

Interesting Historical Facts Concerning Cotopaxi Pioneers

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By Mrs. Elizabeth Gulliford

When the Sun, August 26, 1954

Cotopaxi - One mile or there near the sun. The chief of this small village or just another mountain the receiving of a handful of Argentinian hillbillies people. About part of the sun may belong to them. Some are still others that are with a heart-eyes of their hair the brown sun. The, in history has number of their history parents, of Spanish, Portuguese, Chinese and Japanese. This is the second place on by them of the almost pleasure will living in Cotopaxi.

But in the early 1870's and wild cattle named the cowboy but there is no tobacco around of them only some of their tobacco, until the years when a few traveled through the valley on their way to the gold fields of California. But now could not get across the high rocky mountains. One man caught in the winter's cold and died of exposure. Others turned back, but a few insisted to please this extreme country. They lived by hunting and passing gold for gold along the highest snow fields. One man was at this, cutting gold when he might find it, accidently found some dark purple gold which he passed out of the door. He was the famous, "Gold Sun." It was the 1870's (Cotopaxi) "many wanted to visit in the Cotopaxi. Gold Sun had traveled extensively. In one time he had lived in North America. He said the mountains around Cotopaxi reminded him of the beautiful mountains in North America. One mountain especially, the highest volcanic mountain in the world which is still active) is called "Cotopaxi." Gold Sun was an enthusiastic about one very mountain and he named one Cotopaxi mountain of the this famous volcanic mountain. In later years when the railroad came into this settlement, a man was needed for it. Gold Sun convinced the railroad officials that the man he called "Cotopaxi." So at last the pioneer settlement had the name "Cotopaxi," for this small town mountain in North America.

The earliest settler mentioned in Cotopaxi was George Peter "Sam", H. F. Gulliford and Mr. Peter. George "Sam" Gold Sun, as he was called, was a gold miner of sun. He built and lived in a log cabin in what is called "Gold Sun", just westward of Cotopaxi. Gold Sun located the Cotopaxi mine in 1872. For Gold Sun time he worked the mine for gold but found little long gold the mine and went back to please mining. He never saw that Gold Sun's discovery is located somewhere in Gold Sun, but it has never been found. In the year 1880 Gold Sun and a man by the name of Peter had a dispute over a day. An argument led into a fight and Peter was killed Gold Sun. An exciting fight place is found of what is the "Iron Archaean Sun." Gold Sun was married to the baroness of the East State, then almost a few years he died, they ending his family life.

In the early 1870's there were just a few buildings in Cotopaxi. In 1872 H. F. Gulliford had bought the Cotopaxi mine from George "Sam". Gulliford built his home two blocks the "Iron Archaean Sun" and around the mine with a few men working for him. He had the silver and gold. About the same time Mr. and Mrs. Peter, their two sons, Harry and Peter, and the daughters, Edna and Phoebe, settled in Cotopaxi. Mr. Peter built a general store where there was the High Walker store) and a large one-story house (the Gulliford house) next to it. There was a two-story building built for a "Gold Sun" and Walker's hall, the hall being in the upper story and a grocery store below. This was run by Barbara Peter and it was the "Iron Archaean Sun." Next to this building was a small adobe house where the two "Harry" men were found. There were the "Iron Sun" and buildings in Cotopaxi.

Article by Elizabeth Gulliford,
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Annotated by
Miles Seltiel

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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1 Interesting Historical Facts Concerning Cotopaxi Pioneers

2
3 By Mrs. Elizabeth Gulliford

4
5 "The Sun" Thursday, August 26, 1954

6
7 Cotopaxi – Some smile as they hear the name. They think of this small village as just another
8 mountain town consisting of a handful of ignorant hillbilly people. Others pass on as the name
9 means nothing to them. There are still others that stop with a heart-pang as they hear the
10 beloved name. Yes, it brings back memories of their pioneer parents, of hardship, privations,
11 sorrow and happiness. This is the record given me by three of the oldest pioneers still living in
12 Cotopaxi.

13
14 Back in the early 1850's men and wild cattle roamed the country but there is no written record of
15 them; only signs of their travels, until the years when a few traveled through the valley on their
16 way to the gold fields of California. But many could not get across the high Rocky Mountains.
17 Some were caught in the winter's cold and died of exposure. Others turned back, but a few
18 remained to pioneer this unknown country. They lived by hunting and panning [sic] for gold along
19 the Arkansas river [sic]. One man such as this, seeking gold where he might find it, accidentally
20 [sic] found some rich paying gold which he panned out of the river. He was the famous, "Gold
21 Tom." In the late 1860's George Henry Thomas settled in what is now Cotopaxi. Gold Tom had
22 traveled extensively. At one time he had lived in South America. He said the mountains around
23 Cotopaxi reminded him of the beautiful mountains in South America. One mountain especially,
24 the highest Volcanic mountain in the world (which is still active) is named, "Cotopaxi." Gold Tom
25 was so enthusiastic about our Rocky Mountains and he named our Cotopaxi mountain after this
26 famous volcanic mountain. In later years when the railroad came into this settlement, a name
27 was needed for it. Gold Tom suggested to the railroad officials that the town be called
28 "Cotopaxi." So at last the pioneer settlement had the name "Cotopaxi," for this world famous
29 mountain in South America.
30

Generally

This is included as the sole source for the loss of the ox-train (page 2); a confirmation of the custom of eponymous townships with a reference to "Hendricks" (page 5); an identification of two personalities appearing elsewhere in the Cotopaxi Papers (page 6); and a reference to local vegetable production (page 7).

1 The earliest settlers remembered in Cotopaxi were George Henry Thomas, E. H. Saltiel and Mr.
2 Hart. George Thomas or Gold Tom, as he was called, was a gold placer miner. He built and lived
3 in a log cabin in what is called "Gold Tom Park", just northeast of Cotopaxi. Gold Tom located
4 the Cotopaxi mine in 1873. For Some [sic] time he worked the mine for gold but found little later
5 sold the mine and went back to placer mining. The story goes that Gold Tom's treasure is buried
6 somewhere in Gold Tom Park, but it has never been found. In the year 1880 Gold Tom and a man
7 by the name of Myers had a dispute over a dog. The argument led into a feud and Myers shot
8 and killed Gold Tom. The shooting took place in front of what is now the Clyde Basham home.
9 Gold Tom was carried to the backroom of the Hart Hotel, there within a few hours he died; thus
10 ending his famous life.

11
12 In the early 1870's there were just a few buildings in Cotopaxi. In 1875 E. H. Saltiel had bought the
13 Cotopaxi mine from George Thomas. Mr. Saltiel built his home here (where the Victor Miller
14 home stands) and opened his mine with a few men working for him. He mined for silver and
15 gold. About the same time, Mr. And Mrs. Hart, their two sons, Harry and Myer, and two
16 daughters, Addie and Phoebe, settled in Cotopaxi. Mr. Hart built a general merchandise store
17 (now the Hugh Mullins store) and a large two-story hotel (the Gulliford home) next to it. There
18 was a two-story building built for a [sic.] Odd Fellows hall, the hall being in the upper story and a
19 grocery store below. This was run by Zacharia Banta and is now the Clyde Basham home. Next
20 to this building was a small adobe house where the Leo Young home now stands. These were
21 the first home and buildings in Cotopaxi.

22
23 In the year 1882 a handful of weary Russian Jewish immigrants from Russia and Poland were
24 settled on the soil of Cotopaxi. Land was sold to them by Mr. Saltiel, a silver miner near
25 Cotopaxi. On the way to Cotopaxi the colony camped at what is now the Peter Young Ranch.
26 That night they turned their oxen loose to graze and the oxen wandered off with a herd of wild
27 cattle. The immigrants having no horses with which to catch the oxen, attempted to trail them
28 on foot. They followed them as far as the river but could not catch them. They returned a weary
29 group of men to their camp. The next morning they started pulling the heavy wagons, one at a
30

Line 23 to page 3 line 1

This is the sole reference to the loss of the ox-train, unmentioned by other sources or chroniclers. This loss represented a severe setback to the colonists as the loss of an property worth an estimated \$480 and a source of traction for haulage and plowing.

1 time to Cotopaxi, some seven miles by the old wagon road. After a few weeks they were all
2 safely established in their tents along the Arkansas River.
3
4 At this time Saltiel was working the Cotopaxi mine. Misfortune beleaguered the Colonists and
5 when the first crops proved a failure, the men found work in the mine. Some of them placer
6 mined; however this did not last. Some left and found work in Salida cutting logs for the
7 D. & R. G. railroad, which understandingly gave the religious workers Saturdays off so they could
8 observe the Sabbath. When the Passover came and the colony faced the festival of liberation
9 without matzos or unleavened bread, the men visited stores of Salida and according to ancient
10 law of the Talmud, they picked every tenth sack of flour with which to bake their own matzos.
11 The immigrants' first crops were planted in August and September, which meant early frosts
12 killed them. The life of the Cotopaxi colony proved unbearable and they migrated to Denver,
13 where they settled in the West Colfax district; there to form the nucleus of the Orthodox
14 Community. Among the original Cotapaxians were Ed (Ydel) Grimes, Motel Shuterman, Isaac
15 Shams and his son Michel and their families, Bezald Prezant and his wife, Keile and son, Isaac
16 Hirsch and Riva Toplitsky, Baruch, Hannah and Jacob Millstein and the Skmuel Zbradsky family.
17 The descendants of these families can still be found in the West Colfax district of Denver.
18
19 In 1883 Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Carroll came to Cotopaxi and bought the store and hotel from Mr.
20 Hart. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll, having no children of their own cared for a little girl named Ruby
21 Keen. This child Mr. Carroll raised to womanhood. She is known today as Mrs. Ruby McCoy and
22 is one of the oldest pioneers of Cotopaxi now living. She was born in Atkins, Arkansas and her
23 mother died shortly after her birth. Her father, Jasper Keen a Union soldier, came to Florence
24 soon after the death of his wife. He was searching for a new home for his five motherless
25 children. He, himself, was a sick man and died before his family arrived at Florence. The oldest
26 daughter and her husband gathered their earthly possessions together and with the four
27 younger brothers and sisters traveled by ox team from Arkansas to Florence, arriving in 1882.
28 Upon arrival they learned of their fathers [sic] death. A year later the older sister died and the
29 four younger children were scattered. This is when Mr. and Mrs. Carroll took the little girl, Ruby,
30 and brought her home with them. She was then five years old. Ruby attended school in

Lines 5 to 8

This follows Roberts, CP-17, page 5, lines 13 to 24, who is altogether mistaken on this score. Six men worked in the mine during 1883 up till April when it closed. The colonists working for the railroad in Salida walked off the job within a month over pay.

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

1 Cotopaxi, her first year in 1883. In 1894 Ruby Keen Carroll was united in marriage with Charley
2 McCoy. To this union were born five children, one boy and four girls. Mr. McCoy owned a grocery
3 store and saloon and worked at various other things. For years he was a cattle rancher. On his
4 ranch north of Cotopaxi is an old Indian burial ground. Chief Ouray's sub chief and a group of Ute
5 Indians had a camping ground on the McCoy ranch. Mr. McCoy retired in Cotopaxi and passed
6 away in 1951 at the age of 91 years. Mrs. McCoy's children have all preceded her in death except
7 one daughter, Mrs. Belle Frye of Denver. Mrs. Ruby McCoy spent her entire life, with the
8 exception of the first five years, in Cotopaxi.

9
10 Another of our oldest pioneers still living here is Otis Witcher. His father, T. Witcher came to
11 Colorado in 1867 from Cave Springs, Georgia. He traveled with a freighter drawn by ox teams as
12 far as Pueblo. From there he walked to his brother's ranch at the mouth of Phantom Canyon
13 near Canon City. There he lived with his brother until 1872. He then made a trip to Texas and
14 returned with a trail herd of 5,000 cattle. He made two more trips to Texas after cattle, bringing
15 3,000 the second time and a herd of 4,000 the third trip, which he made in 1879. This last herd he
16 brought and ranged in the upper country north of Cotopaxi. The first herds were grazed from
17 Cripple Creek to Salida. In 1879 T. Witcher was married to Mary Belle Hardin and they settled in
18 Cotopaxi. Two children were born to them, T. Lee and Otis. T. Lee Witcher is a lawyer in Canon
19 City and Otis is still a resident of Cotopaxi. Otis Witcher was born in Canon City in 1881. The
20 house he was born in is still standing at 911 Main Street. When he was two weeks old, Mrs.
21 Witcher returned home with her son. Mr. Witcher first attended school in 1887. He was married
22 to Bertha Medearis in 1902. To them were born seven children, of which two are still living in
23 Cotopaxi. Helen makes her home with her parents and Ruth is married to Bill Lee. The other five
24 children live in different parts of the states. Mr. Witcher was a cattle rancher many years; then he
25 studied engineering and for several years he was county surveyor for Fremont County. He has
26 lived in and around Cotopaxi all his life.

27
28 The third pioneer still living in Cotopaxi is Mrs. Cora McCrory. Her father, William Stout came to
29 Colorado from Madisonville, Texas, with his parents in a covered wagon, drawn by oxen, in the
30 1800's. As a young man he married and settled in Howard. This was in the year of 1872. Cora

1 Stout was born in Howard. The country around Cotopaxi and Howard had many Ute Indians at
2 that time. Mrs. McCrory relates the Indians in their travels would cross the river just above her
3 father's home and always camp on a hill just above their house. Her mother often gave the
4 Indians potatoes and white bread, which always delighted them. In 1896 Cora Stout was married
5 to Benton McCrory of Cotopaxi. He had owned land in Cotopaxi since 1889 and it was here he
6 brought his bride. He was a cattle rancher. To them were born two girls and three boys. Mr.
7 McCrory did his part in pioneering Cotopaxi and passed away in 1936. Mrs. McCrory's children
8 are all living in or near Cotopaxi. Mattie, the oldest, is married to Donald Augustine. They own
9 the Cotopaxi grocery store and Modern Cottage Court. Idell is married to Peter Young, a
10 rancher. Dall for many years had the only garage in Cotopaxi. Tom is a filling station operator in
11 Canon City and the youngest, Charles, makes his home with his mother. Mrs. Cora McCrory has
12 spent a useful and happy life in helping to pioneer Cotopaxi.

13
14 Another pioneer family I wish to mention is Mr. and Mrs. William Hendricks. They came to
15 Cotopaxi in 1880. Mr. Hendricks purchased the general store and hotel from O. B. Carroll. The
16 hotel he made into his home. He owned and ran the general merchandise store for 24 years and
17 he and Charley McCoy sold ties and wood to the railroad. Mr. Hendricks was the notary public for
18 many years and was one of the oldest members of the Elks Lodge in Canon City. Mrs. Hendricks
19 was a sister of O. B. Carroll. Mr. Hendricks came from Vermont, Ohio, and the Hendricks were
20 married in what is now Coaldale. At that time the town was called "Hendricks." It was named for
21 William Hendricks and was changed to Coaldale in later years. Mr. Hendricks owned a grocery
22 store and had the U.S. Post Office in his store at Hendricks. To Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks were born
23 six children. All have passed on except William, who lives in California, and Orilee of Cotopaxi.
24 Mr. Hendricks passed away in 1915 and Mrs. Hendricks died in 1950 at the age of 90 years. Orilee
25 Hendricks was born in 1892 at Cotopaxi. At the age of 18 years she was postmistress. In 1917 she
26 was married to Hugh Mullins. Mr. and Mrs. Mullins have five children, all living. He bought the
27 general store once owned by Mr. Hendricks, and is still in the grocery business. Orilee Mullins is
28 the postmistress.

Line 20

An independent identification of the town of Hendricks, attesting to the pioneers' custom of eponymous settlements.

1 There are many more old timers who helped pioneer Cotopaxi and some have moved away; but
2 most of them have gone to another pioneer country where they will receive their final reward.
3 Some of the oldest are: David Hilton, Joseph Dyer, Judge Bardine, Nick Owens, Rummel, George
4 Hamilton, Bill Williams, Wadleigh, Coleman, Charley Case, Jefferson Allen, Gregory Gross,
5 Haggarty, Pierie Beauchat, Jim Dunlap, Al Hatley, George Caywood, Volney, Warren Eggleston
6 and Mary Raper.

7
8 There has been a school in Cotopaxi since 1870 with school being held very irregularly. By 1883
9 they were having a six-months term. At the present time Cotopaxi has a large modern,
10 accredited, consolidated grade and high school with school busses coming from Texas Creek,
11 Hillside, Coaldale, Stout Creek, North of Cotopaxi and Cotopaxi proper. Men and women in all
12 walks of life have graduated from the Cotopaxi school, such as: teachers, lawyer, post office
13 officials, business men and women, railroad diesel engineers, nurses, ranchers, singers and
14 musicians.

15
16 As far back as 1884 some remember church being held in the school building. The first Sunday
17 school was organized by Mr. and Mrs. Windsor. They carried a melodian to and from Sunday
18 school and it was played by Mrs. Windsor. At first a minister would happen into the community
19 and church services would be held. In later years circuit rider ministers would come once a
20 month, but for the past 70 years there have been faithful people who at least conducted Sunday
21 school in the school building. This is one of the things Cotopaxi cannot boast of. It does not have
22 a church.

23
24 There has been a post office in Cotopaxi dating back to the 1870's but the oldest remembered
25 was run by Judge Bardine in 1883. In 1887 Mrs. T. Witcher was postmistress. The post office was
26 then in a small one-room house, which stood where the Leo Young home is now. During the
27 years the post office has been in various places. It is now in the Hugh Mullins store.

28
29 The railroad has played an important part in the history of Cotopaxi. Up until 1879 the only way
30 of transportation to Cotopaxi was by stagecoach and freighters. In 1879 a spur was built from

Line 3

Judge Bardine is here associated with (George) Rummel, who also signed as a "Justice of the Peace" in his addendum to CP-9; and appears as one of the miners in CP-17 (see annotation to line 25 below).

Line 25

This is the Joseph Bardine to whom the miners assigned their wages in CP-17.

1 Texas Creek to Salida. It was completed in 1880. This opened a new era for Cotopaxi. It became a
2 thriving town and a depot was built. There was an operator and three agents. The depot was
3 kept open day and night. Until 1900 the stage coach drawn by six horses was kept running
4 between Silver Cliff and Cotopaxi. It carried passengers and mail. The freighters, which were
5 drawn by eight to sixteen horses, were the main source of supplies. For several years after the
6 stagecoach was taken off, the freighters continued to haul hay, silver, lead and gold ore from
7 Silver Cliff to the Cotopaxi railroad. Provisions and supplies were then taken back to the city of
8 Silver Cliff.

9
10 Intermittently through the years Cotopaxi has seen some thriving times. Ranching and cattle
11 raising has been and is yet the most important industry. But there has [sic] been others such as
12 placer mining, which ended around 1887. The Cotopaxi mine was first worked in 1873 and last
13 worked by Mr. Poston of Canon City in 1950. This mine has produced zinc, lead, copper, silver
14 and gold. During World War II it was mined for lead, zinc and copper.

15
16 In 1885 there were seven charcoal kilns owned by the Harper brothers. This lasted for ten years.

17
18 About 1893 a large granite quarry was in operation. A stone cutting shed and loading derrick was
19 erected in Cotopaxi. This quarry operated for several years. The derrick was torn down in 1951.
20 The ground tiers and first two stories of the Civic Center building in Denver is made of Cotopaxi
21 granite. The pillars to the entrance of the United States post office in Salt Lake City, Utah, are
22 also made of Cotopaxi granite.

23
24 At one time Cotopaxi had a packing shed for lettuce, peas, beans and cauliflower, which was
25 raised here, packed, loaded and shipped to various places.

26
27 At the present time the C. F. & I. has diamond drilled for lime north of Cotopaxi. The lime quarry
28 has been released to the original owners for resale to a Denver firm, who intend in the near
29 future to take the lime and use it in prepared food for stock and also for fertilizer.

Line 24

This conveys that vegetable
production took place in the area.

1 The first garage in Cotopaxi was opened in 1915. It was operated by Fred Jones, who had a
2 blacksmith shop and at times worked on cars. He sold gas and tires, also. But the first
3 automobile garage and repair shop was opened in 1919 in an abandoned creamery building by
4 19 year-old Dall McCrory, a young man with lots of ambition and a real foresight into the future.
5 His business was small to begin with. He stocked his gasoline at the rate of two barrels a week,
6 shipped to him from Florence. His business flourished as more people bought cars. Dall took the
7 agency to sell Ford cars from Ralph Wann at Canon City. Dall relates that Tom York, also of
8 Canon City, taught him all he knows of salesmanship and selling cars. The first day Dall sold
9 seven T-model Fords in Cotopaxi. In 1924 he tore down his first garage building and built a
10 modern cement block garage. A few years later he added onto this building. He then stocked
11 electrical appliances and beginning in 1938 he stocked tractors and farm machinery. Later he
12 added hay bailers to his business. In 1952 Dall took sixth place in the selling of tractors. This
13 covered a four-state area. He was also Continentals' oldest jobber in selling gas and oil. Until
14 1945 he had the only one-stop garage between Canon City and Salida. Then misfortune
15 overtook him when his garage caught fire and was burned completely. Dall sold his holdings to
16 Bernard McGowan, who has rebuilt a large modern garage in the same place. Perhaps you
17 wonder why I tell you of Dall McCrory. Today the 19-year-old boy, who started in business with
18 nothing but a foresight into the future, is one of the most successful business men in this part of
19 the country.

20
21 Some ask the question, What do you have in Cotopaxi now to keep people there? The 1950
22 Census shows we had a population of 240 people. The state highway stops are here. We have
23 the west end county shops and road crew, which employs several men; a rural fire truck and
24 equipment operated by the county workers, the depot and two daily passenger trains and
25 several freight trains. The railroad employs a depot agent, section foreman and section crew. We
26 have the United States post office; two grocery stores, one owned by Hugh Mullins and the
27 other by Donald Augustine, where you can purchase most everything that the city grocery
28 provides; one large garage owned by Bernard McGowan, which employs several people. Another
29 garage, one mile from Cotopaxi, is operated by Cleo Estis. There are cafes and filling stations
30 within one mile of town. They are Gail Young's, Bill Ireland's and Glenn Stear's. A modern hotel

1 and liquor store is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Duke Cantrell. A modern cottage court is owned by
2 Donald Augustine. We have a grade and high school, community church services where all may
3 worship as they choose. Mrs. Dall McCrory is our notary public and, last but not least, are our
4 beautiful ranches where large herds of cattle are raised each year. The climate is of the best both
5 winter and summer. The beautiful scenery, hunting and fishing attract many tourists.

6
7 During the years people have come and gone, but all who lived here have loved this quiet village
8 and have found peace and contentment. This is Cotopaxi.

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