day as the ordination work was begun on a large skating and rowing park behind the proposed new house of Captain Loudon Mullin. Mullin was also the owner of one of the largest and finest hotels and restaurants in Gunnison. Water from the Gunnison River was taken by a conduit to the natural basin behind the house. In the middle of the pond was an island one-fourth of a mile in diameter. In summer the lake was to be used for rowing with the management providing row boats for a rental fee. In winter the lake was to be used as a skating rink.⁴⁰

Just after the Fourth of July, and probably because of it, a tragic accident occurred. Eddie Kroll, four years

old, accidentally got ahold of a can of gunpowder which had carelessly been left lying around and threw a lighted match into the can thinking it was some sort of a firework. The powder exploded and burned Eddie's face badly. He recovered with intensive care, but ^{was} disfigured for life.⁴¹

The Boulon Variety Company arrived in Gunnison in the middle of July and played at the Academy of Music. They drew only a small audience and consequently, small remuneration.⁴²

Toward the end of that year Miss Katie Putnam, an actress and her Professional Acting Troupe came to town, and put on a five act scenario comic drama, 'Lena the Madcap.' Performed in the Gunnison Opera House, it met with more success than the Boulon Variety Company.⁴³

Influenced by the national movement no doubt, a Lyceum was set up for the Gunnison school children.⁴⁴

As in many small towns and in some large ones, Gunnison had her odd characters. One such was Aaron Dubar, better known as 'Cochetopa Shorty.' Shorty had a government pension of some sort and came to town once a month to pick up his mail and the check. His usual course of action was to cash the check and go on a drinking spree. If he wasn't arrested for a drunken disturbance he could be seen on his way home perched precariously on the high

spring seat of his wagon. Once in a while the boys of the town would exchange a front and rear wheel and get a great kick out of the resulting 'drunk' look the wagon had. Shorty didn't seem to mind and came back the next month for his check and a spree. In June of 1883 the paper reported that Shorty had been in Gunnison for several days as a guest of the city. The city needed work done on its streets even then and he was put to work on Virginia Avenue. March, 1885, the Review Press reported: "The Cochetopa waltz was successfully performed today by Marshall Harper. He took the 'Emperor' in charge and waltzed him to the cooler. The last time was seven months ago." Shorty must have been improving.⁴⁵

Neighborhood animosity developed off and on, too. Two neighbors got into it over the chickens of one eating the garden of the other. Things came to a head when the one whose garden was being eaten was hailed into court on the charge of hitting her neighbor over the head with a hoe.⁴⁶

One of the most profitable cultural adventures undertaken in Gunnison, at least in terms of effort expended and civic pride derived, was the March 1884, production of the opera, 'Queen Esther.' Only home-grown talent was used in the opera which was in rehearsal for several weeks. There were seventy members of the chorus. Because of the

size of the chorus the whole group could not get on the stage to perform the last scene. Costumes for the production cost a total of \$1500.00 with \$300.00 worth of these coming from the Knights Templars in Gunnison. One amusing incident occurred before the curtain even went up. Mr. Pabor had come all the way from Grand Junction to see the performance and as he sat waiting for it to begin the usher came up and pulled the seat out from under him so the mayor, Mr. Rockefeller, could have his rightful seat. It was later discovered that the seat had indeed been reserved for Mr. Pabor and an apology was issued to him and the the city of Grand Junction for mistreating one of her citizens.⁴⁷

Just north of the present site of the First National Bank was a gambling house. There Wyatt Earp ran the faro game in the early eighties.⁴⁸

Also in the first part of 1884, there was another fatal shooting, this time over a poker game. O.N. 'Jack' Kellogg and Willis Kisse were playing when a dispute arose over the game. Kellogg accused Kisse of hitting him in the nose and Kisse said he hadn't hit Kellogg. In the ensuing fight Kisse was shot through the heart and died instantly. Kellogg was shot through the vitals and died twenty hours later.⁴⁹

Because the LaVeta Hotel was so widely known then and even now is familiar to residents of at least this area, considerable space will be devoted to it.. Betty Wallace gives the best account of the hotel and its importance to the city of Gunnison so her account will be the chief source of information for this part of the paper.

Construction of the hotel was begun in the spring of 1881, on South Boulevard and Gunnison Avenue, but financial reverses forced the original financier to withdraw from the project and B.W. Lewis took over in August of 1882. He organized the Lewis Hotel and Improvement Company, retained the position of treasurer for himself and immediately went ahead with the construction of the hotel.

By October the building had rised to a height of 125 feet above the street. On May 10, 1883, the building was complete except for a few inside furnishings and fixtures. Carpets were being made up in St. Louis to fit each room. Clark D. Frost, the first lessee, gave up his contract in disgust and protest when the hotel was not finished by the Fourth of July. D.C..McCanne served as manager when the hotel finally opened in 1884.

Until this point the newspapers had been referring to the hotel as the Lewis House, but for some reason Mr. Lewis objected to the hotel bearing his name. Since the linens,

rugs, draperies, lobby chairs, and other hotel equipment bore the monogram L.H. it became necessary to find a name which would fit the initials. McCanne hit upon the name of LaVeta and it was adopted.⁵⁰

"Although its Grand Opening was not celebrated until May, 22, 1884, sleeping and dining accommodations were opened to the public April 15, and the billiard room and bar went into operation May 1, with 'good music and free lunch.'⁵¹

Local papers gave a full description of the edifice:

The building is a combination of Queen Anne and modern architecture, four stories in height, with basement and garret. It covers a space of 125 feet square. A mansard roof covers the front entrance. Two wide balconies, built into the structure, extend in front of the second and third stories. In addition to the main building is an L kitchen, thirty feet by forty feet.

The basement on the Boulevard is divided into six rooms, one of which is handsomely fitted up as an office of the Lewis Hotel and Improvement Company; another is the bath and barber department.

There are on the ground floor a bank containing a fireproof vault, with elegant black walnut furniture; three storerooms; a large billiard room, forty feet by fifty-six feet, having six of the best tables manufactured, and a bar, back of which is the largest plate glass mirror in Colorado; a gentleman's reading glass room, separated from the two main entrances by plate glass partitions of novel design and remarkable beauty; and the rotunda, a perfect gem of architecture. The floor of this rotunda is forty feet by fifty-six feet, and the light is admitted from above through hammered glass skylights. The inside finish is of costliest native wood. To the right of the rotunda is the dining room, fifty feet by eighty feet, furnished with the most expensive gas fixtures and all modern conveniences. The kitchen is a model of neatness and convenience, and is provided with all inventions in ranges and utensils known to the professional cook.

The main stairway is one of the finest pieces of work of the kind in the west. It is made of fine black walnut, ash, and oak, and is covered with corrugated brass plates. This stairway alone cost between \$6,000 and \$7,000. Aside from the three stairways is an elevator. On the second floor are about forty sleeping rooms and a large parlor. The parlor is richly furnished, and opens on a balcony which commands a view of the city and of the Elk Mountains. The third and fourth stories consist of sleeping rooms, making in all one hundred and seven. The halls and rooms throughout are carpeted with the best and latest designs of velvet and Brussels carpets. The furniture of the hotel was made exclusively for it, and has the letter L worked into it. Steam heat, water, and electric bells add to the general comfort and convenience.⁵²

The formal opening of the LaVeta Hotel on May 22, 1884 was a Masonic-sponsored event in the social life of Gunnison. The gaily dressed people attended a banquet in the huge new dining room of the hotel and afterwards the tables and chairs were cleared to make room for the grand ball which followed. The men folk partook rather heavily of the champagne provided by the management and in many cases the dancing became something less than graceful. The party lasted until dawn and newspaper coverage was proportionately as long.⁵³

The gala grand opening of the LaVeta Hotel was something of a cap to the boom of Gunnison. Even when the hotel was opening there were empty business buildings in the business areas of the city. The boom was ending and the city of Gunnison was beginning to settle down. The

LaVeta was never to recognize the potential for which she had been built. Since the opening marks the ending of the era of rapid growth and prosperity for Gunnison's early days, it is a fitting place to close the paper. The paper has been an attempt to hit the highlights of the early history and to try to at least outline the personality of young Gunnison.

FOOTNOTES

¹Densil Highfill Cummins, Social and Economic History of South Western Colorado. (University of Texas, 1952), pp. 252-3.

²Ibid., p. 254.

³Gunnison Review Press, May 15, 1881, p.1.

⁴Ibid., June 12, 1880, p.1.

⁵Cummins, p.255.

⁶Gunnison Review Press, May 22, 1880, p.1.

⁷Ibid., June 5, 1880, p.1.

⁸Ibid., June 12, 1880, p.1.

⁹Ibid., July 3, 1880, p.1.

¹⁰Ibid., July 24, 1880, p.1.

¹¹Ibid., August 28, 1880, p.1.

¹²Ibid., Sept. 4, 1880, p.1.

¹³Ibid., Sept. 11, 1880, p.1.

¹⁴Ibid., Oct. 2, 1880, p.1.

¹⁵Ibid., Oct. 9, 1880, p.1.

¹⁶Ibid., Dec. 25, 1880, p.1.

¹⁷Ibid., Jan. 1, 1881, p.1.

¹⁸Ibid., Feb. 5, 1881, p.1.

¹⁹Ibid., April 16, 1881, p.1.

²⁰Ibid., July 9, 1881, p.1.

²¹Ibid.

²²Ibid., July 30, 1881, p.1.

²³Ibid., Sept. 3, 1881, p.1.

²⁴Ibid., Sept. 17, 1881, p.1.

- 25 Ibid., Sept. 24, 1881, p.1.
- 26 Ibid.
- 27 Ibid., Oct. 1, 1881, p.1.
- 28 Gunnison Daily Review Press, Aug. 1, 1882, p.1.
- 29 Ibid., Aug. 19 and 21, 1882, p.1.
- 30 Ibid., Aug. 29, 1882, p.1.
- 31 Ibid., Sept. 1, 1882, p.1.
- 32 Ibid.
- 33 Ibid.
- 34 Ibid., Sept. 13, 1882, p.1.
- 35 Ibid., Jan. 4, 1883, p.1.
- 36 Ibid., Jan. 10, 1883, p.1.
- 37 Ibid., Jan. 12, 1883, p.1.
- 38 Ibid., July 3, 1883, p.1.
- 39 Ibid., July 10, 1883, p.1.
- 40 Ibid., July 11, 1883, p.1.
- 41 Ibid., July 12, 1883, p.1.
- 42 Ibid., July 14, 1883, p.1.
- 43 Gunnison Review Press, Nov. 14, 1883, p.1.
- 44 Ibid., Nov. 27, 1883, p.1.
- 45 Betty Wallace, Gunnison, A Short Illustrated History
(Denver, 1964), p.55.
- 46 Ibid., p.56.
- 47 Gunnison Review Press, Mar. 19, 1884, p.1.
- 48 Wallace, p. 63.
- 49 Gunnison Review Press, Jan. 21, 1884, p.1.

50Wallace, p.41.

51Ibid., p.42.

52Ibid., pp. 43 and 46.

53Ibid., pp. 49-50.

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