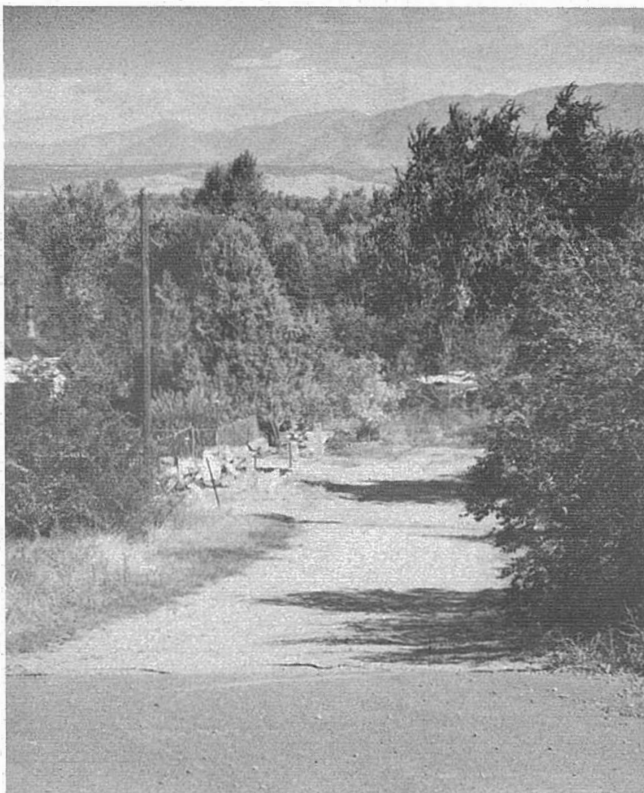
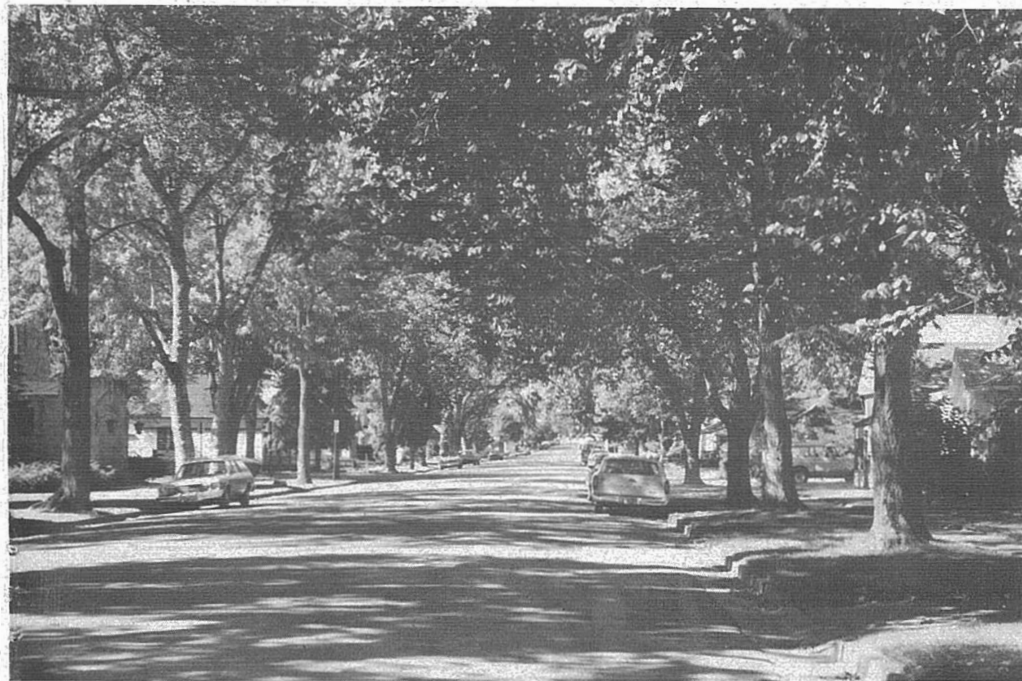


About the Avenues



Howard Avenue

These stories, in a somewhat different form, were prepared as Historical Vignettes for KRLN Radio, Cañon City, Colorado, and donated by KRLN to the Fremont County Historical Society, Inc.



Harrison Avenue

Fremont County Historical Society, Inc.
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Cañon City, Colorado 81215

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Maps: Cañon City - Cañon City Directory, 1960, Rocky Mountain Directory Co.
Florence - Florence, Colorado, Chamber of Commerce

Photographs: C. Douglas Andrews, Tim Andrews, Susan Barnard, Richard Carter, Henry Grabow, Jim Sterling, Local History Center.

Research: Local History Center, Cara Fisher, Freda Reininga
Municipal Museum, Irla Nixon, Debbie Hartman
Ruth Tobey-Hampson, Ruth Johnson, Charles and Velma Price,
Lucille Sanger, Maxine Sterling, Helen Woodford.

Typist: Ruth Potter

About the Avenues

Many of the streets of Cañon City and Florence, Colorado are named for local, civic minded persons. Here are stories of some of these men and women who have influenced the history of our area.

ISBN# 0-9663842-2-9

Cara Fisher • Alma Grabow • Elinor McGinn • Freda Reininga • Betty Shiner

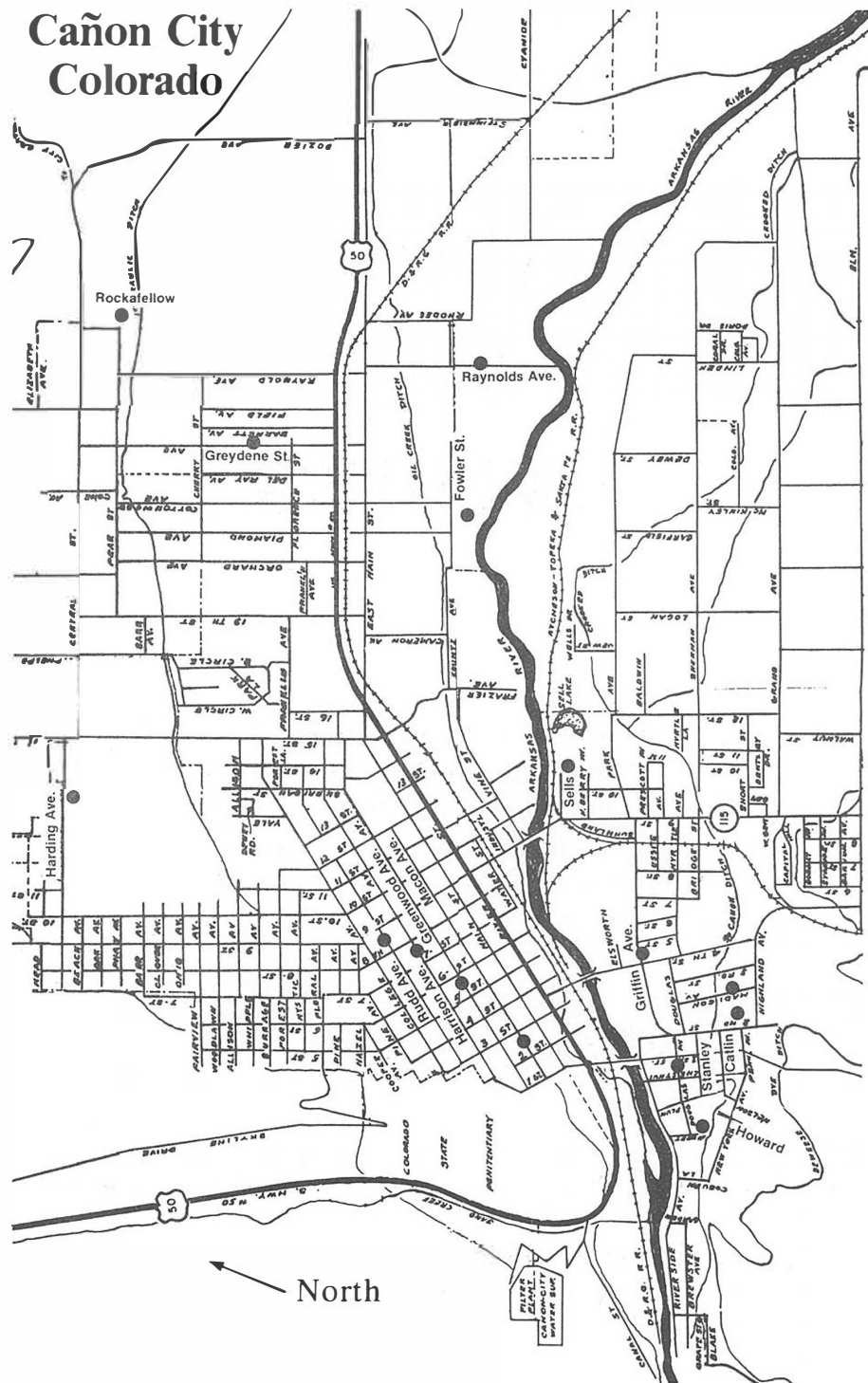
A FREMONT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC. PUBLICATION
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Printing of this updated classic publication by the Fremont County Historical Society was assisted by funding from the Colorado Tourism Office through the Fremont County Tourism Council in partnership with the Fremont County Heritage Commission 2019.



Printed by Master Printers, Cañon City

Cañon City Colorado



Tanner Street

Streets are often named for the family that lived at the end, and Tanner Street in northeast Florence was one of these - but Stephen Jennings Tanner was also honored by a mountain peak southwest of Cañon City and the cemetery at Florence was called the Tanner Cemetery for many years. The first burials there were his first wife and his father. It is also interesting to note that his father was a tanner by trade. Tanner's Fort on the Kentucky side of the Ohio River had been named for the family.

Stephen Tanner was born in 1837 in Kentucky. Poor health made a move to Texas in 1856 seem wise. Then he served as a Lieutenant in Bragg's Confederate Army for three years. His father's bad health while in Texas made them seek still another climate, bringing them to Florence in 1871. Even then a long period of bad luck, poor health and illness followed as he worked his four hundred acre ranch and took care of his growing family.

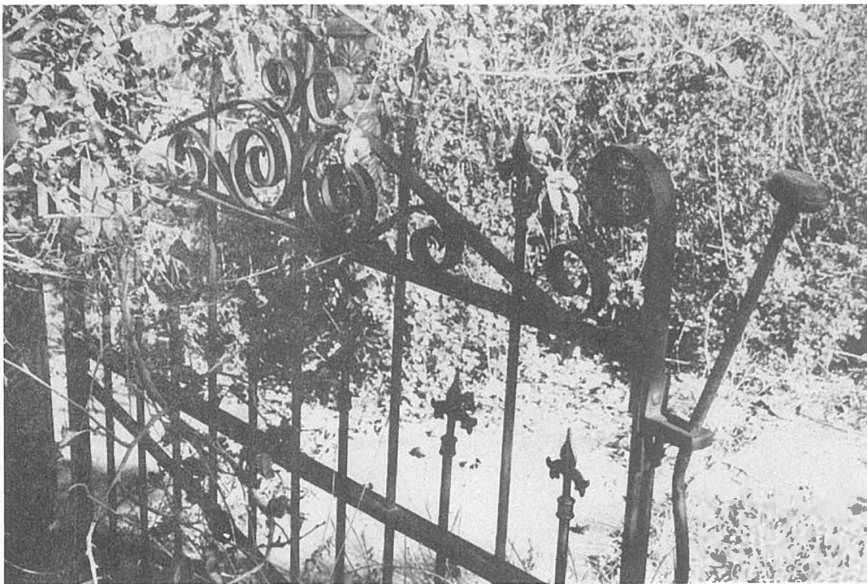
Some of his bad luck came from mining misadventures, but it finally changed when he invested in the Mary McKinney mine in Cripple Creek. His life ambition of being able to make life easier for his second wife and all of his thirteen children was realized. In 1896 he was able to build a twelve room brick house with three fireplaces and surrounded by stone walks. All his children attended local schools and grew up to be part of the social and civic fabric of Florence.

Mr. Tanner was active in establishing the Union Ditch and served as secretary for many years. He was a County Commissioner and was always interested in the progress of Fremont County, and especially Florence, which was his residence for over forty years. He had an apple orchard of some one hundred fifty trees and also ran a dairy.

A member of the Tanner family, E. Russell Tanner, has compiled a family history that contains a reprint of Stephen Tanner's journal and reminiscences.



Brass knob on the gate latch of the old Tanner home.



Gate in the ornate iron fence, which speaks of the better times finally realized by the Tanner family.

The Platting and Development of Canon City

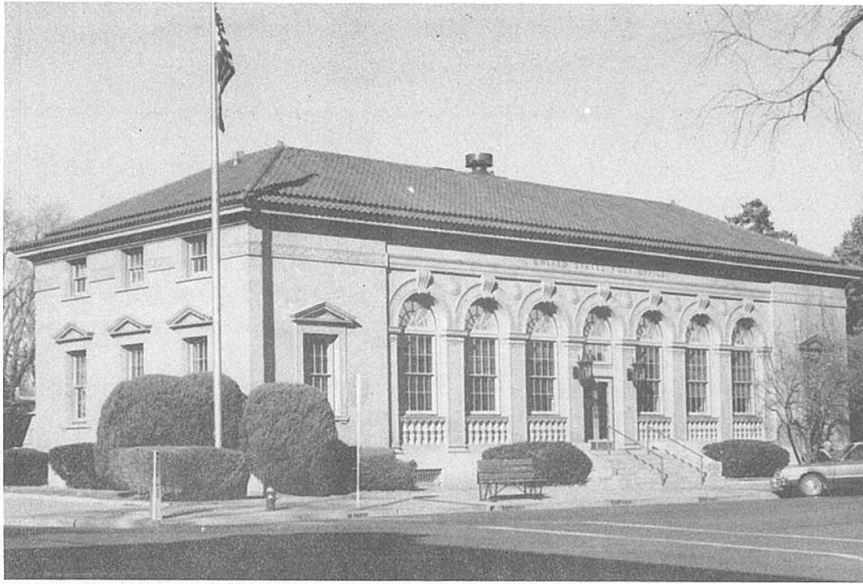
An area of hot springs, wooded river-bottom land and mild climate at the foot of the great Grand Canyon of the Arkansas (the Royal Gorge) had been recognized by French trappers and traders as an ideal setting for a trading post. The area had been used by Indians as a resting place between wintering in Garden Park, about ten miles north of the Grand Canyon, and summering in the Wet Mountain Valley.

In October of 1859, brothers by the name of Smith laid out a town on the flat land north of the Arkansas River as it came out of the canyon, and named it Cañon City. They built a log house above the present Penitentiary but failed to file any kind of claim. In the spring of 1860 the site was jumped by men from Denver - Buell, Boyd, and others - and at the same time it was relocated to the area east of the hogbacks and north of the river. It included 1,280 acres.

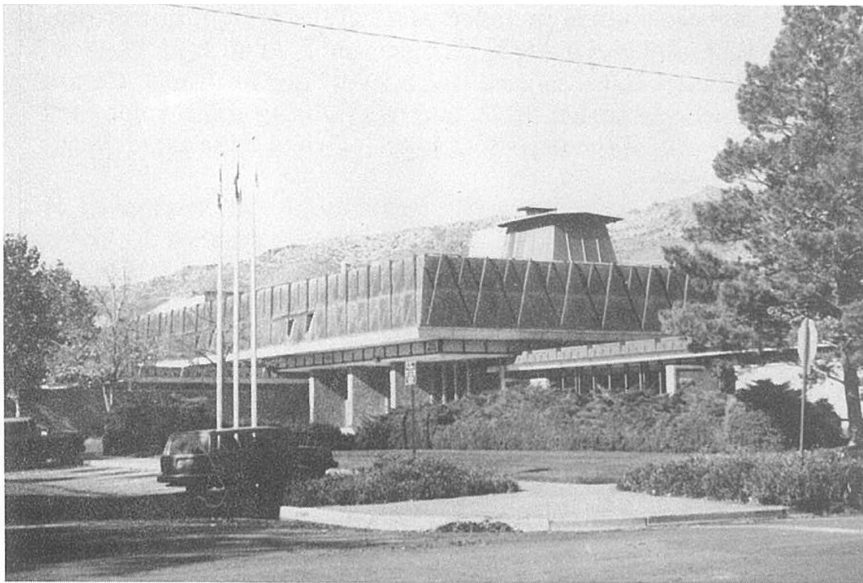
With the outbreak of Civil War and the almost-abandonment of the town, the Buell and Boyd plat failed to be recorded, and Anson Rudd filed on 160 acres. The part which he later pre-empted included most of the present downtown. The plat used was made by Schuler and filed on June 29, 1869. The Schuler name is used on many of our abstracts. Cañon City, incorporated in 1872, had neighboring areas which very early identified themselves as towns. Two of these are included in this book.

South Cañon, primarily agricultural, was composed of two homesteads filed in 1864. Originally reached by fords across the river at First, Fourth and Ninth Streets, a bridge was put in at First Street about 1861. People shopped in Cañon City but had their own schools as early as 1866, and added a large two-story school on South Fourth Street in 1885 to accommodate the children of workers from the American Lead and Zinc Plant. The Old South Cañon Neighborhood District encompasses the 100 acres or so west of First Street. Turreted roofs on many houses are a feature of this area. South Cañon became part of Cañon City in 1959.

East Cañon, also an agricultural area of great productivity, was developed more slowly. Homesites were sold from B.F. Rockafellow's Fruitmere District. As the number of homes grew, a school was built in 1901 which later became East Cañon Town Hall. East Cañon was annexed in 1974.



The Post Office at 505 Macon Avenue was built in 1932. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



Fremont County Courthouse at Seventh and Macon. Cañon City became the county seat in 1862.

McCandless Avenue

In Florence, not only is the name McCandless well known, but the street is also a heavily traveled thoroughfare. Located east of Pikes Peak Avenue, it goes to State Highway 115.

James McCandless platted the town of Florence, previously known as Frazerville, in the year 1872. He had arrived in the area from North Carolina in 1866 -- one of the earliest of the permanent residents. He immediately showed his expertise in farming and stock raising. In 1867 he went back to North Carolina and returned with about forty-five of his relatives in a caravan. He platted the town from some of his land and included the junction of the Coal Creek branch railroad. At the suggestion of a friend, who was very fond of the McCandless' three-year-old daughter, the newly platted town was named Florence in her honor.

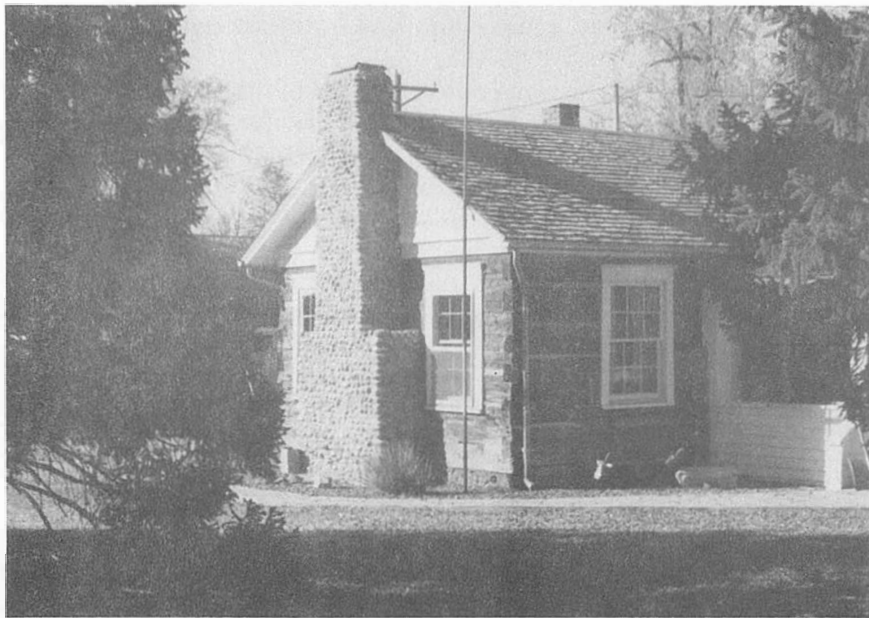
Mr. McCandless was instrumental in obtaining many things for his new community. He organized the first bank, started the Union Ditch Company using some of the oldest water rights on the Arkansas River, and later served in the State Legislature of Colorado. Mr. McCandless had ranched on Eight Mile Park surrounded by Ute Indians and was a friend of both Ouray, Colorow and other Ute Chiefs. They called him "Ute's Mac" because of his long black hair and friendly ways. He was a County Commissioner and was the first Postmaster of Florence about 1876. He also had a livery business about this time.

Today the Florence Mortuary occupies the McCandless mansion built for his family from proceeds from his enterprises. The original log house built for the family also still stands at 209 Petroleum Street.

The McCandless name has lived on. Bruce McCandless, James' grandnephew, made history with his well-known space walk in February of 1984.



James A. McCandless



Original log home of J.A. McCandless, today somewhat modified. This house was given to his son Julian Victor McCandless, as a wedding present. The home is located at 209 Petroleum, Florence.

Macon Avenue

Beautiful, tree-lined Macon Avenue, running east and west from First to Fifteenth Streets, bears the name of a distinguished early pioneer family. In June 1864, Thomas Macon led a party of twenty solid citizens, including the Harrison family and his own brother, Augustus, from Omaha to Colorado. They rested each Sabbath Day, performing no work except as needed for securing their horses, 80 head of cattle and their huge prairie schooners, well equipped with goods and implements.

During one such Sunday stop, a band of Indians suddenly appeared. The group of Sioux peered and pruned into all the wagons, fingering as many articles as they could reach, many of which were donated to them. When the chief signaled a retreat to his people, the Macon party watched with great relief — but it was short-lived. Almost immediately Mrs. Macon discovered her baby, Willie, was missing! And almost that fast a rescue party set out in pursuit of the Indians with the baby's mother on the lead horse. No more than a mile away the Sioux were overtaken and Mrs. Macon recovered her child, hidden under a blanket. The squaw thought him a "Heap Bueno Papoose", and regretfully gave him back.

Arriving in Cañon City on September 16, 1864, Thomas Macon and party helped "resurrect" the almost abandoned town, bringing with them good common sense and refinement, a will to build a good place to live, and a well stocked larder. Energetic Thomas Macon immediately engaged in numerous community projects, actively promoting roads and railroads. He later was elected to the Legislature of the Colorado Territory where he and others were instrumental in securing the Territorial Prison for Cañon City.

Greenwood Avenue

Extending easterly from First to Sixteenth Street in Cañon City is the tree-lined Greenwood Avenue, named for Colonel William H. Greenwood, a successful railroad promoter. After the Civil War this famous civil engineer joined the Kansas-Pacific Railroad. While surveying for a route to the



Grace Greenwood



Col. Greenwood

Pacific, Greenwood made the first thorough examination of the Grand Canyon of the Arkansas. Although he recommended that the Kansas-Pacific choose the Arkansas, they built through Denver instead. Joining with General W. J. Palmer, they organized the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad in 1870.

When the narrow gauge was built to Cañon City, it stopped at a depot on approximately Sixteenth and Greenwood, where Colonel Greenwood had donated land for it. This was quite short of the then city limits, so after citizen complaints, it was extended to the heart of the city. Because they were laying track on a Sunday, more citizen protest caused the company to move off the main thoroughfare to Water Street, one block south, hence the present location of the tracks.

While in Mexico on business for the D & RG Railroad in 1880, Colonel Greenwood was mysteriously assassinated. His money was not taken - only his horse and revolver. Mexican President Diaz, who was careful with his relationships with the United States, tendered his sincere regrets to Greenwood's widow and arranged a large funeral in Mexico City, attended by many representatives of both governments.

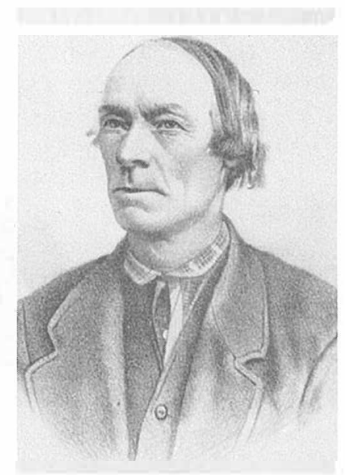
At age forty-eight, Cañon City's railroad promoter and builder was buried in the American Cemetery in Mexico City.

Colonel Greenwood's wife, Grace, was also actively interested in promoting railroads in the west. She was one of the speakers who addressed the group of leading citizens invited for the banquet celebrating completion of the D & RG Railroad into Pueblo in the summer of 1872.



Frazier Street/Avenue

Frazier Street/Avenue, on the west side of Florence, is used by people coming in from Coal Creek and Rockvale and is named for one of the early Fremont County pioneers, Stephen Fraiser. The street is most often associated with a more colorful and earlier pioneer with a similar name, Jesse Frazer.



Jesse Frazer, pioneer grandson of a man who accompanied Boone on his migration to Missouri, arrived in our area in 1859. He settled on a ranch on the south side of the Arkansas across from the sandstone formation known as Castle Rock. It is said that to him is conceded the honor of plowing the first furrow in the county. His plow was created from a forked cottonwood branch, pulled by the team of oxen which brought the family to the area. He irrigated with water from the Arkansas and raised the vegetables and fruit so badly needed by the pioneers. Later in his life his farm had over two thousand fruit trees and other fruits in abundance.

"Uncle Jesse", as he was known, was one of the group of four men who staked a claim on the coal field known for some time as the Musser Coal Beds, and later as Coal Creek. He mined coal from the outcroppings and hauled it to blacksmith shops in Cañon City, including Anson Rudd's shop. In order to do this, he was forced to ford the Arkansas as there was no bridge. On one of his early trips, the river was too high and bounced the wagon against the rocks until he found a small island where he cut the team loose from the wagon and so saved himself and the team of oxen. According to one report, "he suffered many privations and hardships incident to a border life". He was famed for his bear stories in his late years. There were many bears in the area, including grizzlies. They made visits to his farm and, no doubt, enjoyed his many berries and fruits.

Jesse Frazer and his wife were avid Methodists. The community they started, and for which they deeded the land, was called Frazerville. The first church, established as the Frazer Methodist Episcopal, was a log house on the west end of Main Street in what is now part of Florence.

Well-known as a horticulturalist, he developed an apple known as the Colorado Orange, the first to be developed in Colorado.

Lobach Street

Lobach Street, on the west side of Florence, was named for Edwin Lobach, an important freighter in the early days. The street is only a few blocks long and borders Lobach's First Addition to the city of Florence. Lobach also developed a Second and Third Addition, all carved out of the original Castle Rock Park, which he had platted earlier.

It is told that Mr. Lobach had a freighting train of twenty-six wagons, each pulled by six yokes of oxen. The main freighting products were brought from Leavenworth, Kansas, to Denver.

In 1870, Edwin Lobach decided to forego the life of a freighter and settle down. He bought the Stephen Fraiser ranch on the west side of Florence and today, over one hundred years later, this is still some of the best farmland along the Arkansas. A year later, at age thirty-eight, he married nineteen year old Nancy Crouch. He became a family man, building a stately brick mansion on his farmland. He became deeply involved in the community -- he was a County Commissioner, built the Lobach Block in downtown Florence, and continued his interest in horticulture. Not only was he a good farmer, but he was considered the best bronco tamer in all Fremont County. He acquired a large herd of horses, dairy cows and Berkshire hogs, using Uncle Sam's limitless range for pasture.

Mr. Lobach invested in David Peabody's Land, Coal and Oil Mining Company which drilled a hole in a Lobach cornfield in 1882. This well produced until 1982. Lobach also, with some partners, formed an oil company using his own name. One of his sons, Edwin, born in 1904 at the height of the oil boom, graduated from Florence High School in 1924 and worked for the Continental Oil Company and Refinery until his retirement in 1969.



Edwin Lobach home, built ca. 1880.

Harrison Avenue

Harrison Avenue lies three blocks north of Main, running west to east from Third to Fifteenth Street. Beautifully shaded by tall, stately elms that arch over the streets in summer, the cathedral effect gives credence to Cañon City's name of the "City of Trees".

John Henry Harrison, son of a Presbyterian clergyman, came to Cañon City on September 16, 1864, with his widowed mother and two brothers as a part of the Thomas Macon "resurrectionists". Mr. Harrison immediately turned to merchandising and agriculture, and, with wide opportunities in other areas available in the new territory, branched out into real estate and even the cattle business.



Stone carving on Christ Episcopal Church, Eighth and Harrison.

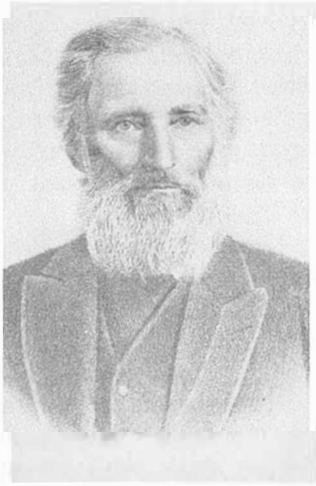
Harrison was twice mayor of the city and several years an alderman, then served as County Commissioner from 1876 to 1879. He encouraged the construction of a courthouse and city jail, and aided in the building of the Cañon City Hydraulic and Irrigation Ditch. An improvement of the old Four Mile Ditch near Highway 50 and McKenzie, it provided water that irrigated 2,000 acres east of the city in which he had invested and planted orchards. Some of his land he platted and sold.

In 1879, he married Mary E. Franck of Cañon City. One of their three children, Ida Hawthorne (whose husband, J. W. Hawthorne, was Chief Chemist at the Empire Zinc Co.), died here in 1984 at the age of 101. Ida's son Harrison Hawthorne, practiced law in Cañon City.



The Harrison house, 901 River Street (now Royal Gorge Boulevard). Built about 1881, it was the home of the Harrison and Hawthorne families for nearly 90 years. A well kept, well loved landmark home, it had to be razed in 1979. Architectural antiquities from this home are now incorporated in other buildings in the area.

Rudd Avenue



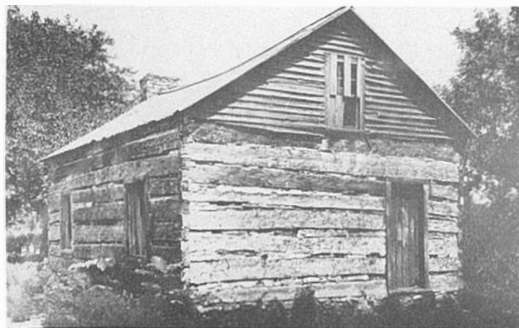
Anson P. Rudd

Extending easterly from Third to Fourteenth Street, Rudd Avenue commemorates one of Cañon City's most important early pioneers. From homesteading to platting the boundaries of Fremont County, and serving in many official capacities needed in the small new community, Anson P. Rudd was truly the founding father of Cañon City. Many visitors such as Governor Evans, Chiefs Ouray, Shavano and Colorow and others were entertained at the Rudd cabin. His cabin and stone house are well preserved, and are located behind Cañon City's Municipal Building at Sixth and Royal Gorge Boulevard. They may be visited daily throughout the year.

It is a unique coincidence that Anson P. Rudd, who was among the very first pre-Civil War settlers to take up residence in Cañon City, was also related to Zebulon Pike, the first white man to visit the area. Another coincidence is that Rudd, after being mustered out of the Illinois Volunteers for the Mexican War, in Santa Fe, met General Fremont and tried unsuccessfully to join his expedition to California in 1848. Thus, three names - Rudd, Pike, Fremont - were all connected elsewhere, but are remembered in this area today.

Rudd did journey to the California gold fields with another party, but returned to claim his bride, Harriet Spencer, in Kansas after an eighteen-year engagement. Although they headed to California in 1860, the enticements of this area attracted them for forty-four years.

In 1861, their son, Anson Spencer Rudd, became the first white child born in Cañon City to survive infancy. His daughter, Jean Rudd Bogaert, wrote an early women's liberation novel, "Wives and Mothers", published by the Century Company in New York. Her father is remembered by many who, in the 1930's, heard him tell their school classes stirring tales about pioneer life as he remembered it.



The Rudd cabin as it looked before the 1972 Centennial restoration.


Florence, Colorado

Florence is on the extreme westerly end of the Great Plains. As brave early settlers discovered the fertile land along the Arkansas River, more and more families colonized the area. The family names of Frazer, Lobach, McCandless and Tanner are written in the history of Florence and Fremont County. But the history of Florence and the success of these men is also the history of other persons whose names, known or unknown, were irrevocably involved in the unique evolution of the little community. Hospitality and courage, hard work and integrity were the hallmarks of this group from earliest times. Their farms and orchards were transformed over the years into oil fields; their lives and the landscape further changed with the coming of coal mines.

The advent of railroads to take these commodities to the mining communities in the north and elsewhere produced even more complex economics and politics which reached from Florence to Wall Street, and on to Europe, placing many heroes and villains in the pages of history.

In 1987, Florence was a town of 4,000 people, as it was in 1904. Its historical heritage is still evident in many ways. Large homes of the Victorian period reflect the wealth that was more easily available at the turn of the century. They stand on wide tree-lined streets, giving stability to a blend of cultures old and new. The names of the occupants of homes in Florence are, in many cases, the same as in the earliest days.

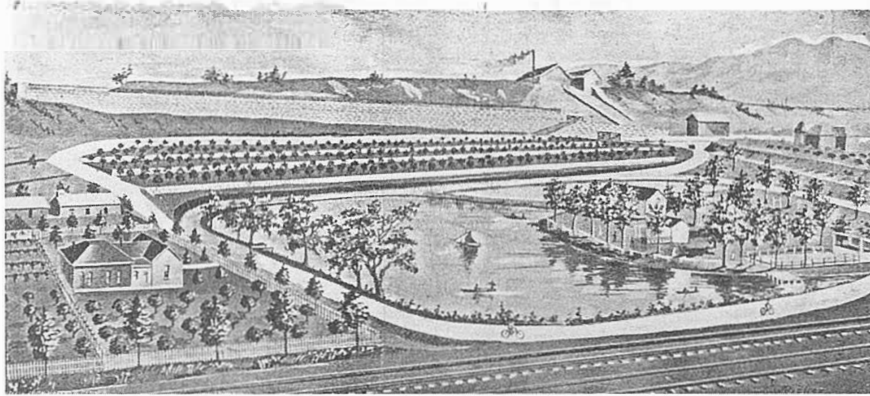
The Florence Pioneer Museum and Research Center, at the corner of Front Street and Pikes Peak Avenue, provides a fine opportunity to learn more about the history of the town and area.

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Lebbeus Harding's twenty-four year old brother, Theodore Marsh Harding I, arrived in 1879 from Ohio as a last resort for his ailing health, which rapidly improved in this climate. The brothers opened a hardware store. T.M. was elected to the city Board of Trustees in 1880. He supported the construction of the Washington School, considered one of the finest in the state. Located at the corner of Seventh and Macon, a three-year high school was added the next year with the stipulation that any person wearing a gun to class would be expelled! T.M. acted as a director to the first railroad organized here. He encouraged the formation of the first water system and the building of Skyline Drive and Royal Gorge roads.

Theodore M. Harding II continued the family hardware business and became an ardent booster of civic affairs. He was termed "Mr. Cañon City" at the time of his death in 1955. His wife, Alice, continued to live in Cañon City until her death in 1972. She and her mother-in-law were outstanding community leaders. Both were active members of Friends in Council and other leading cultural and civic betterment groups, holding office in many of them. Alice carried her long involvement with Red Cross work through both World Wars I and II.

Sells Avenue



Sell's Island Fruit Farm and Pleasure Resort, 1897.

Sell's Avenue extends for one block only, from Ninth to Tenth Streets, at approximately 600 South Ninth. It derived its name from the old Sell's Island Fruit Farm and Pleasure Resort.

As early as 1870, Ernest Sell had homesteaded a tract of river bottom land just south of the Arkansas River and north of Pump Hill, the rise which leads up to Lincoln Park. Many acres of fruit trees flourished in this rich soil. Every few years the Arkansas would flood, and once in so doing, it cut a channel through Sell's property, leaving a lake of about three acres. Sell was delighted. It made an ideal resort area for swimming, boating and picnics. He built a dance floor and had chaperoned parties with dancing on this floor, which was at the edge of the water. In winter, ice skating was enjoyed by many. Later, a cinder track was built around the lake for high school track events.

Ernest's two sons, Ernest, Jr. and Charley, continued the resort business until the 1920's. From 1894 to 1901, they established an ice business when the lake froze as much as 21 inches; then in summer four wagons were used to go up and down the streets of Cañon City selling ice cut from the lake. With the usually mild, temperate climate of this area, it is hard to imagine ice frozen to such thickness, but many an "old timer" will swear the weather was much colder at the beginning of the century than now.

One terminal of the River Walk, which is currently under construction, is Sell's Avenue off Ninth Street. It will pass through the old Sell's homestead and lake area.

Greydene Street

A much-used street in the East Cañon area is Greydene, named for the Greydene-Smith family. Greydene Street runs north and south, connecting East Main Street with Central Avenue. It is in the old Fruitmere Subdivision platted in 1889 by the Fruitmere Health and Home Company.

Colonel and Mrs. F.E. Greydene-Smith came to Cañon City in the late 1800's for the Colonel's health. Their name is a combination of both their surnames to make the hyphenated last name - her name being Greydene. The Greydene-Smiths named their thirteen room, towered and turreted country estate "Greydene", and filled it with paneling and woodwork imported from Mabel Greydene-Smith's home country of England. Landscaping was extensive. Beds of sweetheart roses and the heart-shaped driveway remain today to remind us of the family's summer visits to 2650 East Main.

The social activities of Cañon City were enhanced by the benefits, club meetings, parties and tennis matches held at Greydene. Their lifestyle was more typical of the Continent during this period: romantic, intellectual and emancipated. In 1907, Mabel Greydene-Smith founded the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She also organized a women's study group called "The Dickens Club", the first Dickens Club in this country. She and her husband were active members of the Episcopal Church.

Colonel Greydene-Smith had attended West Point and followed a military career until his health failed. He died in 1904 and was buried on his estate. Veterans of the Civil War buried him with full military honors. Upon Mrs. Greydene-Smith's death in 1932, the remains of both were sent to California for burial near the grave of their son Vincent, a serious and well-liked young man who had died some years earlier.



Greydene



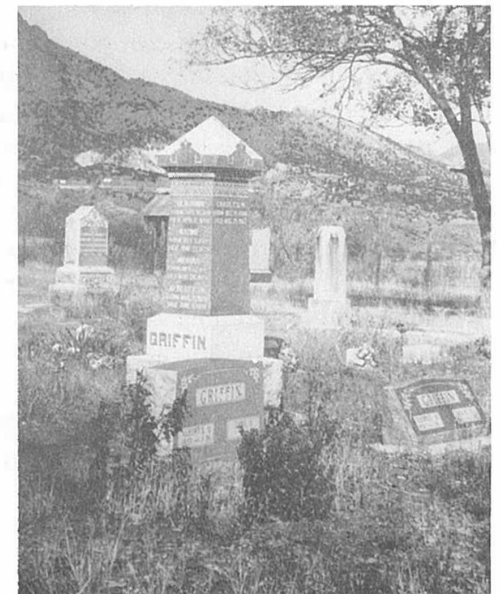
D.A.R. meeting, October 13, 1924, at Greydene. From left to right: Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. Joslin, Mrs. W.C. Thomas, Mrs. Theo. Harding, Mrs. A.J. Turner, Mrs. Hunter Palmer, Mrs. P.W. Chappell, Mrs. C.H. Swanton, Mrs. P.N. Mozier, Mrs. Greydene-Smith, Mrs. A.C. Dickinson, Mrs. Arthur Biggs, Mrs. J.W. Hawthorne, Mrs. W.T. Little, Mrs. Helen Wilson, Mrs. Newell (Mrs. Chappell's mother), Mrs. F.P. Smith, and Mrs. Jas. Hood.

Griffin Avenue

Mr. Griffin's Avenue is south of the river, running from Ninth Street west to the Robison mansion. The story of the street begins in Kansas when Benjamin Griffin heard of the great gold strike in California Gulch. He and his wife and son eagerly joined their friends, the Rudds, who were starting west to settle. The families traveled in ox-drawn wagons and saw thousands of Indians, but crossed the prairie without incident. At Fairplay, Rudd heard about Cañon City and told Griffin it sounded good. Griffin said he had come to Colorado to try mining and he was going to go on to California Gulch. There his #2 Claim made good money, and sometimes he and his son picked up gold grains off the rocks just like chickens pick up grains of feed. In summer they worked their claim, wintering in Cañon City where Griffin and Rudd had built cabins side by side as their wives had wanted.

In his active and vigorous life, Griffin was always friend to the traveler and Indian. He and Joanna welcomed many persons to their hearth. They also knew Chiefs Ouray and Colorow well. On one occasion Griffin's instinctive kindness probably saved his son and himself when they were surprised on the trail by a company of war-painted Sioux. Their chief, at the very last minute, recognized Griffin as having been a benefactor in the past. "Me know you. Me know you," Chief Old Friday cried out, and all was well.

In 1864 the Griffin family moved to their homestead land in South Cañon. They planted large orchards and in 1872 built the house, now modified, which still stands at 629 Griffin.



Gravestones of the Griffin family in the Greenwood Cemetery.

Rockafellow Avenue

In northeast Cañon City there is a short Rockafellow Court and a platted Rockafellow Avenue between High and South Streets. There is another short street, Rockafellow Lane, platted south of Central Avenue near B.F. Rockafellow's original Fruitmere orchard area.

In 1866, Captain B.F. Rockafellow came to the mining areas of South Park to join his father, George, a miller by trade who had come to Colorado before the Civil War. Benjamin F. Rockafellow, in the Civil War, served with the Michigan Cavalry under George Armstrong Custer and was presented to President Lincoln and fought against General Lee near Gettysburg. It is no surprise that Captain Rockafellow would name his 1700-acre plat southeast of Cañon City "Lincoln Park".

When they came to Cañon City, they both became part of any enterprise which would benefit the county. Their sense of civic responsibility and positive outlook was remarked upon by early commentators. The need for a railway was championed by B.F. Rockafellow through many setbacks. From the first organized contact with the President of the Kansas-Pacific in 1867, through all negotiations and problems with the AT & SF, the D & RG and creation of a Cañon City & San Juan Railway, to when a railroad finally was built to the mining areas fifteen years later, B.F. Rockafellow was steadfast and involved. He also had interests in coal and horticulture and supported the building of the Shelf Road, a toll road to Cripple Creek.

True community leaders were the Rockafellows — George was elected Cañon City's mayor in 1872 and Benjamin was the fourth mayor in 1876. From early times to the present, this family and its descendants have contributed to the growth and pride of the area. Mrs. Rockafellow was one of the founders of the Cañon City Public Library. In 1923, when 89 acres of the Rockafellow Fruitmere orchards were sold to the Benedictine Order for the Abbey School for \$40,000, the transaction was kept secret for a time due to the anti-Catholic activities of the Ku Klux Klan. Benjamin's grandson, W.T. "Doc" Little, kept the past alive with his research and writings on local history. For close to twenty years, his column "Look Back into History" appeared in the Cañon City Daily Record. His cheerful courtesy toward all was a Rockafellow trait.

Catlin Avenue

Mr. Catlin's Avenue is four blocks south of the river, beginning on South Second Street across from the house he built for his family at 1012 South Second. The story of the street begins when twenty-two year old William Catlin and his bride immigrated from Lincolnshire, England. Fifteen years later in 1864 they settled here on one of Cañon City's first four homestead claims. The Catlin land, south of the river, encompassed most of what we now know as the Industrial Park and out Temple Canyon Road.

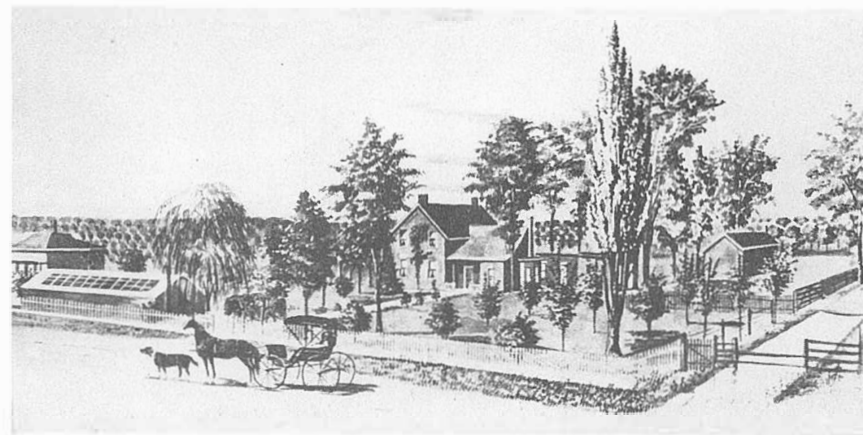
Civic-minded and generous, Catlin donated ten acres of his land for the pioneer Greenwood Cemetery at the top of South First Street hill. William Catlin mined for gold at California Gulch, and started here with a modest business which he built with the honesty and enterprise for which he and his wife were respected and admired. But the street is primarily connected with what one account refers to as his having been "the author of the first brickyard".

Clay was available from out on Temple Canyon Road and the yard flourished. It was said that the first products of Catlin's brickyard were used "for the purpose of confining obstreperous rapskallions in the cells of the Penitentiary". By 1880 the yard could furnish each year the four million bricks it took to fill the needs of new construction in Cañon City. By the late 1880's some of the "rapskallions" were working at Mr. Catlin's brickyard as part of Prison Industries. They were marched daily across the First Street bridge to South Second Street where they made the bricks needed for Cañon City's growing commercial district, as well as for the fine new schools and houses in William Catlin's adopted home.

Cañon City's Downtown Historic District contains many buildings made of Catlin brick, as does the Old South Cañon District. One of the truly attractive buildings in the Downtown Historic District is the Catlin Building itself at 306 Main.



Benjamin F. Rockafellow



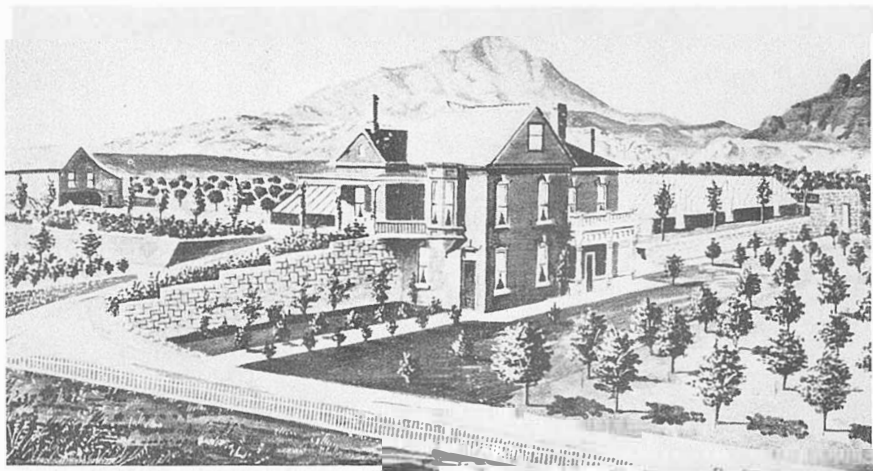
The Catlin home, 1897. It is still standing at 1012 South Second Street. The house is unchanged, but the greenhouse, orchards and landscaping are gone. The brickyard was south, beyond the ditch at the right of the drawing.



Rockafellow Avenue, Fruitmere, B.F. Rockafellow and workers in the orchards.

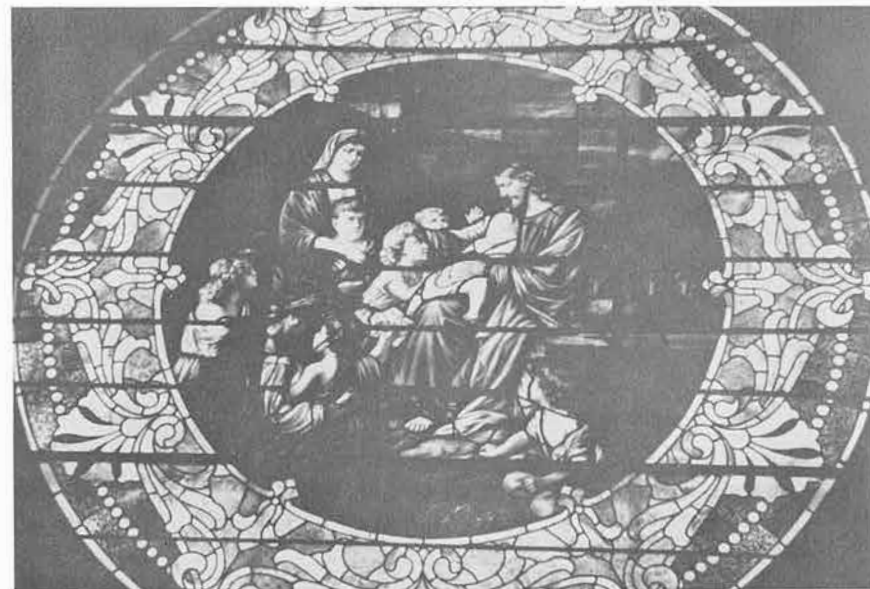


Gravestones of the Catlin family, Greenwood Cemetery.



Residence and Nurseries of Will Davis, 1897. Constructed in 1884, this home was built on a homestead claim. It is still standing at 231 West Stanley. Mr. Davis was leading agriculturalist of South Cañon and this house is in the Historic District.

Southwest corner of First and Stanley. Built about 1875, this was the home of the Leonara Eldred family. Their son, Ken Eldred, graduated from South Cañon High School before attending Columbia University Law School. He was in law practice in Cañon City and was Judge of the County Court from 1901 to about 1938.



Raynolds window, United Presbyterian Church, Seventh and Macon.



Frederick A. Raynolds

Raynolds Avenue

Raynolds Avenue, named for Cañon City developer Frederick A. Raynolds, has formed the eastern boundary of the city for many years. Mr. Raynolds was a superb businessman who saw unlimited possibilities for this area.

Upon his arrival in Cañon City in 1874, Mr. Raynolds opened the Fremont County Bank in the lobby of the McClure House, becoming its first president at age twenty-four. He married the popular Magdalene Sheetz, daughter of Mrs. Maria M. Sheetz, who ran a fashionable boarding house in Cañon City. She sent her daughters to Wellesley College, and when they returned they married successful local businessmen. Mrs. Sheetz' boardinghouse and the residences of her daughters, Magdalene Raynolds and Helen Lewis, occupied three corners of the intersection of Fifth and Greenwood, dominating one of the most exclusive residential areas of the time.

In 1877, the Cañon City and San Juan Railroad, a subsidiary of the Santa Fe, was organized with F.A. Raynolds as president. This railroad engaged with the D & RG in the race to control the Grand Canyon of the Arkansas. Twelve hundred men from both companies were frantically trying to put railroad tracks through the gorge. The "war" was still continuing in the courts in 1879. A plaque on Tunnel Drive at the entrance to the canyon commemorates this battle.

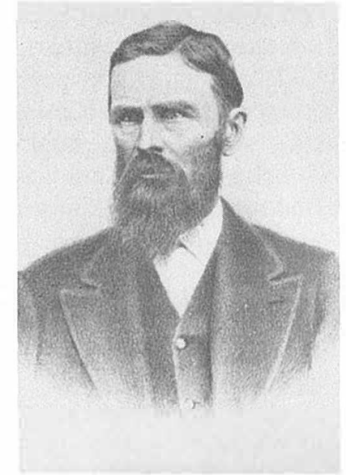
Mr. Raynolds was also interested in education and in 1881 was president of the Board of Trustees of the short-lived Colorado Collegiate and Military Institute located on what is now the Saint Scholastica Academy campus. With school days that started at 5:00 a.m. and ended at 10:00 p.m., it is no wonder it was short-lived.

F.A. Raynolds was the largest contributor when the United Presbyterian Church was built in 1900. The round stained glass west window was given by the Raynolds in memory of their daughter, whose picture was inserted as one of the children. Margarette Park and Magdalene Park, both on North Fifth Street in Cañon City, were named for members of the Raynolds family.

Frederick A. Raynolds died of pneumonia in 1906 at the age of fifty-six. A special edition of the Cañon City Daily Record was published, announcing his death and detailing his achievements. It stated that his name headed the list of any contributions for charitable or civic causes and that he was a leading philanthropist in the community. The Governor of Colorado at that time, Jesse F. McDonald, declared, "the State has suffered a severe loss in Frederick A. Raynolds' death".

Stanley Avenue

Mr. Stanley's Avenue is south of the Arkansas River. Three blocks south and three blocks long -- token tribute to Orson G. Stanley's natural ability to succeed. Intrepid young Stanley, self-educated, with only nine months' formal education, left Ohio for Kansas and developed a business there trading with the Indians and freighting goods for pioneers. He arrived in Cañon City in 1866, at twenty-eight years of age. He soon married and became involved in this growing community. Stanley bought some of Catlin's homestead and built a large log home on Riverside Drive. Twenty years later he sold this land to Lyman Robison for his mansion.



Orson G. Stanley

The log home was, at Christmas of 1871, the location for a meeting of Episcopalians who wanted a church. An Episcopal Church was started the next year - O.G. Stanley served as the first Senior Warden. By this time he had decided to study law. He studied with Augustus Macon, passed the bar and opened his own law office in 1876.

Another decision that has had important results involved his belief in the Cañon City Water Company. At this time water was delivered around town by large horse-drawn wagons and sold by the bucket- or barrellful. Stanley was one of six citizens who conceived the idea of a Cañon City Water Company. Not finding much support, they finally had to reach in their own pockets to finance the idea. In January of 1881, the Water Company furnished filtered water from the Arkansas River through five miles of pipe to fifteen hydrants for which the city was charged \$75 each per year. The Penitentiary received water for \$400 per year. Free water was provided for the schoolhouse and for a public drinking fountain on Main Street. Stanley and the others were vindicated when real estate values immediately went up 25% and the men were refusing offers at 2 to 1 for their stock. Three years after its successful beginning, the Cañon City Water Company was sold to the City of Cañon City.

Howard Avenue

Extending north and south from New York Avenue are two unpaved blocks in South Cañon named Howard Avenue. The obscure street is not nearly so colorful as its namesake, Judge John Howard. Before there was territorial law, John Howard helped to organize a People's Court which dispensed justice for about two years, all the way to Hardscrabble. This People's Court, with Judge Howard at its helm, mainly settled claim jumping disputes; however, the 1860 census listed 727 people at present needing various litigation proceedings. Concerning this extraordinary man, we quote from an account of the time:

Although the court made many startling decisions, and his rulings occasionally raised a lawyer out of his boots, yet the crowning act of his judicial career was his answer to his wife's petition for divorce, and his accompanying quit-claim deed of her, of which the following is a true copy:

DIVORCE - JUDGE HOWARD'S QUIT-CLAIM DEED TO HIS WIFE!

MARY E. HOWARD,

vs.	Plaintiff,	}	<i>In Court of Chancery, Denver City, Jefferson Ty.</i>
JOHN HOWARD,			
Defendant.			

Petition for Divorce: — To the Plaintiff in the above entitled action:

Whereas, having been cited through the press at Denver, to appear before one Judge Downing, of the above entitled court, to show cause why your prayer to be divorced from me should not be granted:

I, the defendant, hereby state, (waiving my own other in the premises), that I don't know any such cause whatever, and therefore confess the corn! And said defendant, as Judge of the Cañon City District Court, enter a decree in your favor accordingly; and in order to relieve you of any embarrassment in the matter, I have executed and send you herewith attached as a part of this answer, a quit-claim deed of all my right, title and interest whatever in you, leaving a blank to be filled up by the name of the party — — — — grantee, by whom you may in future be claimed under squatter title. Hoping you will fully appreciate my good feelings in the premises, I hereby attach the said deed as follows, to wit:

Know all Men (and Women) by these Present, That I, John Howard, of Cañon City of the first part, do hereby give, grant, bargain, convey, and quit-claim, all my right, title and interest in and to the following (un) real estate, to-wit: — The undivided of that ancient estate known as Mary Howard, (the title to which I acquired by discovery, occupancy, possession, and use), situated at the present in the town of Denver, Jefferson Territory, together with all the improvements made and erected by me thereon, with all the rents, profits, easements, enjoyment, long suffering and appurtenances thereto in any wise appertaining, unto — — — — of the second part, to have and to hold unto the said — — — — so long as he can keep her, without recourse upon the grantor or endorser.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this the 24th day of June, 1861.

Signed, JOHN HOWARD, (seal).

Signed in presence of A. Rudd, Clerk of District Court,

Per Wilbur F. Stone, Deputy.

We regret that we can not give more than one of Judge Howard's judicial actions. His rulings are said to be among the most extraordinary known in legal history. We are told that Wilbur F. Stone and Gov. Hinsdale would frequently exclaim, "Shades of Blackstone! Truly, our judge is a most learned one, for he is the law, the evidence, and the court." One thing is certain, however, *justice* was generally meted out to the litigants — special statutes or nice technicalities often to the contrary.

Fowler Street

Fowler Street is in the southernmost part of what was formerly East Cañon. It runs east and west through productive riverbottom soil for a distance of two or three blocks. It was platted in 1890 on ground donated by Warren R. Fowler from his ranch in the earlier days of the settlement.

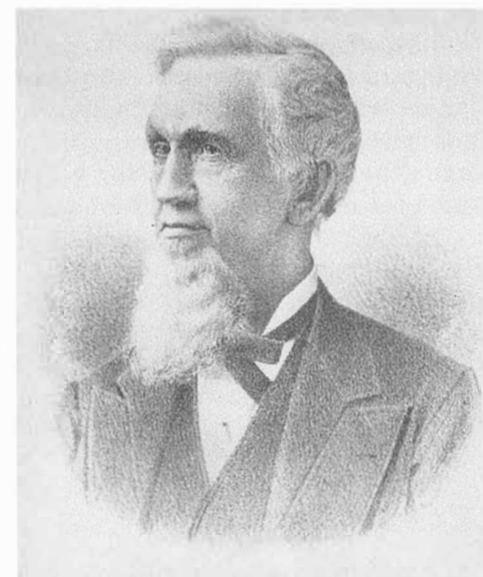
Warren Fowler and his wife Charlotte set out for Colorado in the summer of 1860, bringing Bibles, tracts and Sunday school supplies with them. The family worshipped mornings and evenings as they made the long journey across the plains. When they reached Cañon City they quickly organized Sunday services using their own supplies as he said they found many persons had guns, but none had Bibles.

Upon his arrival in Cañon City, Mr. Fowler's fine character was noted and he was elected by acclamation a sort of chief magistrate "to adjust matters of difference between citizens". With six citizens as police officers, he served until the People's Court was begun some months later.

When a Methodist preacher came to Cañon City in 1861 to establish a church, Warren Fowler united with that denomination. A window in the present Methodist Church honors him as one of the church founders.

Being interested in education as well as religion and justice, Mr. Fowler served as Superintendent of Schools from 1867 to 1873. He was also a developer of early irrigation systems in both North and South Cañon. In latter years, Mr. Fowler turned to dairy farming and became known as "the milk man", although he preferred to be called "the cold water man" since temperance was his choice.

Writings of the time state that his many "sterling qualities have won him an enviable standing in the community, and that none deserves more credit than W.R. Fowler for the advancement of moral and religious matters."



Warren R. Fowler