

Letter from Julius Schwarz to HEAS

Dr. H. M. Schwarz, President of the Hebrew Literary Society, New York.

Dear Sir—The enclosed report of the Committee on the Hebrew Literary Society, which was formed by me, Dr. H. M. Schwarz, and Mr. W. H. Schwarz, has been laid before you, in order to enable you to see the results of the committee's work.

In my report of the 10th of March, 1883, I stated that I had written to you, in order to see the results of the committee's work, and that I had written to you, in order to see the results of the committee's work.

I have no more to say at present, and I have no more to say at present, and I have no more to say at present.

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Undated,
Published in American Israelite, 2 March 1883

Annotated by
Miles Satiel

Acknowledgements and sources

This covers a set of documents intended to enable students of the Cotopaxi pioneers to examine the primary and secondary documents regarding the colony. They are provided with annotations, cross references and an index. In addition the "Cotopaxi Papers" include a summary of findings and a collection of quantitative material, including demographic and financial data, plus a paper on mining employment and a paper on historiography. These are identified and acknowledged as follows:

Document	Principal providers of source material
CP-1 Summary of findings	As below
CP-2 Quantitative material	Generally as below plus Adam Fagin and Leah Klocek, Denver, Colorado, on behalf of author; and Jenny Moore Lowe, Cañon City, Colorado as published at http://kehilalinks.jewishgen.org/cotopaxi/land.html ; and http://kehilalinks.jewishgen.org/cotopaxi/family-names.html
CP-3 Schwarz. 29 July 1882	Andrew Eason, at that time of Bristol, England; and Rivka Schiller, New York City, on behalf of author.
CP-4 Tuska. c5 August 1882	Professor Adam Rovner, University of Denver, Colorado, in correspondence with author.
CP-5 Saltiel. 19 October 1882	As CP-4
CP-6 Schwarz. 23 October, 1882	Moshe Shaltiel, Miami, Florida, in correspondence with author.
CP-7 Saltiel, 27 December 1882	Author
CP-8 Kohn and Wirkowski. 5 January 1883	Leah Klocek, Denver, Colorado, on behalf of author.
CP-9 Meyer Hart. 8 February 1883	As CP-6
CP-10 Henry. 15 February 1883	As CP-8
CP-11 Schwarz, 2 March 1883	As CP-8
CP-12 Nussbaum, 13 March 1883	As CP-8
CP-13 Roberts. 1941	As CP-6
CP-14 Satt. 1950	Published by Nelson Moore, Cotopaxi Colorado, at http://www.cotopaxi-colony.com/flora-jane-satt-thesis.htm
CP-15 Shpall, 1950	As CP-8
CP-16 Gulliford. 1953	As CP-6
CP-17 The Bardine Assignment	Jenny Moore Lowe, Cañon City, Colorado, in correspondence with author.
CP-18 Historiography	As above, plus Yehuda Aharon Horwitz and Stephanie Ginensky, Jerusalem, Israel.
Index to CP-3 to CP-16	Compiled by Nic Nicholas, London, England.

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Publication information on back cover.

1 To H.S. Henry, Esq., President of the Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society, New York:

2
3 SIR: – The so called report of the Denver Committee on the Cotopaxi Colony, signed by one Mr.
4 Kohn and Mr. Witkowsky, has been laid before me, in order to reply to the ignorant and false
5 statements contained therein.

6
7 It is only out of respect to you, Mr. President, and your honorable Executive Committee, that I
8 will try to curb my just indignation and do my best to remain within the limits of objectiveness,
9 for the impudent, cynical and unmanly manner in which the honesty of my administration is
10 attacked, and the almost incredible ignorance of the subject which those gentlemen display in
11 their report, which I could justly call "a tale of falsehoods trimmed with stale poetry," would
12 justify me to use expressions stronger than those set forth by the two representatives of the
13 "generous Hebrews of Denver."

14
15 Trusting, however, that as far as my integrity is concerned, you will find the proper means to
16 defend one of your officers, I can well omit indulging in any controversy whatever with the
17 poetically inclined committee of Denver in regard to the honesty of my administration, and shall
18 treat the subject before me "suaviter in modo, fortiter in re."

19
20 Anticipating that you, Mr. President, as well as the committee, are cognizant of the
21 circumstance that it was not I on whose advice the colony in Cotopaxi was established; that it
22 was not I who contracted for the erection of the houses, but that it was I who always expressed
23 my opinion that the houses have been charged too high, and that of all the funds expended for
24 the Cotopaxi Colony, only \$3,000 were handled by me, of which sum I have on my return
25 deposited \$127 as unexpended in your treasure, while for the balance I have given sufficient
26 vouchers even for sums as little as twenty-five cents – I can at once go in "media res."

27
28 The famous report of Denver commences with the history of the Cotopaxi Colony, as copied
29 from my report. Already at the introductory lines we meet with a conspicuous instance of the
30 utter carelessness and the want of study of the case, which those gentlemen willingly undertook

Generally

This letter comes without a date or an address. The reference to "inclosed letters" (page 6, line 30) makes it likely that it originally covered the material mentioned in the *Jewish Messenger* of 23 February 1883. The newspaper reported a meeting of the officers of HEAS on Sunday 18 February, where they were made aware of positive letters from the Cotopaxi colonists. (see page 4, lines 12 and 13; and page 6, line 30 and associated annotations).

The publication of this document coincides in time and place with the letter from HS Henry (CP-10). They share a page and column in the *American Israelite* of 2 March 1883, suggesting that the two co-ordinated their media response. At the time Schwarz would have been riding high with HEAS, fresh from his triumph placating rioting colonists at Estellville (*Jewish Messenger*, 9 February 1883). On the other hand, the Mandarin style of Henry's letter contrasts forcibly with Schwarz' incandescent tone, heavy sarcasm and ponderous displays of education.

Despite Schwarz' transparent fury, one or two pieces of incidental information emerge, eg about lumber prices and quantities, crop yields, the location of houses and tracts and colonists' morale.

The records of the Royal Gorge Regional Museum and History Center of Cañon City, Colorado show the receipt on 20 June 1987 of a copy of this letter. The sender is identified as Flora Jane Satt, the author of CP-14, who included her thesis, CP-12 and other material in the package. See CP-18 for an examination of this donation.

Line 11

This quotation, uncharacteristically witty for Schwarz, is obscure.

Line 18

It is hard not to feel for Schwarz, as he sets himself a bar he never begins to approach: a reply which is "gentle in manner, while firm in substance".

Lines 22 and 23

This is the only occasion that Schwarz hints at public criticism of Saltiel. He expands on housing costs at page 2, lines 10 to 19.

Lines 24 and 26.

Neither the \$3,000 for which Schwarz accepts responsibility for disbursing, nor the \$127 which he claims to have returned are supported by his report, CP-6, or any surviving document.

1 or rather snatched up to treat. They say, namely, that since the existence of the colony only one
2 child died, while two children rest in the little cemetery of Cotopaxi, the children of Joseph
3 Nudelman and of David Grupitsky. Of course it would have been burdensome for these two
4 gentlemen to lavish their valuable attention on such a trifle as the life of a poor Russian babe is,
5 but it is characteristic and strikingly proves with how little earnestness the writers of the report
6 went on their work. They brought with themselves no earnestness and hardly any
7 understanding, but a large quantity of turgescence and a nauseating mixture of ignorance and
8 conceitedness.

9
10 Ignoring the three lines of poetry that embellish the report and regretting that your honorable
11 committee forgot to communicate its correspondence with Messrs. Kohn and Witkowsky and
12 neglected to solicit the advice of two such practical farmers in settling these people, I find the
13 remark that the houses of the colonists cost \$280, but could have been built for \$100. This
14 remark again shows how utterly ignorant the writers of the report were of their subject. Had
15 they, instead of putting poetry in their report, examined the houses, they would have come to a
16 different conclusion. The material alone – 5,000 feet of lumber (the houses are double-boarded
17 with tar paper between them, are sixteen by twenty feet and are twelve feet high in the center),
18 nails, windows, doors, tar paper, stove and cooking utensils, cost more than \$160, not counting
19 the wages of the carpenters. Of course the two practical farming gentlemen knew nothing of the
20 price of lumber, nor do they betray too much knowledge of what a house is composed of. To be
21 sure, three hours' time is hardly sufficient to examine into such trifles, and the gentlemen of
22 Denver were in a great hurry to hasten to their comfortable homes, in order, as the report in its
23 ridiculously fancy language says, "sitting in the parlor, in gown and slippers alongside the
24 hearth" to compose a report, written on legal cap, clad in the vestige of romanticism and
25 falsehood, and trimmed with glittering fringes of heart-rending poetry.

26
27 It strikes the gentlemen from Denver, as an outrage upon the Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society, that
28 the houses were constructed upon land by the Cotopaxi Placer Mining Company as a town site,
29 and that no leases have been acquired for the lots.

Lines 1 and 3

Conflicting accounts indicate that three children died over the period of the Cotopaxi colony

Lines 12 to 19

These remarks confirm CP-9, page 2, lines 1 to 4. CP-2, tables 6.1 to 6.6 resolve this controversy definitively, establishing that \$280 was a discounted price for houses, furnishings and utensils.

1 In the first place, Mr. President, you know full well that our society holds a document signed by
2 Mr. E.H. Saltiel, stating that the Placer Mining Company has granted a forty-nine years' lease to
3 the owners of the houses, and as soon as the leases will be drawn up, he will send them to your
4 committee. In the second place, this very statement of the report reflects in the darkest colors
5 upon the earnestness and the competency of the composers of the report. They, namely, after a
6 long "aperçu," exclaim, "What shall become of the sixty-three souls, if perchance the Placer
7 Mining Company should eject them from their grounds?" This remark betrays an almost
8 startling ignorance of the matters of the colony. The gentlemen at Denver seemed to think that
9 the lands of the colonists are on placing mining ground, and that the refugees can be driven
10 away at any time and made homeless. Now the facts are, that only six of the houses are
11 constructed on town lots, that the farms, however, are located on free government land, as my
12 report says on page 5.

13
14 I can well afford to ignore the ridiculous passage regarding the description of the lands. The two
15 gentlemen of Denver state that they found no farms, and that especially farm No. 3 must have
16 been visionary with me, or been swept away by the devastating floods that storm down the very
17 same creek, of which the report remarks that "it runs dry in winter, and contains no water in
18 summer." I refer in this respect, to the respective passages in my report on page three, line
19 twenty- three, to the last line on page four. I would further refer to the personal observations of
20 Mr. Morris Tuska, whose word weights as much as that of Messrs. Kohn and Witkowsky, and
21 who, since twenty-eight years, has been an ornament to American Judaism. He saw the "flower
22 garden" in full bloom, spoke with the owner of the farm, Sholem Chorovsky, settled a family
23 dispute on the spot, and proceeded hence to Wet Mountain Valley, which is one of the most
24 fertile parts of Colorado. Nothing, Mr. President, shows more strikingly the utter ignorance of
25 the Denver Committee than their denial of farm No. 3. While farms No. 1 and 2, on Oak Grove
26 Creek are marked merely by stakes and wire fencing, farm No. 3 is marked by both fence and a
27 house sixteen by twenty feet, which stands just at the front of the farm, alongside the road from
28 Hayden Creek to Wet Mountain Valley. Now if the two investigators did not see the house, they
29 could not have visited farm No. 3; consequently their statement deserves not the least
30 consideration, and must be rejected as an untruth.

Lines 10 to 12

This confirms the distinction between *houses* and *tracts* confused by the authors of CP-8 at page 2, lines 3 and 4.

Line 12

The pagination cited for CP-6 conforms to the printed edition, establishing that HEAS' printed version was generally available.

Lines 14 to 30

This passage confirms that three farms were attempted on Oak Grove Creek, specifically including the undocumented tract of Sholem/Samuel Shradsky/Chorovsky.

1 But the report goes on in ridiculous description of the lands, and says that the farms have been
2 located in a desert. Well, not less than five Christian farmers produce and excellent crop in
3 quantity as well as quality, and one of them, Mr. Lewis, offered his farm for sale for \$2,500.

4 Under such circumstances it hardly needs any refutation that "a beast cannot subsist on these
5 lands."

6
7 Not only have the farms on Oak Grove Creek, which, as the report says, is a mean, narrow strip
8 of land, produced a crop, but even the farms on Wet Mountain Valley – those worthless grounds
9 have yielded, and would have yielded a crop larger in quantity, had not an early frost set in and
10 destroyed it. The grounds must not have been so utterly worthless if it is considered, that
11 despite of the circumstances, that potatoes were sown as late as the end of June, and despite of
12 the heavy hailstorms and the devastations of the thousands of grazing cattle, Loeb Zedek, as he
13 himself states in one of his letters, which I annex hereto, has taken up thirty sacks of potatoes.

14 Zedek's farm is located on Oak Grove Creek, on the very same mean, narrow strip of land, on
15 which, as the two gentlemen remark, "no beast could subsist."

16
17 Ignoring these remarks about "the clearest printed book which cannot make a man ignorant of
18 the alphabet," about "Paganini," and his "violin," about the "preacher" and the "pulpit"; about
19 the "carpenter" and the "tool chest," I may hasten to finish my statement.

20
21 That the colonists had not more than two plows is not my fault. Besides, you know, Mr.
22 President, that upon my requisition, six more plows, rakes, hoes, scythes, hatchets, mules, seed
23 etc., were resolved upon to be sent to Cotopaxi, and that all these things would long since have
24 been distributed, had not the Denver people interfered with us, and by their attitude in the
25 matter, succeeded in detaining you from furnishing the above enumerated necessities. As to
26 clothing, I can state that the colonists never suffered for any want of clothing. At the Jewish New
27 Year, when the colonists threw themselves in style, there was a display of dresses and jewelry
28 which astonished me. Black and green silk dresses, heavy gold earrings, rings and bracelets, and
29 other jewelry was to be seen, and there was not one among the whole lot that did not look like
30 any gentlemen or lady of Denver. Most of the Russian women paid a dress-maker in Cotopaxi, to

Lines 12 and 13

The *Jewish Messenger* of 23 February 1883 reports a meeting of HEAS. The officers of the charity were made aware of a letter dated 7 January in which a colonist reported a harvest of 3,000 pounds of potatoes. Presumably this was the letter described in the annotation to page 6, line 30, as "letters from Loeb, Zedek Minhofsky and Lauterstein...".

On its face this letter contradicts the sequence described by Roberts and Satt.

Line 13

CP-18, page 10 traces the distortions of the potato crop story, which gives rise to confusion. Zedek obtained 30 sacks of potatoes (or 3,000lb) from his farm on Oak Grove Creek. We do not know what he planted.

Subsequently Zedek has been conflated with the unidentified colonist reported by Kohn and Wirkowski in CP-8, page 4, lines 5 and 6, as planting "four (a typo for 14, as printed elsewhere) bags of potatoes [and] gathered as a return fifteen bags". If the identification is correct, then Kohn and Wirkowski halved Zedek's yield.

More likely, these fourteen bags (ie, 1,400lb) were a misconstruction figures elsewhere, eg CP-6, page 12, line 13, where Schwarz reports that on their communal land, the colonists "planted 14,000 pounds of potatoes". We know that this crop failed. (CP-7, page 1, lines 20 to 22).

Lines 22 to 25

Schwarz is disingenuous in arguing that the action of the "Denver Committee" distracted HEAS from purchasing infrastructure, as such supplies should have been procured at the outset, that is May/June 1882; whereas the "Denver Committee" only emerged some seven months later.

Schwarz skirts the obvious explanation, diversion of funds to subsistence and other unbudgeted expenditures stood in the way of timely purchases. He does nothing, however, to join the "Denver Committee" in its promiscuous indictment of Saltiel.

1 make them dresses, and when a box of old women's clothing arrived from New York, the women
2 refused to accept them, saying, "What do we want these old dresses for, we have better ones."
3 On a holyday, I visited three of the Russian houses and I must confess that I found the tables of
4 Messrs. Nudelman, Chuturn and Zedek, well supplied with bread. No, with meat, cakes, tarts,
5 brandy, wine made of currents, etc. Mr. Zedek showed me a collection of gold and emerald,
6 golden knives, silver spoons, bracelets, watch chains, and a costly golden goblet from the time
7 of Czar Nicolaus.

8
9 This illustrates very strikingly the remark of the Denver report, that "the wives of the Russian
10 refugees were driven almost to distraction in their attempt to obey the natural instinct of
11 mothers to shelter their children, and to save themselves from cold and starvation."

12
13 This, Mr. President, is a falsehood, an untruth, and I cannot find words in which to express my
14 indignation at such a monstrous misrepresentation of facts. "To save themselves from cold."
15 Why, they can have as much wood as they want, miles of oak trees being at their disposal,
16 besides the coal that the engines throw off alongside the depot. The gentlemen saw the coal
17 and the wood in the houses, and still they thought nothing of publishing it in their report "that
18 they freeze with cold." It should be mentioned at this place that your director, Mr. Rosentiel, has
19 sent the colonists sixteen good warm blankets, and that most have feather beds and all have
20 received mattresses and pillows.

21
22 The report says that the instances of suffering were numerous and pitiful. Of all the instances,
23 the story about the heroic swimming tour appears to them the most pitiful. It was a question of
24 "life and death" says the report. Minkowsky plunged into the river, and no other man would
25 venture in it. Now, Mr. President, permit me to state that when Minkowsky swam across the
26 river, in company with others, he was a single man and no wife and child were waiting for him as
27 the report says. It was summer, the bridge was swept away by a sudden rain-spout that swelled
28 the Arkansas River, and Morris Minkowsky, who returned from his farm in order to keep Sabbath
29 with his friends and to attend worship in the synagogue in Cotopaxi, unhesitatingly undressed
30 himself, jumped into the river and reached the other side safely. The same thing was done the

Page 4, line 26 to page 5, lines 7

This circumstantial account of the pioneers' chattels - in particular the report that the ladies of the colony were spending cash on dresses to be made in Denver - is consistent with Salties report that a couple of the families were "probably comfortably off" (CP-7, page 3, line 12) and at odds with the time-honoured stories of despair and destitution. So too, lines 19 and 20 below.

Line 16

This anticipates CP-14, page 28, lines 13 to 15, presenting a less miserable construction of coal gleanings.

Line 22 to page 6, line 1

Minkowsky is variously Menkowsly, Mimkorsky, Minhofsky, Mirkowsky or Mitkowsky. Compare to CP-9, page 2, lines 18 to 24. Both accounts deny that the river crossing took place by reason of distress, with Schwarz adding the detail of the Sabbath observance.

1 next day by Joseph Nudelman, Michael Shammes, B. Milchstein and many others, and I myself
2 crossed the river on horseback, in order to be able to inspect the farms on Oak Grove Creek.
3 Besides on Friday evenings all the Russian women used to take a so called ritual bath in that
4 river, into which to plunge was "a question of life and death."

5
6 Another of the instances of suffering is that there is no midwife in Cotopaxi; that there are three
7 women in a delicate condition. "The cries and appeals of these poor creatures as they
8 contemplate the perils of childbirth, are beyond belief." And further, "In Cotopaxi sickness and
9 death are in store for healthy persons."

10
11 Now I am exceedingly sorry that among all my strenuous efforts to civilize these people I forgot
12 all about teaching them the theory of Malthus, and neglected the establishment of a college for
13 midwives in Cotopaxi. But here again is proved how little credence can be attached to Messrs.
14 Kohn and Witkowsky. Above all, the part of Colorado wherein our colony is settled is one of the
15 healthiest in the Union. Of course, Messrs. Kohn and Witkowsky know nothing of the fact that
16 although as one ascends from the level of the sea there is a declension of temperature averaging
17 one degree for every 300 feet of elevation. This is true only when the ascent is made from the
18 surface of the earth, consequently at the base of the Rocky Mountains there is more genial
19 climate and a higher temperature than will be found in the same latitude near the level of the
20 sea. It can be seen now how much truth is in the melancholy but ridiculous remark, "In Cotopaxi
21 sickness and death are in store for healthy persons."

22
23 It is an untruth that there is no midwife in Cotopaxi. There is a midwife in Cotopaxi, and her
24 name is Hannah Milchstein. She has attended to the cases of Mrs. Chorovsky and Mrs. Moskoviz
25 skillfully and ably. So there is no earthly need of taking the three crying and appealing women to
26 Denver to make thereby a grand show of cheap charity. Of course the three crying women
27 would go willingly to Denver. Why not?

28
29 I hasten now to conclude. All I have to say is so much: The colonists at Cotopaxi were well
30 satisfied with their lands when I left, as the inclosed letters will prove. When Mr. Morris Tuska

Lines 14 to 20

Schwarz embarrasses himself by reverting to the utopian climatology of CP-6, page 14, lines 1 to 13.

Lines 23 and 24

This contradicts Kohn in CP-8, page 6, lines 12 to 20.

Lines 26 and 27

Schwarz' exasperation echoes the nativism of H S Henry in CP-10, page 2, lines 9 to 22, in suggesting that the pioneers were given to opportunism; as too on page 7, lines 23 to 29.

He does manage to land a punch by calling Kohn out for "taking the three...women to Denver" as a publicity stunt.

Line 30

The *Jewish Messenger* of 23 February 1883, records a meeting of the officers of HEAS who were made aware of positive letters from "Loeb, Zedek, Minhofsky and Lauterstein." Henry refers to a letter written on 11 January 1883 (CP-10, page 5, line 18) and the *Hebrew Messenger* to a letter of 7 January.

We may take "Loeb, Zedek" as a mistaken expansion into two identities of the full names attaching to Lieb Zedek.

1 was in Cotopaxi, and told them to move further on if they did not like their lands, they
2 exclaimed, "We like the land, and we will live and die here." They never entertained any
3 apprehension of starvation, as the letter of Henry Lauterstein hereto annexed will prove,
4 wherein he says, "With victuals we are provided, and hope to be able to pull through over the
5 season."

6
7 The farms were in a flourishing condition when I left the colony, and thus I had every reason to
8 believe that the Cotopaxi Colony would be a success. The colonists had their cows, their horses,
9 had to buy no fuel, had work at Salida, whenever they were discharged, having struck for higher
10 wages; some of them had money of their own; they had a Mutual Aid Society, with about \$100 in
11 the treasure. The goodness of the soil has been proved by the fact that everything was growing
12 and, despite of the late commencement, thriving, so that the Russians, when they took out their
13 first potatoes, said, in their peculiar way of expressing themselves, "Ach wie ein theures gutes
14 land." (Oh, what a dear, good land.) They wrote several letters to me, stating that they were well
15 pleased with their lands, and one of them, Loeb Zedek, went so far as to write: "Mr. Schwarz, if I
16 enter my house I think I am Baron Rothschild."

17
18 Your committee has, on my requisition, voted another \$1,000 to complete the agricultural stock
19 of the colony, and will no doubt take measures to secure the services of a practical farmer to
20 superintend and instruct the people, and thus nothing was left undone to make these people
21 happy and prosperous.

22
23 In conclusion I would say that, knowing the nature of Russians, I fear that the morale of the
24 colony has received a great shock, and that the ignorant interference of the Denver people has
25 spoiled what always has been my only aim to reach, viz: to teach these people that while charity is
26 justifiable in cases of distress, it was the duty of those that once received charity, and were given
27 a fair start in life, to work out their own salvation by the sweat of their brows. I taught the
28 colonists independence, self-reliance, industry. The Denver people, however, have wrecked my
29 endeavors by opening for them the heavens of "Rachmones" (Jewish compassion).

Line 3

This letter is not to hand but if written after Schwarz left contradicts the sequence described by Roberts and Satt.

Line 10

Schwarz' understanding of the colonists' "treasure" was out of date as he left the colony 4½ months earlier. His estimate of \$100 may be taken from the \$100 estimated by Saltiel at the end of December (CP-7, page 3, line 10); and compared to CP-9, page 3, lines 8 to 11, where on 8 February 1883, Meyer Hart wrote:

They have at the least calculation \$1,000 between them... They also have a society among themselves which possesses \$60.

Lines 14 to 16

These letters are not to hand, but if written after Schwarz left contradict the sequence described by Roberts and Satt.

Line 18

It is impossible to reconcile this \$1,000 to the figure of \$10,233.57 for total expenditure at Cotopaxi by HEAS, attributed to HS Henry in the *New York Herald* of 18 July 1883.

The phrase "practical farmer" comes ultimately from Saltiel's "practical methods" (CP-7, page 1, line 23) via Kohn and Wirkowski (CP-8, page 4, line 19); Schwarz follows Henry's concession on the need for a "competent Colorado farmer" (CP-10, page 6, line 8); and confirms Saltiel (CP-7, page 1, line 19) that Max Tobias had been found wanting. In the event, nothing was done.

Lines 23 to 29

Schwarz remarks about morale echo H S Henry in CP- 9, page 3, lines 22 to 25. His impatience with the "Denver Committee" anticipated Nussbaum's criticism of it as *meraglim*, spies, who "reported wrongly and greatly misrepresented and exaggerated the matter" (CP-12, page 2, lines 29 and 30). It extends to an unvarnished expression of distaste for "*Rachmones* (Jewish compassion)". This reflects the values of the West and the climate of the times. As noted in the annotation to page 6, line 27, it also echoes the nativism of H S Henry in CP- 9, page 2, lines 9 to 22.

1 I now close my statements, and leave the report of Denver, as a falsehood from beginning to
2 end, to the contempt of every just and truth-loving man.

3
4 Respectfully submitted,
5 JULIUS SCHWARZ, LL.D.
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Line 5

Schwarz parades his credentials (Doctor of Law) for the first time, in an irrelevant and futile claim upon authority.

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