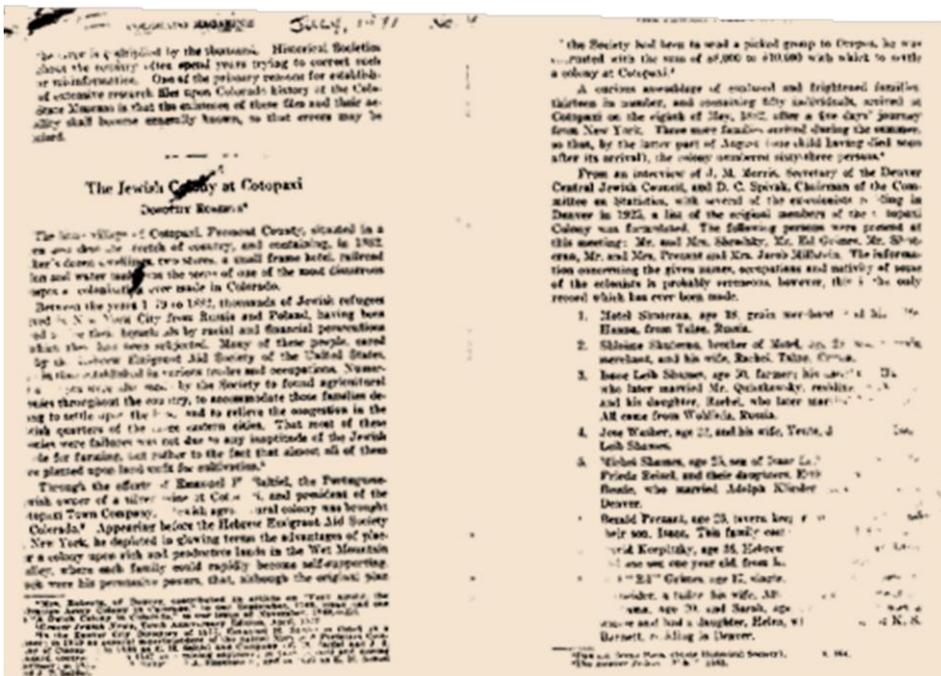


# The Jewish Colony at Cotopaxi



Article by Dorothy Roberts  
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Annotated by  
Miles Saltiel

## 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 <a href="http://kehilalinks.jewishgen.org/cotopaxi/land.html">http://kehilalinks.jewishgen.org/cotopaxi/land.html</a> ; and <a href="http://kehilalinks.jewishgen.org/cotopaxi/family-names.html">http://kehilalinks.jewishgen.org/cotopaxi/family-names.html</a>
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 <a href="http://www.cotopaxi-colony.com/flora-jane-satt-thesis.htm">http://www.cotopaxi-colony.com/flora-jane-satt-thesis.htm</a>
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.

All sources and providers are gratefully acknowledged. No third party is responsible for the views expressed herein. Save for CP-14, reproduction rights in original documents are taken to have lapsed or otherwise inhere to the public domain. As to CP-14, the present author appeals to the late author's heirs to make themselves known.

Publication information on back cover.

1 The little village of Cotopaxi Fremont County, situated in a barren and desolate stretch of  
2 country and containing in 1882 baker's dozen dwellings, two stores, a small frame hotel, railroad  
3 station and water tank, was the scene of one of the most disastrous attempts at colonization  
4 ever made in Colorado.

5  
6 Between the years of 1879 to 1882, thousands of Jewish refugees arrived in New York City from  
7 Russia and Poland, having been forced to flee their homelands by racial and financial  
8 persecutions which they had been subjected. Many of these people cared [for] by the Hebrew  
9 Emigrant Aid Society of the United States, were in time established in various trades and  
10 occupations. Numerous attempts were also made by the Society to found agricultural colonies  
11 throughout the country, to accommodate those families deciding to settle upon the land and to  
12 relieve the congestion in the Jewish quarters of the large eastern cities. That most of these  
13 colonies were failures was not due to any inaptitude of the Jewish people for farming, but rather  
14 to the fact that almost all of them were planted upon land unfit for cultivation.<sup>1</sup>

15  
16 Through the efforts of Emanuel H Saltiel, the Portuguese-Jewish owner of a silver mine at  
17 Cotopaxi and president of the Cotopaxi Town Company, a Jewish agricultural colony was  
18 brought to Colorado.<sup>2</sup> Appearing before the Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society New York, he  
19 depicted in glowing terms the advantages of placing a colony upon rich and productive lands in  
20 the West Mountain valley where each family could rapidly become self-supporting. Such were  
21 his persuasive powers, that, although the original plan of the Society had been to send a picked  
22 group to Oregon he was entrusted with the sum of \$8,000 to \$10,000 with which to settle a  
23 colony at Cotopaxi.<sup>3</sup>

24  
25 A curious assemblage of confused and frightened families thirteen in number, and containing  
26 fifty individuals, arrived at Cotopaxi on the eighth of May, 1882, after a five days' journey from  
27 New York. Three more families arrived during the summer so that by the latter part of August  
28 (one child having died soon after its arrival), the colony numbered sixty three persons.<sup>4</sup>

**Generally**

This document is poorly sourced and is included in the Cotopaxi Papers largely as a precursor to Satt, CP-14.

**Line 16**

Roberts is mistaken. Saltiel was not Portuguese but from Britain, where Sephardic Jews are spoken of as belonging to the "Spanish and Portuguese" congregation.

**Line 22**

These figures are unsupported by anything in the record. See CP-2, tables 9 to 11 for the sums in circulation at the time.

**Lines 25 to 26**

The five day journey and date of arrival are supported by primary sources.

1 From an Interview of J. M. Morris, Secretary of the Denver Central Jewish Council, and D. C.  
2 Spivak, Chairman of the Committee on Statistics, with several of the ex-colonists residing in  
3 Denver in 1925, a list of the original members of the Cotopaxi Colony was formulated. The  
4 following persons were present at this meeting; Mr. and Mrs. Shradsky, Mr. Ed Grimes, Mr.  
5 Shuteran, Mr. and Mrs. Prezant and Mrs. Jacob Millstein. The information concerning the given  
6 names, occupations and nativity of some of the colonists is probably erroneous, however, his is  
7 the only record which has ever been made.

**Lines 1 to 6**

No copy of this report has been found. The present author will pay a bounty of \$500 for an authenticated copy; for details, see the list of bounties on page 18 of CP-1.

- 9 1. Motel Shuteran, age 18, grain merchant and his wife Hanna, from Talne, Russia.
- 10
- 11 2. Shloime Shuteran, brother of Motel, age 21, also a grain merchant and his wife, Rachel.  
12 Talne, Russia.
- 13
- 14 3. Isaac Leib Shames, age 50. farmer; his daughter Hanna who later married Mr.  
15 Quiatkowsky, residing in Denver and his daughter, Rachel, who later married Mr.  
16 Singer. All came from Wohlinia, Russia.
- 17
- 18 4. Jose Washer, age 22, and his wife, Yenta, daughter of Issac Leib Shames.
- 19
- 20 5. Michel Shames, age 25, son of Isaac Lieb Shames his wife, Frieda Reizel, and their  
21 daughters, Esther Mirel and Sarah Bessie, who married Adolph Kliesler now residing in  
22 Denver.
- 23
- 24 6. Bezald Prezant, age 25, tavern keeper, his wife Keale, and their son, Isaac. This family  
25 came from Kovel, Poland.
- 26
- 27 7. David Korpitzky, age 36, Hebrew, three daughters, one son one year old from  
28 Kaidashov, Russia.
- 29
- 30 8. "Ed" Grimes, age 17, single, now residing in Denver.

**Line 9 to page 3, line 26.**

CP-2, Quantitative material, table 39 presents a definitive list of settlers.

- 1 9. Schneider, a tailor, his wife, Alta and his two daughters, Nechama age 20 and Sarah age  
2 30. The latter was a widow and had a daughter, Helen, who is the wife of K.S. Barnett,  
3 residing in Denver.
- 4
- 5 10. Baruch Zalman Millstein, his wife Hannah; his son, Jacob, age 18, his daughter-in-law,  
6 Yente, and Jacob Millstein, age 17, a brother of Yente Millstein. This family came from  
7 Brest Litowski, Russia.
- 8
- 9 11. Shmuel Shradski, age 70, his son, Sholemm Shardsky, contractor, age about 30; his  
10 wife, Mindel {both dead}; their grandsons, Motel (Max) Berl (died in 1923) and Cheyem  
11 (now in California), and his granddaughters, Assna, and Sarah. All from Keiff, Russia,  
12 Sarah later married Mr. Plessner.
- 13
- 14 12. Moshkowitz and wife and four children, all girls, from Ekaterinoslaw, Russia.
- 15
- 16 13. Zedek, carpenter, wife and four boys, from Kieff, Russia.
- 17
- 18 14. Newman, son-in-law to Schneider, and his wife.
- 19
- 20 15. A brother-in-law of Newman and his wife.
- 21
- 22 16. Morris, a son-in-law to Schneider.
- 23
- 24 17. Tobias, the overseer of the colony, who was sent by the Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society.
- 25
- 26 18. Hirsch Teplitzsky (now dead) and his wife, Riva, a daughter of Sholem Shradsky<sup>5</sup>
- 27
- 28 Mr Julius Schwartz, a young Hungarian lawyer, was sent to Cotopaxi soon after the arrival of the  
29 refugees, by the New York Committee to look after the affairs of the colony.<sup>6</sup>
- 30

**Lines 28 to 29**

Roberts is mistaken. Schwarz travelled out with the first group of colonists. See CP-5, page 2 lines 1 to 7; and CP-8, page 1 lines 16 and 17.

1 Happy to have escaped from the hardships and persecutions of their homelands from the  
2 monotony and hopelessness of life in the tenement district of New York City, where they had  
3 been quartered for several months,<sup>7</sup> these refugees eagerly anticipated the establishment of  
4 new homes for themselves and their families, and the independence to be secured from the  
5 ownership and cultivation of fertile farming lands. Their hope and enthusiasm were shortlived,  
6 however, for it soon became evident that they had been grievously deceived by Saltiel.

7 Possessing none of the rich Wet Mountain Valley ranch land as he had represented to the  
8 Emigrant Aid Society, he located the helpless refugees upon barren lands in the vicinity of  
9 Cotopaxi. His only object in bringing the colony here seems to have been to boom the mining  
10 district and the town in which he was largely interested,<sup>8</sup> and which was at one time known as  
11 Saltiels.<sup>9</sup>

12  
13 It is apparent that it had been the intention of the Hebrew Emigration Aid Association to furnish  
14 each family with a house, and furniture and cooking utensils necessary for their comfort, the  
15 people having brought with them only a small amount of clothing and meagre personal  
16 possessions. Farming implements, seeds and 160 acres of land each were also to have been  
17 supplied and it was the duty of Mr. Saltiel and his partner Mr. Julius Schwartz to provide for  
18 them. This, however, was not done. Twelve poorly constructed huts were built some eight miles  
19 from Cotopaxi which reported cost of \$280 each, but which could well have cost no more than  
20 \$100, and little or no furniture was provided the colonists. These houses were erected upon land  
21 claimed by the Cotopaxi Placer Mining company as a townsite, and it was represented by Saltiel,  
22 a director of the company, that the colonists had forty-nine year leases, whereas no lease had  
23 ever been executed by the company to them.

24  
25 A few miles up Oak Grove creek three of the farms were located upon a narrow strip of stony  
26 land extending several yards on either side of the stream which was dry, except for the short  
27 season of spring floods which rushed down from the hills, depositing huge piles of sand,  
28 boulders and driftwood across the valley. Nine more so-called farms, situated in the Wet  
29 Mountain Valley, were separated from the farms on Oak Creek by a mountain range 2,000 feet  
30

**Lines 5 to 9.**

Roberts is mistaken. The colonists were first shown lands in Oak Grove Creek, where some of them later attempted to farm. Others filed in the Wet Mountain Valley, not however rich. Only two farmers took lands in Cotopaxi, at their own request. See CP-5, page 2, lines 14 to 16; page 3, lines 23 to 27; CP-6, page 3, line 19 to page 4, line 19.

**Lines 9 to 11.**

Roberts presents no grounds for her assertion. Eponymous townships seem to have been a local phenomenon. See CP-16, page 5, line 20.

**Line 17**

Roberts is mistaken Schwarz and Saltiel were not partners. See CP-5, CP-6, CP-9 and CP-10.

**Lines 18 to 20**

Roberts is mistaken as relying exclusively upon oral accounts or CP-8, without the benefit of CP-3, CP-4, CP-5, CP-6, CP-9 and CP-10.

**Lines 20 to 23**

Roberts is mistaken as relying upon oral accounts or a misconception of CP-8.

**Line 25 to page 5 line 2**

Roberts is accurate about locations and appropriations, where she revealingly refers to water rather than land. Satt is conspicuously silent about every aspect of appropriations by the forebears of her neighbours.

1 high. None of these latter farms could be irrigated, the water having been appropriated by  
2 earlier settlers.<sup>10</sup>

3  
4 Ed Grimes, who came to Cotopaxi with the first group of colonists and who is now living in  
5 Denver, states, "it was the poorest place in the world for farming, poor land, lots of rocks and no  
6 water, and the few crops we were able to raise were mostly eaten by cattle belonging to  
7 neighbouring settlers!! The total amount of land embraced by the farms of the colony was nearly  
8 1,780 acres of which only a few hundred were fit for cultivation, and this good land was soon  
9 claimed by nearby farmers."

10  
11 Two plows were the only agricultural implements possessed by the colonists, who, in spite of the  
12 most valiant efforts, were soon forced to admit the impossibility of ever producing crops upon  
13 the land. Zedek alone succeeded in growing some potatoes. He planted fourteen bags and  
14 reaped in return fifteen bags of a poorer quality than he had planted.

15  
16 How then were these strangers, disheartened by circumstances beyond their control, to provide  
17 adequately for their families? Few could speak English well enough to make themselves  
18 understood and their peculiar old-world clothes, their curious customs and religion caused them  
19 to be resented and mistrusted by the "Christian" settlers of the community.<sup>11</sup> A few of the men  
20 were able to obtain temporary employment in the Saltiel mine, walking a distance of four miles  
21 to and from their work, and receiving \$1.50 for day work and \$2.50 for night shifts, and every  
22 dollar thus earned was immediately shared with some less fortunate neighbor. Later, however,  
23 Saltiel stopped paying them, and they were obliged to find work in Salida and at Monarch Pass,  
24 where they dug trenches and sawed logs for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. The railroad  
25 officials, at the request of the labourers, gladly consented to allow them to observe Saturday as  
26 their day of rest.<sup>12</sup>

**Lines 4 to 9**

Ed Grimes enjoys the hindsight of being right about the quality of the tracts, though we do not know what he thought about the land at the time. CP-1, page 3 reminds us that he left the colony in a sulk after being rejected by Nettie Milstein and whatever he might have thought, he wasn't going to be able to participate as a single man too young to claim under the Homestead Act.

**Line 11 to 14**

CP-18, page 10 traces the distortions of the potato crop story; and CP-7, page 1, line 20 to page 3, line 6 sets out the sequence of events after its failure.

Roberts (or her unstated sources) instigates the erroneous identification of Zedek with the unknown farmer with the disastrous harvest. On its face this is odd as Zedek appears in the primary record only in CP-11, page 4, lines 12 and 13, where Schwarz reported his euphoric letter claiming twice the harvest of this anonymous unfortunate. Roberts gives no other hint that she had seen CP-11 and it may be that she simply misconstrued Spivak.

This tale may also be seen as reflecting unseasonal planting and harvesting, meaning that the farmer was digging up the tubers he had sowed.

**Line 19**

I have not seen the *Denver Tribune* article from which this is sourced. Satt is more positive on relations with neighbours: see CP-11, page 22 lines 1 to 7.

**Lines 19 to 24**

Roberts' sources are mistaken in almost every particular. In November 1882, many colonists took shifts on the surface, sorting ore (CP-7, page 2, lines 4 to 17); thereafter six men worked in the mine prior to its closure in April 1883. All the colonists working for the railroad got fired after striking over pay scales.

See CP-2, CP-5, page 8, line 21 and page 10, line 17; CP-6, page 15, line 11; CP-7, page 2, lines 4 to 17; CP-10, page 5, lines 12 to 15; and CP-17 throughout.

1 Soon after their arrival at Cotopaxi, these Jewish people began to cast about for means of  
2 erecting a synagogue in which to hold the services so necessary to their well-being. No funds  
3 being available for this purpose, they secured an abandoned house in the village and remodelled  
4 it as best they could.<sup>13</sup> Leopold Gershal, a director of the Emigrant aid Society in New York,  
5 secured a Thora (sic) for the colonists through the aid of the Jewish community at Gotham. The  
6 holy law arrived in Cotopaxi the 20th of June, and the 23rd of June the Sefer Torah was solemnly  
7 dedicated. Reporting the ceremony, a correspondent of the Jewish Messenger stated,

8  
9 "At 5.30 the procession was formed as follows: First marched the elders of the colonists, each  
10 with a candle in his hands, then came a Chuppa [Chuppah], the four poles carried by four single  
11 men, and after that the women and children of the colonists. The procession then entered the  
12 synagogue and several psalms were sung, the Russians chanting those particular melodies,  
13 which so deeply move the Jewish heart. The young secretary (Julius Schwartz), opened the Ark,  
14 and after having chanted several hymns, placed the Thora [Torah] in its place – the first Thora in  
15 the Rocky Mountains, the first synagogue under the snow-tipped summits of Fremont county,  
16 Colorado. Mr. Schwartz delivered a prayer, in which he implored God to help the poor refugees  
17 and all Israel. *En Keloheinu* was sung, and the colonists convened in Mr. Hart's dining- room,  
18 where they partook of a beautiful luncheon. Mrs. Hart and her daughter, Miss Hart, waited on  
19 the poor refugees whose happy features showed that they will never forget this beautiful day."<sup>14</sup>

20  
21 With the coming of winter, the situation of the Jewish colonists became increasingly difficult.  
22 Their crops having failed, food was extremely scarce, and their poorly constructed dwellings  
23 afforded scant protection against the severe mountain blizzards. Unable to augment the meager  
24 supply of clothing and blankets brought with them in the spring, they suffered greatly from the  
25 cold. Many of the men, working out-of-doors in thin and worn clothing during the coldest  
26 weather, had their hands and feet badly frozen. These conditions together with the entire  
27 absence of medicine and medical aid caused extreme and pitiful suffering.

**Lines 21 to 27**

Roberts is mistaken. In CP-9, page 3, lines 8 to 23, Meyer Hart rebuts the notion that the colonists were in distress. In CP-11, page 4, line 26 to page 5, lines 7, Schwarz paints a circumstantial picture of creature comforts, with (eg) dresses commissioned from the seamstresses of Denver. Sixty years on, Roberts accepts Kohn's tactical exercises at face value.

As to the underlying conditions: the Colorado winter would have been no novelty for pioneers who came from what is now the Ukraine. If we compare the best data available for mid-winter from the original region of the pioneers, Lviv, with that of the weather station closest to the colonists' new home, Monarch Pass, we see an mean February average of 25°F and a mean minimum of 8°F in the old country compared to 15°F and 12°F in the pass above the colonists' new home. Satt reports that the settlers had no difficulty withstanding the climate in that all survived the first winter and several families elected to stay for a second (CP-14, page 30 lines 15 to 22).

1 Their appeals to Mr. Saltiel were numerous and unavailing. Mr. Prezant, when he could no longer  
2 endure the suffering of the people, went to Mr. Saltiel, took him by the hand, and, with tears  
3 running down his cheeks, begged him to aid the cold and hungry women and children, and give  
4 the colonists their rightful share of the money entrusted to him for their needs. Saltiel only  
5 shrugged and walked away and absolutely nothing was done by him or by Mr. Schwartz to aid  
6 the refugees. It was finally decided to send Millstein and Kropetzky to acquaint the Jewish  
7 people of Denver of their destitute circumstances, and to seek aid and advice.

8  
9 Denver Jewry was greatly incensed upon learning of the treatment the colonists had received at  
10 the hands of Saltiel, and immediately despatched Mr. L. Witkowsky, proprietor of a boot and  
11 shoe store on Lawrence Street, and George H. Kohn, a prominent attorney, to investigate affairs  
12 at Cotopaxi, and to prepare a report for the Hebrew Aid Association in New York. Mr. Davidson  
13 of Denver declared that Saltiel had an unsavoury record among the Jewish people, and that  
14 when he first came here seven or eight years previous, he had failed to provide for his family.

15  
16 Five hundred dollars in cash and a large amount of clothing was secured in Denver, and  
17 distributed by Mr. Strauss and Mr. Witkowski at Cotopaxi, alleviating the sufferings of the  
18 refugees as much as possible.<sup>15</sup>

19  
20 Two Passover holidays were celebrated by the colonists while at Cotopaxi. Unable to obtain  
21 registered Passover flour for the first Passover, a few of the men went to Salida, the nearest  
22 town, and in accordance with the law of the Shulchan Aruch,<sup>16</sup> picked every tenth sack of flour in  
23 the store for use in making their matzoth. For their second Passover they received matzoth from  
24 their friends in Denver. Kosher meat was also received regularly. Mr Arayer, the schochet: Mr.  
25 Gradovsky and Mr. Schayer were especially kind in their efforts to help the unfortunate refugees.

26  
27 Most of these people bore their hardships and disappointments cheerfully and courageously.  
28 During the long winter evenings, Moshkowitz, nicknamed "Katerinshchik," played for them on  
29 the music box which he had brought with him from Russia. He also performed tricks and sleight  
30 of hand. David Korpitzky, who was learned in ancient lore, acted as rabbi and chazen. He

**Lines 1 to 4**

This passage is un sourced but for the reference to Prezant. His recall is at odds with Saltiel's contemporaneous report. The latter (CP-7, page 2 line 1) wrote that "[t]he wives of many of the colonists came to me with tears in their eyes and begged work for their husbands". He responded immediately by offering work to all who wanted it, though he then complained that not all of them made "fair attentive workmen" (CP-7, page 3, lines 2 and 3).

Schwarz left the colony in mid-October, as CP-6, throughout.

**Lines 12 to 14**

Mr Davidson's opinion was reported on 11 February 1883 in the *Denver Republican*, which took a consistently partisan approach to the story. CP-1, note 9 describes its owner, Herman Silver, a prominent Republican politician, who joined Kohn in the letter to HS Henry covering CP-10. Silver also served as chairman of the "Cotopaxi Relief Committee", which Kohn organised as a vehicle for his campaign.

In the event, Davidson's opinion is at odds with the record. After Saltiel divorced in 1881, the courts awarded him custody of his son and denied his former wife alimony. See CP-5, page 4, lines 16 and 17 and accompanying commentary.

**Lines 16 to 18**

This follows CP-8, and is rebutted by CP-9, CP-10, CP-11 and CP-12, of all of which Roberts was either unaware or chose to ignore.

**Lines 28 and 29**

Roberts is mistaken. These concerts must have taken place after 30 June 1882, when Moscowitz left Cotopaxi as CP-6, page 7, line 9.

1 performed the marriage ceremonies uniting Motel Shuteran and Hanna, and Jacob Millstein and  
2 Yente.<sup>17</sup>

3  
4 Only one death occurred while the colonists were in Cotopaxi. A child, one year old, the son of  
5 David Koropitzky, died from injuries received in falling from a window.

6  
7 The report prepared by Mr. Witkowski and Mr. Kohn set forth in detail the destitute and pitiful  
8 condition of the colonists and stated: "We are at a loss to account for the sum of \$8,750 said to  
9 have been expended up to October 23, 1882. We can assure you that the New York Society, and  
10 therefore the refugees have paid more than twice as much for what they received as an honest  
11 administration of the fund would warrant. In conclusion we would earnestly recommend that  
12 immediate relief in the shape of clothing and provisions be at once and without delay sent to the  
13 colony, and that some means be immediately devised for the care and treatment of the sick and  
14 those about to be confined. And we recommend that the Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society of the  
15 United States the immediate removal of the colony to some other place." Upon receipt of this  
16 report an investigation was immediately made by the Society, and the Hebrews were ordered to  
17 leave Cotopaxi. Transportation to any desired locality and one hundred dollars in money were  
18 furnished on each family.

19  
20 The refugees, who had become so closely associated in their hardships, were at last separated.  
21 Several families went to Salt Lake City, Utah, some to California and a few to South Dakota.  
22 Samuel Shradsky and his son Sholem returned to Russia. Messrs. Prezant, Millstein, Shuteran  
23 and Korpitzky with their families moved to Denver.

24  
25 Ed Grimes, the youngest member of colony, being ambitious and anxious to obtain money to  
26 bring other members of his family to this country, remained at Cotopaxi only a few months. He  
27 walked one hundred and fifty long and weary miles to Denver, and secured work for one dollar  
28 per day. During the next few years he brought eight members of his family from the old country.  
29 Mr. Grimes, now seventy-four years of age is a most successful and well-known business man.  
30

**Lines 4 and 5**

Roberts is unreliable. At CP--5, page 7, line 5, Schwarz writes that the Nudelman boy died.

Elsewhere, the infant death is attributed to blood poisoning (Satt in CP-14, page 24, lines 18 and 19) and diabetes. (Schwarz in CP-6, page 14, line 16).

Satt writes of two other perinatal or stillborn deaths (CP-14, page 24, line 17).

**Lines 7 to 18**

Roberts is unreliable. In this passage, she follows CP-8 religiously, but overlooks the circumstantial rebuttals of Meyer Hart in CP-9, Henry in CP-10 and Schwarz in CP-11; the comments of Nussbaum in CP-12; the prolonged negotiations between the colonists and HEAS described in CP-14, page 29, line 4 to page 30, line 12; and that the colony was still operating in the summer, as *New York Herald*, 18 July 1883.

No source supports "one hundred dollars in money were furnished on each family". The present author will pay a bounty of \$2,500 for an authenticated copy of documents confirming this settlement; for details, see the list of bounties on page 18 of CP-1.

In addition, Roberts' account skates over the complications of the settlement she describes. How would it deal with the "Moshcovitz" family who left in July 1882, or Ed Grimes and the Snyders who left in the winter? And how would it deal with the disparity in the size of "family groups" shown in CP-1, graphic 3?

It is more likely that there was a lump-sum settlement (Satt writes of \$2,000 at CP-14, page 30, line 12); or that the settlers were simply forgiven their \$10,000-odd of debts to HEAS and \$7,000-odd to creditors in Cotopaxi.

**Lines 25 to 28**

Ed Grimes left the colony in December. For his circumstances, see comment at page 5, lines 4 to 9.

1 The families coming to Denver secured quarters in a large building in the vicinity of Fourteenth  
2 and Larimer streets. Times were hard and the men were unable to find steady employment.  
3 Some of them, furnished with pushcarts by a Mr. Miller, went industriously about the city  
4 collecting discarded clothing and furniture, anything, in fact, which could be turned into cash.<sup>18</sup>  
5 Gradually they prospered, and in an amazingly short times became the proprietors of flourishing  
6 businesses and the owners of real estate. Today the remaining members of the Cotopaxi Colony,  
7 their children and grandchildren are numbered among Denver's successful and respected  
8 citizens.

Footnotes

1 Mrs. Roberts of Denver contributed an article on  
2 "Fort Amity, the Salvation Army Colony in  
3 Colorado" to our September 1940 issue and one  
4 on "A Dutch Colony in Colorado" to our issue of  
5 November 1940 – Ed.

6 1 Denver Jewish News, Tenth Anniversary  
7 Edition, April 1925

8 2 In the Denver City Directory of 1877,  
9 Emmanuel H Saltiel is listed as a miner; in  
10 1879 as general superintendent of the Saltiel  
11 Mica and Porcelain Company of Colorado in  
12 1885 as E.H.Saltiel and Company (E.H.Saltiel  
13 and J.S [L?]azard, Contractors); in 1887 as a  
14 mining engineer; in 1889 as civil and mining  
15 engineer; in 1892 as E H Saltiel and  
16 A.Rosenstein; and in 1893 as E.H.Saltiel and  
17 J T Saltiel.

18 3 Dawson Scrap Book (State Historical  
19 Society), XXXIII, 164

20 4 The Denver Tribune Feb 7, 1882

21 5 Denver Jewish News, April, 1925

22 6 The Jewish Messenger, 1882.

23 7 Ed Grimes, Denver, Colorado

24 8 State Historical Society, Dawson Scrap book,  
25 Volume 33, Page5. 464.

26 9 Rocky Mountain News, Dec. 22. 1880

27 10 Denver Tribune Feb 7 1883

28 11 Denver Tribune Feb 7 1883

29 12 Denver Jewish News, April, 1925.

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33 16 Code of Jewish law compiled by R. Joseph  
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35 thoroughly revised has remained the  
36 standard authority for orthodox Jewish  
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Notes 3 and 8

The original expresses this  
reference in these different fashions.  
Satt identifies the source as  
"Dawson Scrap Book, Colorado  
State Historical Museum, XXXIII,  
p.464" in CP-14, page 33, note 26.







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