

Weather reports from the last weeks in Fort Collins with highs and lows.

The camp was named after Lt. Collins, an Ohio cavalry officer. The seat of Larimer County, Fort Collins was founded as an Army camp in and has since developed into a regional hub for education, business, culture, and recreation. The city currently has a population of , Cycling, craft beer, and music are all elements of the local culture, and the town lies close to a number of natural attractions, including the Cache la Poudre River and the Poudre Canyon, Horsetooth Mountain and Horsetooth Reservoir, and Estes Park. The Council Tree Prior to the arrival of white settlers in the mid-nineteenth century, the Cache la Poudre valley was the home of the Ute, Arapaho, and Cheyenne people. In Major Stephen H. Long led the first official US expedition through the valley. In the ensuing decades he was followed by fur trappers, emigrants, and homesteaders. Cottonwood trees grow in the hundreds in the river bottoms along the Cache la Poudre River. However, one tree several miles east of present-day Fort Collins towered over the rest. At more than feet tall and with a trunk reportedly 16 feet wide, this ancient cottonwood had been adopted by the Arapaho people as a council tree—a communal place to camp, fish, and hold council over important issues. In May homesteader Robert Strauss arrived near present-day Fort Collins and established his home on land that held the council tree. Even though Strauss considered himself owner of the land, he did not dispute the Arapaho presence on it. The Arapaho continued to convene at the council tree without much trouble until , when the Treaty of Fort Wise attempted to remove several groups of Cheyenne and Arapaho to a small area in southeastern Colorado. A handful of Arapaho leaders signed the treaty, though they later said they did not fully understand its terms and did not agree to cede tribal lands. Friday continued to camp near the council tree. On May 20, , President Abraham Lincoln signed the first Homestead Act, opening a new era of westward expansion and conquest in American history. Between and more than 1 million homesteads were granted to settlers who traveled west on the Overland Trail and other wagon routes. Those migrating across the Great Plains and beyond came into direct and sometimes violent competition with Native Americans for land, food, fuel, and other resources, which gave way to numerous conflicts throughout the Colorado Territory. From Camp to Fort To protect goods and people moving along the Overland Trail, the US government dispatched cavalry units in strategic locations. It was named after Lt. Collins of the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. On June 12, , the camp flooded, and a majority of its equipment was lost. To meet the needs of the cavalry, a new encampment had to be built at a different site. On August 20, , Collins wrote out a special order calling for a permanent post to be built on the Cache la Poudre. The small fort was surrounded by a military reservation of more than 6, acres and housed many different military units. Amid escalating violence, Friday finally agreed to a treaty in to stave off conflict with the US government. Then, in November, US cavalry slaughtered more than peaceful Arapaho and Cheyenne camped near Sand Creek, igniting wide-open conflict between the United States and the two Native American nations. Amidst these growing hostilities, Friday fled the Fort Collins area. Fort Collins was only garrisoned for another two-and-a-half years before local conflicts with Native Americans subsided, expiring its purpose. The fort was decommissioned in March by order of General William T. Finished in , their two-story cabin at the present corner of Mountain Avenue and Jefferson Street was the first permanent, private dwelling in Fort Collins. The Stone family continued efforts to develop Fort Collins from a frontier settlement to a full-fledged community. But the Stones were not the only enterprising settlers to capitalize on the military personnel stationed along the Overland Trail. To provide basic goods for soldiers and travelers, Joseph Mason, another early Fort Collins resident, built the first permanent storefront at the corner of Jefferson and Linden Streets in . By the town had both a church and a schoolhouse. In , following the closing of the military post, Fort Collins was surveyed and platted. Colorado Agricultural College As the country recovered from the Civil War, the small community of Fort Collins faced a situation similar to that of most other newly established western communities: Without capital investments and access to a railroad, Fort Collins would wither. Harris Stratton, who came to Fort Collins in , sought to address this problem. Stratton served in the territorial legislature during 1869, and he was intrigued by the prospects of the Morrill Act,

which provided land for the establishment of agricultural and mechanical colleges. Taylor, introduced the bill in that established the Agricultural College of Colorado. The Colony provided 3, acres of land for farm plots to encourage experimental high-desert farming. It was not long before Fort Collins earned a reputation as the agricultural hub of northern Colorado. The position of the city as the preeminent agricultural community in northern Colorado was only elevated after its integration into the growing network of western railroads. The arrival of railroads allowed farmers in the Cache la Poudre valley to ship their produce to regional and national markets, connected Fort Collins to larger economic centers such as Denver , and allowed the importation of building materials from the East. The declining economy of the United States during the sâ€™highlighted by the Panic of â€™resulted in part from the decline in the western mining industry and unexpected agricultural setbacks. One enterprise, however, held promise for the Fort Collins agricultural communityâ€™the sugar industry. Agricultural reformers enticed northern Colorado farmers to plant sugar beets and declared that the practice would not only provide income for farmers but would also create jobs for laborers and industrial workers, as well as provide an avenue for capitalist investment and city growth. In the Denver magnates Charles Boettcher, J. Brown, and John F. Campion founded the Great Western Sugar Company, and in the company built a beet processing factory in Fort Collins. The sugar beet industry flooded Fort Collins with wealth, and the city attracted a diverse population of agriculturalists, laborers, and capitalists. Many new residences and businesses were established during the prosperous first decade of the twentieth century, including a library, theaters, schools, recreational facilities, parks, and churches. Then Vice-Presidential candidate Franklin D. Roosevelt, who romanticized Fort Collins as an emblematic western city, even campaigned from the steps of the Fort Collins courthouse during his bid for the White House. Craft beer is another, in part because of the high quality and availability of local water. A dry city until , Fort Collins is today nationally known for its breweries. Anheuser-Busch was the first beer company to set up shop in Fort Collins, opening a brewery in . Then, inspired by the quality of small-scale beer brewers as he bicycled through Belgian towns, Fort Collins resident Jeff Lebesch founded New Belgium Brewing in . Craft brewing has since been a mainstay of the local culture and economy in Fort Collins. The Fort Collins Brewery opened in , followed by Funkwerks in , and the city has since added a number of smaller breweries and brewpubs, including Pateros Creek , Equinox , Black Bottle , and several others. Even though the present site of the city was considered safer than the original Camp Collins, Fort Collins has remained vulnerable to flooding. The city has endured eleven flood events since , with the worst being the Spring Creek Flood of . Regional flooding in September narrowly missed the main part of the city, serving as another reminder to residents that living in such a scenic place does not come without risks. Today Today, Fort Collins remains one of the fastest-growing and most popular cities in Colorado. To help improve transportation between the expanding residential developments south of downtown and the old heart of the city, Fort Collins established the MAX Bus system in

Chapter 2 : Past Weather in Fort Collins, Colorado, USA – Yesterday or Further Back

Shows yesterday's weather for Fort Collins, CO. Current U.S. National Radar--Current. The Current National Weather Radar is shown below with a UTC Time (subtract 5 hours from UTC to get Eastern Time).

When you research your property, you will learn about the typology, architectural styles, people who lived in your property, events and trends that include your house, and in special circumstances, archaeological information. Step by Step Guide Step 1: Look at City Directories to find the occupants of the building The directories, at the Local History Archive, are available for most years from present and often include all of Larimer County. They are indexed alphabetically by name, business, and street address. Look at the section where they list the streets and find your address. It will tell you who lived there, their occupations, and names of children, and the business owners. There are a few directories that do not have listings by streets: Digitized directories for may be viewed online. History of Larimer County , , and When you find the date of burial, you can usually find an obituary in the microfilmed newspaper dated days before the burial date. Additionally, there are other architectural style reference books to section of the Archive Reference Books at the Local History Archive. Search the Tax Assessor Records The Local History Archive has a partial collection of Larimer County tax records dating from the s to the s with information and photographs of the property. Patrons need an address or legal location township, range, and quarter section to access these records. Look at the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps These maps primarily depict the Old Town and early residential areas of Fort Collins during the years of , , , , , , and are available at the Local History Archive or online through the Poudre River Public Library District website. Look at the early newspaper indexes online and the Coloradoan newspaper card index from Microfilmed Fort Collins newspapers and present, Wellington Sun, and Triangle Review are also available at the Local History Archive. Resources Historic Building Contexts, Surveys, and Historic Designations -- Provide historical and architectural data on various residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural buildings in Fort Collins. Often include title chains of the buildings, as well as biographical information on the owners. Subject Vertical Files -- Buildings, Dwellings, Streets, Architects and Builders -- files provide newspaper clippings, reports, and other documents pertaining to the history of local properties. Building Permit Records -- Database provides addresses and construction dates from January August Building Records -- An incomplete database of building records that appeared in the newspapers at the end of each year. They give the location of new construction and often the name of the owner, architect, or builder. These records span the time period from to They are not available for every year. Tax Assessor Records -- include partial collection of Larimer County tax records dating from the s to the s with information, drawings, and photographs of the property. The photographs are filed by subject and person. Historical Maps -- Look at the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps in the Archive and online that primarily depict Old Town and early residential areas of Fort Collins during the years of , , , , , , Maps from , , , and , and atlases from , , , and show property ownership. Newspapers -- The Archive provides subject and biographical indexes for Fort Collins papers dating from and Some of these have been entered into their online database. There is a card index in the Library Reference area with Microfilm of the Fort Collins newspapers and present, the Wellington Sun and the Triangle Review. See book indexes to Wellington Sun by A. The six Miller Scrapbooks and indexes provide excerpts of early newspaper articles. Other architectural style books are in the Archive and sections of the Reference and Non-Fiction areas of the library. City Directories -- The directories are available for most years from present and often include all of Larimer County. They are indexed alphabetically by name, business, and street address. Look at the section, where they list the streets and find your address. Many will tell you who lived there, their occupations, and names of children, and the business owners. There are a few directories that do not have the listings by streets - the , , , and Digitized directoriesfor are online. Biographical Vertical Files -- Alphabetical files of people that contain newspaper clippings, reports, and other documents; some of these files have been scanned and are online. Special Collections -- Include written materials, photographs, scrapbooks, and other items that pertain to a particular family, business, organization, or government entity. These collections often contain primary source materials that offer unique views into

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local history. There are separate indexes for Fort Collins Yesterdays and History of Larimer County that are filed with the books. Yearbooks from CSU and local schools are available in the Archive from present, depending on the school. Copies of the obituaries are available at the Archive October and Library present. Oral History Transcripts -- Approximately verbatim transcripts of interviews are available in the Archive and for check-out in the Library. Some have been scanned and are online. These will reveal who owned the property and for how long, how much the property cost, and can give valuable information about the homeowner of the deeds that have been filed on the property. Deeds are indexed by the names of the seller grantor and the buyer grantee, so start with the most recent owner and transaction and work back through the years. When trying to determine the year a building was erected, there are a number of clues to look for. For example, a sizable increase in price from one transaction to the next suggests that there was some capital improvement on the land. Also, a large increase in the property taxes assessed suggests that some major improvement took place. Additionally, will, probate records, and court litigation that may involve the property are filed with the District Court which is on the second floor of the Courthouse, Laporte. It is possible to have a title company do this research for you by providing you with the abstract for the property.

Chapter 3 : Fort Collins Yesterdays by Evadene B. Swanson | eBay

Fort Collins Yesterdays has 1 rating and 1 review. Phyllis said: Enjoyed this history of one of my favorite places. Would like to read more about the ear.

Chapter 4 : Yesterday's Weather for Fort Collins, Colorado - racedaydvl.com

Yesterdays in Fort Collins. Fort Collins and College c. by Mabel H. Chapman In the Colorado State University at Fort Collins was the Colorado College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Chapter 5 : research my property || City of Fort Collins

Find Fort Collins Yesterdays by Swanson, Evadene B at Biblio. Uncommonly good collectible and rare books from uncommonly good booksellers.

Chapter 6 : Fort Collins Yesterdays by Evadene B. Swanson (, Hardcover) | eBay

Fort Collins, CO: George and Hildegard Morgan, Paperback. 6 x 9, pgs, b&w historical photos. An overview of a northern Colorado ranching area from the arrival of explorers, mountain men, and Overland Stage coaches through the development of a sugar beet factory and streetcar system, Very Good+.

Chapter 7 : Fort Collins, CO Forecast | Weather Underground

Fort Collins Detailed Time Line The following links are to a chronological index of Fort Collins information compiled by Fort Collins Museum volunteers in the s. The information is from these reference sources and they are noted in the Time Line.

Chapter 8 : Fort Collins Yesterdays by Evadene Burris Swanson

pm heavy rain 6 e fort collins n w 06/08/ m inch larimer co trained spotter in 25 minutes pm heavy rain 4 n loveland n w 06/08/ m inch larimer co trained spotter in 15 minutes pm heavy rain 6 ese fort collins n w 06/08/ m inch larimer co trained spotter in 50 minutes

Chapter 9 : Fort Collins Yesterdays by Swanson, Evadene B

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Weather Underground provides local & long range weather forecasts, weather reports, maps & tropical weather conditions for locations worldwide.