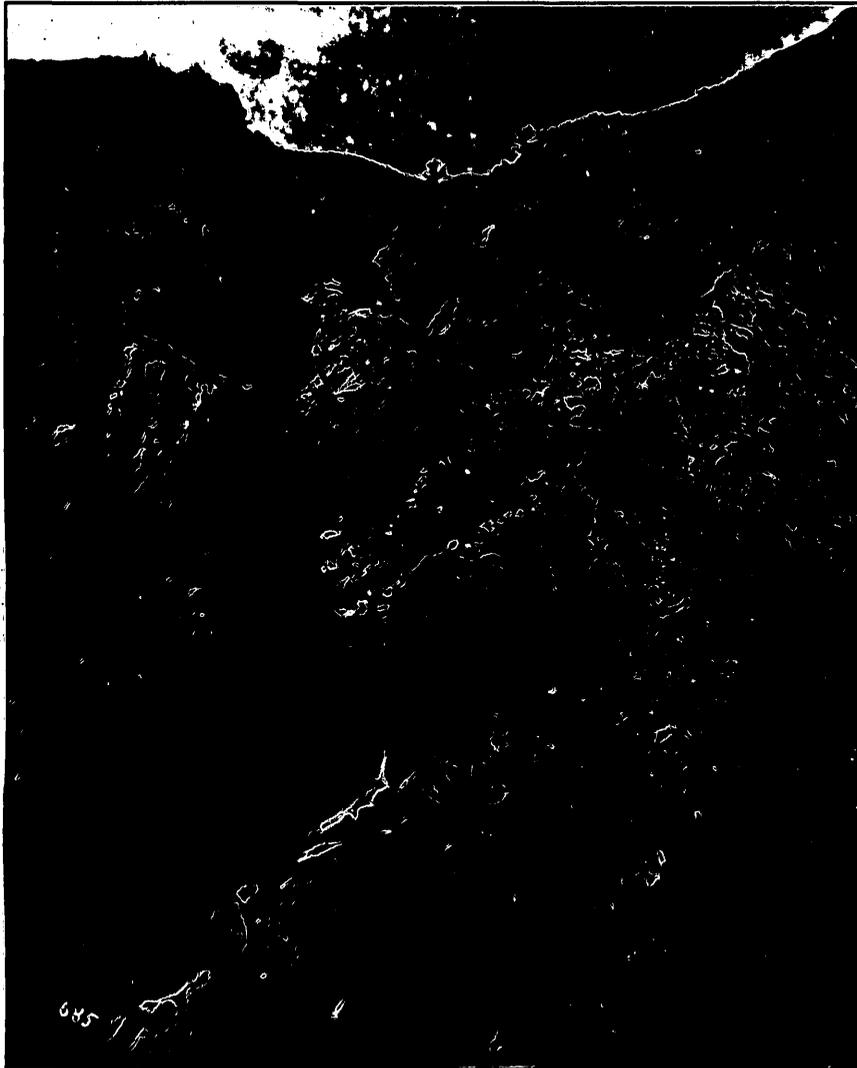
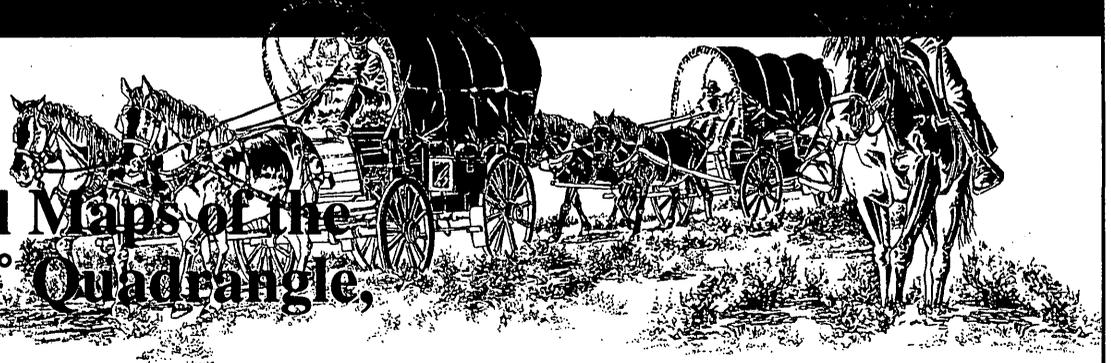




Historic Trail Maps of the Pueblo 1° x 2° Quadrangle, Colorado

By Glenn R. Scott

Miscellaneous Investigations Series Map I-930



Looking west up Ute Pass in 1873, showing the old wagon road from Colorado Springs to South Park. (Photograph from U.S. Geological Survey Photographic Library, W.H. Jackson, 1452.)

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U.S. Geological Survey



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HISTORIC TRAIL MAPS OF THE PUEBLO 1° x 2° QUADRANGLE, COLORADO

By Glenn R. Scott

CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT TRAILS, EXPLORATION, AND EVENTS

[Place names are shown on sheet 1; routes of early travelers are shown on sheet 2]

13,000 B.C. to A.D. 1900

Indian occupation and Indian trails. Prehistoric cultures included, from early to late: Folsom, people making parallel-flaked points, Archaic, Woodland, and Panhandle. Later Indian tribes occupying area included Plains Apache, Cheyenne, Ute, Arapaho, Comanche, Kiowa, and Pawnee.

1541

Francisco Vasquez de Coronado in his journey to Quivira (east of Pueblo quadrangle), across New Mexico and Kansas but not Colorado, probably introduced many of the common weeds into the Great Plains in the feed for his horses.

1664

The Plains Apaches often captured Pueblo Indians for slaves. Don Juan de Archuleta was sent by the Spanish Governor to El Cuartelejo (the far quarter), an Apache farming community east of Pueblo quadrangle, to return some Christian Indians to the Taos Pueblo. He went through the Pueblo quadrangle, but by an unknown route.

1696

Gov. Diego de Vargas, to recapture some Taos and Picuris Indians, also went to El Cuartelejo through the Pueblo quadrangle, and his route is unknown.

1706 July 29 to Oct. 1

Don Juan de Ulibarri went from Santa Fe to El Cuartelejo to recover captured Picuris Indians from the Apaches. He traveled approximately up the Taos Trail to the site of Pueblo, up Fountain Creek nearly to the present Pueblo-El Paso County line, then due eastward.

1719 Oct. 12 to Nov. (?)

Gov. Antonio de Valverde went from Santa Fe to near El Cuartelejo on a punitive expedition against the Ute and Comanche Nations. He probably traveled down Greenhorn River and St. Charles River to the Arkansas River, crossed the river and went cross country to Fountain Creek, then north on east side of Fountain

Creek, cutting due north away from Fountain Creek nearly to the Arkansas-South Platte divide (just north of the quadrangle), then southeastward to the Arkansas River south of El Cuartelejo. Possibly he returned to Santa Fe up the Arkansas and Huerfano Rivers.

1720 June

Col. Don Pedro de Villasur and his expedition went from Santa Fe to the South Platte River to investigate French activity on the northeastern border of Mexico. They struck the Arkansas River east of the site of Pueblo, then went east to Horse Creek east of the quadrangle, then north to the South Platte River. Villasur and 44 others were killed by Indians; 13 survived.

1739 July 5(?)

Pierre and Paul Mallet and seven or eight French Canadian fur traders possibly crossed the southeast corner of the quadrangle en route from Missouri River to Santa Fe.

1750(?) to 1763(?)

French traders from the upper Mississippi came by way of the Arkansas River in Colorado on their way to Santa Fe. One party built a trading house, apparently the first in Colorado, at a Comanche village somewhere along the Arkansas River, possibly north of the river and east of the mountains. They were seized and imprisoned by the Spanish, but acquitted when found to have been within Louisiana.

1779 Aug. 24

Gov. Don Juan Bautista de Anza, to suppress the Comanche Nation under Chief Cuerno Verde (Greenhorn), crossed San Luis Valley and Poncha Pass; passed near site of Salida on Aug. 28, near Cameron Mountain to South Park, south of Pikes Peak near site of Cripple Creek; down Little Fountain Creek(?) to Fountain Creek, to site of Pueblo; then to Greenhorn River where Chief Cuerno Verde and many of his nation were killed.

1787

San Carlos de los Jupcs, a settlement possibly along the St. Charles River near the Arkansas River, was ordered

built by Gov. Anza in an attempt to establish the Comanches in fixed villages. Anza provided laborers and materials during the construction, and animals and seed after completion. The Comanches occupied San Carlos only until January 1788, when a woman died at the settlement and it was immediately abandoned.

1803

Acquisition by United States of Louisiana Purchase (including northern half of quadrangle) from France.

1805 to 1807

James Purcell (or Pursley) from Bardstown, Ky., and two companions were forced by Indians up South Platte River to South Park, where they discovered gold. They stayed with Indians, but later went over Poncha Pass (?) (west of Pueblo quadrangle) and through San Luis Valley (?) to Santa Fe, where in March 1807 Purcell met Zebulon Pike.

1806 Nov. 21 to Dec. 18. Then Dec. 26 to Jan. 22, 1807

Lt. Zebulon Montgomery Pike, to explore the Louisiana Purchase and determine its southwestern boundary, went up the south side of Arkansas River to Fountain Creek, where he built a stockade. He then crossed the river and went cross country to near Little Fountain Creek, where he attempted to climb Pikes Peak but instead probably reached the summit of Mount Rosa. He returned to the stockade, and then continued up Arkansas River to the site of Canon City, northward past Twin Mountains, up Fourmile Creek and West Fourmile Creek, over Thirtynine Mile Mountain to South Platte River, up South Platte and over Trout Creek Pass to Arkansas River. He later reentered the quadrangle at Salida and proceeded down the frozen Arkansas River to the Royal Gorge, where he was forced to climb out via a rock chute in the gorge; he reached site of Canon City and only then realized that he was back at his old camp. In the middle of January he went south up Grape Creek to Wet Mountain Valley and southward down the valley to Mosca Pass outside the quadrangle. He built a stockade on the Conejos River, where he was taken into custody for straying into Spanish territory.

1812 to 1814

Ezekiel Williams came down the east flank of the Front Range in 1812, stayed with some Arapaho Indians during the winter, and went on down Arkansas River to the east in June 1813. Returned up Arkansas River in May 1814 with Joseph Philibert party, a company of 18 trappers, to pick up furs from the Arapaho Indians and to do additional trapping. Williams went back east in July 1814, but most of party remained through 1816.

1815 to 1817

Auguste P. Chouteau and Jules L. R. De Mun left St. Louis Sept. 10, 1815, with 44 other men, including

Joseph Philibert, who had returned to Missouri to re-supply his party. They reached the Arkansas River and sighted the mountains on Nov. 27. For the ensuing 1½ years they trapped on the Huerfano and Greenhorn Rivers, until they were captured by the Spanish and imprisoned, and their goods confiscated on May 24, 1817. They finally returned to St. Louis on Sept. 7, 1817.

1815 to 1860

Fur trappers and traders traveled most streams and trails in the quadrangle. They included Auguste Pierre Chouteau, Jules De Mun, William and Charles Bent, Ceran St. Vrain, William Sherley "Old Bill" Williams, Jedediah Smith, Christopher "Kit" Carson, Joseph R. "Joe" Walker, James P. Beckwourth, Capt. John Gantt, Jefferson Blackwell, George S. Simpson, Joseph B. Doyle, Charles Autobeas, Alexander Barclay, Lucien Maxwell, Maurice Le Duc, Thomas L. "Broken Hand" Fitzpatrick, Richens Lacy "Uncle Dick" Wootton, John Simpson "Blackfoot" Smith, Levin "Bill" Mitchell, William T. "Bill" New, Alexis Godey, Basil Lajeunesse, and others. These plainsmen favored the Hawken rifle, a muzzle-loading flintlock or cap-lock long rifle made by Jacob and Samuel Hawken in St. Louis from 1807 to 1860, and in Denver from 1859 to 1861. The range of the Hawken rifle was greater than that of the trade guns used by the Indians.

1820 July 12 to July 20

Maj. Stephen Harriman Long—to explore the southwestern boundary of the Louisiana Purchase—came up South Platte River and down Monument Creek to the site of Colorado Springs. He was accompanied by Dr. Edwin James, botanist, Dr. Thomas Say, zoologist, Dr. A. E. Jessup, geologist, and Titian Ramsey Peale, artist. Dr. James and others, on July 13-15, climbed Pikes Peak, subsequently called James Peak by Long. Thence, Long traveled south down Fountain Creek to near the present El Paso-Pueblo County line and southwestward to the Arkansas River. Another diversion by Dr. James, Captain John R. Bell, and two other men took them to the mouth of the Royal Gorge where Bells Springs were named. This party discovered the first coal of the present Canon City coal field. Then, on July 19, Dr. James' party headed east down the Arkansas River, joined Long's party, and left the quadrangle.

1821 Nov. 19 to Feb. 1, 1822

Maj. Jacob Fowler, apparently to assess the business potential in the fur trade, went from Cincinnati to the Mississippi and thence up the Arkansas River to the site of Pueblo, where he built two successive forts and corrals in January 1822. He stayed about 2 weeks, then went south to Santa Fe.

1826

James O. Pattie and his party went south along the east side of the Front Range, and crossed the divide to the

Arkansas River, which they reached on July 1. They went up the Arkansas, over Poncha Pass, and southward through the San Luis Valley, reaching the Rio Grande del Norte on July 20 and Santa Fe on August 1.

1830 August to early 1831

The Col. Bean party of 48 trappers left Fort Smith, Ark., on May 7, 1830, to trap for furs in the Rocky Mountains. They elected Robert Bean, a Colonel of Militia, as captain, but he was later replaced by Alexander Sinclair. The party went up the South and North Forks of the Canadian River in New Mexico, then along the Arkansas River to the mountains. Turning north to the South Fork of the Platte River, they then returned to the Arkansas River and went southwest to the Rio Grande and into New Mexico—exact route unknown.

1833

Col. A. G. Boone, a grandson of Daniel, stayed at the site of Manitou Springs in the winter of 1833. He later became an Indian agent and the town of Boone was named for him.

1833

William and Charles Bent built a stockade named Fort William about 8 or 9 miles (13–14 km) east of Fountain Creek on the north side of the Arkansas River. One year later they built Bents Fort near present La Junta, east of the Pueblo quadrangle. Fort William was abandoned by August 1835.

1834

Capt. John Gantt and Jefferson Blackwell built a trading post named Fort Cass about 6 miles (9 km) east of the mouth of Fountain Creek on the north bank of the Arkansas River; it was abandoned in 1835.

1835 July 26 to Aug. 3

Col. Henry M. Dodge and 1st Dragoons, to encourage peace with the Plains Indians, went up the South Platte River (with Capt. John Gantt as civilian guide), stopped at the site of Manitou Springs, went down Fountain Creek, but cut southeastward and struck the Arkansas River several miles below present Pueblo on July 30; after visiting with some Arapaho Indians, Dodge went on down the Arkansas River, reaching Bents Fort on Aug. 4. He was accompanied by Lt. Lancaster P. Lupton, who later resigned and founded Fort Lancaster at site of later town of Fort Lupton.

1839(?) to 1849(?)

Maurice Le Duc and other fur trappers kept a fort and trading post known as Buzzards Roost, the Crows Nest, or El Cuervo, south of the confluence of Adobe and Mineral Creeks about 9 miles (14 km) south of the site of Florence.

1839 July

Thomas Jefferson Farnham, leading a party of

emigrants through Colorado, reached Bents Fort on July 5. They left July 11, reaching Fort El Pueblo 5 miles (8 km) to west that same afternoon, and Fountain Creek on July 15. He called Spanish Peaks or Greenhorn Peak, Pikes Peak, and called Pikes Peak, James Peak. Later he reached Fourmile(?) Creek near the site of Canon City. On July 18 he went to the mouth of the Royal Gorge, then went north up Twin Gulch(?) and Wilson(?) Creek over Thirtynine Mile Mountain(?), entering South Park on July 20. On July 24 he reached the divide on the north side of South Park.

1839 Sept. 10 to Sept. 15

Frederick Adolphus Wislizenus went southward across the South Platte–Arkansas divide and down Fountain Creek with some Arapaho Indians, reaching Arkansas River on Sept. 12; went down Arkansas River and reached Bents Fort on Sept. 15. He found another smaller fort 4 miles (6 km) above Bents Fort that he called Peebles Fort (actually Milk Fort, Fort Leche, or El Pueblo), occupied chiefly by Frenchmen and Mexicans. This was the same fort (Fort El Pueblo) visited by Farnham on July 11, 1839.

1842

George S. Simpson, Joseph B. Doyle, and Alexander Barclay built Pueblo (Fort Pueblo, El Pueblo) on the north side of the Arkansas River and just west of the mouth of Fountain Creek. Abandoned by founders in 1849, it was occupied again by Mexican traders from 1853 until a massacre on Dec. 25, 1854. Apparently, Fort Pueblo was not the first settlement at the mouth of Fountain Creek. According to Janet Lecompte (written commun., 1974) the Bents had a trading post there in the winter of 1836–37; Sarpy and Fraeb (St. Louis fur traders) had a post there in 1837–38; and Lancaster Lupton had one there in 1841. In addition, 6 miles (9 km) above the mouth of the Fountain on the Arkansas, Dick Wootton had a “buffalo farm” in the winter of 1841–42, at the same place where Charles Goodnight later had his Rock Canyon Ranch.

1842 to 1843

Rufus B. Sage, trapper and trader, left Fort Lancaster on Sept. 10, 1842. He went up the South Platte River and Cherry Creek and on Sept. 13 camped in a cave near Cherry Creek. He reached Daugherty (Jimmy Camp) Creek the evening of Sept. 14. Thomas Fitzpatrick and a man named Van Dusen passed going northward while Sage was in camp. Sage went down Fountain Creek, reaching the Arkansas River at noon Sept. 20. He camped a few miles above the mouth of Fountain Creek. From Fort Pueblo he went south down the Taos Trail past Rio San Carlos. He stayed at Fishers Hole on the St. Charles River until Sept. 25, when he continued south to Huerfano River. On March 17, 1843, he again traveled from the South Platte to the Arkansas. On Dec. 16, 1843, he visited South Park, departed eastward via the South Platte River, then southeastward south of Pikes Peak and struck Fountain Creek a few miles

below present Manitou Springs. He then went north along the east base of the mountains to the South Platte River and made camp on Cherry Creek a little above the site of Denver on Dec. 28.

1843 Dec. 1

Nolan Land Grant made, covering area south of Arkansas River at Pueblo.

1843 Dec. 9

Vigil and St. Vrain Land Grant made, covering southeastern part of the quadrangle.

1843 to 1844

Lt. John Charles Fremont, in his second expedition, entered the quadrangle southward from West Bijou Creek, then went down Fountain Creek to Fort Pueblo where he obtained supplies. He returned northward to the site of Manitou Springs, then along the eastern edge of the Rampart Range over the Arkansas-South Platte divide. He was guided by Kit Carson and Thomas Fitzpatrick. In 1844, on his return from the west he entered South Park from the north at Hoosier Pass and left the park near Thirtynine Mile Mountain; then came down Fourmile Creek (although his map seems to show a route down Fourmile Creek to Millsap Creek, then up Millsap Creek over the divide to the east, then down Eightmile Creek) to the Arkansas River. When he reached Fort Pueblo he was told that another settlement had been built 30 miles (48 km) west of Fort Pueblo (near Hardscrabble Creek?). He left Fort Pueblo and arrived at Bents Fort July 1, 1844.

Early 1844 to 1848

Hardscrabble settlement founded by Simpson, Doyle, and Barclay, on Hardscrabble Creek. One of the founders called the settlement "San Buenaventura de los Tres Arrollos," probably for three streams that make up Hardscrabble Creek about 6 miles (9 km) above its mouth; it was also called "La Placita de Peñasco Amarillo," probably for the yellow rocks of the Niobrara Formation that crop out about 2 miles (3 km) above the mouth of Hardscrabble Creek.

1845

Fremont's third expedition came up the Arkansas River and reached Bents Fort on Aug. 2, 1845. Then he proceeded to Fort Pueblo at the mouth of Fountain Creek, crossed to south side of the river, then west to "Pueblo of St. Charles," apparently the Hardscrabble settlement. He then proceeded westward to mouth of the Royal Gorge, then across Gorge Hills, up Currant Creek, and over a westward route through Trout Creek(?) Pass to the Arkansas River. Kit Carson acted as guide.

1845 to 1853

Greenhorn settlement and trading post established by John Brown at the Taos Trail crossing of the Greenhorn River.

1845

Col. Stephen Watts Kearny and 1st Dragoons, after a military demonstration to pacify the Indians, went up Cherry Creek, crossed the South Platte-Arkansas divide and came down Fountain Creek, then followed the Arkansas River east to Bents Fort on July 29. Kearny was accompanied by Capt. Philip St. George Cooke, other officers, and Thomas Fitzpatrick as guide.

1846

Thomas Fitzpatrick was appointed Indian agent of plains area of quadrangle.

1846 September to May 1848

Alexander Barclay built a trading post 2 miles (3 km) above the mouth of Fountain Creek on the Arkansas River (Janet Lecompte, written commun., 1974).

1846 Aug. 7 to 1847

Mormon Battalion—43 persons—came southward down the plains east of the Front Range to the Arkansas River, and set up camp on the south side of the river one-half mile (1 km) from Fort Pueblo near the mouth of Salt Creek. Others followed until there were about 275. They left and went up Fountain Creek toward Fort Laramie and Utah in the spring of 1847.

1846 August

Mexican Territory south of Arkansas River was taken by the United States. In 1848 it was formally ceded to the United States.

1846 August

Francis Parkman came up Cherry Creek across the South Platte-Arkansas divide, down Fountain Creek to Fort Pueblo on Aug. 20, where he visited the newly arrived Mormon Battalion, then went eastward to Bents Fort, arriving about Aug. 24.

1847

George Frederick Ruxton, to explore the Rocky Mountains, came up Taos Trail to Fort Pueblo, then up Fountain Creek to Manitou Springs, where he camped in the early spring of 1847 (giving his name to Ruxton Creek). He returned to Fort Pueblo and in May left for Bents Fort and St. Louis.

1848 Nov. 12(?) to Nov. 28(?)

Fremont's fourth expedition came west up the Arkansas River to Fort Pueblo. Fremont hired Old Bill Williams as guide, then loaded his mules with shelled corn at the Hardscrabble settlement 30 miles (48 km) west of Fort Pueblo. He crossed the Wet Mountains by going up White Oak (Hardscrabble?) Creek, entering the Wet Mountain Valley near present-day Westcliffe, then went south and crossed the Sangre de Cristo Range at Mosca Pass.

1849

"Capt." Lewis Evans' party of 124 goldseekers,

including 14 Cherokee Indians, went up the Arkansas River to Bents Fort, then reached Fort Pueblo about June 22, 1849. Part of the group went northward up a trail apparently along Jimmy Camp Creek east of the site of Colorado Springs. The name "Cherokee" Trail appears to date from this 1849 trip. Several other parties of goldseekers came up the Arkansas that summer under the leadership of Charles V. Stuart, W. C. Randolph, James Kirker, Joseph Heslep, Charles Kinney, and others. Most of the parties either went southward toward Santa Fe or northward toward Laramie, but one misguided group went westward across the mountains.

1850

John Beck, a half-blooded Cherokee Indian, and two Ralston brothers (one Louis) went up the Arkansas River and Fountain Creek on the way to the California gold fields. (See Cherokee Trail on map.) They found a little gold near present-day Denver, which later led them to return to Colorado after being unsuccessful in California.

1853 July 30 to Aug. 30

Capt. John Williams Gunnison, in search of a route for a transcontinental railroad, came up the Arkansas River to Bents Fort on July 29, then 40 miles (64 km) up the Apishapa River, where he crossed to the Cucharas and Huerfano Rivers. Lt. Edward Griffin Beckwith made a side trip north to the Greenhorn(?) settlement, then southward past Huerfano Butte to Gunnison's camp on the Cucharas. They then went over Sangre de Cristo Pass to Fort Massachusetts, northward through San Luis Valley to investigate Poncha Pass, returned south to the valley, and then proceeded over Cochetopa Pass.

1853 Feb. 20 to 1882

Charles Autobees brought settlers from New Mexico to found a settlement on the Vigil and St. Vrain (Las Animas) Grant, on the west side of the Huerfano River 2 miles (3 km) above its mouth. In October 1853, Dick Wootton expanded the settlement northward to the Arkansas River.

1853 Fall

Fremont's fifth expedition went west on Arkansas River to new Bents Fort at Big Timbers, passed old Bents Fort while traveling on south side of river, then went up Huerfano River past Huerfano Butte, then over Mosca Pass, through San Luis Valley, and over Cochetopa Pass.

1854 Spring

St. Charles settlement begun at mouth of St. Charles River and deserted after Fort Pueblo massacre of December 1854.

1854 Dec. 25

Massacre at Fort Pueblo. Ute Indians were permitted to enter the fort during a Christmas celebration, and they

killed most of the inhabitants, who had settled there from northern New Mexico in the fall of 1853.

1857

Col. E. V. Sumner, to survey the southern boundary of Kansas Territory and chastise the Cheyennes, marched up Arkansas River to Bents Fort, then northward to Fort Kearny, then to Fort Laramie. He then turned southward to the South Platte River to meet Maj. Sedgwick, then south to the Arkansas River and east to Bents Fort. Maj. John C. Sedgwick, of Sumner's command, marched his company up the Arkansas to Chico Creek, then across the prairie to Fountain Creek 15 miles (24 km) above its mouth, then northward to the South Platte River.

1858 March and April

Capt. Randolph Barnes Marcy went north over Raton Pass and the Taos Trail past the remains of Fort Pueblo; up the Cherokee Trail to near site of Manitou Springs, where he spent a month; and then up Jimmy Camp Trail, named for Jimmy Daugherty, where his command suffered a frightful snowstorm that killed two men and many animals; and finally down Cherry Creek to site of Denver, where guide George Simpson found some gold.

1858

The Russell brothers, William Green, Levi J., and Oliver, and other Georgians, including John Beck and some Cherokee Indians, came seeking gold. They came up Arkansas River to Bents Fort, where some stayed; then up Chico Creek cutoff and Fountain Creek(?); then up Jimmy Camp Trail and down Cherry Creek to site of Denver, where they prospected. That fall some of them returned east but came back in 1859 and found gold at Russell Gulch near present-day Central City.

1858

John Easter party (the Lawrence party), including about 43 people, came up Arkansas River, up Chico Creek cutoff to Independence Camp, 15 miles (24 km) north of the site of Pueblo on Fountain Creek, and arrived near site of Colorado Springs on July 6. Five members of the party climbed Pikes Peak, including Julia Archibald Holmes, the first white woman to climb the peak. Disappointed by the lack of gold, they went eastward to Jims Camp, then back down the trail down Fountain Creek, and south on the Taos Trail over Sangre de Cristo Pass to San Luis Valley near Fort Garland. They then learned of the gold strike near site of Denver, where they immediately went, and later founded the town of Montana City on the South Platte River.

1858

David Kellogg party came up Santa Fe and Cherokee Trails, reaching site of Pueblo on Oct. 24, 1858, then up Fountain Creek and Jimmy Camp Trail to Jims Camp on Oct. 28, then down Cherry Creek to the site of

Denver. S. S. Curtis of this party later laid out Arapahoe City on Clear Creek just east of North and South Table Mountains.

1858 to 1860

Gold discovered in quantity in Colorado. As a result, the trails were busy, and towns were founded in the quadrangle: Fountain City, northeast of the confluence of Fountain Creek and the Arkansas River—1858; Colorado City, on Fountain Creek 2 miles (3 km) west of mouth of Monument Creek—1859; Canon City, at the mouth of Royal Gorge—1859; and Pueblo, northwest of the confluence of Fountain Creek and the Arkansas River—1860.

1859

Oil was discovered by Gabriel Bowen on Fourmile Creek (then called Oil Creek) north of Canon City. Florence oil field is second oldest oil field in the United States. First successful deep well drilled in 1882.

1860

Samuel Hartsel began cattle business in South Park.

1861

Colorado City selected as capital of Colorado Territory, a position held only until 1862.

1861(?) to 1865

Camp Fillmore, named for John S. Fillmore, paymaster of Colorado volunteers, was founded about 1861. The camp was said to be on the north bank of the Arkansas River 2 miles (3 km) above Booneville (Boone). It was a Civil War cavalry garrison and stage station garrisoned by 1st Regiment of Colorado Volunteer Cavalry.

1862 February

The 1st Colorado Regiment of infantry and cavalry, under command of Col. J. P. Slough, Lt. Col. S. F. Tappan, and Maj. John M. Chivington, marched south through the quadrangle on way to Glorieta Pass, where they defeated Confederate Gen. Henry H. Sibley on March 26–28, 1862.

1864 November

Maj. John M. Chivington, with the 3d Colorado Cavalry and part of the 1st Colorado Cavalry, marched south from Bijou Creek to Fort Lyons on the Arkansas River, and then northeastward to Sand Creek, where the Sand Creek massacre of the Cheyenne Indians took place.

1866

Col. Charles Goodnight and Oliver Loving established the Goodnight-Loving Cattle Trail from the Pecos River through Trinidad, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, and Denver, to Cheyenne.

1867 to 1872

Fort Reynolds, an adobe fort 3 miles (5 km) southwest of Boone, established to protect settlers from Indians, was named for Maj. Gen. John F. Reynolds, who was killed at Gettysburg in 1863. In 1868–69, Capt. H. B. Bristol, commander of the fort, opened a wagon road between Fort Reynolds and Kit Carson, Colo. A ferry was established across the Arkansas River near the fort in 1870.

1871

Denver and Rio Grande Railroad extended into Colorado Springs, then in 1872 into Pueblo.

1872

Gold discovered at site of Rosita and town was founded.

1872

Canon City coal field opened. Coal had been discovered in 1820 by Maj. Long's party. First mined in 1860 by Jesse Fraser and others.

1873

Barbed wire invented. By about 1915 cross-country travel was no longer possible.

1873

First systematic geological survey of the area by the Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, headed by Dr. Ferdinand V. Hayden. Atlas published in 1877. A geological atlas of the area also was published by Wheeler Survey in 1876.

1876

Colorado admitted to the Union on Aug. 1, 1876. Area was called Arapahoe County, Kansas Territory, in 1858; provisional Jefferson Territory in 1859; Colorado Territory in 1861. El Paso, Fremont, and Pueblo Counties were created in 1861.

1879

Silver was discovered at site of Silver Cliff and town was founded.

1880 to 1881

Iron discovered at Orient and Calumet, and Colorado Coal and Iron Plant established at Pueblo.

1891 January

Gold discovered at Cripple Creek by Robert Womack. New mining towns near Cripple Creek included: Altman, Anaconda (Barry), Arequa, Beacon Hill, Bull Hill, Cameron (Grassy), Cripple Creek (Fremont, Moreland), Dutchtown, Elkton, Fairview, Globe Hill (Summit, Winfield), Goldfield, Hollywood, Independence (Hulls Camp), Lawrence, Midway (Granite, Vista Grande), Mound City, Stratton, and Victor.

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The Western History Department of the Denver Public Library was very helpful in providing original accounts and diaries of the explorers, and early maps of the Pueblo area. E. J. Haley and Janet Lecompte reviewed the report and contributed additional information.

SOME SCIENTISTS IN THE QUADRANGLE BEFORE 1875

[Showing dates of work and specialty]

Charles Edward Howard Aiken - 1871-76 - naturalist
William Abraham Bell - 1867 - plant collector
Townshend Stith Brandegee - 1872-75 - botanical collector
William Henry Brewer - 1869 - geologist, botanist
William Marriott Canby - 1871 - botanist
Lt. William Lewis Carpenter - 1875 - naturalist
A. R. Conkling - 1875 - geologist
Edward Drinker Cope - 1874 - vertebrate paleontologist
John Merle Coulter - 1872-73 - botanist
Francis Whittemore Cragin - 1870 - zoologist, paleontologist, historian
F. Creutzfeldt - 1853 - botanist
F. M. Endlich - 1873-75 - geologist
Rev. Edward Lee Greene - 1873-74 - botanist
Augustus Grote - 1873 - lepidopterist
Ferdinand Vandever Hayden - 1873 - geologist
H. W. Henshaw - 1873 - ornithologist
Josiah Hoopes - 1873 - ornithologist
Thomas Hoopes - 1859 - seed collector
William Henry Jackson - 1873 - photographer, artist
Edwin James - 1820 - Colorado's first professional botanist
A. E. Jessup - 1820 - Colorado's first professional geologist
Oscar Loew - 1874 - mineralogist
Lt. William L. Marshall - 1874 - topographer
F. O. Maxson - 1875 - topographer, collector
Theodore Lutrell Mead - 1871-73 - entomological collector
Alpheus Spring Packard - 1875 - entomologist
Charles Christopher Parry - 1862 - botanist
Albert Charles Peale - 1873 - geologist
Thomas Conrad Porter - 1872-73 - botanist
John Wesley Powell - 1867 - geologist
John Howard Redfield - 1872 - botanist
James Ridings - 1864 - entomologist
Joseph Trimble Rothrock - 1873 - botanist
Thomas Say - 1820 - Colorado's first professional zoologist
John Scott - 1872 - botanical collector
John James Stevenson - 1873 - geologist
John Torrey - 1872 - botanist
Philip Reese Uhler - 1875 - entomologist
John Wolf - 1873 - botanist

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