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THE HISTORY OF BOYD LAKE STATE PARK

A look to the past

To understand the history of Boyd Lake State Park we need to examine the history of Larimer County, the Heinricy Family History, the Eureka Ditch System and how they all played a part in the development of what we now know as Boyd Lake State Park.

Original Research Writer, Tami Emerson (circa 1980)

Compiled by: Oliver-Cole, Sheila

Boyd Lake State Park,

Colorado State Parks

Colorado Department of Natural Resources



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To understand the history of the formation of Boyd Lake State Park we need to examine the history of Larimer County, the Heinrich Family History, the Heinrich Reservoirs, the Eureka Ditch System and how they all played a part in the development of what we now know as Boyd Lake State Park.

HISTORY OF LARIMER COUNTY

Larimer County was created by an act of the first Territorial Legislature of Colorado on November 1, 1861. In this act, La Porte was named the county seat. A devastating flood in June 1864 wiped out the outpost, forcing the Army to seek a better location. At the urging of Joseph Mason, who had settled along the Poudre in 1860, the Army relocated its post downstream adjacent to Mason's land along the Overland stage route. The site of the new post became the nucleus of the town of Fort Collins, incorporated in 1873 after the withdrawal of the Army, and in the election of 1868 it was decided to move the county seat to Fort Collins.

Larimer County existed as one of seventeen original counties in the Colorado Territory; however, its western boundary was disputed. Controversy existed as to whether Larimer County ended at the Medicine Bow Range or at the Continental Divide thirty miles further west. An 1886 Colorado Supreme Court decision set the boundary at the Continental Divide, although the land between the Medicine Bow Range and the divide was made part of Jackson County in 1909. The county was bounded on the North by Wyoming, on the east by Weld County, to the south lie Boulder County and on the west was the Snowy Range.

In 1909 the size was changed by the creation of Jackson County on the west, reducing the final area to 2800 square miles. About 60% of the county is in the high country, including Longs Peak at an elevation of 14,257 feet. The remaining 40% is open plains and foothills. Thrifty towns of Fort Collins, Loveland, Berthoud, Wellington and Timnath are located on the plains with the "Gem of the Rockies", Estes Park, snuggled at the foot of Longs Peak.

Larimer County was originally part of the Louisiana Purchase, thus it was under Spanish rule for a period of 140 years, until 1682 when it changed hands to the French. Again in 1764 the Spanish regained possession until it finally ceded to France in 1801. With the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the area finally came to rest under the stars and stripes.

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Although there is certainty that white men and trappers from Canada resided in La Porte at the time of the purchase, the first real white settlement was accomplished by Antoine Janis in 1844. He staked out a squatters claim on the river just west of La Porte. The American Fur Company had established trading posts in western Wyoming and eastern Idaho, but outside the trails made by explorers; men such as Major Long, Fremont, Lewis & Clark, and Lieutenant Zebulon Pike, little was known of what is now Colorado when Janis wandered in to the Cache La Poudre Valley. In 1858 a party headed by John B. Provost came down from Fort Laramie looking for a town site. The party established what is known to be the first community settlement on the banks on the Cache La Poudre, Colona. The settlers saw high hopes of Colona becoming somewhat of a "Gateway to the West", but dreams were foiled when gold and silver were discovered to the south and west of Denver. The present day city of La Porte, the Colona, can be seen as a town of despair, losing all to Denver. Mineral deposits belonged to Larimer County as well, but they were not to be discovered until late in the 1800's.

One bright aspect for life is that Larimer County was blessed with what appears to have been peace with the Native Americans. Only a few scares by small bands of the Ute tribe bothered the settlers, the last taking place in 1864. From there on in settlers flocked to the valley to lay claim to land. In 1864 the La Porte township company filed a claim to 1280 acres of land which was blocked off for the future metropolis of the Rocky Mountains. The Overland stage route was changed to run north from Denver, through La Porte, north on to the Laramie plain and on to Salt Lake. The stage line had its effect. Many new settlers arrived and by 1865 Cache Le Poudre valley had attained quite a large settlement. The settlers did, however, have an extremely rough time in this valley. After toiling over irrigation ditches, cabins, hauling timber, and last but not least, savage Native Americans, nature took a turn on them with the plight of grasshoppers. For two years they were plagued, but finally won victory for their hardships. After this livestock became the major commodity of the valley. The next plague suffered by the settlers would be that of cattle rustlers and desperados. In 1863 the First Colorado Volunteer Cavalry was employed to guard the stage line, settlers, and the cattle from thieves.

Larimer County was finally organized as such by the appointment of city commissioners in 1864. In 1866 the commission granted its first highway act.

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Organization was somewhat futile at first. The next meeting was not held until 1867. This meeting went on much as the first, without much getting done except roadwork and taxes of 1 mill levied for schools. In 1869 Camp Collins was changed to the present day Fort Collins. During 1870-1880 road transactions were accomplished with the exception of posting rewards for stage bandits who were in popular demand.

1865 was the year the first taste of railroad fever appeared, in the first of the many episodes that had struck the country. The Colorado and Clear Creek Railroad Company built the rails to Georgetown and Central City. In 1872 a bond was issued for construction of the rails from Cache La Poudre to Left Hand Creek and Caribou. The actual advent of a railroad line in Larimer County occurred in 1877.

Larimer County gave birth to its first newspaper on April 22, 1872 and named it The Fort Collins Express.

Little could be said of the history of Larimer County after the turn of the century. The county was developed to a point, and regression was impossible. Larimer County was an agricultural center and now only townships flourished. Fort Collins grew with the founding of the university in 1881. La Porte diminished with the growth of new and better things elsewhere. Small towns like Berthoud, Loveland and Timnath grew only as farming centers. The "Northern Empire" as stated by the Fort Collins Express in 1894 never really came to pass.

The early growth of agriculture, which depended highly on direct river irrigation, experienced a second boom in 1902 with the introduction of the cultivation of sugar beets, accompanied by the construction of the large processing plant of the Great Western Sugar Co. in Loveland. In the following decade, the sugar beet industry brought large numbers of German emigrants from the Russian Empire to the county. The neighborhoods of Fort Collins northeast of the Poudre were constructed largely to house these new families.

A significant increase in the agricultural productivity of the region came in the 1930s with the construction of the Colorado Big Thompson Project following the Great Depression, sort of a third boom for the agricultural industry around Fort Collins. This project collected and captured Western

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Slope water, and carried it over to the Front Range Colorado counties of Boulder, Larimer and Weld, along with an extensive water storage and distribution system, which significantly extended the irrigable growing season and brought substantial additional land under irrigation for the first time.

SEE APPENDIX A FOR THE TIMELINE

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HISTORY OF BOYD LAKE

Boyd Lake was constructed between 1905 & 1909* by Burton D. Sanborn, a well known Irrigation Engineer. Prior to this time, the site actually consisted of two Lakes; North Basin & South Basin. When the Barnes Ditch was constructed it emptied into what was to become Boyd Lake and enlarged it to its present size. In 1903 a government publication stated "The Boyd Lake site has been under consideration ever since the practicability and value of reservoirs in North Central Colorado have been clearly demonstrated"¹

Originally in 1878 the legislator divided the State into water districts and selected water commissioners for each one. David Boyd became the first commissioner to represent Greeley. In 1879 Eaton Ditch was completed. David Boyd, who had criticized early engineers, said that now the "true way" of canal building had been learned. One can assume that Boyd Lake was named for this same David Boyd, a prominent citizen who served as second president of the Union Colony, president of the Greeley School Board, superintendent of Weld County Schools, and State Senator from 1892-96. He also wrote several significant publications, including History of Greeley and the Union Colony of Colorado and a government report entitled, Irrigation Near Greeley, Colorado.²

In 1909 the Greeley and Loveland Irrigation Company began to consider purchasing Boyd Lake, or an interest in it, from Burton D. Sanborn. This was the first in a succession of attempts to purchase the lake. The second opportunity came in 1910 when two special stockholder's meetings were held. Sanborn offered the lake to the company for \$350,000 – "the company could share it with other ditches under the Big Thompson or could take it all."³ The offer was refused. The following year (1911) Sanborn again offered the lake to the company for \$280,000. Again the offer was refused.

The Colorado Power Company, a subsidiary of the Public Service Company, purchased Boyd Lake in 1913 for \$125,000. The Public Service Company used a great amount of the water to fill Barker Dam. In 1918 the Colorado Power Company offered to sell the lake back to the Greeley and Loveland Irrigation Company for \$200,000. There was no transaction.⁴

Boyd Lake was again offered to the Greeley and Loveland Irrigation Company in 1924, this time for the consideration of \$300,000. The offer was

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taken and the transaction completed in 1926 for \$285,000. The Greeley and Loveland Irrigation Company has had control of the Lake since then.

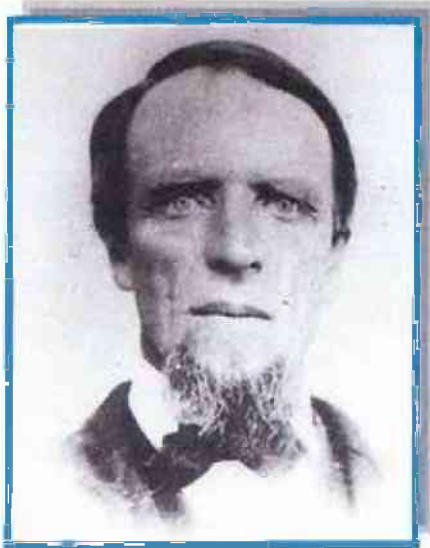
Twenty-two years later in 1958, the Colorado Game and Fish organization leased some land around Boyd Lake to create a Wildlife Area. The original lease ran for ten years and was renewed in 1968 by Gene Cook. Meanwhile Colorado Parks and Recreation merged with Colorado Game and Fish to become Colorado Game, Fish and Parks in 1963. ⁵

In 1965, Boyd Lake became a State Recreation Area under the Game, Fish and Parks umbrella. In 1972 the organization divided and the Colorado Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation was created and took over the operation of Boyd Lake State Recreation Area.

SEE APPENDIX B FOR THE TIMELINE

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HISTORY OF HEINRICY HOMESTEAD



Carl Heinrich

Carl Heinrich brought his wife, Willhaminna, and five children to the Loveland area in 1875. By March 6, 1876 he had built a house and established his residence near Boyd Lake. At that time a number of improvements were made. These included a log house (14 x 16 feet), and a frame house (10 x 14 feet), a stable (12 x 40 feet) a granary (12 x 12 feet), and 480 rods of fence.⁶

Three years later Carl Heinrich applied for 80 acres under the Timber-Culture Act of 1874. This acreage was known as the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 6, in Township 5 North, of Range 68 West.⁷ The entire acreage was purchased for a sum of \$9.00. In 1881 Carl Heinrich relinquished his claim to the 80 acres.

At the Denver Land Office on December 17, 1883, Carl Heinrich filed for 159 $\frac{16}{100}$ acres under the Homestead Act. He purchased the Southwest $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 6, Township 5 North, Range 68 West for \$6.00. Notice of the Homestead appeared in the Loveland Weekly Leader:

"Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before E.N. Garbutt, Clerk of the District Court at Fort Collins, Colorado, on Friday December 14th, 1883, viz: Carl Heinrich, Homestead Application No. 4662 for the SW $\frac{1}{2}$ section 6, Township 5 North, Range 68 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence up, and cultivation of said land, viz:

Joseph Baukafer of Loveland, Colorado
William M. Monroe of Loveland, Colorado
Roswell Baker of Loveland, Colorado
Henry Heinrich of Loveland, Colorado."⁸

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Henry J. Heinrich

According to Larimer County Clerk's Records, Carl Heinrich sold his homestead to his son, Henry J. Heinrich, on January 24, 1887 for the consideration of \$1,500.

Henry J. Heinrich, never being content with being a farmer, was involved in a great number of irrigation projects. Though his work is relatively unknown, it was Henry who originated the idea of trans-mountain water diversion. His idea was to divert water from the Western Slope of the Rockies, across the Continental Divide to the Eastern Slope. This was to be accomplished by building a ditch northwest of Flattop Mountain which would collect water from Bighorn Flats and then empty the water into Spruce Canyon, a tributary of the Big

Thompson.** This ditch was to be called Eureka, "Eureka because it is on top of the Continental Divide."⁹

Henry looked to the Loudon Ditch Company for backing but they would not finance the project. Next he turned to his friend B. D. Sanborn, promoter of Seven Lakes and Fossil Creek. Mr. Sanborn interested twenty men from Greeley in the project and each contributed \$100. The Eureka Ditch, Henry's most successful idea, was built in 1902 for \$2000. Some have called the Eureka Ditch the "Pioneer of the Big Thompson Diversion Project."¹⁰

Henry J. Heinrich had a few more projects going on in what is now Rocky Mountain National Park. One of these was in the Gorge Lake Region. The largest of the Gorge Lakes, Arrowhead Lake, was the object of his attention. He spends \$2000 building a dam across the outlet of the lake, which would have raised the water level 15 feet. Other plans included a hotel for fishermen and others who enjoyed being in a "wild and secluded place."¹¹ Unfortunately, just as Henry was ready to file for his water rights and land, a bill was passed which created Rocky Mountain National Park (1915).

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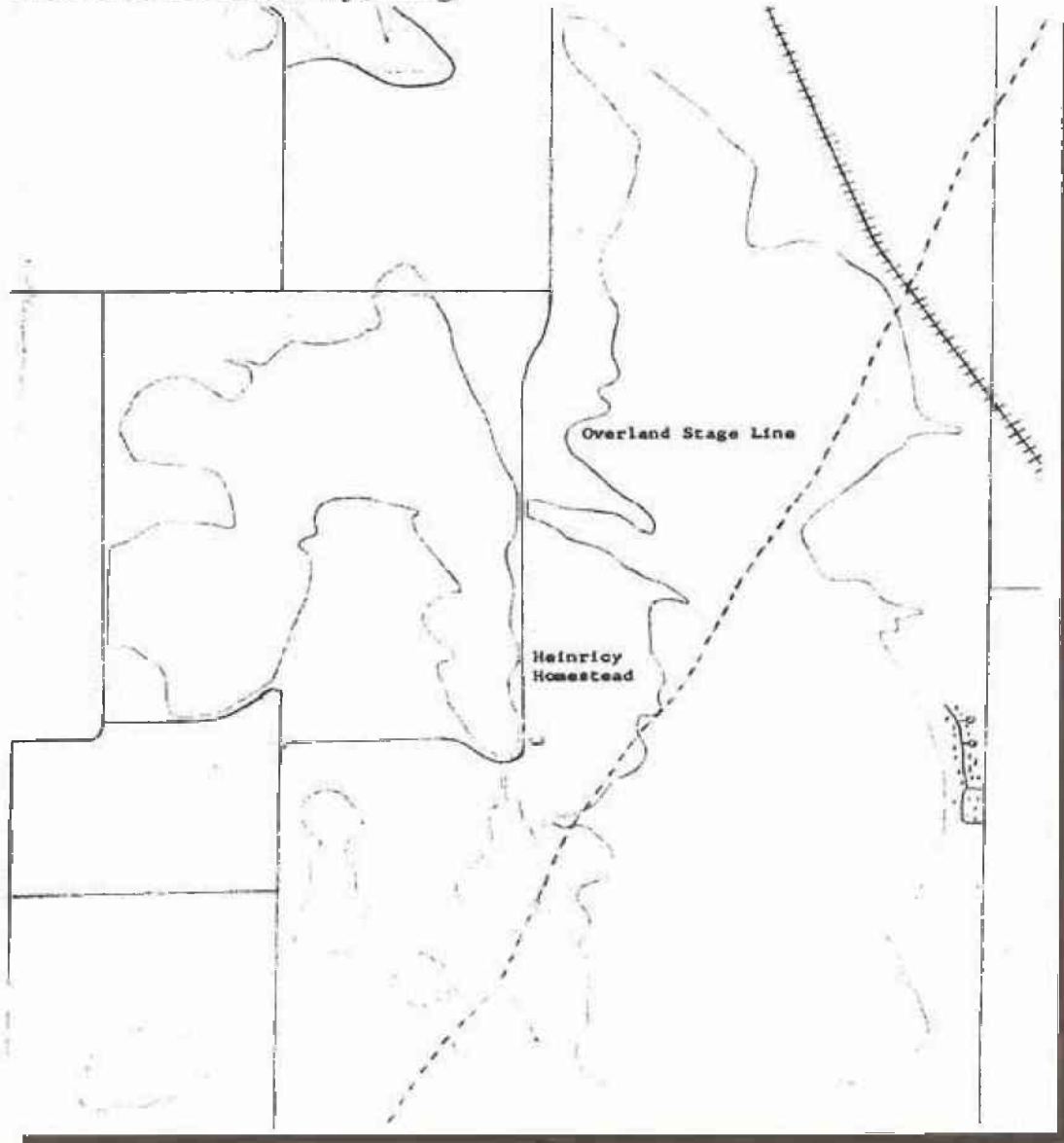
Henry J. Heinrich ultimately lost everything, including the homestead near Boyd Lake. He went bankrupt in the 1930's and died on April 13, 1951

SEE APPENDIX D FOR THE TIMELINE

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HISTORY OF THE OVERLAND STAGE LINE

In 1861, Ben Holladay purchased the Central Overland, California, and Pike's Peak Express Company. He then renamed it the Overland Stage Line and extended it into Denver via Julesburg. The Overland Stage Line came to Larimer County in 1862. It followed the South Platte River to the mouth of the Poudre, up the north side of the Poudre to La Porte, where it joined the Old Cherokee Trail into Wyoming.



The coaches had to cover around 112 miles a day. Therefore, a number of stations were established all along the route. Two of these stations are located within ten miles of Boyd Lake. The first station, Washburn, was a

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“Swing Station (horses were exchanged), located on the south bank of the Big Thompson River. J. E. Washburn homesteaded on the south bank in 1862. His place became a station for the Overland Stage Line when the route from Denver was shifted to the East.

In 1863 J. E. Washburn was appointed the first Postmaster for the area. The Post Office was known as the “Big Thompson.” That same year he purchased a log house and filed on the land through the “Soldier’s Right” of the War of 1812. When the official surveys had been conducted it was found that the property lines had to be relocated. It seems that the Washburn’s first home, the stage station, was on the Chubbuck Claim.¹² The Washburn’s then built another cabin in 1864. Mrs. Washburn kept busy by teaching her children, since there were no public schools established in the area. Nothing remains at the Washburn site today to indicate the exact locations of the buildings.

The second of the two stations, Sherwood, was also used as a Swing Station. It was occupied for only a few months, but in that time came to be well known. It has been said that this station extended a warm welcome and generous hospitality to all who stopped there.

In October 1863, Frederick and Jesse M. Sherwood sold some land to Ben Holladay so he could establish a stage stop. Its use as a stage station ended in 1864 when Fort Collins was built. The stages then traveled directly to Fort Collins.

In 1865-1866, Chief Friday’s band of Arapahoe Indians camped on Sherwood’s Ranch, and Frederick Sherwood was appointed as an “Indian Agent”. The position made him responsible to the tribe for the food supply and their welfare.

The Overland Stage Line was taken over by its rival, Wells Fargo & Company in 1866.

SEE APPENDIX C FOR THE TIMELINE

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FOOTNOTES

*Here sources disagree. According to the Greeley and Loveland Irrigation Company, the lake was constructed somewhere around 1905. However, Clara Ball, in her book Loveland-Big Thompson Valley 1877-1977, states that Boyd Lake was built in 1909.

¹C. E. Tait. Storage of Water on Cache la Poudre and Big Thompson Rivers, p. 86.

² <http://www.greeleygov.com/water/waterhistory.aspx>

³ William H. Southard. Address on the "History of the Greeley and Loveland Irrigation Company." p. 4

⁴Southard, p.5

⁵Interview: Gene Cook

⁶Homestead Proof – Testimony of Witness

⁷Timber-Culture Application

⁸Homestead Proof—Affidavit of Publication

******According to Henry's daughter, Anna, he spent a great deal of time in the mountains. Most of his projects were to take place in the area which now comprises a large portion of the Rocky Mountain National Park. See Illustrated Map.

^{9, 10, 11} Harold Marion Dunning. Over Hill and Vale, Volume 1, pp. 164-165.

¹²Colorado State Historical Society, File 35/09/0004, J. E. Washburn

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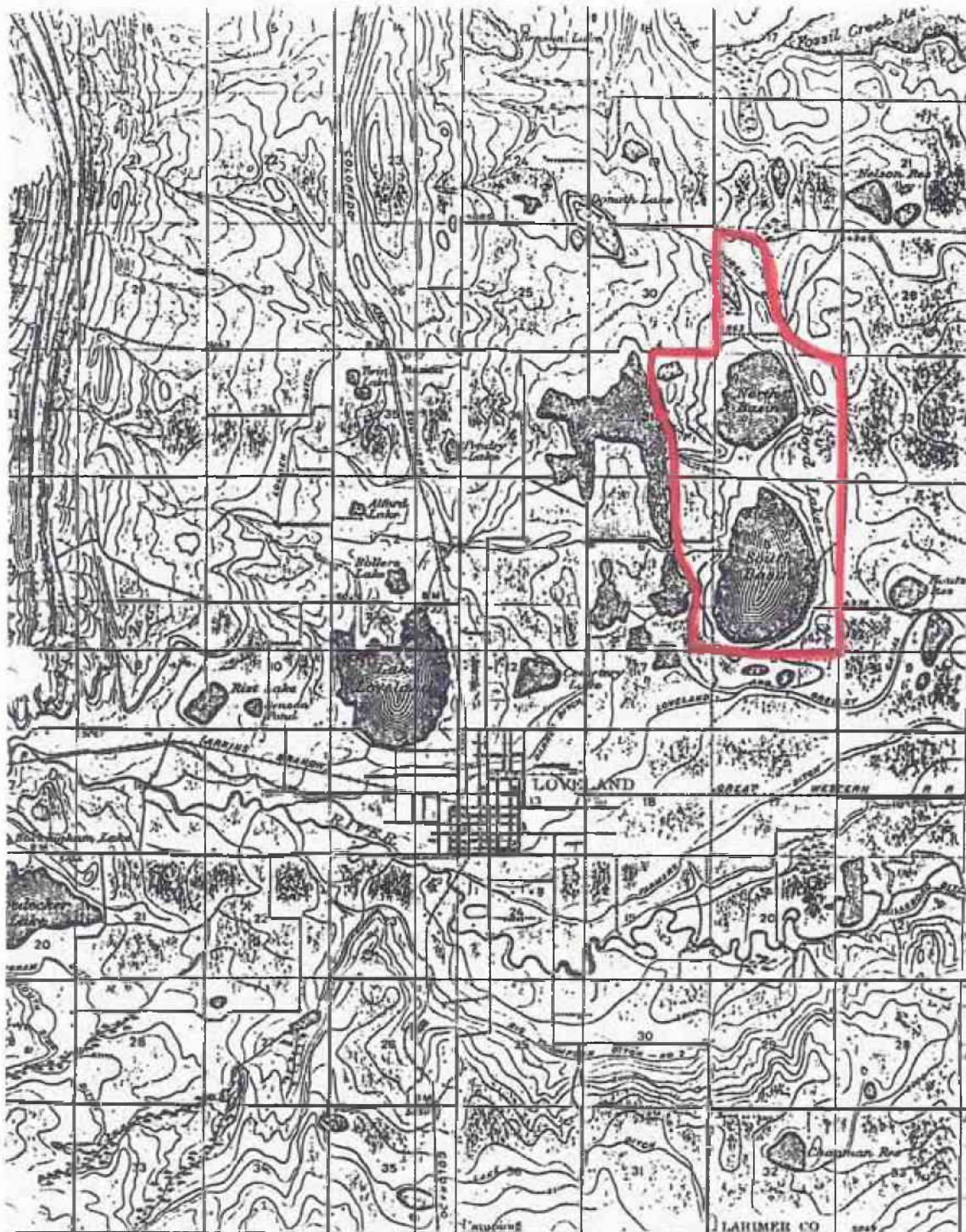


St. Louis (or Thompson) Hotel

In 1879 at a site near South Basin, or Boyd Lake as it is known today, Carl filed for land under the Homestead Act of 1852, and also the Timber-Culture Act. The Timber-Culture Act was an incentive offer which granted up to 160 acres to anyone who would plant trees on 40 of the acres.⁵ In 1878, the required number of acres to be planted had been reduced to 10.

Carl Heinricy's 80 acres was legally described as the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 6, Township 5 North of Range 68 West containing 79 $\frac{16}{100}$ acres. The second application, Number 4662, was made under the Additional Homestead Act of March 3, 1879 and was filed on December 17, 1881. Application #4662 also contained the additional acreage that had previously been filed for under the Timber-Culture Act. Together these applications comprised a total of 159 $\frac{16}{100}$ acres.

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Heinricy Homestead

Carl and his son Henry made a weekend trip to Denver in December of 1881. Carl had to change his Timber-Culture application to the Additional

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Homestead application. The following excerpt is taken from Carl Heinrich's Diary of December 16th & 17th, 1881:

December 16 – (Friday) "Towards morning I felt some better and as Monroe came over again we got ready to start again, but Mother didn't feel well enough to go along, so we started without her by 7 o'clock and go along very well. In Longmont we stopped, feed our team. I took a lunch 25 cents. Henry settled and paid Lawyer Calkins \$28.50, and again we started. The weather was not very cold and without any accident arrived in Denver before 6 o'clock. Put up our team in the Elephant Corral and stayed at the Carr House where we took supper. After supper we went around in the city and surprised by the electric light which is burning before and in some stores and on towers 250 feet high. This light makes night brighter as day. Monroe went to his brother George who lives here, after seeing a good many new things we retired to our hotel by one o'clock."

December 17 – (Saturday) "In the morning after breakfast we again took a walk in the City. Saw the great Union Depot where all the different railroads meet. Oh! What a splendid building that is. Went into a Museum where we saw all different kinds of animals, different kinds of fish and birds and many kinds of mineral specimens. Visited the Windsor Hotel which is said to be the prettiest in the United States. Bought a gallon of alcohol for the Doctor and went to the Land Office, where we met Monroe and here I finished my business, and by 80 acres of land which I had taken under the Teber Claim changed for homestead and now after a year I can have a Deed on 160 acres of land I paid fees \$5.00 After this we all went to Monroe's brother where we took dinner. In the afternoon Henry bought himself a suit of clothes—coat, vest, pants, hat, fine shirt and overcoat for \$32.50, and by 6 o'clock we again started for Mr. Rogers, where after some difficulty in finding the right road arrived all right and were friendly received." ⁶

Two years later, December 14, 1883, Carl Heinrich proved up on his Homestead Applications, as previously listed in the History of the Heinrich Homestead section. The Homestead entry ⁷ was certified by E. N. Garbutt, Clerk of the District Court on December 14, 1883. Carl was granted his

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Homestead Patent on January 30, 1885. The Patent was authorized by President Chester A. Arthur. The notice was published in the Loveland Leader from November 3rd through December 8th 1883.⁸

Henry Joseph Heinrich was born in Redfield, New York on July 20th, 1958. He came to Colorado with his parents in the 1870's. Minna Tischer, the future wife of Henry was born on December 11th, 1861, at Alsleben und Salle, Germany. Minna was confirmed Easter 1876 in Coennern. In Muehlhausen she learned to cook and do housework. She saved her money and in June of 1880 she crossed the Atlantic Ocean and traveled to St. Louis, Missouri and stayed with a relative named Thanda Holzhausen. While she lived in St. Louis Minna was employed by the Weber family. From there she eventually traveled to Loveland, Colorado and her fateful meeting with Henry Heinrich. On January 19, 1883 Henry J. Heinrich and Minna Tischer were married.⁹



Henry & Minna Heinrich Wedding Day

To receive a homestead the settler had to reside upon and cultivate the land embraced in his homestead entry for a period of five (5) years from the date of filing which is also the date of entry. Henry Heinrich filed for the W ½ NE ¼ and W ½ SE ¼ Section 5, Township 5 North, Range 68 West, 160 acres adjacent to his father's homestead, on May 16th 1882. Two years prior to the expiration of the said 5 years, the settler had to file proof of his actual settlement and cultivation.¹⁰ Henry Joseph Heinrich filed notice of his proof of settlement on December 12, 1884. Final Certificate #1933 was granted on January 24, 1885 and was signed by President Grover Cleveland. The same day, Henry purchased his father's homestead for the consideration of \$1500. This purchase increased Henry's holdings to 319 acres.

Henry and Minna's first child, Carl Leonard, was born on January 12, 1884. Julia Ann, their first daughter was born on February 9, 1886 and her

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birth was followed the next year by the arrival of Otto Frank on October 2, 1887.

Henry was a farmer and grew several types of grains as well as potatoes. Being a farmer, Henry was concerned with irrigation and ways in which water could be brought from the western slope. He was Secretary of the Big Lateral Ditch Company which is a subsidiary of the Loudon Ditch Company.¹¹ According to Henry's grandson, John Heinrich, Henry spent a great deal of time in the mountains west of Loveland searching for water sources and making surveys. ¹² Carl's Diary for 1881 illustrates how much they depended on water:

May 14 – (Sunday) As for some days the weather is warm and dry, occasionally it looks like rain, but passes over and the crops need water very much. Hoping our ditch will soon supply us with that so much needed article.

June 4 – (Saturday) Oh! If we only has som rain is the dayly cry we need it so much wheat begins to suffer the ditch don't yet supply us with water, and the future looks dark.

June 5 – (Sunday) Warm weather yesterday Henry bought an interest in Barnes Ditch, as our own does not supply our wants, and so we had a little out of that ditch for our garden. ¹³

Carl Heinrich died on February 19, 1895 of pneumonia and left Henry in control of the farm. By 1895 Henry and Minna had five more children to raise. Albert Samuel, Minnie W., George Roy, Mary Louise, and Anna Josephine. Henry Joseph Jr. was born on April 13, 1895, but lived only until April 29th. Still another son was born March 15, 1896. The birth of Adolph Ferdinand was shadowed by the death of his

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The Henry & Minna Heinricy Family 1908

Top Row Left to Right: George Roy Heinricy, Anna Josephine Heinricy Hale, Otto Frank Heinricy, Julia Ann Heinricy Smith, Adolph Ferdinand Heinricy

Bottom Row Left to Right: Mary Louise Heinricy Goldsberry, Henry Joseph Heinricy, Lawrence Ernest Heinricy, Minna Bertha Tischer Heinricy, Charlie Theodore Heinricy, Jennie Irana Heinricy Miner

oldest brother Carl, who died of typhoid fever. His obituary appeared in the Loveland Reporter.

According to Anna Heinricy Hale, her father spent a great amount of time in the mountains and was "quite an irrigation Engineer."¹⁴ In fact, it appears that Henry was involved in a great number of irrigation-related projects. Even though his work has remained relatively unknown, it was Henry who originated the idea of trans-mountain water diversions in the Big Thompson area. His idea was to divert water from the Western Slope of the Rocky Mountains and drainage of the Colorado River, across the Continental Divide to the Front Range and the Plains of Eastern Colorado. This diversion was to be accomplished by the construction of a ditch northwest of Flattop Mountain which would collect water from Bighorn Flats and then empty the water in

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Spruce Canyon, a tributary of the Big Thompson. This ditch was named Eureka. "Eureka because it is on top of the Continental Divide"¹⁵

Carl Heinrich was a charter stockholder in the Loudon Ditch Company¹⁶ and it was this company that Henry looked to for backing for the Eureka project, but they would not finance the project. Next he turned to his friend, B. D. Sanborn, promoter of the Seven Lakes and Fossil Creek Reservoirs. Mr. Sanborn interested twenty men from Greeley in the project and each contributed \$100. The Eureka Ditch, Henry's most successful idea, has been called the "Pioneer of the Big Thompson Diversion Project,"¹⁷ and was built in 1902 for \$2000. In the 1940's the Eureka Ditch was improved by a group of men under the W. P. A. Today it is owned by the City of Loveland, and according to the City Water and Sewage Department, The Eureka Ditch brings in \$40-\$50,000 in revenues each year.

The Eureka Ditch truly was a successful idea; if not for Henry, at least for the city of Loveland. It is strange to note, however, that Henry's name is not among any of the legal papers dealing with the ditch. Nevertheless Henry was successful in other ways. By 1905 he and Minna had three more children for a grand total of 13. Jennie Irene was born December 16, 1891; Charlie Theodore, March 2, 1901; and on November 10, 1905 Lawrence Ernest took his first breath. This period was also filled with tragedy. Henry's mother, Willhamminna, died on July 9, 1901 of dropsy.¹⁸ Two years later typhoid fever again struck the Heinrich family taking two more children: Minnie W. died on January 16, 1903 and Albert Samuel passed away on July 21, 1903.

Henry, interested in recreation as well as irrigation, undertook more projects. In 1898 he leased a portion of his land to the Loveland Gun Club for hunting privileges. He also had recreational interest in a portion of what is now Rocky Mountain National Park. One of these projects was situated in the Gorge Lake Region. The largest of the Gorge Lake, Arrowhead Lake was the object of his attention. Henry spent \$2000 building a dam across the outlet of the lake, an act which would have raised the water level fifteen feet and possibly destroyed the shape of the arrowhead. Other plans for that area included a hotel for fishermen and others who enjoyed being in a "wild and secluded place".¹⁹ Unfortunately, just as he was about to file for the water and land rights, a bill was passed which created Rocky Mountain National Park. The year was 1915.

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Henry Heinricy also filed for water rights on two lakes northwest of Long's Peak. The water rights for Heinricy Reservoir were filed on September 11, 1901. This reservoir consisted of two small lakes or basins situated in the open part of the canyon. These two lakes, located in close proximity to the other, collected their water from snow waters which came down from the Snowy Range, and gathered in gulches which formed the bed of the canyon and from storm and flood waters. Work was begun on the Reservoir on the 27th day of September, 1901.²⁰

The water rights to Heinricy Reservoir #2 were filed for on October 2, 1901. This reservoir consisted of a natural lake or basin covering about 30 acres of land. This reservoir was located 1 ½ miles northwest of Heinricy Reservoir #1. It too, was supplied by snow water, in addition to storm and flood waters. Work commenced on this reservoir September 27, 1901. In 1913 work was again done on the Heinricy Reservoir. "The Big Thompson Creek is to be used to convey water from the said Reservoir to the Head gate of the Loudon Canal...and from there to the lands under the Loudon System. Riparian rights and the propagation of Fish is made a claim under Domestic use."²¹

While Henry's irrigation work was relatively successful, tragedy continued to plague his family. According to family members, Henry and Minna were separated and possibly divorced sometime between 1910 and 1920. In addition they lost another son to the Grand River. George Roy drowned in the Grand River while crossing on a footbridge. He was only 30 years old and had barely been married a year and a half. George Boyd Heinricy was wed to Ethel Bullington on January 1, 1919. He had been somewhat successful as a farmer in the Loveland area and had moved to Glenwood Springs only a short time earlier to operate a ranch. His death was front page news:

TWO LOVELAND MEN DROWN IN GRAND RIVER

**Bodies Never Come To Top After
Going Under Water, and Relatives
Have Little Hopes of Recovering
Bodies; River Very Swift**

THE HISTORY OF BOYD LAKE STATE PARK

People of this community were shocked to hear of the tragic death of George Heinrich and Myron Fetteroff who were drowned Monday during the noon hour in the Grand River near Glenwood Springs. Both boys were residents of this city until a few months ago when they went to Glenwood Springs where they operated a ranch

The boys were going to the ranch house to dinner, having been at work across the river, and to reach the house crossed the river in a cable basket. Just as they were in the center of the river, the basket, swinging low, went into the river, and the weight was too much of a strain on the cable which broke loose from the end which was fastened to the railroad track. Both Mr. Heinrich and Mr. Fetteroff were excellent swimmers, and had there been any possible chance for them to have saved themselves, they could have done so. The river is very swift, and it was only a week or so ago that the two boys were drowned not far from this place, and the bodies were never recovered. While effort is being made to locate the bodies of the two Loveland boys, relatives have very little hope of doing so. There was only one witness to the scene Monday, and that was a neighbor woman, who saw the boys go under, but says they never came to the surface... George Heinrich was born northeast of Loveland at the old Heinrich place near Boyd Lake in April 1891, and has always made his home in this vicinity. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Heinrich, who still make Loveland their home. In January 1919, he was married in this city to Miss Ethel Bullington, and they went to housekeeping on a ranch near here, where they lived until last January when they moved to Glenwood Springs where the fateful accident occurred..."²²

Minnie B. Tischer Heinrich died on November 5, 1931 from a stroke:

LAST RITES HELD FOR PIONEER HERE

Impressive funeral services for the late Mrs. Minnie Heinrich, who passed away suddenly Thursday morning in Denver at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Paul Hinds were held Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the United Brethren Church, the Rev. Allen Rhen, an old time friend of the deceased, officiating

THE HISTORY OF BOYD LAKE STATE PARK

Internment was made in Lakeside Burial Park, in the family plot where five of her children are at rest....

Mrs. Heinrichy was born in Germany and when 16 years of age came to the United States, at first making her home with an uncle, Mr. Hulshausen, of Saint Louis, who was engaged in the mercantile business...

Two years later, in 1877, she felt the lure of the west and came to Loveland with a girl friend, who knew the Dave Hershman family, pioneer residents of this vicinity. Mrs. Heinrichy lived with the Hershmans and other families here until 1883 when she was married to H.J. Heinrichy. For many years they lived on a farm north of Loveland, and were widely known in the community."²³

Four months previous to her death, Minnie (Minna) and Henry defaulted on a loan. It appears that they suffered, as many, in the grip of the Depression. Failure to pay water assessments as well as taxes for 1929, in addition to other problems ²⁴ resulted in a public auction of their possessions. Henry also had to relinquish 8 shares of capital stock in the Loudon Irrigating Canal and Reservoir Company, and 8 shares of capital stock in the Big Lateral Ditch Company. All totaled they owed approximately \$10,000 plus 8% interest.

A 1935 Loveland Directory shows Henry living at 821 E. First Street, in a small house compared to his home near Boyd Lake. Even though he ultimately lost everything, he seems to have been a well-remembered Pioneer as his obituary, located on page one along with headlines of General MacArthur attests:

PIONEER OF CITY PASSES IN WYOMING

Henry J. Heinrichy, 92, pioneer resident of Loveland for 81 years, died Friday, in a hospital at Thermopolis, Wyoming, after an extended illness.

He was born at Fairfield, New York, July 20, 1858, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Heinrichy. In 1870 his parents came west and settled on the Big Thompson at Old St. Louis, where they operated the Thompson hotel for two years. Later Mr. Heinrichy homesteaded a farm northeast of Loveland. He married Miss Minnie Tischer in 1883. Fourteen (13 actually) children were

THE HISTORY OF BOYD LAKE STATE PARK

born to them, six of who have preceded him in death. Mrs. Heinrich died in 1931.

Mr. Heinrich was one of the organizers of the local United Brethren Church and was an active member.

Following his retirement from farming, he had lived at 821 East First Street. A year and a half ago he suffered a stroke of paralysis from which he did not recover. He went to Wyoming in May 1950, to live with his daughter, Mrs. Julia Smith of Lucerne."²⁵

There are many descendants of the Heinrich heritage that live in the Loveland and Denver area; they bear the Heinrich name, descendants of a farsighted, proud pioneering legacy.

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FOOTNOTES

¹Heinricy Family Tree. Courtesy John Heinricy.

² Dating of this varies between 1870 and 1875.

³ Interview with John Heinricy, Grandson of Henry J. Heinricy, Leadville, Colorado, 18 March 1980.

⁴ Carl Heinricy Pre-exemption/Homestead Affidavit, Homestead Records Division, Record Group 49, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C.

⁵Joseph Petulla, American Environmental History, (San Francisco: Boyd and Fraser Publishing Co., 1977).

⁶Carl Heinricy Diary, 1881. Courtesy John Heinricy, Leadville, CO.

⁷Homestead Proof-Testimony of Witness, Homestead Records Division, Record Group 49, NARS, Washington, D.C.

⁸Affidavit of Publication, Homestead Records Division, Record Group 49, NARS, Washington, D.C.

⁹Tischer Family Tree. Courtesy John Heinricy.

¹⁰Henry Heinricy Homestead Papers, Homestead Records Division, NARS, Washington, D.C.

¹¹Telephone conversation with Ralph Benson, retired, Loudon Ditch Company, Loveland, CO. 10 April 1980.

¹²John Heinricy.

¹³ Carl Heinricy Diary.

¹⁴ Interview with Anna Heinricy Hale, daughter of Henry J. Heinricy, Loveland, CO. 5 June 1979.

THE HISTORY OF BOYD LAKE STATE PARK

¹⁵Harold Dunning, Over Hill and Vale, Vol. 1. (Boulder: Johnson Publishing Co., 1956) pp. 164-165.

¹⁶Ralph Benson.

¹⁷Dunning, pp. 164-165.

¹⁸Droopsy-an abnormal accumulation of serious fluid in cavities or tissues of the body.

¹⁹Dunning, pp. 164-165.

²⁰Book of Ditches and Reservoirs, Larimer County Clerk & Recorder, Fort Collins, CO.

²¹Book of Ditches and Reservoirs, Larimer County Clerk & Recorder, Fort Collins, CO

²²Loveland Daily Herald, 1 June 1920, p. 1, c. 1.

²³Loveland Reporter-Herald, November 1931, Courtesy John Heinricy.

²⁴John Heinricy.

²⁵ Loveland Reporter-Herald, 14 April 1951, p. 1, c. 6.

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THE HISTORY OF BOYD LAKE STATE PARK

TISCHER FAMILY HISTORY

The patriarch, Heinrich Tischer was born on February 3, 1826 at Heinerade am Harz as the second son. He had one brother and one sister. The parents had a house and a glass business. The father, Karl Tischer died in 1844, he was a glazier and also a weaver. The older brother Karl took over the house and glass business. In 1845 while in the military in the southern part of Germany, Second Lieutenant Henrich Tischer went with his regiment to Baden, then Berlin and fought against the Revolution of 1848. After five years in the army he went to the 6th Cavalry Regiment to Muehlhausen. There was an Innkeeper Kristoph Eisenhart who owned a Beer Garden and Dance Hall (located at Schaffentrostrasse 1) outside the gate to the city. This place was often frequented by the Cavalry Regiment. It was here that Heinrich got to know the Innkeeper's daughter Julie, whom he later married in 1853, who was born on June 1, 1834 to Kristoph and Augusta E. Eisenhardt. Julie also had 2 brothers. One of them went to St. Louis, Missouri and became a rich merchant. The other was Counsel in Santiago, Chile where he owned several ships.

After 12 years in the Army Heinrich got to be a Watch Master over the Gendarmes in Halle and received an independent command at Alsleben in 1857. Here is where all of the children grew up, at the Sala (river). They went swimming and canoeing the whole summer long. In 1895, a son of Heinrich & Julie, Adolph visited family in Berlin, and the first thing he wanted to do was drive to Alsleben to recall some of the childhood memories of the old country and shooting fest. In 1873 Julie died at the age of 39. Heinrich retired and received a pension shortly after that. He then accepted a position as assistant in a nordhausen (court house) in the town of Coennern on the river Sala, There he died in 1895 at 69 years of age.

Heinrich and Julie Tischer had 8 children. They were born in the following order:

Johanne was born January 4, 1854 at Muehlhausen. She married Regiment Secretary Wilhelm Wieprecht in 1880. They had two sons, George and Willie. Johanne died October 19, 1918.

THE HISTORY OF BOYD LAKE STATE PARK

George was born June 18, 1855 in Muehlhausen. He married Elise Grave on October 18, 1869. They had two Sons Gehardt & Ernest. Gehardt died of a shot to the chest, on November 29, 1924. Ernst died January 25, 1925.

Otto was born May 10, 1857 in Muehlhausen. He married Therese Niese on October 18, 1886 at Domnitzchon the Elba. Two children were born of this union. George, who was killed in the War of 1916, and Granideer at Verdon at Roselkrause.

Augusta was born August 29, 1859, at Alsleben, married Karl Schubert in 1885. Four children, Karl, Erish, Erna & Julie were born of this union. August died in 1916.

Minna T. was born December 11, 1861 at Alsleben on the Sala, Germany. She married Henry Heinrich in 1883 in Loveland, Colorado. They had 13 children. Minna died on November 5, 1931 in Denver, Colorado.

Julie was born October 30, 1863 at Alsleben. In 1885 she married to Ludwick Boluminski, who subsequently died in 1918. They had two children, Mary and Ludwick.

Adolph was born December 30, 1855 at Alsleben. In 1898 he married Mary Wishard and they had three children: Adolph, Helen and Vilma.

Sophie was born October 18, 1867 at Alsleben. Sophie married Karl Weber in 1888. Karl died in 1922. They had three children: Bertha who did not marry; Karl who married in 1921 and had one daughter; and Lisbeth who married Otto Freund and had one son.

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CONCLUSION

Finding information on the Heinrich Family and their homesteads has been difficult as searching for the proverbial “needle in the haystack”. Nevertheless, some information was located, though not a considerable amount.

The researcher conducted a search through newspapers on microfilm at the Loveland Library and found a few tidbits of information concerning the family. If interpretation of the house is chose for alternative use, much more complete search should be conducted. In this same line, a thorough search through the County Clerk’s Records would be in order. This search would include locating marriage license and other land transactions.

There are no real histories available concerning the Loveland area at the time of this writing. Harold M. Dunning’s writings were quite helpful in some areas. Other histories have been written from hearsay and they are not all that reliable. The Heinrich family was able to contribute information to the researcher which was extremely useful; diaries, family trees, photographs, etc. However the items that would have documented every aspect of the life of Henry Heinrich – surveys of the Eureka Ditch, diaries – were destroyed many years ago and could not be used.

Information about the farmhouse has been much harder to locate and what is available is sketchy at best. Even the family is unsure of its beginnings. There are no photographs of the interior of the house and numerous changes and additions have gone undocumented.

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BOYD LAKE TODAY

Today Boyd Lake State Park is a multi use recreation facility which provides a wide variety of recreational opportunities year round. Park visitors participate in a number of summer activities such as swimming, water skiing, Jet Ski riding, fishing, sailing, camping, picnicking and even enjoying concerts at the Swim Beach Plaza during the summer season. During the winter months hunters and ice fisherman use the park.

Today the park encompasses 361 land acres and 1700 water acres when at capacity. There are 148 camping sites, all with electricity and 90 day use picnic sites along with a buoyed off swim beach. There is a snack bar at the swim beach as well. There is a group picnic area which is heavily utilized for private events. For additional recreation Boyd Lake State Park is part of the city of Loveland Trail System, which provides a hard surfaced trail for running, walking and biking throughout the year.

THE HISTORY OF BOYD LAKE STATE PARK

APPENDIX A

LARIMER COUNTY HISTORICAL TIMELINE

- 1542-1682 The Larimer County area was under Spanish rule for 140 years until 1682
- 1682 Larimer County area changed from Spanish hands to the French.
- 1764 The Spanish regained possession of Larimer County area.
- 1801 Larimer County area ceded back to France.
- 1803 With the Louisiana Purchase the Larimer County area came to rest under the Stars and Stripes.
- 1844 Antonine Janis staked out a squatters claim on the river west of La Porte
- 1858 A party headed by John B. Provost came down from Fort Laramie looking for a town site. The party established what is known to be the first community settlement on the banks on the Cache La Poudre, Colona. The settlers saw high hope of Colona becoming somewhat of a "Gateway to the West
- 1861 Larimer County was created in 1861 as one of seventeen original counties in the Colorado Territory.
- 1863 the First Colorado Volunteer Cavalry was employed to guard the stage line, settlers, and the cattle from thieves.
- 1864 Larimer County was blessed with what appears to have been peace with the Native Americans. Only a few scares by small bands of the Ute tribe bothered the settlers, the last taking

THE HISTORY OF BOYD LAKE STATE PARK

place in 1864. From there on in settlers flocked to the valley to lay claim to land. In 1864 the La Porte township company filed a claim to 1280 acres of land which was blocked off for the future metropolis of the Rocky Mountains. The Overland stage route was changed to run north from Denver, through La Porte, north on to the Laramie plain and on to Salt Lake. The stage line had its effect. Many new settlers arrived and by 1865 Cache Le Poudre valley had attained quite a large settlement.

- 1866 The first Highway Act was granted
- 1869 Camp Collins was changed to the present day Fort Collins.
- 1872 The first newspaper was founded: The Fort Collins Express.
- 1877 The actual advent of a railroad in Larimer County occurred.

THE HISTORY OF BOYD LAKE STATE PARK

APPENDIX B **BOYD LAKE TIMELINE**

- 1931 Henry Heinricy suffered the depression as most across the United States. He defaulted on a loan, plus failure to pay water assessments and pay taxes for 1929 which resulted in a public auction of his possessions. The land was lost as follows:
- Henry J & Minnie B. Heinricy to New York Life Insurance Company - Default of Loan
- 1936 New York Life Insurance Co. to D.F. Foote
- 1957 D.F. Foote to Kenneth & Marjorie Knieval (gift)
- 1964 Kenneth & Marjorie Knieval to A.E. and Betty M. Rouse
- 1958-1965 The area was leased from the irrigation company by the Division of Wildlife to create a wildlife area.
- 1965 Boyd Lake became a state recreation area under the Division of Game, Fish and Parks.
- 1972 A.E. and Betty M. Rouse to Vanguard VII Ltd (a limited partnership)
- 1972 The Colorado Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation was created and took over the operation of Boyd Lake State Recreation area.
- 1978 Security Title Guarantee Company as Trustee for the benefit of Vanguard VII LTD., to State of Colorado, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation. Colorado State Parks purchased recreation surface rights & access to the water. It does not own shares of the storage rights.

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APPENDIX C

OVERLAND STAGE LINE TIMELINE

- 1861 Ben Holiday purchased the Central Overland California and Pikes Peak Express Company. They renamed it the Overland Stage
- 1862 The Overland Stage Line came to Larimer County. It followed the South Platte River to the mouth of the Poudre, up the north side of the Poudre to La Porte, where it joined the Old Cherokee Trail into Wyoming. The coaches had to cover 112 miles a day and therefore, a number of stations were established all along the route. Two of these stations are located within ten miles of Boyd Lake. The first station, Washburn, was a swing station (horses were exchanged) located on J. E. Washburn's homestead on the south bank of the Big Thompson River. His homestead became a station for the Overland Stage when the route from Denver was shifted east.
- 1863 J.E. Washburn was appointed Postmaster for the area. The Post Office was known as the "Big Thompson". The second of the two stations, Sherwood, was also used as a swing station. It was occupied for only a few months but in that time it became well known.
- 1864 Fort Collins was built
- 1865-1866 Chief Fridays band of Arapahoe camped on Sherwood's ranch and Frederick Sherwood was appointed as an "Indian Agent". This position made him responsible to the tribe for their food supply and their welfare.

The Overland Stage Line was taken over by its rival, Wells Fargo and Company.

THE HISTORY OF BOYD LAKE STATE PARK

APPENDIX D

HEINRICY TIMELINE

CARL HEINRICY

- 1854 - Carl Heinrich & family immigrated to New York from Schwerin, Germany
- 1870 Carl Heinrich & family traveled west to Colorado. Carl recognized the opportunities that Colorado offered in irrigation and recreation. They settled near Golden, Colorado.
- 1872 Carl Heinrich & family moved to the vicinity of the Big Thompson River Valley. They settled in St. Louis or Winona southeast of present day Loveland, Colorado. Carl operated the St. Louis Hotel.
- 1876 Carl Heinrich and family moved to a site northeast of Loveland.
- 1879 Carl Heinrich filed for land under the Homestead Act of 1862 & also the Timber Culture Act at a site near South Basin, or Boyd Lake as it is known today. The Timber Culture Act was an incentive offer which granted up to 160 acres to anyone who would plant trees on 40 of the acres. (in 1878 the required number acres was reduced to 10). Carl's first Homestead Application #3838 was dated January 28th and was for 79 16/100 acres. The second application was under the Additional Homestead Act of March 3, 1879, Application #4662. It was filed on December 17, 1881. The application contained the same acreage that had been filed for under the Timber Culture Act. Together these applications comprised a total of 159 16/100 acres.

THE HISTORY OF BOYD LAKE STATE PARK

- 1883 Carl Heinrich made improvements to the homestead
1. Long Home 14' x 16'
 2. Frame House 10' x 14'
 3. Stable 12' x 40'
 4. Granary 12' square
 5. 480 rods of fence
- 1885 Carl Heinrich was granted his Homestead Patent.

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HENRY HEINRICY

- 1858 Born in Redfield, New York
- 1870 Traveled to Colorado with his parents
- 1882 Henry Heinricy filed for 160 acres adjacent to his father's Homestead
- 1884 Henry Heinricy filed notice of the proof of settlement
- 1885 Certificate #1933 was granted to Henry
- 1887 Henry Heinricy was granted the Homestead Patent. The Patent was signed by President Grover Cleveland. This same day Henry purchased his father's homestead for \$1500.00. This increased his holdings to 319 acres. Henry was a farmer. He grew several types of grains, as well as potatoes. He was also concerned with the issue of irrigation and ways in which water could be brought from the Western Slope.
- 1895 Henry's father Carl Heinricy died.
- 1898 Henry leased a portion of his land to the Loveland Gun Club for hunting privileges.
- 1901-1905 Henry was involved in diverting water from the Western Slope of the Rockies and the drainage of the Colorado River, across the Continental Divide to the Front Range and the Plains of Eastern Colorado. The diversion was to be accomplished by the construction of a ditch which was named "Eureka". Henry's friend, B. D. Sanborn, from Greeley, got twenty men to invest \$100 each in the project. It was built in 1902 for \$2000.00 Henry also filed for water rights to Heinricy Reservoir in September 1901. These two lakes collected snow-waters which came down the Snowy Range.

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- 1915 Another venture was building a dam across Arrowhead Lake in Rocky Mountain National Park. He was planning on building a fishing lodge. Unfortunately, just as he was about to file for the water rights and land, a bill was passed which created Rocky Mountain National Park.
- 1931 Henry suffered the depression as most across the United States. He defaulted on a loan, plus failure to pay water assessments and pay taxes for 1929 which resulted in a public auction of his possessions.

The land was lost as follows:

Henry J & Minnie B. Heinrich to New York Life Insurance Company – Default of Loan

THE HISTORY OF BOYD LAKE STATE PARK

APPENDIX E

EUREKA DITCH SYSTEM FILING

The Eureka Ditch System

Filed, October 2, 1902

8:10 a.m. #633

Albert Igo et. Al.

State of Colorado
County of Weld

Statement of Claim to
Water Right, Seepage,
Overflow, Snow, Rain,
and Flood Waters

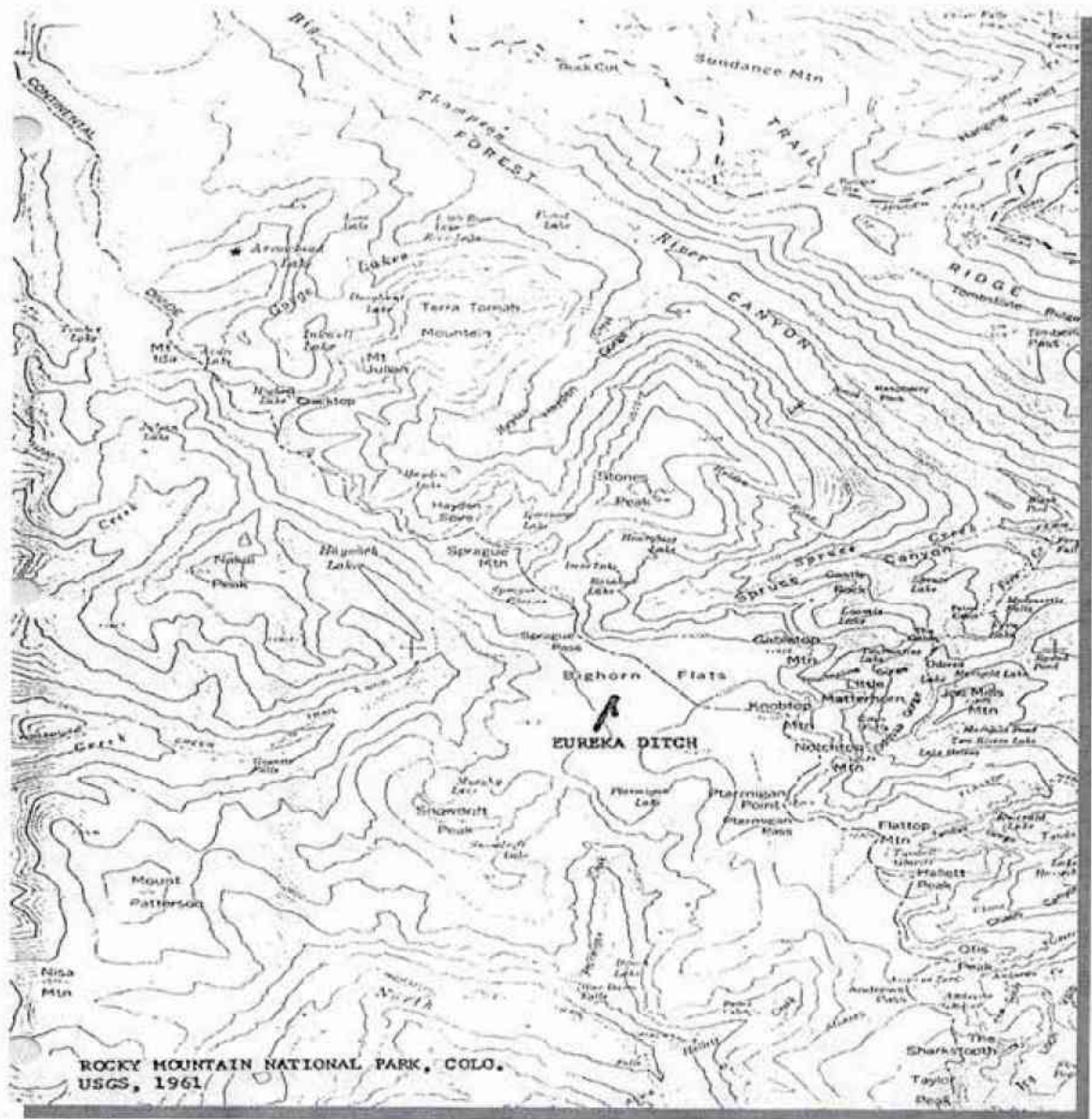
Irrigation Division No. 1
Water District No. 51

Albert Igo, A.A. Howard, W.C. Levis, W.H. Farr, Arthur Strong, W.A. Insinger, S.H. Southhard, J.M.B. Petrikin, A.Z. Salomon, A.W. Durkee, Neill Brothers, G.M. Houston, C.A. White, George M. Howard, J.M. Ferguson, B.D. Sanborn, C.A. Carlson, P.F. Daven, P.W. Putnam, S.A. Moore, owners of the following described ditch system, in compliance with the requirements and with the provisions of General Section no> 2265 Mills Annotated Statutes of the State of Colorado and the Amendments thereto, do hereby make this statement for filing in the proper offices.

1. The names of the owners of the said ditch system are: Albert Igo,...S.A. Moore. (as listed above)
2. The Name of the said ditch system is "The Eureka Ditch System".
3. The location of Head gates of said ditches are shown on the accompanying map
4. The width of said ditches on the bottom is 10 feet; the width at high water line is 12 feet; depth of water to be carried is 3 feet; grade of said ditches is 50 feet per mile; carrying capacity 300 cubic feet per second, for which claim is hereby made, for each of said ditches and tunnels of the said Eureka Ditch System.

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5. The source of water supply for said Eureka Ditch System is any and all water that hereafter flow from points on the Continental Divide above the line of said ditches, which waters have heretofore been wont to flow into the Grand River. This includes all snow.



- Rain. Seepage, and other waters coming in between the ditches in this system and the crest of the Continental Divide, as shown.
6. The water thus collected is to be diverted from Division No. 5, District No. 51, across a low place in said Continental Divide over into Division No. 1, District no. 4, to be used for filling any

THE HISTORY OF BOYD LAKE STATE PARK

reservoirs and for irrigation of any lands in Larimer and Weld counties, Colorado, lying tributary to the Big Thompson River. The initial point of survey of said ditches cannot, at this time, be definitely stated, as the land is apparently unsurveyed, there being no section or township corners established in this locality; but said work is on the Continental Divide, in Township 4 North, of Ranges 74 and 75, West of 6th PM in Water District #51, lying westerly from that portion of the Continental Divide known as Flat Top Lying on the Eastern boundary of Irrigation Division No. 5, Water District No. 51, in Grand County, Colorado, approximately shown on the accompanying map (No copy of the map was made).

7. Work was commenced on said ditch on the 12th day of July A.D. 1902.

THE HISTORY OF BOYD LAKE STATE PARK

APPENDIX F

GREELEY-LOVELAND WATER SYSTEM TIMELINE

- 1865-1878 Chubbuck Ditch (Main Ditch)
- 1865-1904 Barnes Ditch (Fills Lake Loveland and from there it also fills Seven Lakes and Boyd Lake) Fills Lake Loveland with a capacity of 620 million cubic feet, and Boyd Lake with a capacity of 1,918,000,000 cubic feet.
- 1901 Heinricy Reservoir #1 and #2 are established.
Note: There have been 3 different corporations which have controlled these structures, which built up various parts of the present irrigation system. The first two corporations were financed with British capital.
- 1881 The Loveland & Greeley Irrigation & Land Co. was organized. This corporation intended to enlarge the Chubbuck ditch using the same point of diversion, same course and right of way. They extended it to the present ditch system that we have now. This company was also authorized to build reservoirs. The original farmers under both the Barnes and Chubbuck Ditches were given free delivery of their water. The water rights were tied to the specific tracts of land and were not transferable.
- 1891 The New Loveland and Greeley Irrigation & Land Company was organized to take over the operations of the first company or the Loveland and Greeley Irrigation & Land Company. These two English companies sold rights in the main ditch and in the reservoir by contracts providing for the for the delivery of a proportion of the water derived from their priorities, and further provided for a fixed annual charge to cover maintenance costs. These contracts were sold, many of

THE HISTORY OF BOYD LAKE STATE PARK

them on deferred payments, at a price to return to the British Companies their costs of construction of the irrigation works, and of course a promoter's profit. The first company built the ditch by enlarging the Chubbuck Ditch. The second company built the reservoir or Lake Loveland, and enlarged the Barnes Ditch.

- 1900 The Greeley and Loveland Irrigation Company was organized. It provided its stock would be issued not upon subscription, but upon exchanging one canal right for eight shares of stock. The Greeley and Loveland Irrigation Company took over the system and the properties from the British firm
- 1903 Negotiations were completed for the sum of \$48,500.00 The Greeley and Loveland Irrigation Company got the ditch and reservoir priorities, the ditch right of way: Lake Loveland, some lands adjacent to Lake Loveland, and 65 reservoir contract rights. This was burdened by the obligations of the reservoir and canal contracts but also a contract to furnish water for the Great Western Sugar Company at Loveland. The company began to be operated by the farmers. They were no longer operated from Denver, nor from England. When they operated under the British the delivery of water was rather cumbersome.
- 1904 All of the reservoir waters were delivered at one time. In other words, everyone got it or no one got it. The custom was four days in and four days out. Under the present custom you order it when you want it; if you don't want it you order it out. The Barnes Ditch was enlarged from a capacity of 200 to 800 feet. They also began to consider subdividing some of the land adjoining Lake Loveland into lakeside addition to Loveland.

THE HISTORY OF BOYD LAKE STATE PARK

- 1905-1907 Attempts were made to fill Boyd Lake, which had been constructed by this time, through the main canal. They never could work out anything that was satisfactory to fill Boyd this way. There was insufficient fall from the ditch to Boyd Lake.
- 1907 Purchased the Equalizer Reservoir
- 1909 The bank on the dam of Lake Loveland was raised. The Greeley and Loveland Irrigation Company began to consider buying Boyd Lake, or interest in the lake, from Burton D. Sanborn, who built it.
- 1910 Two stockholders meetings were held to consider the purchase of Boyd Lake. Sanborn offered Boyd Lake to the company. They could share it with other ditches under the Big Thompson or they could take it all. The offer was turned down. Some of the interested parties felt they should form a separate company to take over Boyd Lake and operate it similar to the way the Seven Lakes Reservoir is operated now.
- 1911 Sanborn offered Boyd Lake to the Company again. It was refused.
- 1912 The company considered developing & salvaging some seepage water from the Barnes Ditch. (Plans for this were never carried out).
- 1913 The company considered buying the holdings of Burton D. Sanborn in the Seven Lakes Reservoir Company. For a number of years during this period various stockholders had suggested to the Board of Directors that they buy the Eureka Ditch. The Board turned it down every time. The Board offered shares to the Colorado Power Company, a subsidiary

THE HISTORY OF BOYD LAKE STATE PARK

of the Public Service Company, which had acquired Boyd Lake. The Colorado Power Company used a great share of the water to transfer down the Platte River, and then they would transfer that water up Boulder Creek and fill Barker Dam.

- 1915-1918 They sold the land adjacent to Lake Loveland.
- 1918 The Colorado Power Company offered Boyd Lake to the Greeley and Loveland Irrigation Company. They wanted to reserve 6000 acre-feet, or approximately half of its capacity. No deal was made.
- 1923 The outlet of Lake Loveland was extended out into the lake.
- 1925 Boyd Lake was again offered to the Greeley and Loveland Irrigation Company.
- 1926 The transaction to purchase Boyd Lake by the Greeley and Loveland Irrigation Company was completed.
- 1931 The outlet tube of Boyd Lake was lowered nine feet. By doing this they increased the capacity by 4000 feet. This was done by using a four foot tube.
- 1932 They extended the tube out into Boyd Lake
- 1946-1947 The Company went in with other ditches on the Big Thompson River to get some of the water in the Adams Tunnel & Grand Lake water. This was a temporary proposition, to take care of getting some of this water over to the eastern slope farmer, before the final Big Thompson Project was completed.

THE HISTORY OF BOYD LAKE STATE PARK

APPENDIX G - THE HEINRICY RESERVOIR FILINGS

The Heinricy Reservoir
Filed, September 11, 1901
1:00 p.m. #572
Henry J. Heinricy

Statement of
The Heinricy Reservoir

Henry Heinricy, owner and claimant of the Heinricy Reservoir, hereby makes statement and claim concerning said reservoir as per map hereto attached.

First: --That the said Reservoir is located upon un-surveyed lands, North and West of Longs Peak, upon a tributary of the Big Thompson River well up the mountain gorges and near timber line, said tributary being commonly called "South River" the same being in Larimer County, Colorado.

The said reservoir consists of two small lakes or basins located in the open or flat portion of the gorge or canon, near together, and when the water is confined by dam or dyke as contemplated by claimant, at the most northern lake, or lower one, unites the two lakes into one large Reservoir, as shown by the "High Water Mark" of said Reservoir.

The said Reservoir secures its supply of water from the snow waters coursing from the Snowy Range, collecting in the numerous gulches and running into said gorge or canon forming the bed of said South River, and storm and flood waters common in this section of country.

The Outlet of said Reservoir, is the natural stream. And the Head gate of said Reservoir is located at the Northern end of said Reservoir and the capacity of said Outlet is sufficient to carry all amounts of water that may or might be let loose, from said reservoir, equal to at least One Hundred Cubic Feet per second of time, and the capacity of said Reservoir when filled to high water mark is Two Hundred Million (200,000,000) cubic feet, and the time of the commencement of work upon said Reservoir was the 27th day of September, A.D. 1901

/s/ Henry J. Heinricy

THE HISTORY OF BOYD LAKE STATE PARK

Fort Collins, CO

The Heinrich Reservoir #2

Filed, October 2, 1901

8:20 a.m. #580

Henry J. Heinrich

Statement of

Heinrich Reservoir #2

Henry Heinrich, owner and claimant of the Heinrich Reservoir No. 2, hereby makes the following statement concerning said Reservoir, to wit,

First: --The said Reservoir is located upon un-surveyed lands, approximately in Township Four, North Range 74, West, lying in a North Easterly direction, from Longs Peak on the headwaters of the middle fork or branch of South River, so called, a tributary of the Big Thompson River, and in Larimer County, Colorado.

The said Reservoir consists of a natural lake or basin, contain a small quantity of water, covering about 30 acres of land, being well up the mountain sides and in the canon or gorge near timber line, and about one and one-half miles north and west of Heinrich Reservoir No. 1. The said Reservoir secures its supply of water from the melting snows coursing down from the Snowy Range, the storms and flood waters common in said section, all of which collect and accumulate in the gorges above and flow into said Reservoir.

The Outlet of said Reservoir is at the Northeastern end of said Reservoir, being the natural water course, leading to the Big Thompson River, and the capacity of said Outlet is sufficient to carry at least 200 cubic feet of water per second of time, and the capacity of said Reservoir when filled to high water mark is 100,000,000 cubic feet and the time of the commencement of work upon said Reservoir was the 27th day of September A.D. 1901.

/s/ Henry J. Heinrich

Larimer County Clerk's Office
Fort Collins, CO

THE HISTORY OF BOYD LAKE STATE PARK

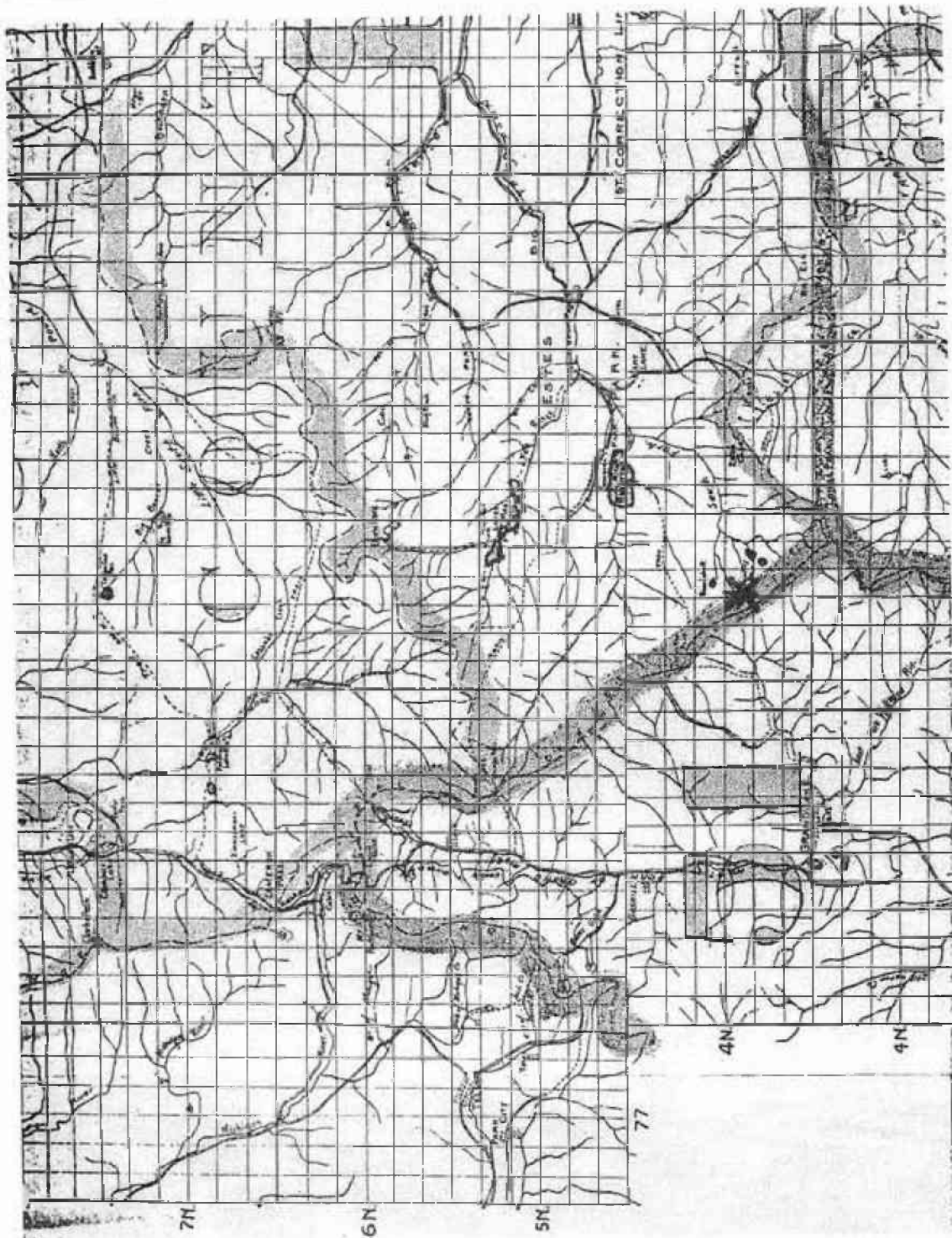
Map of Heinrich Reservoir
Filed, December 2, 1913
8:45 a.m. #981
Henry J. Heinrich

Office of State Engineer
November 18, 1913

Work was commenced by surveys on the 18th day of September A.D. 1913. The Big Thompson Creek is to be used to convey water from the Reservoir to the Headgate of the Loudon Canal, located in SW $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{2}$ Section 12 Tp 5-N-R. 70 W of 6 PM from there to the lands under the Loudon System. Riparian rights and the propagation of Fish is made a claim under Domestic use.

A.E. Sprague being duly sworn on his oath deposes and says that he is the engineer of the Heinrich Reservoir that the survey of the same and the map thereof were made by him and that such survey is accurately represented upon this map that he has read the statements thereon and that the same are true of his own knowledge.

THE HISTORY OF BOYD LAKE STATE PARK



*Map showing Ditches & Reservoirs, Water Districts 3, 4, & 48
Cache la Poudre, Big & Little Thompson Rivers & Laramie Drainage
South Platte River Division
Colorado 1904, 6-8 St. Engineer's Office*

THE HISTORY OF BOYD LAKE STATE PARK

APPENDIX H - SWORN STATEMENT OF BOYD'S LAKE AND RESERVOIR

Ditches and Reservoirs
#320 January 26, 1893
A.L. Patton et. Al.
Boyd's Lake & Reservoir

Sworn Statement of Boyd's Lake and Reservoir

Know all men by these presents: that A.L. Patton, Joseph B. Swan, and John C. Swan, in compliance with Section 1720 of the General Statutes of the State of Colorado and sections amendatory thereof and thereto, and for the purpose of securing to themselves the benefits of said section and said amendments hereby make the following statement in compliance with the law.

Ist. The name of our said reservoir is the Boyd's Lake and reservoir.

II. One of the inlets of feeders of said reservoir is at or near the Northwest corner of Sec. 31, Tp. 5N., R. 68 W. of the 6th p.m. The second inlet to said reservoir is located at or near the northwest corner of the S.W. ¼ of the N.W. ¼ of Sec. 29 Tp. 5 N., R. 68W., of the 6th P.> both of which points of the inlet are shown by the map* hereto attached and made part of this statement.

III. The contour line at high water mark of said reservoir is shown upon said map hereto attached and made part of this statement.

IV. That the area of said reservoir is 985 acres. The greatest depth of said reservoir is 63 feet, and the capacity of said reservoir is 12,000,000,000 cubic feet.

V. The principal supply of water for feeding and filling said reservoir is to be secured and taken from the Big Thompson River through a ditch known as the Barnes Ditch; the headgate of which ditch is located from Northeast corner of Sec. 17 Tp. 5N, R. 69 West south 73 degree, 30 minutes west 2175 feet.

THE HISTORY OF BOYD LAKE STATE PARK

Another supply for feeding and filling said reservoir is to be secured and taken from the Big Thompson River through a ditch known as the Loudon Ditch, the headgate of which is located (as follows to wit, South 69 degrees, 39 min. east twelve and 80/100 chains true course [variation 15 degree East] from the N.W.

(page 2)

corner of Sec. 12, Town. 5North, Range 70 west of the 6th P.M. in Larimer County, Colo.).

VI. The work of construction of said reservoir was begun on the 25th day of January 1893, from which date the parties claim the right of priority of all water derived from said river through said ditches as aforesaid, and heretofore unappropriated and unused; and all flood, waste, storm, seepage, and any and all water of any name or nature whatsoever heretofore unappropriated or unused naturally or by artificial means flowing or coming into said reservoir.

VII. That the names of the owners of said reservoir are A.L Patton, John C. Swan, and Joseph B. Swan.

/S/ Joseph P. Swan

Joseph B. Swan

State of Colorado)

(ss)

County of Weld)

Joseph B. Swan under oath says he is one of the persons named in the above statement; that the foregoing statement is true of his own knowledge.

/S/ Joseph P. Swan

Joseph B. Swan

THE HISTORY OF BOYD LAKE STATE PARK

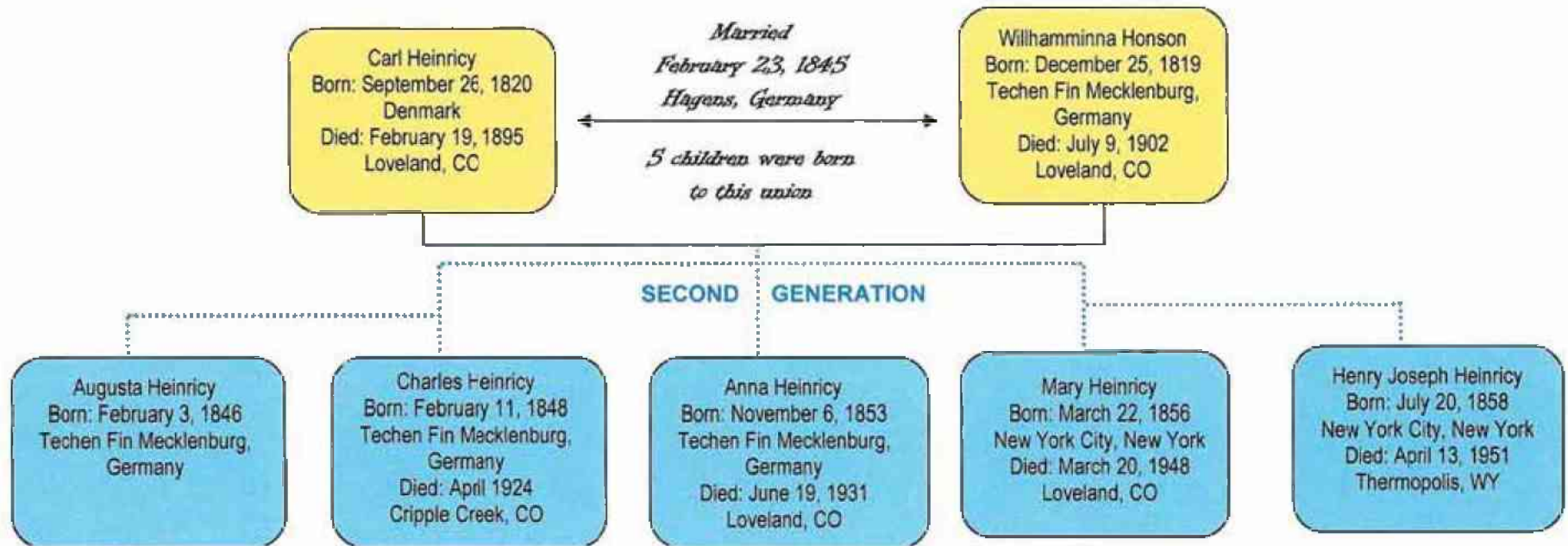
Subscribed and sworn to me this 25th day of January 1983.

/S/ H. E. Churchill
H.E. Churchill

My commission expires May 25th 1986, Notary Public.

**Map on File, Larimer County Clerk & Recorder, Book of Ditches & Reservoirs, Fort Collins, Colorado*

HEINRICY FAMILY TREE-Graphical



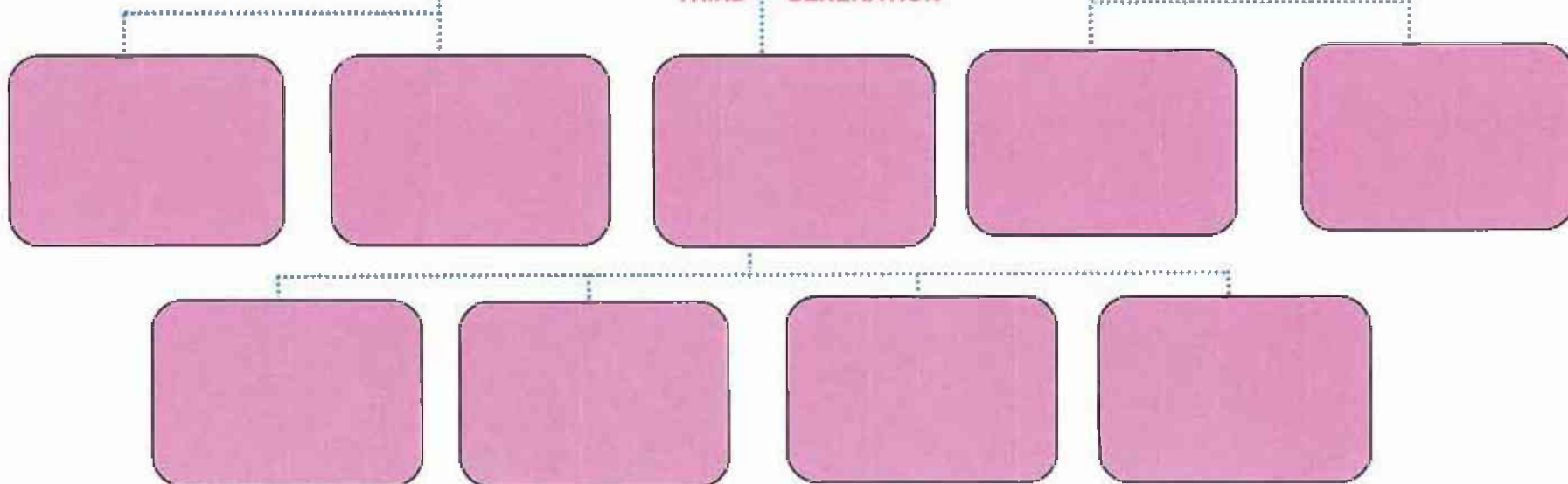
HEINRICY FAMILY TREE-Graphical

SECOND GENERATION

Augusta Heinrich



THIRD GENERATION



HEINRICY FAMILY TREE-Graphical

SECOND GENERATION

Charles Heinricy

Charles Heinricy
Born: February 11, 1848
Techen Fin Mecklenburg,
Germany
Died: April 1924
Cripple Creek, CO

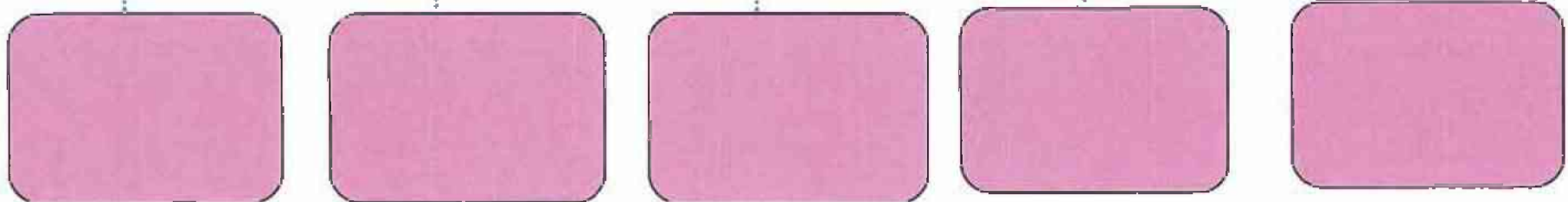
Married
March 1, 1864
Redfield, New York

← →

5 children were born
to this union

Maggie
Born: Info unavailable
Died: Information
unavailable

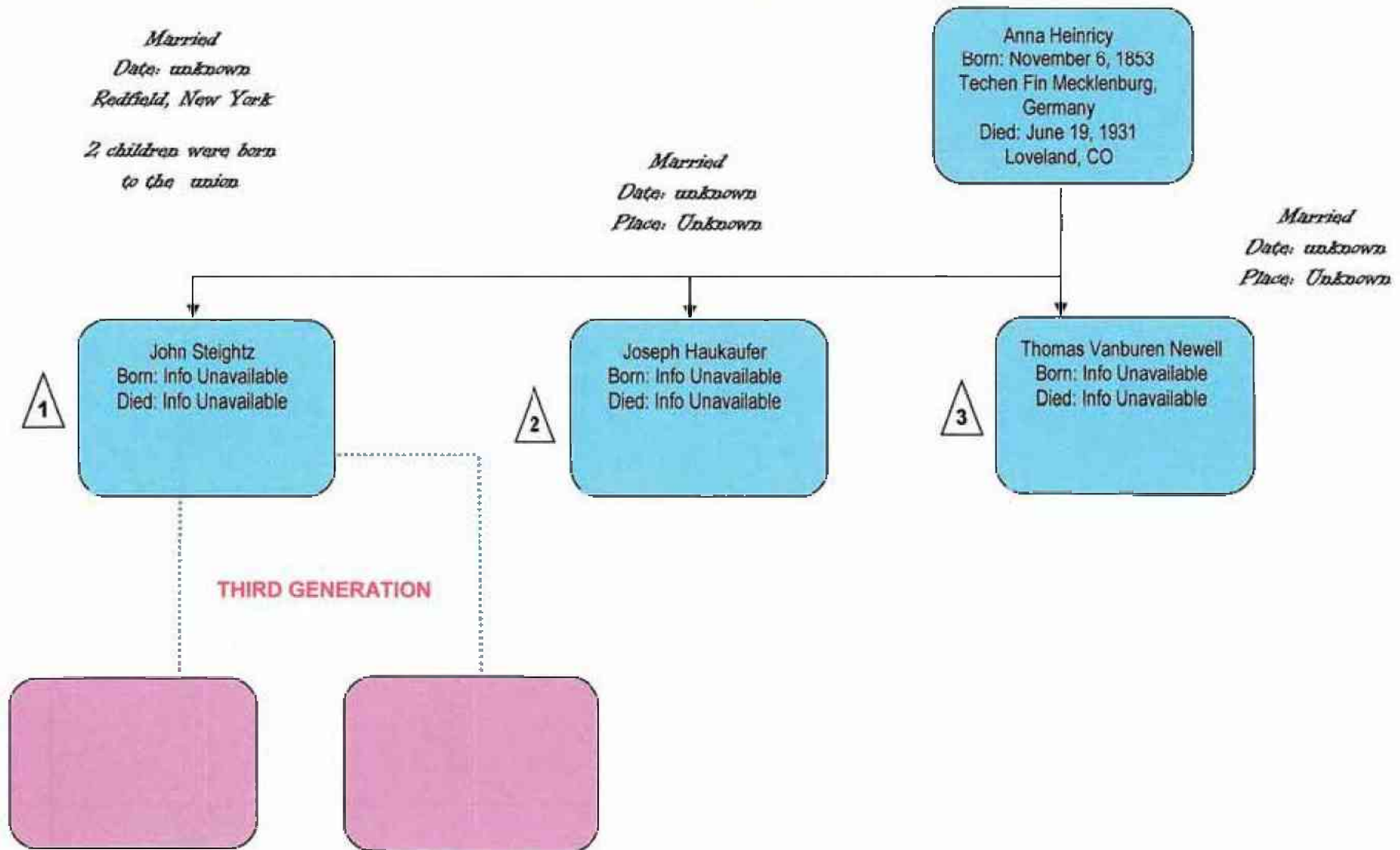
THIRD GENERATION



HEINRICY FAMILY TREE-Graphical

SECOND GENERATION

Anna Heinrichy



HEINRICY FAMILY TREE-Graphical

SECOND GENERATION

Mary Heinrich

*Married
1893
Place: Unknown*

*1 child were born
to the union
3 stepchildren (Wright)*

Mary Heinrich
Born: March 22, 1856
New York City, New York
Died: March 20, 1948
Loveland, CO

*Married
1872
Redfield, New York*

Lewis L. Marquard
Born: Info Unavailable
Died: Info Unavailable

1

James H. Wright
Born: Info Unavailable
Died: Info Unavailable

2

THIRD GENERATION

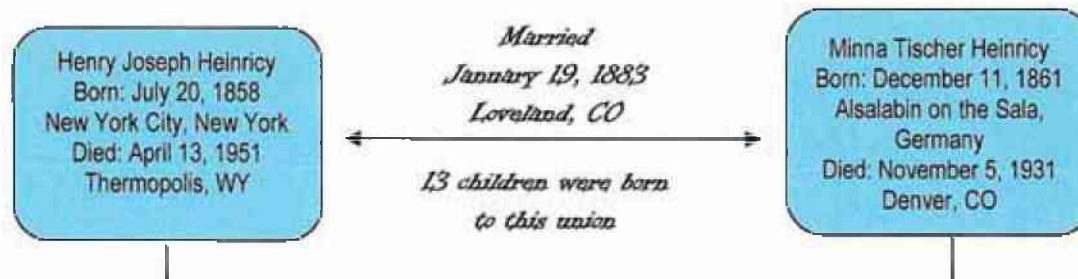
ONECHILD

STEP CHILD

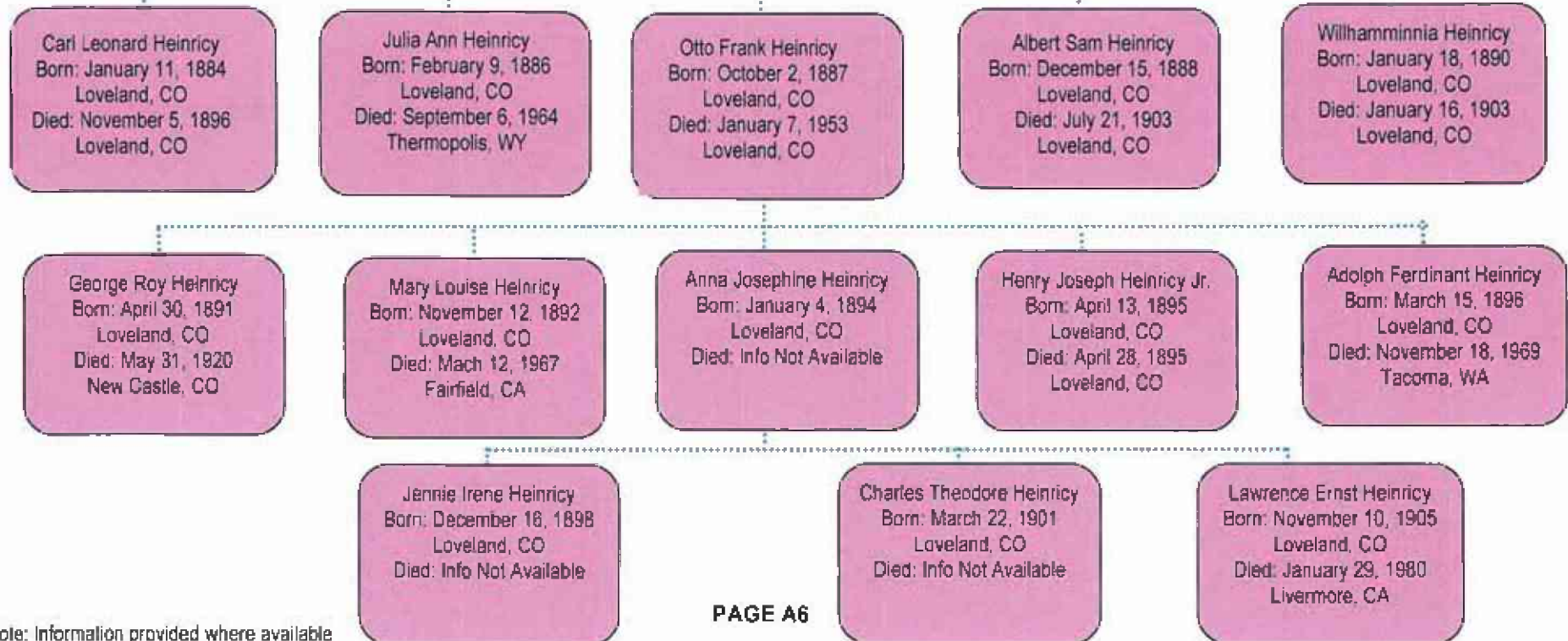
HEINRICY FAMILY TREE-Graphical

SECOND GENERATION

Henry Joseph Heinrich



THIRD GENERATION



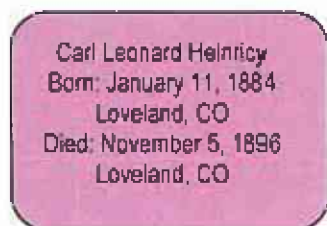
Addendum 1

Note: Information provided where available

HEINRICY FAMILY TREE-Graphical

FOURTH GENERATION

Carl Leonard Heinrich

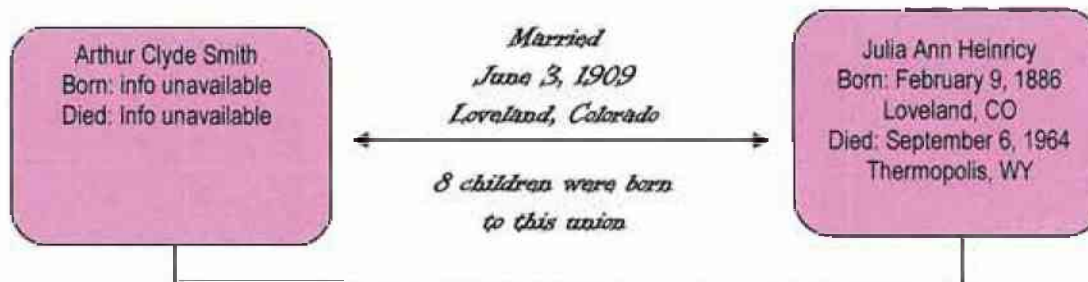


Died age 14 years, 9 months, 24 days

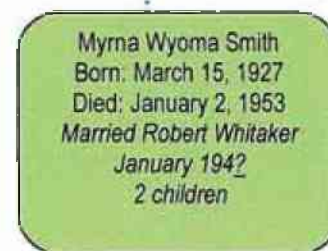
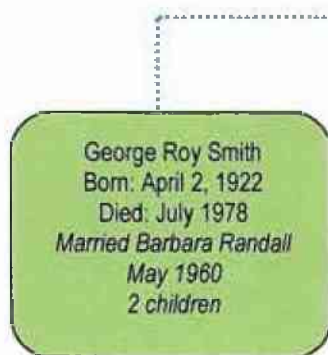
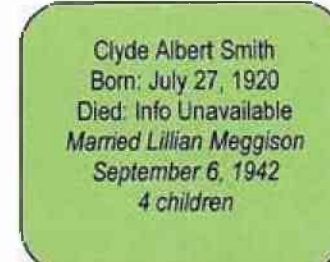
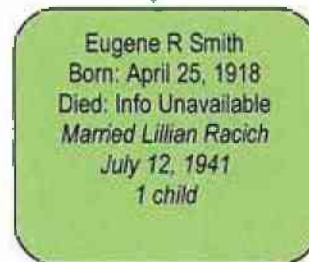
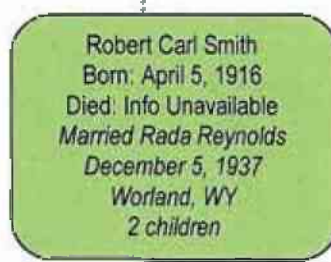
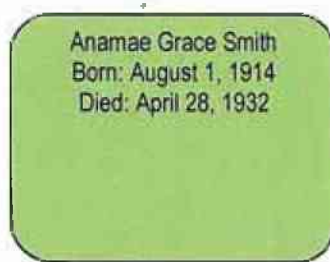
HEINRICY FAMILY TREE-Graphical

THIRD GENERATION

Julia Ann Heinricy



FOURTH GENERATION



HEINRICY FAMILY TREE-Graphical

THIRD GENERATION

Otto Frank Heinricy

Otto Frank Heinricy
Born: October 2, 1887
Loveland, CO
Died: January 7, 1953
Loveland, CO

Married
October 2, 1887
Loveland, Colorado



Aletha Stanley
Born: Info Unavailable
Died: Info Unavailable

5 children were born
to this union

FOURTH GENERATION

Stanley Heinricy
Born: February 27, 1917
Died: February 27, 1917

Edna Althea Heinricy
Born: July 15, 1918
Died: 1975
Married Ralph Hoff
November 20, 1938
3 children

Haskell A. Heinricy
Born: September 7, 1920
Died: 1997
Married Audrey Flowers
April, 1945
2 children

Merle O. Heinricy
Born: June 22, 1923
Died: 1988
Married Joan Currier
7 children

Dean G. Heinricy
Born: August 10, 1927
Died: 2003
Gunnison, CO
Married Gloria Hendrix
2 children

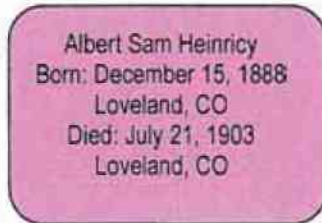
Addendum 1

Note: Information provided where available

HEINRICY FAMILY TREE-Graphical

FOURTH GENERATION

Albert Sam Heinrich



Died age 14 years, 7 months, 6 days

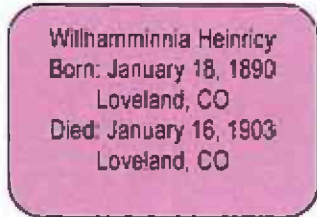
Addendum 1

Note: Information provided where available

HEINRICY FAMILY TREE-Graphical

FOURTH GENERATION

Willhamminnia Heinricy

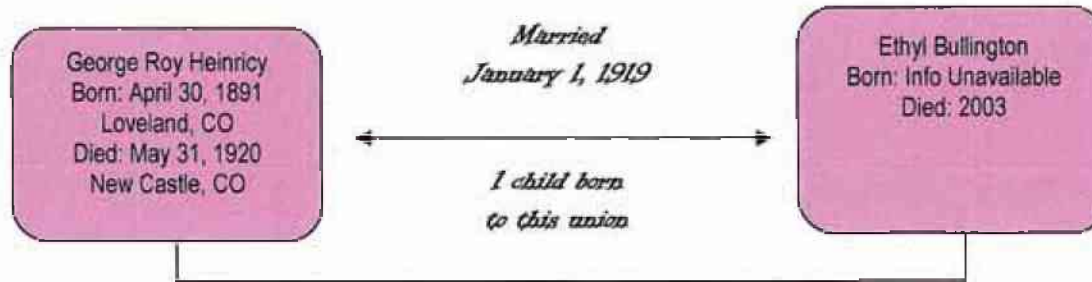


Died age 12 years, 11 months, 24 days

HEINRICY FAMILY TREE-Graphical

THIRD GENERATION

George Roy Heinricy



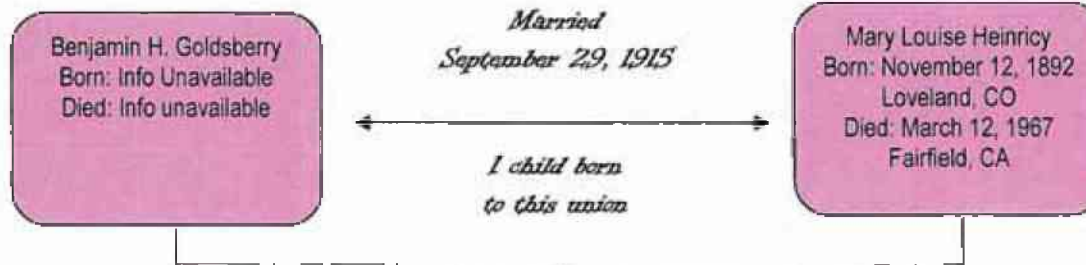
FOURTH GENERATION



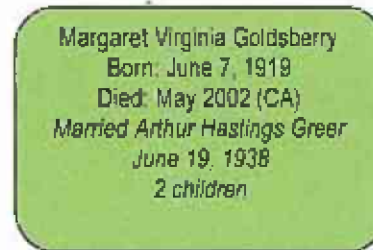
HEINRICY FAMILY TREE-Graphical

THIRD GENERATION

Mary Louise Heinricy



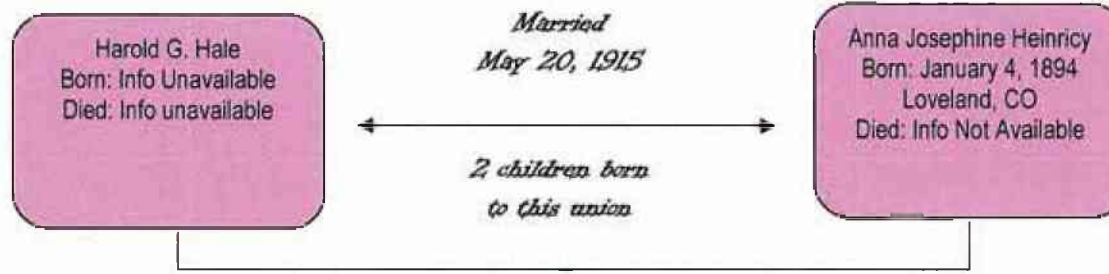
FOURTH GENERATION



HEINRICY FAMILY TREE-Graphical

THIRD GENERATION

Anna Josephine Heinrich



FOURTH GENERATION



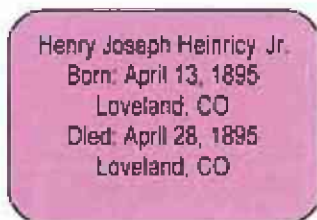
Addendum 1

Note: Information provided where available

HEINRICY FAMILY TREE-Graphical

FOURTH GENERATION

Henry Joseph Heinrich, Jr.

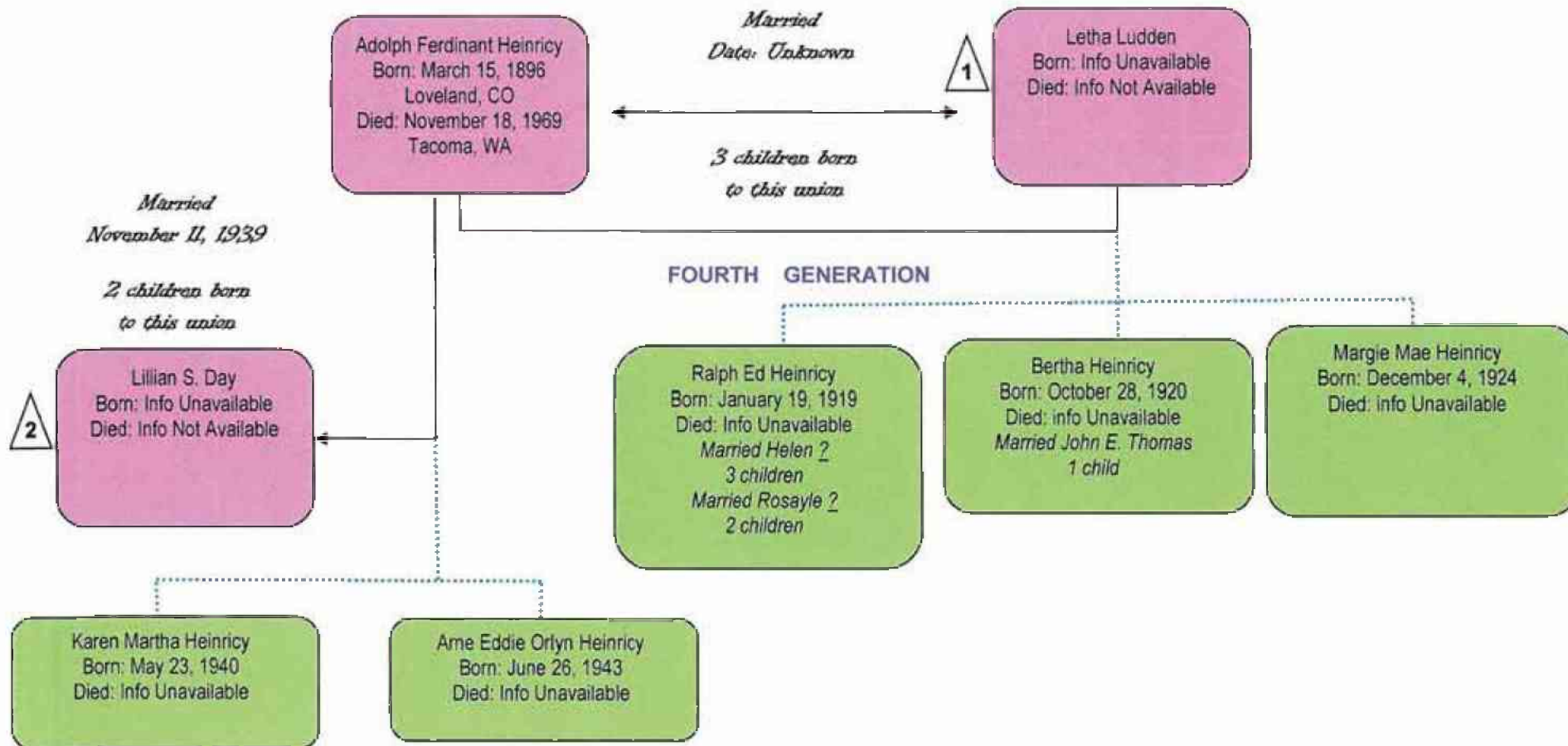


Died age 15 days

HEINRICY FAMILY TREE-Graphical

THIRD GENERATION

Adolph Ferdinand Heinricy

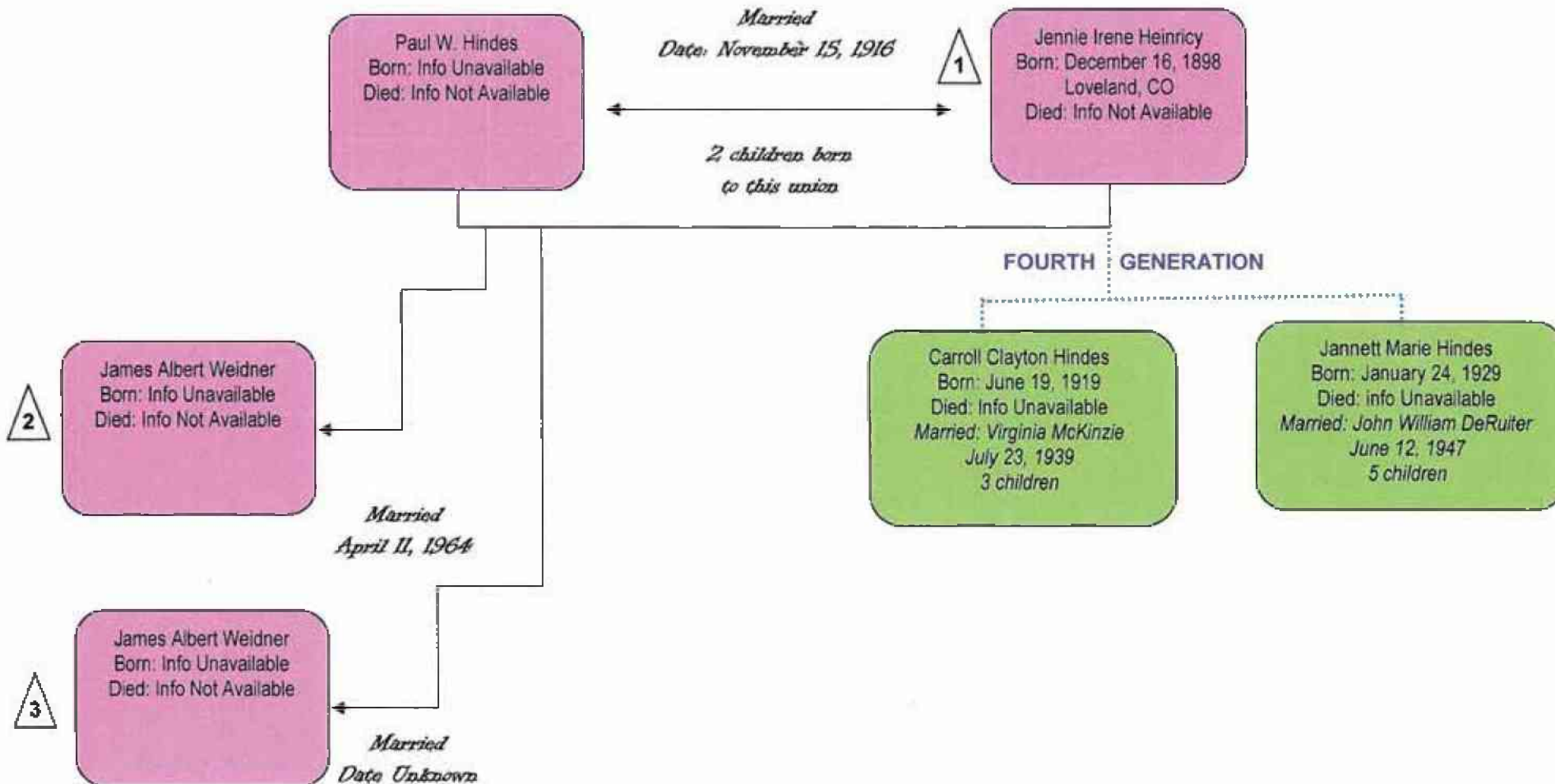


FOURTH GENERATION

HEINRICY FAMILY TREE-Graphical

THIRD GENERATION

Jennie Irene Heinricy



HEINRICY FAMILY TREE-Graphical

THIRD GENERATION

Charles Theodore Heinrich

Charles Theodore Heinrich
Born: March 22, 1901
Loveland, CO
Died: Info Not Available

Married
Date: June 4, 1925

Daveda M. Warburg
Born: Info Unavailable
Died: Info Not Available

3 children born
to this union

FOURTH GENERATION

Madeline Heinrich
Born: July 1, 1926
Died: July 1, 1926

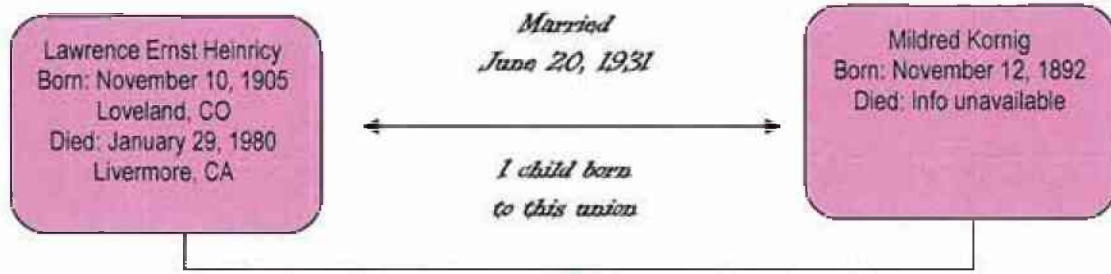
John T. Heinrich
Born: October 25, 1927
Died: July 1985
Married Reta Lou Montgomery
1 child

Margaret V. Heinrich
Born: July 22, 1935
Died: info Unavailable

HEINRICY FAMILY TREE-Graphical

THIRD GENERATION

Mary Louise Heinrich



FOURTH GENERATION

