

1905 FACTS FOR THIS AREA

Reverend Arthur Taft was at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church.
Strang's Garage in Colorado Springs had electric autos.
Ringling Brothers Circus came to town and camped near the Colorado Avenue viaduct.

Concerts were held in Perkins Hall.
Trips on the Short Line to Cripple Creek and up Pikes Peak were popular.
In 1902, there were 50 North End millionaires, 112 doctors and 51 loan companies.
Many men and women were taking the Keeley Cure for alcoholism.
On April 28, 1896, fire broke out in the Cripple Creek dance hall and burned down most of the gold camp - left 5,000 homeless. Colorado Springs officials were not interested in helping the Cripple Creek residents. When Winfield Stratton heard of this, he told Mayor Plumb "This is a catastrophe. The temperature will fall below zero by midnight. We have not met to collect money. I will pay the bills."

The Colorado Midland Band played concerts on Sundays in Zoo Park at the junction of north and south Cheyenne Creeks. The Park had many amusement devices to delight local residents, particularly the children. It opened in 1905 and was open to the public from May until the trade fell off in the fall. During a normal weekend, it was not unusual to have a crowd of 5,000 people.

"Gilt Edge Crown Butter" from Broadmoor Dairy Farm was famous.

The Cheyenne Country Club had been built.

The Colorado Midland took people up Ute Pass to South Park on "Wildflower Excursions".

In August, there were Flower Parades and people decorated buggies, especially the wheels, profusely with flowers.

First book of postage stamp was issued in 1900. Stamps were 2¢ ea. - a book of 12 cost 25¢.

Baseball was played at Boulevard Park, across the street from Showalter's Saloon.

By 1901, Glockner Hospital had been built as a medical facility for long-term tubercular patients.

Dr. Gerald Webb was an English TB specialist who came here.

A Mr. Hawkins swept chimneys.

Broadmoor was polo center for the Rockies. The Cheyenne Mountain Country Club had a team.

The Manitou Incline was built in 1907 to carry pipeline materials from Manitou to the top of Mt. Manitou's first rise.

In 1903, the Penrose Research Laboratory was founded. It was the first zoo lab in America.

Theodore Roosevelt was president of the United States 1901-1909. He was a Republican, scholar, scientist, politician. His domestic concerns were "trust busting, conservation, square deal for the worker". In foreign affairs he was an unashamed expansionist.

PIONEER ERA - LIFESTYLE

Homesteaders came west in wagons, on foot and horseback - even pushing carts. Farm wagons were often used, either a Murphy or Prairie Schooner most popular. The Conestoga was too large to travel well in the Rocky Mountains. Wagons were filled with bedding, cooking utensils, tools, farm implements, seeds, and some household equipment. The women often tucked in a jar of pickles for a special treat on the trail and if they could get it in without the husband knowing it, they added something that was special to them for their new home. The settlers slept under the wagon - rarely inside because it was too full of goods - or in a tent.

Many lives were lost on the way west. It is said that if you placed a marker for every person who died between St. Louis and San Francisco there would be a marker every 18 feet. The settlers were mostly middle-class farmers but some came from the cities; some from other countries. Men were generally of a restless, wandering nature. The women were apprehensive and afraid. On the trail they had to endure heat, choking dust, mosquitos, sunburn, freezing cold. Women and children picked up buffalo chips to burn, and found "living on the ground" hard work. Standard fare was bacon, crackers, coffee. Of course, what they ate depended on their circumstances; some might also have ham, hot cakes, eggs, dried fruit and all had what game they could find on the trail. Most made corn cakes and bannock bread.

As more settlers came over the trails, grass and water were harder to find. They faced hostile Indians, stampeding buffalo, swollen streams. Besides good land, the 'steader looked for ample water supply, especially important in Colorado because we have limited rainfall. Usually the 'steaders arrived in the fall, not always having time to start a cabin before winter set in. Felling trees and clearing land for the new home was the first work done. Until the cabin was completed, home was the tent they brought with them, or, if available, a cave or rock ledge overhang. After clearing land, building the cabin, and planting a crop or at least a garden, the male homesteader often found it necessary to leave the homestead and find work, as he had spent all of his money by this time. This left the wife and children to take care of themselves; guard against Indians and tend the crops.

SOME 1895 FACTS FOR THIS AREA

Electric Street Cars had replaced horse cars.

The Colorado Midland went up Ute Pass to Leadville (130 miles) and to Aspen (204)

Cascade, Green Mountain Falls, Woodland Park, Ute Park (Chipita) followed the railroad line. Many resorts were built along the line ... the Ramona, the Cascade, the Woodland Park. The old Colorado Springs Hotel has been destroyed. Some hotels in Colorado Springs are: the Antlers, the Alamo, the Alta Vista.

"Peach blow" sandstone from the Frying Pan (western Colorado) was used in the First National Bank's new building; also in General Palmer's "Out West Building".

El Paso Livery, built in 1889 was a \$12,000 brick barn at 21 North Cascade. The architect who designed the Orchard House, Thomas McLaren, was our most famous architect and won a national award for designing City Hall. He came here as a tubercular patient at the turn of the century, recovered and remained here to design commercial buildings and 70-80 residences in the north end of Colorado Springs and Broadmoor and with Stanford White designed the Broadmoor Hotel. He also designed the garage and stables at Glen Eyrie and the dairy complex at the Modern Woodmen of America Sanitorium north of town.

In Colorado Springs, Jerome B. Wheeler's "Glass Works" made light green pickle jars and whiskey flasks. Wheeler also formed the Manitou Mineral Water Co.

Manitou Grand Caverns were established at this time.

The Broadmoor Dairy Farm had 20 Jersey and Swiss cows with an ice house and a spring house with 12 acres. There were three cottages for workers and a 16-room house for the family.

The Colorado Springs Mining Exchange was one of the three stock exchanges in town at this time.

Cripple Creek boom was at its height, so Colorado Springs was prospering.

The President of the United States was Grover Cleveland, Democrat. He was honest, obstinate, narrow-minded and did much to clean up the government but had no solution for the nation's pressing farm and labor problems. He was president from 1893-1897.

USEFUL FACTS FOR CONVERSATION

Cooking utensils were of cast iron, tin, copper.
Pioneers brought tools without handles to save space and make wood handles on arrival.

Friction match was invented in 1836 by Alonzo D. Phillips.

Phosphorous match invented in England 1833.

"Gates" matches manufactured wholesale 1864-1877.

Arbor Day created in 1872. There were many trees in Colorado Springs.

Mason screw-top canning jar invented in 1859.

A home-sewn shirt brought 6¢ for labor in 1870.

In 1870, Brother Girton ran a hotel in a large log building in Colorado City. He went to a Colorado church conference in Pueblo in an "ambulance" armed for desperados and Indians. Ranchers gave them buttermilk on the way.

Paper dress pattern invented 1864 by Ebenezer Butterick.

"Shoddy" material made by use of rag tearing machine called a "devil".

Old wood rags were shredded and mixed with new wool. This made cheap suits for working men. A better blend was called "mungo".

Cookies were "invented" about 1850.

Granulated sugar popular after Civil War. It was very hard and grocers kept a sugar grinder to put it through upon sale.

Ivory soap used in 1870's. In 1868 the old firm of Proctor and Gamble, a Cincinnati manufacturer of soaps and candles, was doing a comfortable business.

Football - First intercollegiate football game in U.S. played at New Brunswick, New Jersey, between Rutgers and Princeton, Nov. 6, 1869. Rutgers won - 6 goals to 4.

Baseball - Played some in the 1840's and was for many years regarded as game for the idle rich. During the Civil War, Union Army recruits took to baseball and taught it to fellow soldiers and their captors in prison camps in the south.

(About 1839, Alexander J. Cartwright, a New York surveyor, invented baseball.)

Montgomery Ward - founded 1872.

First practical typewriter invented 1867, not mass produced yet.

Trails used to enter Colorado area were "Overland" from the north, "Smokey Hill" or "Hardship" (same trail) from the east, and the "Santa Fe" from the south.

Cattle drives came from Texas to Denver over the Goodnight-Loving Trail in the late 1860's.

Pony Express ran from April 1860 to October 1861. Postage was from \$2 to \$10 per ounce.

Overland Telegraph completed in 1861 put the Pony Express out of business.

Transcontinental Railroad completed May 10, 1869. Denver and Rio Grande Railroad came from Denver to Colorado Springs October 26, 1871.

Stage - Uncle Jimmy's Express from Colorado Springs to Gomer's Mills (east).

Barlow & Sanderson's coaches daily from Pueblo to Trinidad-Santa Fe.

Political:

In 1872: U.S. Grant was president of the United States.

Henry Wilson was vice president.

Irving Howbert was El Paso County Clerk Recorder.

Colorado Springs:

Colorado Springs formed July 1871 - incorporated September, 1872. First Mayor - William Wagner.

Jan. 1872: Colorado Springs population 300 in 55 houses.

General Palmer's Colorado Springs Hotel opened.

Residence Lots: Fountain Colony - \$50-\$100. Outlying tracts under irrigating ditches for farming-gardening from \$20-\$20-\$50 per acre. Business lots - \$100-\$250.

Dec 31, 1872: Prices

- \$20 - milk cow
- \$15 - steer, best
- \$10 - horse, mule, best
- \$15 - draft horse
- \$ 4 - dozen grouse
- .05 - lb. venison and antelope
- 4 - mills on the dollar tax