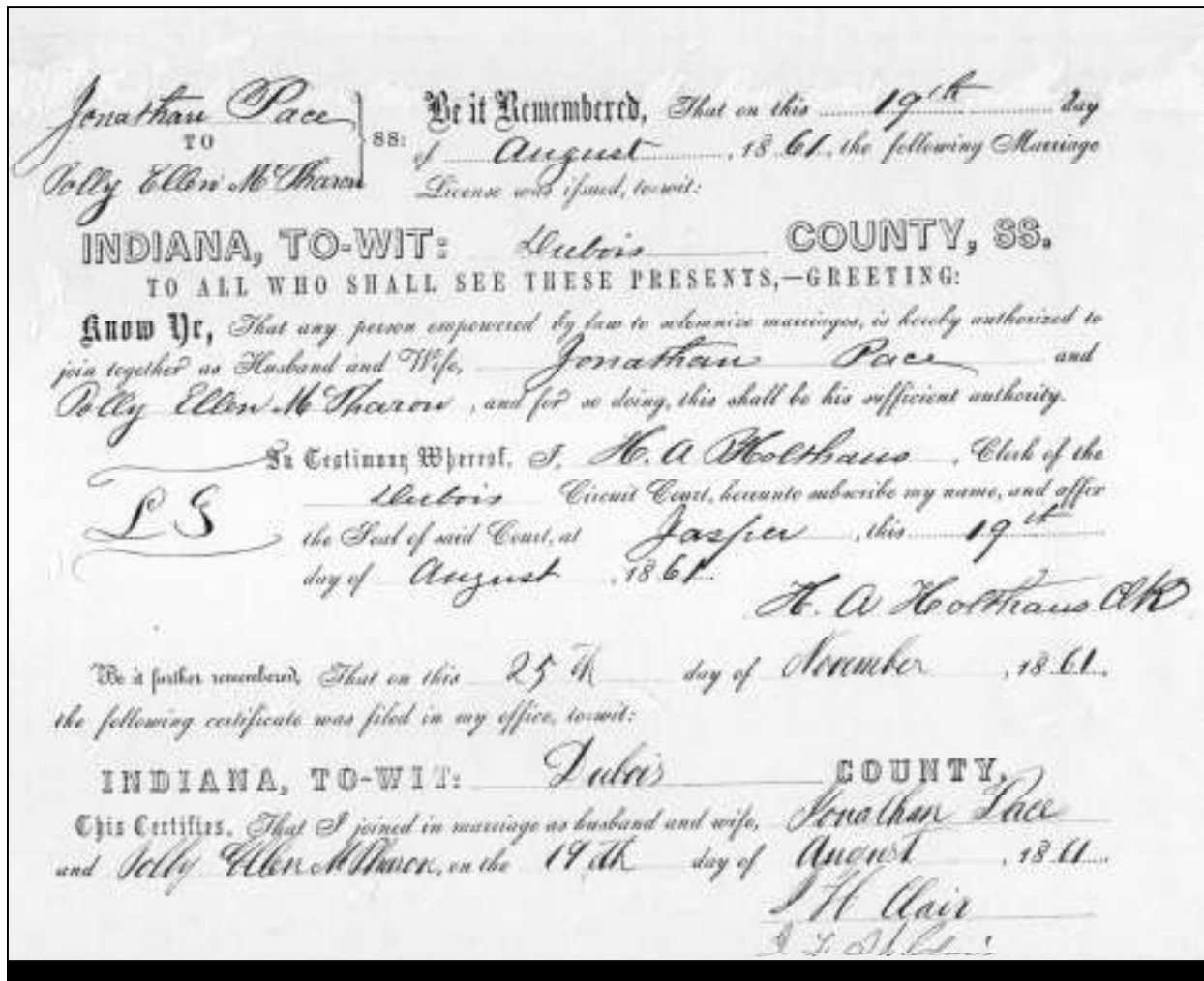


**Dubois County - 1840s**

Jonathan Pace

Jonathan was the first son in a family of eleven children of John and Elizabeth Pace. Jonathan was born on February 24, 1840 in Dubois County, Indiana. John Pace, the son of Edward "Neddie" Pace and Elizabeth Potter was born in Scott County, Virginia and later moved to Indiana. Most of Jonathan's brothers and sisters were born and raised in Indiana.

In 1860 Jonathan (20) was living and working on his father's farm in Crawford County. Jonathan married 17 year old Parley Ellen McFerrin (misspelled below) on August 19th 1861 and were married by J.F. St. Clair. Parley was born in Tennessee on September 30, 1844. Parley and Jonathan had a son, John Harvey on October 8th, 1862. By that time, the country was embroiled in a terrible civil war.



## The Civil War

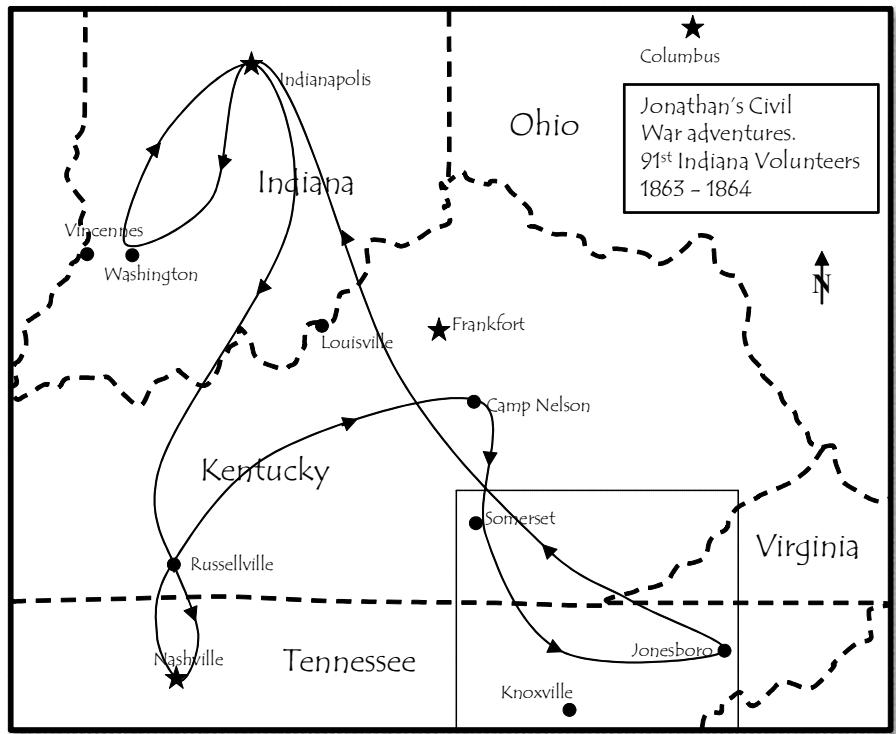
Jonathan, like many young men in southern Indiana, was alarmed by a Confederate raid on Coryden, Indiana. A few weeks after the raid which was so close to his home, Jonathan joined the 91st Regiment of the Indiana Volunteers for a six month tour of duty. Because so many Hoosiers volunteered for the Union Army, the federal quota was quickly filled. A solution to this excess was a series of six month enlistments. Jonathan joined on August 6th and enlisted on September 9th 1863 at Shoales Station.

At the age of 23, Jonathan joined Colonel John Mehringer's 91st Regiment. The 91st went into camp at Russellville, Kentucky in June, 1863. Jonathan must have joined the regiment there. He was put into Company I under Captain Henry Stephen. From Russellville, the Company marched south 52 miles to Nashville, Tennessee on September 25th and then back to Russellville on November 20th. Three days later on November 23rd, they went 140 miles to Camp Nelson, Kentucky and then 56 miles to Point Burnside. On January 3rd, 1864 they marched 126 miles to Jonesboro, Tennessee then on to the Cumberland Gap.

In Tennessee his enlistment was up and he returned to Indianapolis (328 miles). He was discharged in Indianapolis on March 23rd, 1864 and returned home to his wife and son.

### General Morgan's Indiana Raid

In July 1863 General Morgan of the Confederate Army received permission to make a raid through Kentucky. On July 7th he occupied Brandenburg on the Ohio River. The following day he crossed his 2,500 man cavalry into southern Indiana and pushed towards Corydon, 32 miles east of Jonathan's home in Potaka township. The invaders plundered the stores and seized a much needed supply of fresh horses. Though General Morgan was captured by the time he reached the Ohio border, general hysteria and feverish activity followed in Indiana. The state was poorly defended when Morgan crossed the Ohio River.



Map detail inset on page 43.

To all whom it may Concern



Part of 26  
*[Handwritten signature]*

Know Ye, That Jonathan Pace a private of Captain  
 Henry Stephen Company (1st) 9th Regiment of Footbal who  
 was enrolled on the 6th day of Aug one thousand eight hundred and 65  
 to serve Six Months, is hereby Discharged from the service of the United States,  
 this 23 day of March, 1864, at Washington, by reason  
 of expiration of term of service

(No objection to his being re-enlisted is known to exist.)

Said Jonathan Pace was born in Crawford in the  
 State of Virginia, is about two years of age, 5 feet 11 inches  
 high, light complexion, blue eyes, light hair, and by occupation, when enrolled,  
 a farmer

Given at Washington this 23 day of March 1864

\* \* This sentence will be erased should there be any thing in the conduct  
 or physical condition of the soldier rendering him unfit for the Army.

*[Handwritten signature]*  
 Captain

*[Handwritten signature]* 1st Lieut. Com. Co. 1st

After the war, Jonathan and Parley had nine more children, a girl, Sarah E. (1869) and eight boys . Of the boys, four never reached their first birthday with a lot of heartbreak for Jonathan and Parley (William and Willis the twins, Daniel S. and Arthur Alvin). Those that did survive childhood were John Harvey (1862), Henry B. (1866), James A. (1871), Issac Wilber (1878), and Thomas Jefferson (1883).

### Edward Milburn Pace

Edward was born on January 24, 1842, the 6th and last son of Edward “Neddie” Pace and Susannah Foster Pace, in Dubois County, Indiana. Edward married, as many Paces did, a Scarlett, Sarah Ann. Sarah Ann Scarlett was born November 1, 1842 in Orange County, Indiana and moved, with her parents, to Iowa in 1851. On December 22, 1859 Edward and Sarah were married in Taylor County. In 1860 Sarah and Edward were living in Mason township, Taylor County, next to James and Rachael Scarlett and close to Daniel Rice Pace. They had one son, Samuel Oliver who was born in 1861 but then died in 1862 only 11 months old, and one daughter, Anna Francis who was born in 1864.

Edward joined the Union Army during the Civil War and was killed in the Centralia, Missouri massacre in 1864. One wonders if he ever saw his daughter, Anna?

After his death, Sarah Ann married William H. Reed in Page County, Iowa where they resided till 1905 when they came to Washington, Kansas. Sarah Ann was the mother of eleven children and died October 20, 1920 at the age of 77. William Reed died in 1909. Anna Francis married George B. White.

#### **The Centralia Massacre**

**September 27, 1864**

A group of Union soldiers were on leave after the Battle of Atlanta and were returning to their homes by train, unarmed. "Bloody Bill" Anderson had occupied Centralia, Missouri and was tearing up the railroad tracks when the train came in. The guerillas took the soldiers off the train, had them strip and slaughtered them all except for one sergeant, whom they hoped to exchange for some of their prisoners held by the union. The sergeant's account has been made into a small book with the names of all who were killed. Jesse James was a member of Anderson's guerrillas.

Roy Johnson



Anna Francis Pace.



### Battle of Corydon

The Battle of Corydon was the only Civil War Battle fought on Indiana soil and occurred on July 9, 1863 when 450 members of the Harrison County Home Guard attempted to delay General John Hunt Morgan's 2,400 Confederate soldiers that day, in hopes that Union reinforcements would arrive and stop Morgan's march through southern Indiana. Indiana Governor Oliver P Morton, on receiving the information of the invasion of Indiana soil, issued a proclamation ordering all able-bodied male citizens in the counties south of the National Road to form into companies and to arm themselves with such arms as they could procure.

On the morning of July 9, the advance guard led by Morgan's brother, Colonel Richard Morgan, moved north on the Mauckport Road. One mile south of Corydon, the county seat of Harrison County, the scouts encountered the Harrison County Home Guard (officially the Sixth Regiment of the Indiana Legion).

The home guard, under Colonel Lewis Jordan, had drawn a battle line behind a hastily thrown up barricade of logs. In a short but spirited battle, lasting less than an hour, Morgan met his first and only organized resistance in the Hoosier State. By outflanking both wings at the same time, Morgan's men completely routed the militia. Four of the guards were killed, several were wounded, 355 were captured, and the remainder escaped. The victory was not without cost to the Raiders. Eleven Raiders were killed and 40 were wounded.

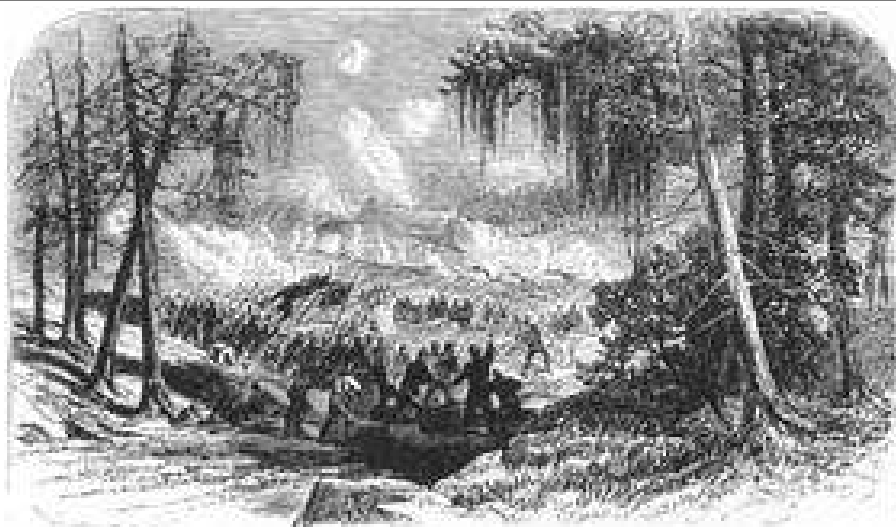
Morgan paroled the prisoners upon entering the town of Corydon. The Raiders began collecting the spoils of victory. Most of the afternoon was spent plundering the stores and collecting ransom money. The Harrison County treasurer was relieved of \$690, two leading stores were relieved of \$600 each, and contributions of \$700 to \$1,000 were demanded from the three mills to save them from being burned.

Later that day, the rebels left Corydon and marched northward. The main column took New Salisbury. Several companies made sorties over the countryside to other villages, collecting fresh horses and plundering. They camped along the road south of Palmyra for a few hours that evening. On the morning of July 10, the troops reunited in Salem and the raid continued.

#### 49th Indiana Infantry

This regiment was organized at Jeffersonville and was mustered in Nov. 21, 1861. It left the state Dec. 11 for Bardstown, Ky., and left there Jan. 12, 1862, for Cumberland Ford, where it remained until June, suffering greatly at the latter place from disease.


It was in skirmishes at Big Tree Gap and Cumberland Gap in March; accompanied Gen. Morgan's forces to Cumberland Gap in June, and occupied the place on the 18th, the enemy retiring the same day. It remained there until September, when it joined in the retreat to the Ohio river, reaching Greenupsburg, Ky., early in October. It proceeded to Coal Mouth, W. Va., and in November was ordered to Memphis joining Sherman's army on the expedition to Vicksburg. It was in the battle at Chickasaw Bluffs, losing 56 in killed and wounded. Its original strength was 974; gain by recruits, 294; reenlistments, 177; total, 1,445. Loss by death, 238, desertion, 94; unaccounted for, 42. Source: The Union Army, vol. 3 Historical Data Systems 1999



#### **Battle of Chickasaw Bayou**

Early in the war the Union took steps to seize and keep open the Mississippi river. The movement against Chickasaw bluffs, with the preliminary skirmishes around Chickasaw bayou, was a part of this expedition, under command of Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman. His object was to move so rapidly and quietly as to surprise the Confederates at Vicksburg. However the Confederate commanders at Vicksburg were kept fully informed of Sherman's movements through their spies, making a surprise impossible. Unaware of this condition, Sherman sent forward his army in a general advance. Sherman's plan for the 29th was to make a determined assault on the Confederate center near the head of Chickasaw Bayou. They moved forward promptly, crossed the lake, and in the face of a murderous fire advanced rapidly over the sloping ground to the foot of the bluffs. The regiment was compelled to hug the bank to keep out of range of the guns on the summit, and here it remained until after dark. During the night the Union forces remained in front of the Confederate works, lying on the marshy ground in the midst of a driving rain, with no shelter but their blankets, expecting to be called on to renew the assault the next morning. After midnight a dense fog arose and they deemed it unsafe to make the attempt. It was then proposed to postpone the movement to the next night, but upon discovering that the moon did not set on the morning of Jan. 2 until nearly 6 o'clock, and that the landing would therefore have to be made in daylight, the plan was abandoned. The failure of the attempt on Chickasaw bluffs was due in a great measure to Grant's inability to carry out his part of the plan to advance by way of Grenada and attack the Confederates in the rear. The Union losses were 208 killed, 1,005 wounded and 563 missing. Gen. Pemberton reported the Confederate losses as being 63 killed, 134 wounded and 10 missing.

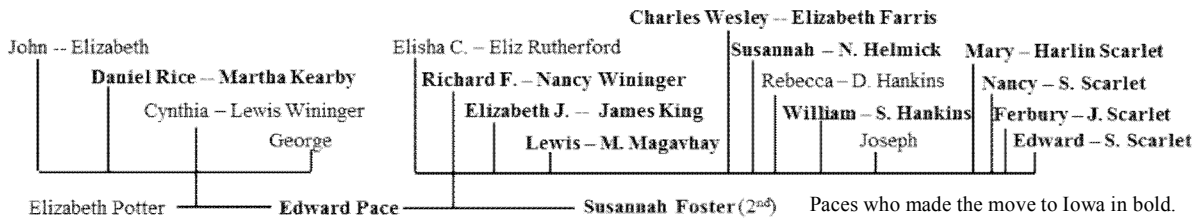
# Iowa and Colorado



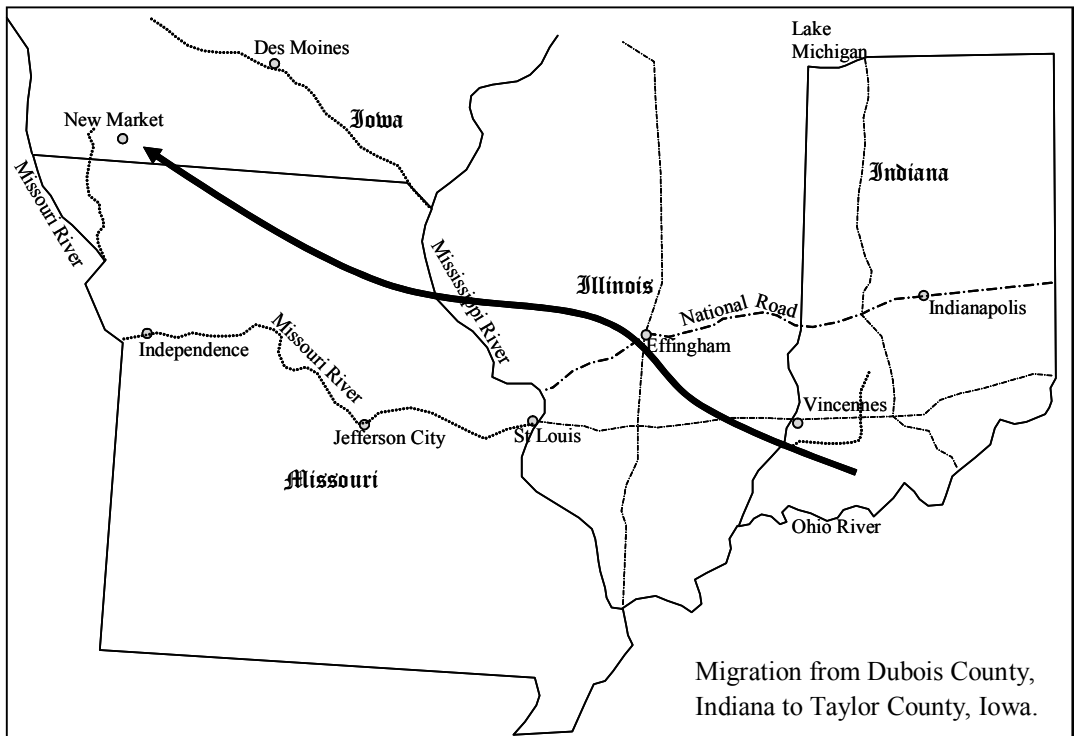
New Market, Iowa.

## Taylor County, Iowa 1850s

In the early 1850s many Paces and Scarletts left Indiana and settled in Taylor County, Iowa. Of Edward Pace’s children, eleven made the move with their families. These were Richard Foster and his wife Nancy, Lewis C. and his wife Mary, Elizabeth J. and her husband James King, Susannah E. and her husband Nathan Helmick, William A. and his wife Sarah Hankins, Edward and his wife Sarah Scarlett, Nancy A. and her husband Samuel Scarlett, Ferbury and her husband James Scarlett, Mary C. and her husband Harlen Scarlett, Charles Wesley and his wife Elizabeth Farris, and Daniel Rice and his wife Martha Kearby. Even Edward and his wife Susannah Foster came out staying with Richard and Nancy.



“One of the earliest settlers of Taylor County must have been Jonah Reed, in section 7, township 68, range 35, near the Page County line. In the Fall of 1851, Samuel Scarlett bought the farm of Mrs. Reed, who had resided on it some seven years, and whose husband, Jonah Reed, had died some two or three years before. Among the old settlers in Mason township were Samuel Winger, Abram Hawkins, Kember McKee, W. B. Snow, John and Abram Holliday, Mr. Dyehe, Wood Daugherty, James Ross and R. F. Pace.”<sup>2</sup>

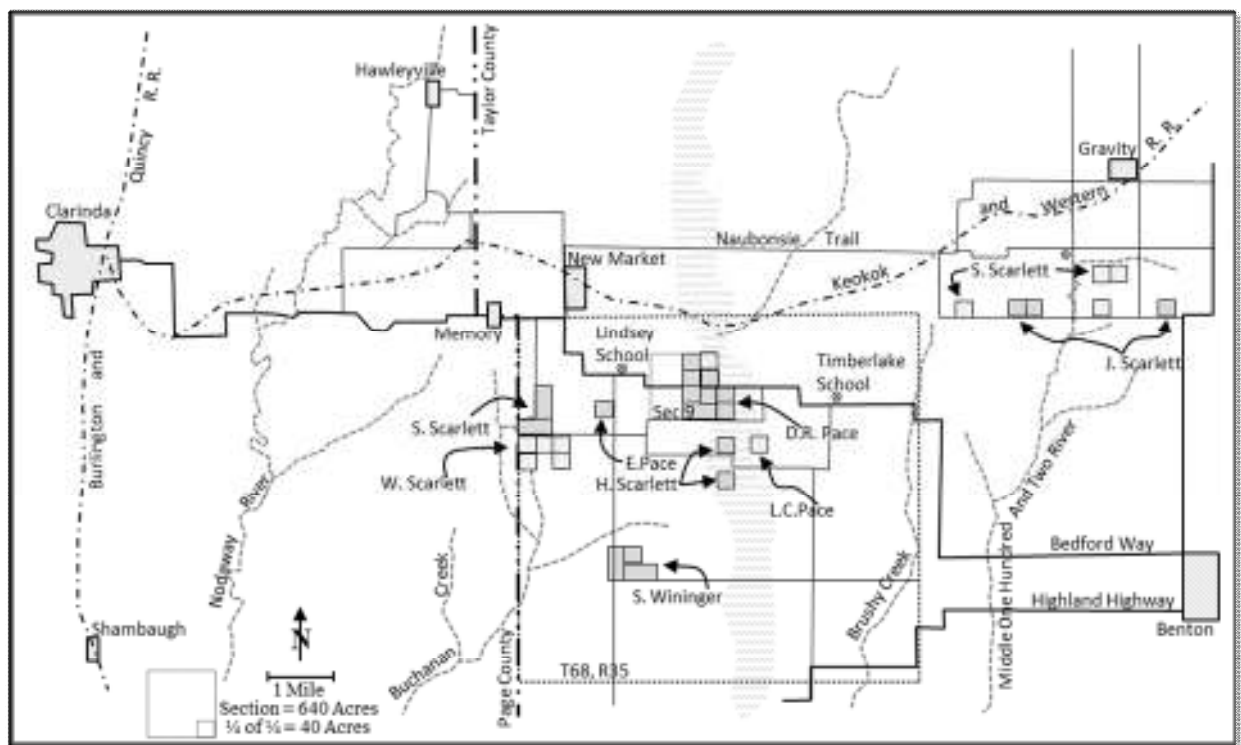




From 1853 to 1857 the Paces and extended families purchased farm land in Taylor County east and southeast of Memory. Among those buying were: Sarah and Edward A. Pace, Martha and Daniel Rice Pace, Nancy and Samuel Scarlett, Ferbury and James Scarlett, Mary and Harlen Scarlett, and Mary and Lewis C. Pace.

Daniel was one of the largest purchasers with 340 acres. William Scarlett purchased 306 acres, Samuel Scarlett with 280 acres, and James Scarlett with 120 acres. Harlen Scarlett and Lewis Pace purchased 80 acres each while Edward purchased 40 acres.

In 1854 the town of Memory was founded but in 1882 the railroad passed Memory to the north. The response was that the people in Memory up and moved the town to the rail line and named it New Market. The Taylor County Republican newspaper at the time said: “Memory is reported to be moving up to New Market.”<sup>3</sup> By 1893 New Market had grown to a population of 400. In 1910, New Market had two meat markets, one owned by D. L. Hankins and there were also two racket stores (variety) one owned by the Pace Brothers.<sup>4</sup>



Farms in the 1850s in Taylor County, Iowa.



New Market, Iowa Main Street



New Market,  
Main Street.  
L. west side,  
south to north.  
R: west side  
north to south.



Charles W. Pace family. Source: Jim Pearce

## Edward Alexander Pace

Edward, the only child of Charles Wesley and Mary Wineinger Pace moved to Taylor County with his father and step-mother in the early 1850s. In 1862 Edward joined the Union Army of the Southwest in the Civil War. He was in the 29th Regiment Iowa Infantry, Company F under the command of Captain James Brooks. The 29th saw an occasional skirmish but on Independence Day, 1863 entered into the battle of Helena, Arkansas. The 29th was also engaged at the battle of Arkansas Post and Spanish Fort. It was mustered out at New Orleans, August 15th, 1865 and the troops were paid. Most of the casualties in the 29th were from disease. Edward's first cousin, William Pace was also in Company F and died April 12, 1863 of "disease" at Helena, Arkansas. <sup>2</sup>

Edward, then 22, married Nancy Ann Davison, then 17, on August 19, 1869 and they had their first child Nancy A. in June 1870. At the time, Edward was a retail merchant living in Dallas Township with Nancy and Nancy. <sup>6</sup> By 1880 Edward had become an Attorney and moved out to Colorado (see section on Pitkin). Edward returned to New Market in 1883 and in 1900 was an attorney living on Main Street with Nancy and their children Harley T., Ersal H. and Asa C.

In 1910 Edward and Nancy had moved to Fourth Street and Ersal was still living at home, a Public School Teacher. Also living with them was a grandson, Frank Valentine. Over on Sixth Street was their son Harley with his wife Minnie A. and daughter Ellen (born 1905). Harley was a foreman with the railroad. By 1920 Edward and Nancy still had Frank living with them. Frank was a telegraph operator at the depot. They were living next door to Harley, Minnie and Ellen. Harley was a cement mixer with a lumber yard.

**Mrs. E. A. Pace**  
Mrs. E. A. Pace, who had been making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Fred Foster, Sr., in New Market, during the past winter, passed away very suddenly Tuesday morning May 1, 1928. The funeral services were held Thursday afternoon at the home, and interment was made in the Memory cemetery.

Bedford Times Republican, May 10, 1928

NEW MARKET CARDS.  
E. A. PACE,  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
*New Market, Iowa.*  
Special attention given to causes of  
the defenceless and oppressed.

**ED. E. PACE.**  
Among the somewhat numerous classes who draw their sustenance from the body politic without rendering anything substantial in return by way of food, clothing or other necessities of life, must be classed the lawyer. But, until men become wise enough to discern the right in matters of business and take uniform pleasure in doing it, lawyers will continue to be in some respects a "necessary evil." New Market has but two men of this class, and from such observations as we have been able to make, conclude she is not overtaxing herself for their support. Mr. Ed. E. Pace, the subject of this notice is one of them. He is yet comparatively young in the business of his profession, but gradually working his way to the front. He has some eccentricities, one of which is a peculiar penchant for getting after his enemies with a very sharp stick, and his native shrewdness enables him to do this in a way that hurts. He is, however, true to his clients, and successful in his practice, which are the main things to be looked after by the man wanting to employ a lawyer.

Bedford Times Republican, 8/1/1893

## Young Ferris Pace

Young was the second son of Charles Wesley Pace and his second wife Elizabeth Ferris. Young was born in February, 1855 in Iowa. Young was named after his mother's father, Young Ferris. When he was 24, Young was part of the party that went out to Colorado to try silver mining. After he returned to Iowa, he bought the Ben Anderson coal mine and leased it out to the Union Coal Company. The mine was one of four coal mines in the area and was about a mile east of New Market.<sup>4</sup>

Young married Matilda E. Miller and they had two children, Charles Dennis (born July 1876 in Iowa) and Williametta (born March 1885 in Iowa). In 1900 they were living in New Market and her mother Agnus Miller (born July 1818, Virginia) was living with them. Young and his son were farming.<sup>8</sup> In 1901 Young owned two parcels of land west of the river totaling 58 acres. He owed taxes on the property totaling \$7.11, but he was also an Election Judge for Taylor County and was paid \$4.00 by the county for the work then later was paid \$3.50 for the election books. That should have covered the tax bill.<sup>37</sup> Matilda passed away in the 1903 and Young remarried to Martha A. Carmichael in 1905. Martha, the daughter of William and Helen Carmichael, was previously married to A. C. Garrison. In 1910 Young and Martha were living in New Market on Second Street. He was working in his own carpenter shop.<sup>7</sup> Young died at the age of 56 on May 25, 1912 and was buried in the Memory Cemetery.

Mayor Pace of New Market was in the city Tuesday in consultation with the board of supervisors with reference to the allowance of bills that were incurred during the time smallpox was raging at New Market. When a family is quarantined, the law makes it imperative that they be furnished with all needful supplies. There is also an expense for quarantining and fumigating which must be paid by the county. One third of this expense is then charged up to the town or township where the expense was incurred.

Mayor Edward Pace, Bedford Times Republican, 4/9/1908

## Dorinda Pace

Dorinda was the first child of Daniel Rice Pace and Martha Kearby Pace and was born in Indiana, December 27th, 1839. She made the move to Iowa with her parents and at the age of 19, married a neighborhood boy, Granville Damewood on November 20, 1859. Her sister, Rebecca Ann, married another Damewood, Russel Stephen on December 9, 1860. Dorinda, her husband, their daughter Mary and her Mother-in-Law Mary Damewood (60) were living next door to her parents in 1860.<sup>5</sup> In 1862 Granville joined the Union Army and was in the 29th Regiment, Company F along with Edward and William Pace.

## Colorado 1880s

By 1880 several of the Paces had left New Market, Iowa to try their luck in the mining camps of Colorado. In order to promote the growth of towns in the Colorado Rockies, towns like Pitkin would advertise in papers back east as to the amenities of working and living in Colorado. One promotion said: "Pitkin, conceded by all visitors to be the most beautiful mining camp in Colorado, is destined this summer to be the liveliest and most prosperous".

Edward's son Charles Wesley and his wife Elizabeth Ferris and their family had moved to Pitkin by 1880. Some of Charles's sons were grown by that time, Young was 24 and Edward Alexander was 33, and lived separate to their parents. They also took with them his brother's son Argile Harden Pace who was 25 by that time. Richard Foster, the son of Daniel Rice Pace, and his wife Serepta, also made the move to Pitkin after moving to Iowa.

One of the Paces in Pitkin owned a dance or meeting hall and it was used by local citizens for private functions. There were other halls in town at the time such as the IOOF Hall.

—The ball given by Frank G. Warren, J. W. Hughes and others at Pace's Hall in celebrating St. Patrick's day Thursday evening, was a pleasant affair, and all present expressed themselves as having a gay time. The music was good and everything passed off pleasantly.

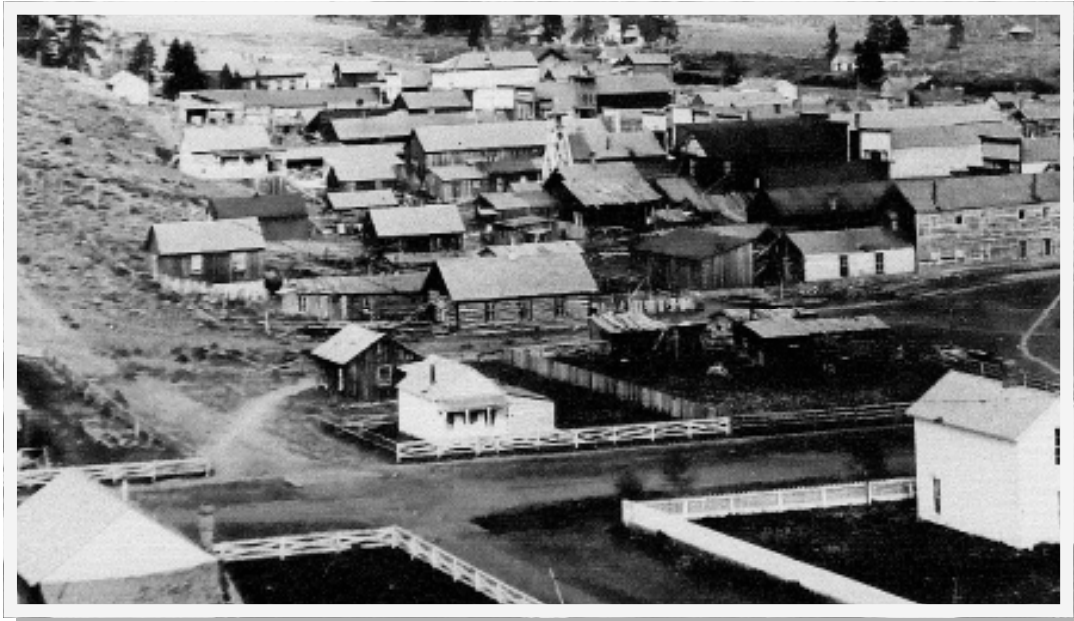
Pitkin Independent 3/19/1881

# PITKIN INDEPENDENT.

Published Weekly for the Territory of Colorado and the State of the Republic of America.  
VOL. 1. PITKIN, GUNNISON CO., COLORADO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1881. NO. 9

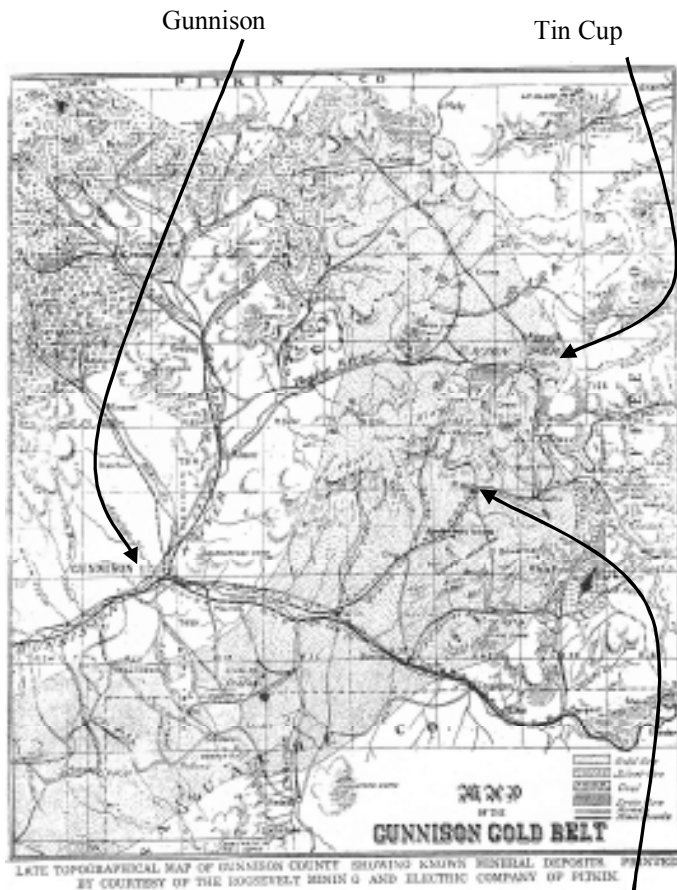


Pitkin Station, 1880s



Pitkin in the 1880s. Pitkin Historical Society

“In 1881, a select school, the first, was taught by Professor Drexilius, an Attorney. (Among) thirty-one students was: Elmer K. Pace, Chas. W. Pace, Flora A. Pace, . . . . After the school board purchased the town hall, it was converted into a school house during the summer of ‘82. The grounds were unique in that a water ditch meandered across the school yard tempting the mischief in many a child to be sure. When the Fall term opened, Mrs. Mather was the new teacher.”<sup>9</sup>



The Pitkin Miner 10/14/1921

Pitkin

**Last Day of School.**

Last Tuesday witnessed the closing exercises of Prof. Drexilius' select school. We regret that so few parents were present, as the examinations were of an interesting character, and showed most careful training on the part of the Professor. Following is the general average of the scholars, 100 being perfect:

Fred. Anderson, 65; John G. Curtiss, 81; Horace L. Curtiss, 81; Olive Conroy, 65; Don. A. Dewey, 76; Mary L. Dewey, 75; Orville Davidson, 60; Olivia Davidson, 71; Estella B. Davidson, 51; Minnie B. Eggleston, 66; Jas. Gallagher, 65; Georgie Gallagher, 60; Warren W. Ledbetter, 51; Elmer K. Cole, 79; Ben. A. Mann, 77; Fred. E. Miller, 76; Maggie Mitchell, 53; Chas. W. Pace 1st, 83; Chas. W. Pace 2d, 60; Flora A. Pace, 86; Hubert Roberts, 66; Nannie K. Roberts, 84; Chas. M. Roberts, 82; H. E. Roberts, 79; Frank W. Sanborn, 63; Cora E. Sanborn, 81; Addie Sawyer, 63; Edward Williams, 64; Cliff D. Watson, 65; John H. Winters, 65; Gracie M. Williams, 57; M. Estella Williams, 70.

Pitkin Independent 4/2/1881. Note the two Chas. W. Paces attending with Flora, Richard's and Charles Sr.'s.

**Richard Foster Pace**

By the 1880s Richard was 50 and Serepta was 46 and their children had already moved out. In Pitkin, Richard was a day laborer, but eventually became the Police Constable for the town as well as Street Commissioner and Serepta was a boarding house keeper.

—Officer Pace cut his knee severely with an ax last Sunday. Dr. Vance dressed the wound and the patient is doing well.

Pitkin Independent, 8/18/1881

—Dick Pace started from the reservation with seventeen deer hams, but they got so heavy while crossing the mesa that he had to throw all but four of them away.

Pitkin Independent, 3/4/1882

Richard was also an officer in the local Odd Fellows organization while living in Pitkin and was quite active in social events. From accounts in the local newspaper, he also seemed to have a number of misadventures.

Richard and his family continued to live in Pitkin through the turn of the century. Richard and Serepta had four boys and a daughter who passed away at the age of four. By 1910 they had moved to a farm in Crawford, Colorado.



Front l to r: Richard Foster Pace, Fredrick Augustas, Serepta Adams Pace. Back l to r: Charles Wesley, Daniel Franklin, Bert.

**Trespass.**  
The case of The People vs. G. W. Utterback, J. A. Baldwin, J. D. Kendig and H. H. Abbott—defendants arrested by Constable Dick Pace on the 7th for trespassing on mining property—came up for examination before Judge Smith this morning, and a recess was taken until 5 o'clock p. m.

Pitkin Independent, 6/10/1882

Street commissioner Dick Pace commenced work with a force of men yesterday to clean up the ditches.

Pitkin Independent, 3/3/1882

**Odd Fellows' Installation.**  
At a meeting of Pitkin Lodge No. 43, I. O. O. F., Saturday evening last, the following officers were installed for the ensuing term—D. W. Soldy of Gunnison, installing officer:  
N. G.—Geo. Nungesser.  
V. G.—Chas. R. Miller.  
P. G.—S. B. Porter.  
Sec.—H. E. Beck.  
Treas.—W. F. Kimmel.  
The following appointive officers have been named:  
W.—E. E. Hall.  
Conductor—I. B. Chapman.  
R. S. N. G.—P. A. Deller.  
L. S. N. G.—R. F. Pace. ←  
I. G.—Frank Lever.  
The first, second, and third degrees were conferred on one candidate, the first on another, and one was initiated. The lodge has now nineteen members, and is in a prosperous condition.

Pitkin Independent, 1/21/1882

“Richard and Serepta Ann Pace came to Crawford from the North Fork Valley to work on a ranch homesteaded by Andy Hice, known later as the Dick Robinson Place. This ranch was near Needle Rock on the north and not far from the Smith Fork River on the south.”<sup>10</sup>

“Richard sold his 80 acre farm to his son Daniel Franklin and then bought the place above them, the old Ford homestead. Many years later the folks sold the ranch and moved to Delta. Pa Pace passed away May 30, 1928 and Ma married a man by the name of Lockhart. She outlived him and died on July 30, 1950 at the age of 96.”<sup>10</sup>

Charles Wesley Pace

Charles was another of Edward's sons that moved from Indian to Iowa and on to Pitkin, Colorado. Charles and his family probably came out with his sons Edward and Young. Making the move with Charles and Elizabeth were their daughters Rosa and Flora (Florance) and their youngest son CW Jr. (Charles Wesley). In 1880 Charles was a miner with Elizabeth keeping house. Young Pace was also mining. Edward and Young lived in a local boarding house. The going rate for miners at that time was \$2.50—3.00 per day with room and board. The food for the miners was plentiful at the boarding houses.

Charles' daughters were able to take part in many of the social functions in Pitkin. They were quite the item, showing up in many of the social events described in the papers. Flora was about 20 and Rosa was 16 at the time. They seemed to have different partners at each of the dances. One write up said: "A strawberry festival was held in the large dining hall of the "Hutchinson House" on June 10, 1882, and a prize was given to Miss Rosa Pace for being the most handsome lady in Pitkin."<sup>11</sup>

Pitkin also had a Busy Bee Society of which Flora was a member. They were able to raise enough money to buy a bell for the town. "Weighing 620 pounds, the bell was made of superior metal and had a clear, pleasant tone. Inscribed on its sides in plain, raised letters is "Presented to the City of Pitkin by the Busy Bees, July 4, 1881." It was cast to order by the Buckeye Bell Foundry of Cincinnati for \$140, with a total cost of \$175."<sup>11</sup>

**REUNION BALL!**

The Grandest Affair Ever  
Known in the History of Pitkin.

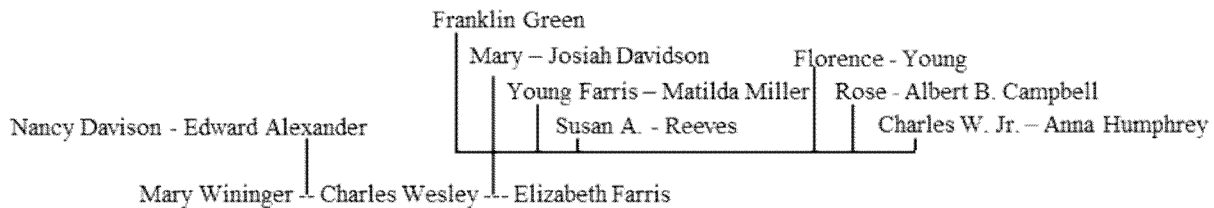
Organization of the Olive Branch Club--  
Personnel, Etc.

Decidedly the most RECHERCHE affair known in the history of our camp, and the most largely attended, occurred last evening, it being a social or reunion ball to cap the climax and taper off the jubilee of New Years' day. It proved to be a regular grand old-fashioned social and everyone turned loose to have a joyful time, and the general good feeling and merriment that prevailed throughout the evening, is unequalled in the history of mining camps.

The following is a list of all the names we were able to obtain, but there were probably forty or fifty more whose names we could not ascertain:

Mayor and Mrs. Vance; Major and Mrs. Schenck; C. W. Sanborn, wife and Mrs. Sutton; W. M. Fulton and wife; J. McNaughton and wife; F. W. Sargent and wife; J. Y. Turner and wife; S. S. Watson and wife; J. B. Chapman and wife; Wm. Behne and wife; J. W. Brown and wife; J. G. Broemser and wife; E. A. Pace and wife; Harry Hyams, wife and daughter Minnie; G. A. Dewey and wife; Mr. Jackson and wife; C. S. Gilger and wife; H. A. Bradford, wife and Miss Roberts; Scott Dickinson and wife; J. S. Sharp and Miss Churchill; L. C. Cone and Miss Jenkins; Frank P. Sheafor and Miss Britton; J. T. Smith and Miss Porter; J. F. Drexelius and Miss Schenck; J. B. Geiser and Mrs. W. D. Geiser; R. H. Paddon and Mrs. Hutchinson; Chas. Oliver and Miss Behne; J. M. Hill and Miss Rosa Pace; Henry Schierenbeck and Miss Flora Pace;

Edward and his wife probably escorted Rosa and Flora and their dates to the dance. The Pitkin Miner, 1/6/1882





Edward Alexander Pace

Charles Wesley Pace's son Edward had moved to Pitkin by 1880. By this time, Edward had become a Lawyer and assumed that role in Pitkin. Edward had also married Nancy Ann Davidson in 1869 and they had four children: Nancy, Charles, Harley and Myrtle in Iowa. However Nancy and her children did not initially make the trip to mining camp at Pitkin with Edward. Nancy went to live with her parents Harden and Harriett Davidson and her remaining brothers and sisters in East River Township, Page County, Iowa. Interestingly, Nancy's children were living next door at her brothers, Jephtha Davidson, his wife Ellen and two daughters Eppie and Della. There probably was not enough room at her parent's so the family was split between the two farms.

Edward became quite active in the town of Pitkin. He was a Noble Grand at the Odd Fellows Lodge No. 43. He was appointed the town Judge, and was acting coroner. A member of the Democratic Caucus, he ran for

Assessor and Justice of the Peace. By 1881 Nancy had joined Edward in Pitkin and they attended many social events and dances. Most of the balls, dances and events in Pitkin, as described in the paper, you would find Judge Pace and wife listed. They would also be there with his sisters Flora and Rose, or his cousin Richard and his wife.

After his success in Pitkin Edward and his wife returned to New Market, Iowa in March, 1883.

**BUSINESS DIRECTORY.**  
**ATTORNEYS.**  
 Stevenson & Sapp.  
 J. F. Draxellus.  
 E. A. Pace.  
**ASSAY OFFICES.**  
 S. Herzberg.  
 H. H. Abbott.

Pitkin Independent, 5/6/1882

**THE VERDICT.**  
 At an inquisition holden at Ohio City, Gunnison county, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1880, before E. A. Pace, esq., acting as coroner of said county, upon the body of John D. Collins, lying there dead, by the jurors whose names are hereto subscribed; the said juror upon their oaths do say that John D. Collins came to his death from a gunshot wound inflicted by Charles Gourley, not feloniously.  
 Jacob Hess, foreman,  
 W. Keeling,  
 J. W. Garvin,  
 S. A. Cunningham,  
 David Michael,  
 E. C. Sherman.

Pitkin Independent, 9/11/1880

E. A. Pace has received the appointment of police judge, vice Frank Gill, resigned, and has moved his office into the recorder's.

Pitkin Independent, 8/28/1880

**MERRY MASONS.**  
**They Give a Ball to the Lovers of Terpsichore—a Grand Success—Personal, Etc.**  
 The following are the names of those present that "stripped the light," etc.:  
 Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Williams and Miss Britton.  
 J. T. Shumate and Miss Churchill,  
 Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Watson and Mrs. Kinzie.  
 F. F. Chisotofand Miss Washburn.  
 Mr. and Mrs. J. McNaughton,  
 L. C. Cone and Miss Eggleston.  
 Mr. and Mrs. C. Haines,  
 Henry Roberts and Miss Pace. ←  
 Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Dewey.  
 Julius Goldstein and Miss Behne.  
 Judge and Mrs. Pace. ←  
 Charley Oliver and Miss Parrott.  
 D. Mason and Mrs. Beshaw.  
 Wayne Scott and Mrs. Mitchell.  
 Zed Watson and Miss Parrott.  
 Mr. and Mrs. S. Herzberg.  
 Mrs. J. W. Hughes, Mrs. A. Cook, Mrs. E. Mann, Mrs. H. Harris.  
 Wall flowers: Frank W. Ferry, H. W. Duzrell, W. M. Fulton, Bob Brister, Frank Warren, C. L. Tischer, G. H. Barker, J. W. Lumorsaux, Geo. J. Teawbridge, Frank Kinsley, J. H. Clemes, Pete Duller, Harry Hyams, Eugene Landen.

Pitkin Independent, 2/19/1881

**THE ODD FELLOWS.**  
**Their Anniversary Celebration—Happy and Long to Be Remembered Event.**  
 Last Wednesday the Odd Fellows of Pitkin celebrated the sixty-third anniversary of the order in the United States by a social gathering of the members, their families and friends at Odd Fellows' Hall, a grand parade in the afternoon, and a ball and supper in the evening.  
 The meeting at the hall was called to order by Geo. Nungesser, Noble Grand of Pitkin Lodge No. 43. An ode was sung, after which an address was delivered by Past Grand E. A. Pace—pronounced an able effort.  
 Among the ladies and gentlemen present our reporter noticed J. L. Campbell and wife, W. M. Fulton and wife, J. F. Pearson and wife, J. S. Rodecker and wife, F. P. Shaefer and wife, Geo. E. Lake and wife, S. B. Porand wife, J. B. Chapman and wife, C. W. Rodecker and wife, Harry Hyams and wife, William Innes and wife, R. F. Pace and wife, E. A. Pace and wife, George Jackson and wife, J. W. Brown and wife,

Pitkin Independent, 4/29/1882

## Charlie Pace (Charles Wesley)

Charlie Pace, the youngest son of Richard Foster Pace was named after his Grandfather's brother Charles Wesley Pace. Charlie was born November 5th, 1873 in Page County, Iowa. He knew Alatha Moore and they both traveled to the Western Slope in Colorado with their parents. Charlie married Alatha Moore September 13, 1892 in Montrose, Colorado.

In 1906 Charlie, Alatha and their ten year old daughter, Marguerite lived in Randelett on the Ute Indian Reservation. Jim Capota and his squaw, full blooded Utes, had twins, a boy and a girl, but to the Ute this was bad luck and they had to get rid of one. Tradition said to keep the boy. A solution presented itself to Jim, Marguerite was enthralled with the baby girl and wanted to take it home.

Wrapped in an old red shawl, Marguerite presented the baby to her mother ,Alatha, along with the problem. Charlie and Alatha gladly became the baby's foster parents. However four months later when the Paces wanted to return to Delta, they were told that Ouray Agency law forbade a white raising an Indian child. They could not take the girl, then named Audrey, off the reservation.

Charlie and this family along with Audrey, loaded their wagon and headed to the Agency to turn Audrey in. But when they arrived, there were many Indians about. They drove into the midst of them and one brave ordered them to wait till he returned. When the brave returned, he raised his hand and began "White man not raise Indian baby. Charlie Pace all same Indian now. We adopt him at pow-pow. Little girl Indian now have Indian pappa." Thus Charlie and Alatha became the only white people to take an Indian child from the Ute reservation.



Charles Wesley Pace and Alatha Moore Pace, 1st wedding anniversary.

## Daniel Franklin (Frank) Pace

Frank was Richard and Serepta's second child and he was born in Bedford, Iowa on December 13, 1875. Frank traveled with his parents to Crawford, Colorado and went to school there. At school he met Laura Leona Piburn but she was already engaged. However they developed an attachment and Laura later broke off her earlier engagement.

In May, 1892 Frank and Laura decided to elope and went to Delta, Colorado and got married. Frank's father Richard met the two in Delta and was one of the witnesses to the marriage. After their marriage they moved to the Frank Robinson Ranch into a two-room log cabin. The kitchen had a dirt floor and one small window. The furniture was wooden boxes nailed to the walls and stacked on top of each other. The curtains were made out of flour sack that Laura embroidered and crocheted the ends. Laura's mother was bitterly opposed to the marriage and didn't have anything to do with them till June 22nd, 1894 when Frank and Laura had a girl, Leafa Mae. She then came around.

In April 1895 Frank got a job running a ranch in Utah and the family rode out to Cisco. From there they packed in to the Colorado River. They were ferried across in a boat by the mailman. The horses swam across. The trip was two days and they were glad to reach the ranch. The people running it stayed a month showing Frank the operations, then left. Frank ran the ranch and Laura raised a garden and canned fruit from the large peach orchard. Frank and his family stayed till September 1896, then packed out through Unaweep Canyon back to Montrose, Colorado.

Richard Pace bought 80 acres on Missouri Flats and Frank went in half with him. The neighbors helped them build a one room cabin (10 x 13 feet). On January 18th, 1897 another baby girl was born, Myrtle Reana Alberta. Eventually Frank bought out his father and the place was theirs. Richard then bought the place above them, the old Ford homestead.

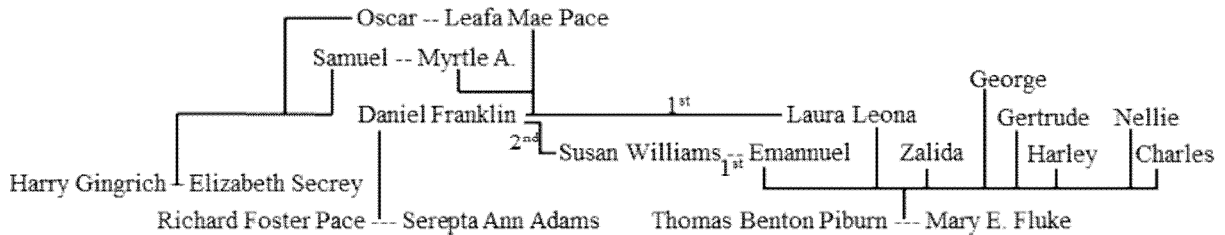
In 1910, Leafa, then 16, got a chance to travel to New Market, Iowa with Grandpa and Grandma Pace. They had many brothers and sisters living there. Leafa had a pleasant time seeing all the aunts, uncles and cousins.

In May 1911 Frank's second cousin Ersa Pace came to visit. While there a fire that started in the living room heater destroyed their home and its contents. Fortunately their Son-in-Law Oscar and his father were already building them a new house on the ranch. Daniel and his family lived in the granary till it was done.



Four Generations: Laura Piburn, Mary E. Fluke Piburn, Mary Fluke (seated), Leafa Pace.

In the fall of 1913 their troubles grew worse. Frank had an affair with Laura's brother's (Emmanuel) wife Susan for several years and it finally came to a head. Frank moved out and married Susan in December 1914 after the two divorces. The ranch was split in two, Laura got the house and lower 40 acres and Frank the upper part where he built a house for Susan and himself. However every time Frank and Susan went anywhere they went right by Laura's house. Laura doubted if she could have kept sane if she didn't have the support of her two daughters.



Leafa and Myrtle married brothers, Oscar H. and Samuel E. the sons of Harry and Elizabeth Gingrich. Laura tried sheep farming for a while then that part of the family move to California and then Utah. Laura returned to Crawford and passed away on April 6th 1960. Frank died earlier in Denver on August 30, 1939. <sup>10</sup>

996 REGISTRATION CARD

NAME: Daniel Franklin Pace  
 SEX: Male  
 AGE: 42  
 DATE OF BIRTH: December 13, 1875  
 PLACE OF BIRTH: Crawford, Delta, Colo.  
 RACE: U.S. Citizen  
 OCCUPATION: Farmer  
 EMPLOYER'S NAME: Self  
 PLACE OF RESIDENCE: Crawford, Delta, Colo.  
 REGISTERED BY: Mrs. Susie M. Pace  
 REGISTERED AT: Crawford, Delta, Colo.  
 REGISTERED ON: [Date]  
 REGISTERED IN: [Number]  
 REGISTERED FOR: [Number]  
 REGISTERED BY: Daniel Franklin Pace

REGISTRAR'S REPORT 5-1-11-C

DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT

HEIGHT			BUILD			COLOR OF HAIR	COLOR OF EYES
Feet	Inches	Weight	Slender	Medium	Stout	Blue	Black
5	10	150				Blue	Black

27. Has person lost arms, legs, or eyes or is he or she only partially disqualified? (Specify)

28. I certify that my answers are true and that the person registered has read or has had read to him his own summary that I have written and has its contents or mark, and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, correct and full.

Signature: E.A. [Name]  
 Date of Registration: Sept. 12th, 1918

Local Board for the County of Delta, State of Colo. Delta, Colorado.

STAMP OF LOCAL BOARD

(The stamp of the Local Board having jurisdiction of the area in which the registrant has his permanent home shall be placed in this box.)

Daniel Franklin (Frank) Pace's WWI Draft Registration Card, 1918