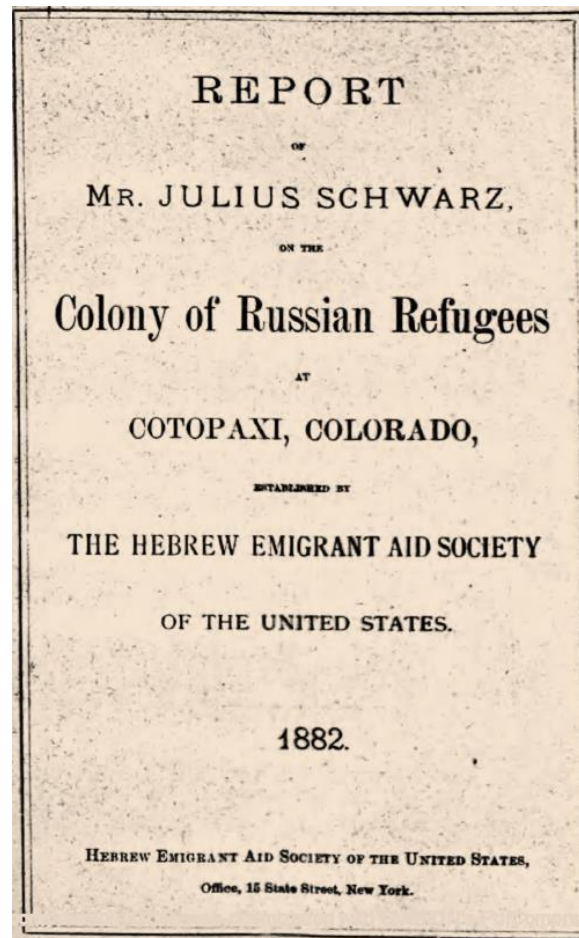


Report of Julius Schwarz to HEAS



*Submitted 23 October 1882
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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 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 New York, October 23, 1882.

2 H S HENRY, Esq

3 President of the H E A Society of United States:

4
5 Sir: - My position as General Manager of the Cotopaxi Colony imposed upon me the pleasant
6 duty of presenting for your information a true account of the standing of the Colony, and of
7 directing your attention to such matters of interested and importance as are involved in its
8 success.

9
10 Above all, I congratulate you, Mr. President and the Executive Committee, as well as all those
11 interested in the welfare of refugees, on the general prosperity of the Colony, and it is with much
12 satisfaction and justifiable pride that I pronounce the agricultural colony in the Rocky Mountains
13 a full and complete success, and the question whether Jews are fit to become farmers, solved
14 and answered in the affirmative; solved not by arguments of eloquence, but solved by the
15 greatest of existing arguments – the argument of facts.

16
17 I would divide the duty of reporting, assigned to me into nine general heads:

- 18 1. The history of the Cotopaxi Colony
- 19 2. The situation of the County of Fremont, and the topographical description of the lands on
20 which the refugees have settled.
- 21 3. The statistics of the Colony; the number of families, of adults, and those of minor age,
22 etc.
- 23 4. Colorado farming, and the peculiarities of the soil.
- 24 5. The condition of the crop of the refugees; what they raise; their houses; the climate; the
25 food they get.
- 26 6. The working capacity of the colonists.
- 27 7. Education and religious life of the colonists. Their relations to their Christian neighbors.
- 28 8. Expenditures made for establishing and supporting the Colony.
- 29 The property of the Colony.
- 30 9. General remarks and conclusions

Generally

HEAS printed this report shortly after Schwarz submitted it, apparently to aid fundraising. It became promptly known in Colorado, but was then lost - or at least ignored, but for CP-15, Shpall (1950) and Sutton (*Communal utopias and the American experience: Religious communities, 1732-2000*, Praeger. Westport, Conn, 2003).

At a minimum, Schwarz hoped that his report would lay the ground for subsequent employment with HEAS. And so it did: see the concluding commentary on page 20.

The report does not follow his uncle's criticism of Saltiel in CP-4; indeed it is completely silent as to the latter.

The effort of this 5,800-word report sits ill with the modesty of the final request for funds (page 18 lines 1 to 13) and any promises to creditors in Cotopaxi. This tells us that Tuska's contacts at the newspaper tipped him the wink that CP-5, Saltiel's letter of 19 October 1882, was about to be printed, with its wounding account of Schwarz. This led Schwarz himself to regard himself as absolved of any obligations to the Cotopaxi interests with whom he had been working. He then rushed the final draft of his report, accounting for its inconsistencies; and reduced his ask to a token at the last minute, with disastrous effects back in Colorado.

Line 5

Schwarz identifies himself at the outset as the General Manager of the Colony.

Lines 10 to 15

These remarks set the scene for the extravagant manner and matter to come.

Lines 17 to 30

The "general heads" chosen by Schwarz enable him to introduce the prolonged passages in sections (2) and (4), mistaken where not irrelevant, overstating the agricultural promise of the colony.

This attests to Schwarz' willingness to lend his name to the prevailing agricultural utopianism, though certain passages (eg, page 5, line 8) bring to mind remarks made earlier by Saltiel.

1 THE HISTORY OF THE COTOPAXI COLONY

2 The tyrannical illiberality of the Russian Government, which permitted the cruel persecution of a
3 people for the simple reason that they are of a peculiar race and a peculiar faith, overflowed the
4 free shores of our country with suffering refugees.

5
6 The desire to colonize these refugees, to make them farmers, and to tie them thereby to the
7 spot which they might choose to be their home, speedily became a sentiment among our
8 thinking co-religionists. Let us try to colonize them. Let us rescue them from the ever burdening
9 chains of poverty and desolation, by opening for them the boundless fields of our country. Let us
10 break the prejudice of the multitude against Jewish agriculturists. Jews as farmers are no
11 novelty. There are Jewish farmers in Hungary, in Romania, in Russia and they all prosper and get
12 along. The idea, the conception of colonization soon grew to a thought, and the thought was
13 soon carried out and became a fact. It was decided that Government land be taken up in
14 Colorado, and an experimental Colony be founded. The scheme matured, and the Committee
15 generously aided all efforts tending to speed the execution of the plan. Proper persons, amongst
16 them some trained farmers, were selected, and on the 3rd of May, 1882, the Colony, consisting
17 of thirteen families, left for Cotopaxi, where they arrived after a five days journey.

18
19 Although I was at first appointed Clerk to the Colony, its entire management was subsequently
20 intrusted to me.

21
22 The management of the Colony was intrusted to me, and Leon Tobias, of Odessa, was selected
23 as assistant and field overseer.

Lines 2 to 4.

These remarks are timely in the sense of well-calculated to appeal to HEAS, struggling with Russian refugees; but ignore the specific history of this group of colonists whose agricultural ambitions antedate the contemporary calamity; see CP-14, page 10 line 22.

Line 11

Satt writes of Schwarz as Hungarian (CP-14, page 25, line 16). Possibly the references to Hungary and Romania hint at confirming this.

Lines 19 to 23

It is hard to ignore the callow hope of Schwarz' repetition of "intrusted" (*sic*). Line 22 confirms the sequence described by Tuska and Saltiel.

We know little of Tobias, who throughout the story carries out his duties silently and apparently effectively until criticised (anonymously, as "assistant manager") by Saltiel in connection with the failure of the potato crop in CP-7, page 1, lines 20 to 22. Earlier, however, he stood better with Saltiel as one of the three colonists named in CP-5.

2 THE SITUATION OF FREMONT COUNTY, AND THE TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION
2 OF THE LANDS ON WHICH THE REFUGEES HAVE BEEN SETTLED.

4 The village of Cotopaxi lies in the County of Fremont, 35 miles west of Canon City, and 25 miles
5 east of the City of Salida, almost in the centre of the great line – Denver – Leadville.

7 Fremont County has an area of nearly 1,300 square miles, and is bisected by the Arkansas River,
8 which flows from west to east near the centre of the county, for a distance approximating 50
9 miles.

11 Canon City, the capital of the country, is situated two miles east of the Royal George of the
12 Arkansas, midway between the north and south, and twenty miles west of the eastern boundary
13 line, at an altitude of 5,000 feet above sea level. Thirty-five miles west from Canon City on the
14 main line of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway lies the village of Cotopaxi, so named from the
15 famous volcano in South America. Cotopaxi is the headquarters of a rich mining district; is
16 situated in a beautiful valley surrounded by high mountains, most of which contain valuable
17 minerals, especially silver and copper, galena and lead. The Arkansas River runs at the foot of the
18 valley. It is a pretty lively railroad station, and is by means of favourable site destined to become
19 one of the best places in the Centennial State. Opposite Cotopaxi, on the southern banks of the
20 Arkansas River, there are about 500 acres of farming land, ascending in easy grades and
21 surrounded on both sides by high mountains, whose interior resounds with the drilling and
22 blastings of miners, and which are covered with oak trees that furnish an excellent material for
23 fence posts and kindling wood. This land, covered with fresh green grass, which at points
24 reaches the height of two feet, extends to the length of three and one half English miles, and
25 forms the first link in the chain of farms that are under the cultivation of the expatriated Russian
26 Jews. Here on Oak Grove Creek three of our farmers are located: Joseph Nudleman, himself a
27 farmer: Loeb Zadek, a carpenter, but who is now one of the best farmers, a man who has the
28 most carefully irrigated land, and who is the living proof that Russians are by no means that stiff-
29 necked lazy people for which they were taken. The third is Sholem Chorovsky, whose farm looks
30 like a flower garden; a man who while staying in New York was known to the committee only as

**Page 3, line 26
to page 4, line 19**

In these passages, Schwarz totals fourteen farms, but at page 6, line 13, and page 12, line 19, he writes of twelve houses to be built; and at page 2 line 17 and page 7, line 19, he writes of seventeen families.

Explanation comes from the conduct of the colonists: two families, the Chuterans and the Shames, made use of their inclusion of two "heads of family" over 21, to make two simultaneous claims apiece. Chuteran is also distinguished as another of the three colonists named by Saltiel and may also be deduced to have been one of those granted lands by Saltiel in Cotopaxi itself.

Lines 26 to 29

These are consistent with the 10 August filings in Oak Grove Creek by Nudelman and Zedek. The claim by Chorovsky (Shradsky) is unrecorded.

Lines 29 to page 4, line 3

The comment about the New York rebelliousness of Chorovsky confirms that Schwarz knew the colonists before they arrived.

1 a boisterous rebel, as a dissatisfied, quarrelsome creature and who now, when colonized and
2 placed in a home, has become a placid, peaceful man who likes his home, and in the closest
3 meaning of the word caresses the spot on which he has based his future.

4
5 A steep mountain range, strewn with gigantic rocks, separates these farms from the second
6 division of the colony – from Wet Mountain Valley, so called on account of the frequent rain falls
7 and the natural humidity of its soil. Here six of the farmers are located, occupying six full lots of
8 160 acres each, total, 960 acres. The names of the six farmers are: Marcus Chuturan, Sholem
9 Chuturan, Michael Shames, Baruch Milkstein, Morris Menkowsky and Isaac Shames. Four
10 other lots, I found, had been taken up and proved by Christian farmers. I have ordered these to
11 be left, not only to avoid quarrelsome litigation, but because I found, three and a half miles
12 further south, a body of better land, easier to be watered, and run through by creeks, allowing a
13 plentiful irrigation. I, therefore, deserted those lots and located the landless farmers on a body of
14 land comprising two lots.

15
16 Here, on the third division of the farms, I located the other five farmers, namely: Abel B. Sneider,
17 Samuel Newman, David Grupitzky, a man who during the week, shovels the ground and carries
18 lumber, or goes to work, while on Sabbaths he performs the duties of a reader and rabbi, Hirsch
19 Dublitzky and Henry Lauterstein.

20
21 The farmers Sigmund Vositzer, Zalel Prisrand and Jacob Milchstein, participate in cultivating the
22 farms of B. Milchstein, Isaac Shames and Michael Shames.

Lines 8 and 9

These names are at odds with filings of 9 and 15 June which show Korpitsky, Menkowsky, Milstein, Newman, Schneider, M Shuteran and M Shames; ie, not I Shames or S Shuteran.

Lines 10 to 14

The report of incursions confirms and adds to Saltiel's account in CP-5, page 5, lines 9 to 12; and indicates that his legal moves got nowhere. It sounds like Schwarz initially allocated half sections to M Shames, Newman, Schneider and Korpitsky, the last three of whom filed for full sections in the Third Division on 15 November. No record exists of such interim allocations and no account is taken them in the tables in CP-2.

Lines 16 and 17

These five names are consistent with filings a month later on 15 November. In this light, "located" should be taken to convey intention rather than achievement.

Lines 21 and 22

Vositzer (Vorsitzer or Washer), Prisrand (Presant or Breizand): and Milchstein (Muhlstein or Milsten) were all late arrivals, turning up on 29 August.

Vorsitzer was aged 19, below the threshold of 21 years to make a claim under the Homestead Act.

In this passage, Schwarz reinforces his report that both I Shames and M Shames had farms of their own.

1 The acreage of the lands already settled amounts to 1,780 acres. Besides, we have at our
2 disposal, surveyed and staked, on Wet Mountain Valley, nine more lots comprising 1,440 acres,
3 which, however, can only be cultivated by means of a three miles long ditch to be dug, through
4 which the water shall be carried from the mountains. The amount of land belonging to the
5 colony and being at the disposal of the Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society, is thirty-two hundred and
6 twenty acres.

7
8 All these lands have been carefully surveyed, and possess a rich phosphate soil.
9
10
11
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Lines 1 to 6

This introduces three confusions.

1,780 acres doesn't add up to an integral number of claims.

The acreages themselves don't add up. Here Schwarz states that the "lands already settled amounts to 1,780 acres", but from page 3, line 26 to page 4 line 19, he itemises:

Three farms in Oak Grove Creek	480 acres
Six farms in Wet Mountain Valley	960 acres
Five farms in Third Division	800 acres
Total	2,240 acres

It is not clear what (lines 27 and 28, "belonging to the colony...") could mean, as only individuals could lodge claims under the Homestead Act (see commentary on page 6, lines 1 to 14).

Line 8

The remark about a "phosphate soil" echoes Saltiel in CP-5, page 8 line 13 and may hint at his drafting input.

1 Nobody is allowed to occupy more than 160 acres of Government land, this being the legal claim
2 allowed to each individual occupant.

3
4 The law of Colorado have pretty strict provisions in this respect, they are, however, distinct and
5 without ambiguity. They compel each colonist to cultivate at least five acres of his claim within
6 six months from the day of his settling upon it, and to stake the balance of 155 acres, or less.

7 After the occupation has been made, the occupant has to file a declaration for record in the
8 office of the Register of his county. After this, filing must be done at the land office, either by
9 pre-emption or homestead, where upon the necessary papers constituting title and ownership of
10 the occupant are issued. If filing is done by homestead, the occupant must reside on his land,
11 that is, must have a dwelling thereon.

12
13 Four of our farmers have their houses already, and two will have them built in Cotopaxi itself, the
14 remaining six on their respective lands.

15
16 Those living in Cotopaxi have, in order to comply with the law to erect log cabins on their lands,
17 which they have partly already done.

Line 1

Schwarz fails to remark that the restriction on claiming more than 160 acres clouds the titles of those making the second claims he describes on page 4, lines 10 to 14.

Line 13

Here Schwarz writes of four houses built, contradicting page 12, line 19 and page 13, line 13 which record eight completions.

We can reconcile the two if we take it that this passage was drafted a month or more before those later in the document; reflecting earlier conditions; and that the document was printed in too much haste in New York for such errors to get picked up. Such circumstances would also explain the numerous errors of computation.

Lines 1 to 14

Schwarz is silent on other aspects of the Homestead Act, specifically.

- Claims must be made personally.
- Claimants must be over 21.

Nor does he bring out the cost implications of the need to erect a "dwelling thereon" (line 12), that is the log cabin (lines 16 and 17).

"The provisions of the Homestead Act largely dictated frontier home design and construction. The Act mandated that, in addition to other improvements to the land, homesteaders had to build a dwelling that was at least ten by twelve feet in size, and contained at least one glass window. Since more than half of all homesteaders lost their "bet with Uncle Sam" and gave up their claims before their five-year "proving up" period was completed, it was extremely unwise - and often impossible - to spend a great deal of money on home construction. Frugality was a homesteader's chief concern when building a home. Settlers constructed their houses of the materials most readily - and cheaply - available to them.

Homesteaders' houses were made to be disposable, or improvable, when and if "proving up" time ever came. Comfort was often a secondary issue.

Homesteaders frequently waited several weeks, or even months, after their arrival on the frontier to put up this semi-permanent housing. The immediate and crucial needs of obtaining food, planting crops, and filing claims forced many to continue to live in their wagons or tents long after their journeys were over"

<http://www.pbs.org/wnet/frontierhouse/frontierlife/essay4.html>

Lines 16 and 17

These log cabins are mistaken by Kohn at page 1, lines 25 to 27, for the houses described at page 13, lines 13 to 16 in this document.

3 THE STATISTICS OF THE COLONY – THE NUMBER OF FAMILIES, OF ADULTS AND
4 THOSE OF MINOR AGE ETC

Line 4

Confirms thirteen families as page 7, line 4.

5 At the time the colony left New York, it consisted of thirteen families numbering fifty persons.
6 On the 27th of May, the fifteen months old child of Joseph Nudelman died, reducing the above
7 number to 49.

Line 8

All sources agree on the death of an infant boy. Robert writes that he was a "Koropitzky" (CP-13, page 8, line 5). Schwarz does not mention the two other stillborn or perinatal deaths, recorded by Satt and represented by the three grave markers in Cotopaxi. Satt makes no reference to the birth of another child.. Also see page 14 line 16.

8 On the 6th of June, a baby was born, re-establishing the original fifty. On the 30th of July, the
9 family of Abraham Moskowitz, a circus rider by profession, was sent to Denver, at his own
10 request, and upon order of Director Mr. Morris Tuska.

11
12 On the 16th of July, the family of Henry Lauterstein arrived, the expenses of transportation
13 being defrayed partly by the Society and partly by Mr. Leopold Gershel.

Lines 15 and 16

Schwarz' account of the arrival on 29 August of the six person family of "relatives of...M. Shames", ie, the six-person family of Isaac Shames (CP-2, table 39, no 60), contradicts a land filing for "I Shamez" on 14 August. This is explicable only with a filing ahead of his arrival, engineered on his behalf. See CP-1, page 10.

14
15 On the 29th of August, three other families consisting of fourteen persons arrived. These
16 persons, relatives of the farmers B. Milchstein and M. Shames were sent by Mr. Tuska upon
17 request of their relatives and on my recommendation.

18
19 Thus the present state of the colony is as follows: seventeen families numbering sixty persons.

Line 19

Seventeen families is to be compared to fourteen farms with Homestead Act farms as page 3, line 26 to page 4, line 19. After May, two families had farmsteads in Cotopaxi (CP-5 page 9 lines 23 to 27), The Shuteran brothers made two filings (see CP-1 and CP-2). So at this point two "family groups" (the late arrival, Prezant and the single minor Grimes) had no claim.

20
21 The working force of the colony consists of twenty-three men. There are thirty one males and
22 twenty-nine females.

23
24 Males over the age of twenty-one are twenty, over thirteen are five, over six three, and under six
25 three, total, thirty-one. Females are over twenty-one years of age twelve, over fourteen, five,
26 over six, eight and under six, four, total, twenty-nine.

Line 21

Schwarz identifies a total of 23 men of working age, of whom six made claims as miners during the winter as reflected in CP-2, Quantitative material, table 32.

Lines 8 to 19

Here as elsewhere, Schwarz' figures do not add up. At line 19 he states a total of seventeen families, but the movements he itemises sum to sixteen.

	Families	
	At date	Total
08-May	13	13
16-Jul	1	14
30-Jul	(1)	13
29-Aug	3	16

Even so, this contemporaneous and circumstantial account is preferred to the alternative presented at JewishGen <http://kehilalinks.jewishgen.org/cotopaxi/family-names.html>.

The latter seems to be based entirely upon coincident transatlantic passage, failing to take account of divergent onward travel arrangements after landfall.

CP-2, table 39 presents reasoned figures.

4 COLORADO FARMING AND THE PECULIARITIES OF COLORADO SOIL

Farming in Colorado can by no means be compared to farming in other States or regions. While farmers in Hungary or Germany depend upon rain to water the thirsty fields, the farmer who undertakes the task to break up Colorado's soil cannot put too much trust in the natural rainfalls, but is as a rule compelled to do without it. He catches the bubbling waters of the many springs that run through the virgin soil and uses it to water his land with. In other words, he irrigates, and irrigation is no easy task. While in some parts of the west, as Dr Julius Goldman correctly remarks, farming on virgin soil requires no previous knowledge or experience, being mainly a question of observation and imitation, accompanied by such advice as is easily obtained; farming in Colorado requires knowledge of irrigation, which, however, can easily be learned, but not so easily carried out, as irrigation requires great patience, tireless attention, and a great deal of hand work – qualities which I proud to say I have found in our colonists. It is a general saying in Colorado, that the test of a good farmer is his way of irrigation, and our refugees have irrigated well. They irrigated with so much success, that they had the water readily at their disposal, not as it pleased the ditch but as it pleased the irrigator. In other words, our colonist created his rain but curbed it also. It rained when it pleased him. He opened and shut his ditches just as it suited him. He led the water from one end of his farm to any part of it; he caused it to branch out in many little streams, and to bring refreshment, new life and the conditions of thrift and growth to the sun-burnt and thirsty fields.

Colorado is a peculiar State, but the East has altogether an erroneous idea of its capabilities. There is hardly one person out of every five hundred in the East but who believes that Colorado is a barren plain, utterly unfit for agricultural purposes. It is the common belief that the State is good for nothing except mining and stock raising. It is my unshaken belief and conviction that Colorado can be made one of the greatest agricultural States in the Union, if the proper efforts are taken to make it so. One great bugbear that has gained great circulation is, that it never rains in Colorado, and agriculture cannot be made a success in a desert. There never was a more egregious error than this. The present season has amply verified the fact that it does rain in Colorado, but even if it did not rain, farming could be prosecuted successfully and profitably. The

Line 22 onwards

Schwarz sets up a straw man and demolishes it without embracing the local complications of altitude, climate, irrigation and so on. He is totally silent about Colorado's "First in time; first in right" irrigation law, which introduced the doctrine of "prior appropriation" of water rights.

Generally, his stance is of a piece with CP-3, his letter to HEAS of 29 June 1882 and CP-11, his undated letter to HEAS, reprinted on 2 March 1883.

From this point to page 11, line 6, the original text occurs in a single-paragraph passage. It is broken up hereunder to ease reading and annotation.

1 system of irrigation mentioned above commends itself to the farmers as the means of
2 promoting the growth of agriculture products, and there is no tiller of the soil but who will say
3 that the prefers irrigation to natural rainfalls. The system of irrigation enables the farmer to get
4 just as much water as he needs and no more, and to put it just where it will do the most good.

5 Therefore, even the scarcity of natural rainfalls would not operate to the detriment of Colorado,
6 and will not do so as long as the means for irrigation can be so easily taken advantage of. The
7 cost of irrigation cuts no figure in the case at all, the increased production from the land more
8 than compensating for the cost of water.

9
10 There are under cultivation in Fremont County, at the present time, about 15,000 acres of land,
11 and 100,000 acres additional can be made productive with an effective system of irrigation, for
12 which purpose there is an abundant supply of water in the Arkansas River . The principal crops
13 are corn and vegetables. With good cultivation, fifty bushels of corn per acre is an average yield.
14 In the production of vegetables the capacity of the soil seems boundless. One gardener raised
15 140,000 pounds of cabbages on nine acres the last year, all of which sold for two cents per
16 pound. Another gardener reports 45 tons of carrot from a single acre. Orchards are growing on
17 about 75 acres in Fremont County, the oldest being but ten years old, and that has produced its
18 fourth crop.

19
20 A gentleman named Jesse Frazer has the largest orchard in the county. He was an Argonaut of
21 1859, one of the many who failed to find fortune in the golden sands of Cherry Creek, and in
22 1860, he wended his way south, halting at the spot where he has since lived. He manufactured a
23 plow of cotton-wood, and with that crude implement broke the ground for his first crop. He now
24 owns about 100 acres on the banks of the Arkansas River, eight miles from Canon City, two-
25 fifths of which is in fruit – apples, pears, peaches, grapes, cherries, plums, strawberries,
26 raspberries, black-berries, etc. Altogether, twenty acres of his trees are now producing, and from
27 their spreading branches he can gather golden fruit, yielding him an income of \$5,000 per year.

28
29 The apple crop finds also a ready market at Colorado at six cent per pound, in other words as
30 much for ten or fifteen pounds as the New York fruit growers received for a barrel of that

Lines 6 to 8

This is a weaker expression of Schwarz' appeal for \$800-\$900 for an irrigation ditch in CP-3, page 3 line 5.

Lines 10 to 18

This seems overstated and at odds with Gulliford, who writes only that,

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

CP-16, page 7 line 24

but it is impossible to comment reliably at this interval of time.

Lines 29 to page 10 line 3

Fantastical.

1 healthful fruit a year ago. Around our farms there are wild cherries and grapes growing in
2 abundance, and in five years our refugees will be able to offer to the market the finest specimens
3 of grapes and cherries.

4
5 The question is now: If water is the principal condition of harvesting a plentiful crop, is there
6 always water on hand when needed? To which the answer is: water is on hand in any quantity,
7 but for some farms it is more easily reached than for others. While, for instance, on three of our
8 farms, on those that are situated on Oak Grove Creek, the water supply is constant and
9 abundant; in Wet Mountain Valley it must be led off from the mountains through a long ditch,
10 the direction of which I have personally surveyed and pointed out. But the soil in Wet Mountain
11 Valley is so moist even without irrigation a crop could be raised.

12
13 This year our farmers had to make shift with the natural rainfall, and it was found that the soil on
14 the valley is so compressed that it keeps the precious rain drops for weeks, proving thereby that
15 if it only rains a few times during the season a crop can be raised. The soil is black and feels like
16 cool ointment. The main water supply of the country in which our farms are located is the
17 Arkansas River.

18
19 Of course, farms having a water front enjoy the benefit of an abundant, so to say, ready-made
20 water supply.

21
22 Our farmers get their water partly from the creeks running through their lands, partly from the
23 lake that flows on the boundaries of Fremont and Custer Counties.

24
25 The irrigating canal of Canon City Hydraulic Company, receives also its supply from the Arkansas
26 River at the mouth of the Royal Gorge, and passes through the park north of that town,
27 furnishing an abundance of water for irrigating all of the ground within the city limits and many
28 thousand acres outside. From a point one and a half miles above the city to a point an equal
29 distance below, the Arkansas River falls one hundred and seven and one half feet, and so great
30 and constant is the volume of water, that the power yet to be utilized can scarcely be computed.

Lines 5 to 11

No mention of economics, presumably because Schwarz' earlier appeals were rejected.

Line 9

Once again, ill-informed, supine as to costs of building such a ditch, and generally roseate.

Lines 19 and 20

Wholly misleading, if suggesting that farmers with water rights were likely to make them available to others.

Lines 22 to 23

Inaccurate and contradicting earlier remarks.

1 Five turbine wheels having an aggregate of three hundred horse power are in use to furnish
2 power for different purposes, and yet, competent judges estimate that not one-tenth of the
3 power is utilized. It can be seen from this that water is always on hand, and that getting it is
4 merely a question of more or less work.

5
6 As to the qualities of the soil, nothing illustrates more its productiveness than the fact that,
7 despite of unusually unfavourable circumstances whereby our farmers did not get all the
8 agricultural implements that were needed, and were obliged to break the ground with common
9 shovels, the seed soon yielded precious fruits. Fine cabbage, large potatoes, peas, beans, and
10 squashes, rewarded the persevering labor of our farmers, proving the surprising growing powers
11 of soil, and testifying to the willingness earnestness and industry of our Russian co-religionists,
12 who, I believe, will do almost anything, if they are rightly treated and rightly understood.

13
14 In connection with the foregoing, I shall now take up the next point of enquiry:
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Lines 6 to 12

Hard to believe given the season (see page 13 lines 1 and 2) and contradicted by Roberts' report of Prezant's lamentation (CP-13 page 7 lines 1 to 4), itself unrealistic for its own reasons.

5 THE CONDITION OF THE CROP OF THE REFUGEES -WHAT THEY RAISE - THEIR
2 HOUSES THE CLIMATE.

3
4 The season having been too far advanced to sow wheat or oats (we arrived on the 9th of May
5 expecting to find land already located, but as this was not the case, we had to prospect for it, and
6 it was not until the later part of May that we established the first settlement) the colonists
7 planted mostly garden stuffs and vegetables. As the settlement was commenced too late, I
8 limited myself to distributing the land amongst the settlers, giving each colonist 160 acres of
9 land in one body, ordered, however, that a number of acres be cultivated in common, and the
10 crop to be raised thereon apportioned according to the size of each family.

11
12 Thus about forty acres have been cultivated and ploughed up with potatoes, cabbages, beets,
13 beans, turnips, onions, cucumbers, melons, peas, corn and radish. We planted 14,000 pounds of
14 potatoes. The potato crop is in quantity as well as quality an excellent one. It could have been
15 larger had not such drawbacks interfered that would have discouraged every earnest and honest
16 beginner.

17
18 We had no wire fences, hence the thousands of cows grazing in Wet Mountain Valley ate up the
19 plants; our houses were not furnished (of the twelve to be built, only eight are built as yet),
20 hence the colonists could not live on their lands, could not watch and protect them, but had to
21 walk home ten to twelve miles, or lie on the open field night after night; and yet, and despite of
22 all these drawbacks, to the indefatigable perseverance of the colonists, owing to the
23 circumstances that the management of the colony never failed to remain in contact with the
24 refugees, never failed to show that it feels for them and with them, imbuing thereby in the
25 desperate hearts of the lingering refugees the consoling consciousness that there is somebody
26 that watches over them, knows them, and understands them.

27
28 Owing to the really gentlemanly conduct of the majority of the colonists, we have accomplished
29 something. Our principal crop is the potato crop. It will suffice for the purpose of seed for the
30 next spring and deducting some percentage will leave about 45,000 pounds for sale.

Lines 4 to 10

The location of the common plot is not identifiable, but is more likely to be within the precincts of Cotopaxi than on the government lands which permitted only personal filings.

Lines 12 to 16

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.

Otherwise, this passage may be read in conjunction with page, 13 lines 1 and 2, and page 15 lines 11 to 21, to demolish Satt's "sweated labour" thesis. In CP-14, pages 24 to 26, she described a sequence where the potato crop failed whereupon store credit was cut off to force colonists into Sattiel's mine, from which some subsequently moved to the railroad.

From these passages, we learn that the potato crop had not yet failed although we learn from page 15 that some settlers were already and simultaneously taking work on the mine and the railroad.

Line 19

This states that eight houses are built, as page 13, line 13, but at odds with page 6, line 13, which reported four completions.

1 As the price of potatoes is unusually low at present, I gave orders that the potatoes when picked
2 up should be stored in underground cellars and kept until the early part of the spring, when it is
3 expected that the market price will be considerably higher. I am glad to say that my recent
4 reports from Cotopaxi announce a slow but constant rise of the price.

5
6 Our cabbage crop has been greatly damaged by cattle. It will, however, suffice for household
7 requirements, as well as all the rest of the garden stuff and vegetables. The quantity of the latter
8 is not satisfactory for reasons already detailed: the quality, however, is astonishing. The
9 Colorado cabbages are, in comparison to cabbages that I saw in the Hudson Valley, perfect
10 giants. A potato that I brought to show the Committee in New York weighs not less than two
11 and one half pounds, and a beet about nine pounds.

12
13 The committee has ordered twelve houses to be built for the colonists. Eight of them are
14 completed. The size of the house is 16 feet by 20. The houses are double boarded, with tar paper
15 between them, and have a 1-3 pitch roof. They contain three rooms and a kitchen, with stove
16 and cooking utensils. The height of the houses is 12 feet in the centre. Before the houses were
17 finished the colonists lived, and some of them still live, in Cotopaxi in a reception house. This is a
18 building about 50 feet long by 28 feet wide, and is divided into three large light rooms, one good
19 sized back room and two smaller rooms.

20
21 We had also two good sized warm log cabins at our disposal.
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30

Lines 1 and 2

This is the passage establishing definitively that the potato crop has not yet been harvested. It is bizarre that anyone should expect much this late in the year. The Idaho Potato Commission states

Planting usually starts in early April and goes into middle May, the bulk of the planting happens in the last two weeks of April and the first two weeks of May. The early warmer areas of the valley start earlier, but they don't plant nearly as heavily as the cooler areas of the state. Harvest begins in early September and can run through most of October. Most of the potatoes are harvested in the last two weeks of September and the first two weeks of October.

<http://www.idahopotato.com/faqs#65>

Lines 8 to 11

This show and tell ought to have poorly calculated to weigh with HEAS, but in the event the charity bought into Schwarz' nonsense for several months.

Line 13

This follows page 12, line 19 in stating that eight houses are built, at odds with page 6, line 13, which reported four completions.

Lines 14 to 19

The four room houses are patently not the cabins criticised by Kohn at CP-8, page 1 lines 21 to 27, which were the cabins built to comply with the Homestead Act, as the bottom of page 6.

Line 21

These presumably include the accommodations giving rise to the request for funds at page 18, lines 8 and 9.

1 The climate of Colorado, especially of that part where our colonists are located, is the healthiest
2 in the Union. It is called, and with reason, the sanitarium of America. It is well known that as one
3 ascends from the level of the sea, there is found a declension of temperature averaging one
4 degree for every 300 feet of elevation, but this is true only when the ascent is made from the
5 surface of the earth. At the base of the Rocky Mountains we have a more genial climate and
6 higher winter temperature than will be found in the same latitude near the level of the sea. This
7 statement is pre-eminently true of the County of Fremont. As a winter resort for persons out of
8 health, Fremont County has no equal. The altitude, the dry air, the rapid evaporation, and the
9 direction of the winds, are the most efficient causes of all the peculiar characteristics of Colorado
10 climate. The pure air, the dewless nights, the gorgeous scenery, and the mental relaxation so
11 readily secured, are the advantages of Colorado climate. In Colorado, in a tent, the tenderest
12 babe and the most delicate invalid can live and sleep all the year around and derive benefit
13 therefrom.

14
15 As a consequence of these facts our colonists enjoy the best of health. No serious case of
16 sickness has occurred, the infant that died having been suffering with diabetes since its arrival at
17 New York. In speaking of the climate of Colorado, I can justly refer to a very excellent observer
18 and popular medical writer, Dr. W. W. Hall, who once remarked in relation to the beneficial
19 results of Colorado climate: "I have seen the hollow chest expand, the sluggish step quickened
20 into activity, the sunken eye grow bright, the weakened or undeveloped muscles gain
21 wonderfully in strength, all within a few months." Good climate requires also good food, and our
22 colonists never lacked good food. Their chief food was bread, butter, fish, rice, coffee, beans,
23 prunes, dried apples and potatoes.

24
25 Since the beginning of August I furnished them also kosher meat from Denver, and since the 1st
26 of October, they having their cows and calves, they have also milk.

Lines 1 to 13

These ludicrous remarks reflect Schwarz' departure from Colorado in October.

Lines 15 to 21

Sadly, this seems to airbrush the two additional stillborn or perinatal fatalities. Satt is silent about diabetes instead writing of blood poisoning after an injury on a nail (CP-14, page 24, line 18).

Lines 22 to 23

The dried goods would come from the store, giving ride to the accumulation of debt, as reflected in CP-2, Quantitative material, table 21.

Lines 25 and 26

Saltiel wrote that kosher meat was available from Denver after July when the *schochet* left for lack of a livelihood. (CP-5, page 10, lines 8 and 9).

Tuska asked for money for cows at the end of July (CP-4, page 3, line 28), but Meyer Hart (CP-9, page 1, lines 27 and 28) reported that the colony ran out of funds on 2 August. This is explained by the additional cost of \$2,450 on wire fencing (CP-2, tables 8, 15 and 16) which swamped the \$3,000 which Schwarz reported as passing through his hands (CP-11, page 1, lines 24 and 25).

6. THE WORKING CAPACITIES OF THE COLONISTS

"Your folks are first-class workers," that is what I was pleased to hear about the labouring capacities of our people. There is no doubt that the refugees have shown that they are not that lazy mob for which they were taken. Under favourable circumstances they have done more than could have been expected. Only one who knows what it means to break up virgin ground with a common shovel, can appreciate the industrious efforts of the refugees. They have broken up the ground with a shovel, they have done the hardest part of the work required to make a wagon bridge: they have filled the ditches with big rocks, which they were compelled to cut and hew from the mountains; they went up to their throats in the swift Arkansas River to make a foot bridge to enable them to reach their lands; they worked in dark, damp mines as good and perseveringly as trained miners; they worked on the railroad, giving entire satisfaction to their employers; they carried lumber on their shoulders to speed the erection of their houses; they walked often twenty miles a day to chop wood in the forests for the purposes of putting fence posts around their farms.

Mr. P. M. Carrol, one of the officers of the Gunnison Division of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway - a man who, at my request, employs, and will constantly employ any quantity of our colonists for \$2.00 a day, told me upon my question, as to his being satisfied with our people: "the only drawback with your people is, that they work too fast; you can see how anxious they are to show their working abilities."

They furthermore worked their farms as if they were trained farmers, which they were not. Amongst thirteen families, numbering twenty adults, there were only three farmers, the rest were composed of tradesmen; and still to-day, one can hardly distinguish who was a farmer and who was not. With one word, I can testify, and I fulfil a pleasant duty in doing so- that our Russian co-religionists, as a rule, can work, and will work if they are properly treated and understood.

Lines 11 to 15

This passage combines with page 12, lines 12 to 16 and page 13, lines 1 and 2, to demolish Satt's "sweated labour" thesis, as set out in the note on page 12.

Lines 17 to 21

Flattering hyperbole, incidentally confirming the simultaneity of mine and railroad working prior to mid-October.

But within a month (CP-9, page 3, lines 1 to 3) something went wrong as the colonists walked off the job, protesting at the pay scale. (CP-10, page 5, lines 12 to 15; and CP-11, page 7, lines 9 and 10).

The \$2.00 a day stated here and confirmed in CP-10 is no premium to mine wages, contradicting Satt (CP-14, page 28, line 8).

Lines 23 to 28

These remarks are contradicted by the settlers' consistent clumsiness with stock; and general agricultural incompetence as CP-7, page 1, lines 20-24, qualities shared by Schwarz himself as this document, page 12. lines 12 to 16 and page 13, lines 1 and 2.

7. EDUCATION AND RELIGIOUS LIFE OF THE COLONISTS

There is a public school in Cotopaxi which answers the requirements of a good practical education. The children of our colonists visit school, and Mr. James H. Freeman, the teacher, assured me that they will pick up the English language very soon. I arranged with him the plan of organising a school for the grown colonists, to teach them English, arithmetic, geography, etc., and he promised that he will earnestly take into consideration. Every Sabbath (that is, Friday evening and Sabbath mornings, as well as in the afternoons), divine services are held in the public school building, which are noted for the solemn and impressive way in which they are conducted.

The Rev. Dr. Baar, the worthy superintendent of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, presented us with a Sephar Thora, and two ladies, who do not want their names stated, adorned the scroll with two beautiful mantles; and I am happy to say, that although the colonists adhere to our sacred religion in a way which is called in America orthodox, yet they are by no means fanatics, but as enlightened as any of their European co-religionists.

They have formed amongst themselves a Congregation and Mutual Relief Society, called Ohev Sholem (Lovers of Peace) which is in a very thriving condition.

The relations of our colonists to their Christian neighbors, I am happy to say, leave at present nothing to be wished for. It is, and was always my opinion, that the best argument to break the prejudice prevailing amongst Christians against Jews, is the "argumentum ad hominem." Let the Christian see the Jew, let him come in contact with him, and in Cotopaxi they see each other, visit each other, deal with one and other. The surrounding Christians frequently attend our divine services, and as an evidence of brotherly spirit existing in them, it may be noted that the board of the school directors of Cotopaxi has offered spontaneously and voluntarily the recently built school house for public worship on our Sabbaths and holidays.

Lines 3 to 10

The New York report (extract from the Weekly Journal *Voskhoda*, no 43, published on 23rd October, 1882) affirming the school is presumably based on this passage.

Lines 12 to 16

The ark of the Torah might have been built by Zedek or Nudelman who were carpenters, but the colonists would have had to dip into their own pockets for hinges, fastenings and other ornaments, as well as candlesticks if the latter were not brought from the old country. Such expenditures are reflected in CP-2, table 20.

Lines 18 and 19

This account of the colonists' arrangements for mutual relief anticipates the remarks of Saltiel, (CP-7, page 3, lines 9 and 10), Meyer Hart (CP- 9, page 3, line 8) and HS Henry, (CP-10 page 2 lines 9 to 14).

Lines 21 and 22

This disingenuously airbrushes the disputes about land.

8 EXPENDITURE MADE FOR ESTABLISHING AND SUPPORTING THE COLONY. – THE
PROPERTY OF THE COLONY.

As Mr. Morris Tuska, one of the Committee who has officially visited our Colony, has already reported – not counting the cost of transportation – the Colony cost so far, \$8,750.

For food for the period of five months, \$1,544.87 were expended, that is, \$25.80 for each person for five months, and \$90 and some odd cents for each of the seventeen families.

The cost of the houses is \$3,360; for rent of the reception house we have to pay \$100.

The rest of the \$5,044 was spent in barbed wire, twelve cows, a team and wagon, ploughs, agricultural implements, seeds, furniture, hauling, etc.

Although the colonists earn money daily, and are self-supporting, yet there are some reasons which induce me to recommend to your kind consideration the pressing of another appropriation of \$500, as last and final contribution. These reasons are the following:

Lines 4 to 17

These figures are problematic in at least half a dozen ways.

1. They simply don't add up. The closest we can get to a reconciliation is to subtract the \$3,360 for housing from the \$8,750, leaving \$5,390, which is not so far from the \$5,044 which Schwarz states as defrayed upon "barbed wire, twelve cows, a team and wagon, ploughs, agricultural implements, seeds, furniture, hauling, etc".
2. The total of \$8,750 seems to come from. Tuska (CP-4, page 3 line 27) wrote of \$6,750 (of which \$1,000 looked like Schwarz' own salary and board as reflected in CP-2, table 16); plus a further \$2,000, implied by Schwarz' total of \$3,000 in CP-11, page 1, lines 21 to 23.
4. Regardless of its accuracy, on its face the \$8,750 total excludes the \$1,544 on food and \$100 on rent of the reception house at line 10.
5. The subsistence figures are problematic. Schwarz' figure for food is half a reasonable calculation of the colony's subsistence since May, as confirmed by Meyer Hart's independent estimate of the sums required for a family (CP-9, page 3, lines 9 and 10). CP-2, tables 22 to 27 present a reasoned basis for of the accumulation of these expenditures.
6. Schwarz' wording suggests that the \$100 rental is to be seen as a lump sum, but the literature suggests that it should be taken as a monthly figure and this is reflected in CP-2, table 16.

1	1.	The families of Shames, Prisorand and Vorsitzer, did not get cows nor houses, and as they	
2		are undoubtedly among our best men, who never grumbled, and who silently bore their	
3		misfortune, never complaining at the circumstance, that all the rest were generously	
4		furnished with house and cow, while they were left without them, because they did not	
5		belong to the colony from its start. I do strongly recommend that three cows and calves	
6		be bought for them at once, as they derived no benefit from our Society, except that of	
7		having being supplied for two months. For this purpose I request	\$150.00
8	2.	For the reception house, and as final payment on the houses when they will be finished	
9			\$210.00
10	3.	Salary of Mr. Tobias, who ably assisted me in my labors, and board from	
11		2nd of November to the 18th of November.	\$44.00
12	4.	For flour to be distributed amongst Colonists	\$96.00
13	TOTAL.		\$500.00

14
15 These figures show that I actually request for the Colonists only \$96, the balance of the money
16 being spent towards indispensable requirements. I only ask of you a contribution of \$96 to our
17 Colonists. They have brought respect to the Jewish name in the Rocky Mountains; they have
18 gratified and pleased our Society by their success, they have more than realised our most
19 sanguine expectations; the Committee will not withhold from them this trifle, which, under the
20 circumstances, will make it easier for them to get along in the difficult road of human life.
21 I lay much stress upon the fact, that our Colonists, previous to my parting from them, earnestly
22 requested me to let them know the amount that they may be indebted to the Society, as they
23 desire to repay every cent spent on them in yearly instalments.

Line 5

These three arrived on 29 August.

Lines 8 and 9

It is not possible to reconcile this to the figures at line 10 on the previous page for housing and rental.

Lines 10 and 11

This timing is at odds with the date of the report itself.

Line 12

This is not greedy. At prevailing prices, it represents 1,000lb, the raw material for one thousand loaves, which would combine with other store-bought goods) to keep the colony going for ten days or so.

Line 13

Sums nicely to a round figure.

Lines 15 to 17

The request for \$96 - by Schwarz' own account but a "trifle" - fails to justify the efforts represented by the report, some 5,800 words. The most likely explanation is that the vitriol of CP-5 led Schwarz to withdraw a more ambitious ask.

Lines 21 to 23

This commitment is stronger than Tuska's (CP-4, page 4, lines 1 and 2) and conveys the colonists' anxiety about their obligations.

The property of the Cotopaxi Colony consists of a strong wagon and two mules; two ploughs and box of tools, and some agricultural implements. I call these the property of the Cotopaxi Colony, as they belong to the Community, each farmer having an equal share in the enjoyment of them.

The property of each individual farmer is; a house, a cow and a calf, the necessary agricultural implements, their land, the crop and their two arms that are ready to work, ready to take up the struggle with the vicissitudes of life.

Lines 1 to 6

These figures do more to sustain a calculation of expenditures than anything else in the document. The communal property of the colony is estimated in CP-2 Quantitative material, table 14 to total \$420.

Two mules	240
Two plows	20
One large wagon	70
Tools	79
Agricultural implements	11
	420

The property attributable to each of twelve farmers is estimated in CP-2 Quantitative material, tables 14 and 16 to total \$7,209.

House	280.00
Cow and calf	50.00
Agricultural implements	3.52
Fencing (per farmer)	181.44
	514.96
For 14 farmers	7,209

CP-2, table 6 shows that is reasonable to accept the figure of \$280 presented by Schwarz for housing; table 8 shows the bases of the cost for fencing. These figures sum to \$7,630, of which funds passing through Schwarz' hands contributed no more than 22%.

We see this from CP-2, table 16, which shows that Schwarz was only able to spend \$658 from his own resources on fencing, making his local spend \$1,687 on the expenses of the colony; \$836 on his own salary, board and lodging; and \$349 on transportation and other expenses.

These figures cannot, moreover, be the end of the story, as they exclude the nine heads of unbudgeted expenditure set out in in CP-2, tables 15 and 18. By the end of October, these amounted to \$7,611, or an overspend of 92% compared to the sums cited by Tuska. These were.

Lost ox team	200
Twelve 12x10 cabins in OGC	1,296
Offset by salvage therefrom	(648)
Six 12x10 cabins on remote tracts	648
Legal fees	25
Subvention to Schochet	10
Subvention to Schwarz	20
Defrayed on fencing	1,883
Settlers' subsistence	3,487
Settlers' reserve	690
	7,611

By the end of December, the overspend had risen to \$9,181, explaining the settlers' anxieties.

9 GENERAL REMARKS AND CONCLUSIONS.

Where these are facts, no theories are needed. The argument of facts conquers all other arguments. The facts are, that the Colony in Cotopaxi is a success, the facts are that those who advocated the idea that a Hebrew cannot make a farmer, have been refuted. They brought forward opinions, weapons of eloquence and of phrases, which we encounter with the weapons of facts. Facts speak. Sixty Russian refugees left New York as paupers five months ago. Today they are self-supporting citizens. They had been colonized, thus they became self-supporting; that is the logic of facts. Do not spend lavishly your money for the purpose of distributing it to a desperate mob – that will ever remain a mob – even if you give each individual double the amount he gets now. The system of money distribution mitigates the pains of the wounds, but does not heal the wound. Colonize them, give them land, settle them, give them a home and the mob will become a class of peaceful citizens; who love the spot to which their faiths has tied them. There is a great and sublime principle in colonization. The principle of the qualification of Judaism. There never was a better opportunity to show the never dying perseverance of the Jewish race, never a better chance to prove to the world that agriculture is not adverse to the Jewish feelings and inclinations, whereby can be utilised the secret power of the soil. Distribute money, spend thousands of dollars for supplying daily wants, and you will breed and raise paupers and beggars; colonize and you will make self supporting men.

Our colony in Rocky Mountains will always stand forth as a noble monument of Jewish charity, as the striking proof of the working capacities, of the perseverance, of the earnestness of our Russian co-religionists, and as the victorious declaration of the truth- that the Hebrew can be a farmer and is a farmer. Those sixty Russian refugees have again and again proved the truth of the beautiful words of Cicero about agriculture: "Nihil uberius! nihil dulcius, nihil homine libero dignius agricultura!" There is nothing nobler, nothing sweeter, nothing more becoming to a free man, than agriculture.

Respectfully submitted,

JULIUS SCHWARZ

Lines 3 to 27

This rousing valediction of agricultural utopianism is wholly of a piece with Schwarz' earlier communications with HEAS, in CP-3 and is echoed in Saltiel's take on the situation in CP-5. Within two months, the latter revered himself roundly in CP-7.

For what it's worth, at this point the colonists themselves seemed to buy into the dream, with selected family groups scrabbling for the multiple claims described on page 3.

Lines 21 to 27 and generally

To modern eyes, Schwarz' utopianism seems ludicrous. Even at the time, he was promptly criticised, with Saltiel (CP-7), Kohn (CP- 8), and Nussbaum (CP-12) pulling no punches in drawing attention to his naivety.

Nonetheless, his report went down well with HEAS who immediately set it in type and printed it - apparently as a fundraising aid (*American Hebrew*, 19 January 1883). It inspired an article by Emma Lazarus (*American Hebrew* 8 December 1882) eulogising the redemptive power of agricultural endeavour for Jewish arrivals in the US.

HEAS showed their confidence in Schwarz, by sending him to placate disorder at the Estellville colony in January 1883 (*Jewish Messenger* 9 February 1883), where he behaved with some heroism.

He also appears twice more in the Cotopaxi record: a brief letter of correction in the issue of the *Jewish Messenger* which printed Saltiel's second letter (CP-7); and a wordy apologia (CP-11) in response to Kohn's attack on HEAS (CP-8), published adjacent to Henry's rebuttal (CP-10), in the *American Israelite* of 2 March 1883).

1 *Library information*

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Miles Saltiel
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miles.saltiel@cotopaxicolony.com

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