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Philadelphia

THE PIKES PEAK PARTNERSHIP of Spencer Penrose and Charles L. Tutt Sr. had its roots in Philadelphia. Both were sons of Philadelphia physicians, and both were born at the close of the Civil War. The men were blue bloods, but they had different family and financial circumstances. Penrose was the fourth-eldest of six sons. His older brothers, Boies, Charles, and Richard, earned Harvard degrees and distinction in the fields of politics, medicine, and geology. Spencer also graduated from Harvard, where he distinguished himself for drinking beer.

Charles L. Tutt enjoyed a less privileged upbringing. His father, Dr. Charles P. Tutt Jr., died, leaving his two-year-old son to be raised by his mother and grandfather. He went to work at age 17. His poor health led him to seek a cure in the Colorado climate as a young man. Renewed by the high, dry, sunny Colorado atmosphere, he used his connections with the Penrose brothers to unearth an unforeseen bonanza.

The Penroses traced their American origins to Bartholomew Penrose, who arrived in Philadelphia in 1698. The City of Brotherly Love had been founded 16 years earlier by William Penn. Penn invited Penrose, a Bristol shipbuilder of Cornish lineage, to establish a shipyard on the Schuylkill River. The family ran the shipyard for nearly 150 years. Their pioneering role is commemorated by Philadelphia's Penrose Boulevard and Penrose Bridge.

The Penrose family produced many influential Philadelphians. Spencer's grandfather, Charles Bingham Penrose, was state senator from 1833 to 1841 and a solicitor for the U.S. Treasury Department. Spencer's uncle, Judge Clement Biddle Penrose, presided over the Orphan's Court of Philadelphia County for more than 30 years.¹ A cousin, Gen. William Henry Penrose, had a long military career that took him out west. He enthralled the Penrose lads with tales of fighting Indians on the Kansas and Colorado

Dr. Richard Alexander Fullerton Penrose Sr., a prominent Philadelphia physician, professor of obstetrics, and a founder of Philadelphia's Children's Hospital, pushed his six sons hard. They became notable physicians, politicians, and geologists, except for Spencer. Striving to escape and yet impress his doubtful dad, Spencer headed west to Pikes Peak and ultimately made more money than any of his siblings. John Frederick Lewis Portrait Collection, Print and Picture Collection, the Free Library of Philadelphia.



frontier. He also told how he had rubbed shoulders with legendary westerners. Kit Carson died at the general's residence at Fort Lyon, Colorado, and William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody was the general's guide during the winter of 1867–1868.²

Spencer's father, Richard Alexander Fullerton Penrose, was Philadelphia's leading obstetrician and gynecologist. An 1849 graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, he practiced at various Philadelphia hospitals. He was a founder of the city's Children's Hospital in 1854.³ For 25 years he taught obstetrics and gynecology at the University of Pennsylvania. His wit and humor made him a favorite with students.

On September 28, 1858, he married Sarah Hannah Boies Penrose. The Penroses had seven sons. The first, Boies, died in infancy. Then followed Boies, November 1, 1860; Charles Bingham, February 1, 1862; Richard Alexander Fullerton Jr., December 17, 1863; Spencer, November 2, 1865; Francis Boies, August 2, 1867; and Philip Thomas, March 10, 1869.⁴ The Penrose brothers grew up in a tall, narrow townhouse at 1331 Spruce Street. The three-story brick dwelling was a "comfortable house of small dimensions, few ornaments and no pretensions,"⁵ reflecting the Spartan



Sarah Hannah Boies Penrose doted on her sons, personally escorting them to Harvard and writing them long, loving letters until her early death from tuberculosis in 1881. Sixteen-year-old Spencer took her death particularly hard. For years, the mention of her name brought tears to his eyes. John Frederick Lewis Portrait Collection, Print and Picture Collection, the Free Library of Philadelphia.



Dr. Richard A.F. Penrose Sr. and sons, *left to right*, Boies, Spencer, Philip, R.A.F. Jr., and Charles, posed without a single smile for this 1882 photo. Courtesy, Denver Public Library, Western History Department.

In later years, Spencer Penrose continued to return to the family home at 1331 Spruce Street in Philadelphia. In some ways the great promoter-developer of the Pikes Peak region never left Philadelphia. His papers are filled with homesick requests such as this 1937 letter to the Philadelphia Club: “Gentlemen: Will you kindly send me by express one pound of the finest, fresh Beluga Caviar, also your bill. Simply send it to ‘Spencer Penrose, Colorado Springs, Colorado.’ When do you commence in the Fall to have Diamond Back Terrapin?”



tastes of Doctor and Sarah Penrose.^{6,7} The doctor advocated a healthy diet, temperance, and exercise. Mrs. Penrose turned her back on Philadelphia high society and devoted herself instead to the education of her children.⁸ She belonged only to the Saturday Evening Club, which promoted simple living and discouraged members from wearing jewels. This austerity backfired, as few of the Penrose sons adhered to their parents' abstemious lifestyle. Like many upper-class Philadelphia families, the bustling Penrose household included several Irish maids.⁹ Supposedly, the lusty Penrose lads threw money on the dining room table, betting who could bed the new maid first.¹⁰

The Penrose children were tutored at home. They enjoyed socializing with cousins and other relatives of the sizable Penrose clan. The brothers

fished off bridges and piers and swam across the Delaware River. They rowed on the Schuylkill and in winter ice-skated on the rivers. They went to Fairmont Park for the Centennial Exposition in May 1876, where the first great American fair attracted around 230,000 people.¹¹ The Penroses probably viewed Rocky Mountain gold, silver, and copper specimens and Martha Maxwell's taxidermy collection of Colorado wildlife. Eleven-year-old Spencer presumably first saw the gold, copper, and Colorado animals and minerals that would become lifelong obsessions.

Both the doctor and his wife valued education. Sarah Penrose, known as a woman of culture, refinement, and unusual intelligence, proudly traced her roots to two members of Harvard's first graduating class in 1642, Benjamin Woodbridge and William Hubbard. She was determined that her sons would attend Harvard and distinguish themselves academically. After their private tutoring at home, the Penroses sent their sons to Philadelphia's Episcopal Academy college preparatory school. When the boys entered Harvard, Sarah escorted them to Boston and set them up in a house on Gerry Street, chaperoned by their maiden aunt, Sarah Beck.

Both parents encouraged their sons' academic success. The doctor hired a private tutor for them at Harvard. He also edited their term papers and monitored their schoolwork, athletics, study habits, hygiene, and poise, as one of his letters reveals:

I am glad your work is so interesting and so easy for you. I highly approve of your French memorizing and your German studies. . . . Read up for your theme, if you can, before writing it and if possible let me have it at least a week before you have to hand it in. *Cultivate* all your instructors and professors. It certainly will secure for you better marks, as well as present and future good will. . . . Go on with your gymnastics, but never forget my direction "Nose at angle 45 degrees, head up, shoulder back, chest out, stomach in, and look right down to the bottom of a fellow's eyes." Even though you never intend to be a soldier you may possess a military bearing.¹²

The doctor also provided his sons with a list of rules: "When invited out to dinner or tea be careful about dress, etc. If offered wine or cigars, quietly decline by saying you never smoke or use wine, and, at all times, give the same answer, no matter where or by whom offered. . . . Form at first no intimacies—afterwards, only with quiet, hard-working students. Avoid all 'swell' fellows. And, by all means, join no secret society or club until the sophomore or junior year."¹³

Mrs. Penrose counseled them, too. She wrote Richard:

You ought to take some pains to get your marks in geometry changed. Go yourself to Briggs and ask him politely to look over your paper again; tell him that you feel sure you did all that was given you. I want you to get a good grade. . . . Be sure to change your pantaloons when

you get wet. I think it is cold enough now for you to put on your winter flannels. . . . I am glad to find you go regularly to Church with Cousin Sarah and I feel sure that you will pass through your college course without one censure mark. Good night to you all my darling boys. SHBP¹⁴

Sarah Penrose died of pneumonia on March 30, 1881, two months before Boies and Charles graduated. Her concern for her three older sons' education paid off. Boies and Charles graduated second and first in their class, respectively. In 1884 Charles earned both a Ph.D. in physics from Harvard and an M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. The third brother, Richard, studied chemistry and graduated summa cum laude from Harvard in 1884. He returned to receive a Ph.D. in natural history in 1886, the same year younger brother Spencer completed his undergraduate degree.

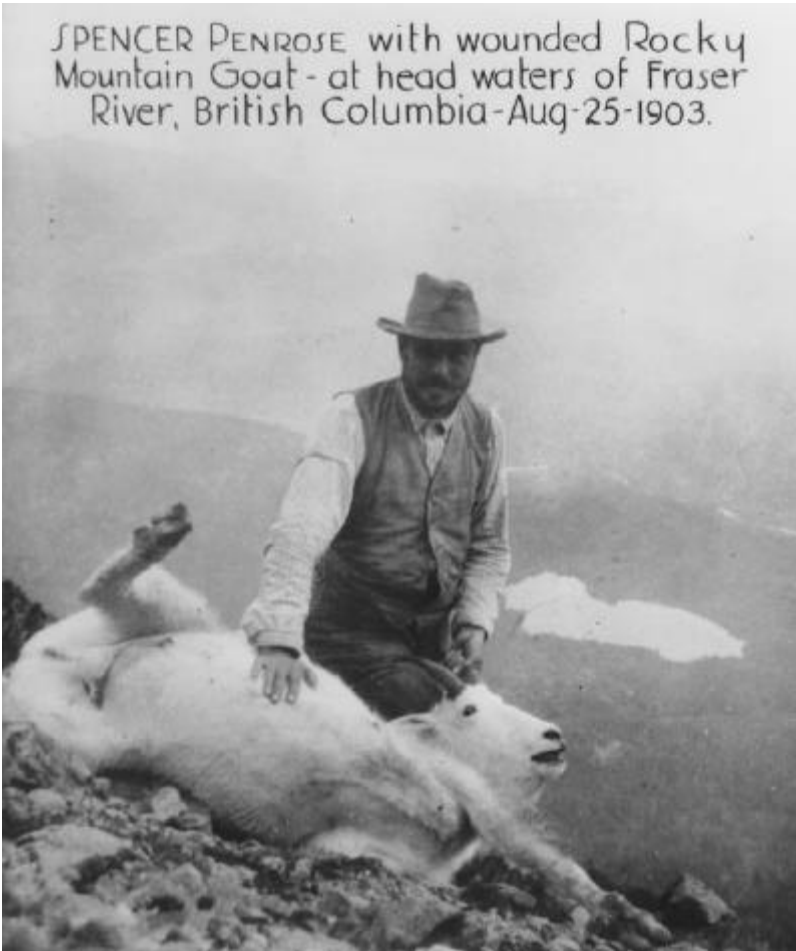
Although his brothers excelled at Harvard, Spencer did not. His major accomplishment was drinking a gallon of beer in 37 seconds. His essay on "Ruskin and His Place Among English Writers" earned the Bedouin Prize, but his chief interests were boxing, rowing, and drinking. His 1886 paper, "Do Great Men, Climate, or National Stock Most Influence National Development," hinted at the tremendous personal impact Penrose would have on the Pikes Peak region. He concluded the twenty-two-page paper: "The fact is one great man opens and prepares the way for many others. Thus, the influence of great men is continually multiplied and increased."¹⁵

The handsome Penrose men inherited the raven hair, dark eyes, and expressive eyebrows of their mother, regarded as "a phenomenal and magnificent beauty." All were at least six feet tall and muscular. They relished rowing and belonged to Philadelphia's prestigious University Barge Club. They learned boxing from a black prizefighter who "will teach you how to slug a fellow, including tripping up, smashing in a man's head, etc. etc."¹⁶ Spencer used these tricks later in the Cripple Creek barroom brawls that earned him a fearsome reputation.

Their brotherly bond included a passion for hunting. Their first western hunting trip took them to Wyoming and Montana in 1884, where they built a log cabin to live in for several weeks. They hunted game and panned for gold. Richard collected mineral specimens, heaping them in a huge pile they christened "Mount Penrose." Photographs show the brothers squatting by the campfire, posing beside mounds of antlers and animal skins, and plunging naked into a river. "These trips were designed and carried out for the pure delight of the chase," Richard later reminisced. "In these early days we never took guides, cooks, packers, or any other employees. We acted as our own guides, because we knew the country as well as anyone else. . . . There was no tenderfoot element in these expeditions."¹⁷ This was their first taste of the West, and the fraternal outings



Spencer Penrose, *left*, and his brother Boies, atop Mount Penrose overlooking the Fraser River in British Columbia. This August 17, 1903, photo may have been taken by R.A.F. "Dick" Penrose Jr., a prominent mining engineer who joined his brothers on western camping trips and guided Spencer's lucrative mining investments.



Spencer Penrose, shown here with a Rocky Mountain goat, joined his brothers for hunting and animal-gathering expeditions, such as this 1903 foray into Canada. Courtesy, Denver Public Library, Western History Department.

continued for years. But Speck, as his family and friends called Spencer, chose to remain out west, escaping the narrow colonial streets and smothering social expectations of Old Philadelphia.

The West appealed to Charles L. Tutt, too. A Philadelphia native, he was descended from Richard Tutt, an Englishman who had become a large landholder in the Virginia tidewater region around 1700. C. L. Tutt's grandfather, Charles Pendleton Tutt, a navy agent and friend of President Andrew Jackson, died in 1832. One month later his only son, Charles Pendleton Tutt Jr., was born on Santa Rosa Island in Pensacola, Florida. Charles P. Tutt Jr. graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1856, seven years after Dr. R.A.F. Penrose.¹⁸ Doctor Tutt practiced at Blackley Hospital in Philadelphia. He married the only daughter of Jeremiah Fisher Leaming, a Philadelphia financier, and they lived at 906 Walnut Street.¹⁹ The doctor contracted typhoid while treating a patient at Saterlee Hospital, one of Philadelphia's largest Civil War facilities. He died on May 11, 1866, leaving his wife Josephine, daughter Rebecca, and two-year-old son Charles.²⁰

Charles grew up with his mother and sister at his grandfather's home at 922 Spruce, four blocks from the Penrose family. He was sent to Ury Boarding School, then studied briefly at Ferris Institute. At age 17 he went to work as a clerk for Peter Wright Company in Philadelphia for \$2.30 a week. Two years later Tutt accepted an office position at the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He moved to Colorado in 1884 to improve his health, weakened by a childhood bout with rheumatic fever. With fellow Philadelphian Dr. Jesse Williamson, he started Thayden, a Black Forest cattle operation 18 miles northeast of Colorado Springs.²¹ The bachelor ranchers were courting the daughters of Judge Martin Russell Thayer, a Philadelphia jurist and former U.S. congressman. Williamson married Sophia Thayer and set up a medical practice in Delaware. Tutt married Josephine Thayer on December 29, 1885, after a two-year engagement. Legend has it that Tutt sold two cows to buy his train ticket home for the wedding.²² Charles stayed out west, and Josephine joined him in Colorado Springs, where he started the real estate firm of Tutt, McDaniel, and Company.

Tutt's business thrived. He opened a second office in Pueblo and even branched out into gold mining. In late 1891 he staked a mining claim in Cripple Creek, a new gold camp southwest of Colorado Springs. Early the next year he opened a branch office there, too. He asked his Philadelphia friend Spencer Penrose, who had just arrived in the Pikes Peak region, to manage it. This proved to be a turning point for both men.

After finishing at Harvard, Spencer rejected a clerk job at a Boston bank. Instead he went west with \$2,000, a graduation gift from his father. He visited his brother Richard in Texas, where Dick was conducting a survey of mineral deposits. Spencer continued on to Las Cruces, New Mexico, where he tried a series of unsuccessful business ventures. His

Mesilla Valley Fruit and Produce Company sold produce, hay, grain, coal, lime, agricultural implements, and stoves.²³ He also dabbled in fruit cultivation, cattle ranching, real estate sales, and silver mining. He failed at each.

Richard, who considered Las Cruces “a wretched hole,” told Dr. Penrose: “Speck has got a commission business, which will grow in time. I do not see how it can ever be a very big thing. . . . I cannot see how Las Cruces would ever be a great center for anything but fruit and produce of the surrounding farms. . . . I should advise Speck to hold his lands at Cruces until he can get a good price for them, as they will undoubtedly sometime be far more valuable than now, and I should also advise him *not* to stay there himself but to start up in a better place.”²⁴ In 1890 Speck sold his New Mexico interests for \$2,000 and spent the money touring the Rocky Mountains in search of other opportunities. He speculated in gold mining claims in Utah, which Richard thought promising.

“I think he is on the track of a big thing,” Richard informed the doctor. “He deserves to succeed as he is working hard and is a man of nerve. I wish I could be in Utah with him.”²⁵ This investment failed when President Benjamin Harrison vetoed a federal bill that would have allowed mining on the Ute Reservation. Supposedly, the doctor sent Boies and Charles to check up on Spencer, whom they found peddling apples near Denver’s Union Station.²⁶ After two years Spencer’s luck changed. He arrived in Colorado Springs in 1892, nearly broke. Richard and their friend Charles Tutt had written to him about a gold rush in nearby Cripple Creek.

As Penrose and Tutt’s mining partnership became a golden success, their birthplace exerted its influence in several ways. During the late 1700s and early 1800s, Philadelphia was America’s largest city, vying with Boston and New York City as the East Coast center of culture, shipping, and commerce. It was also a city of firsts. Benjamin Franklin had established the country’s first fire volunteer department, first subscription library, first hospital, and first medical school.²⁷ Philadelphia served as the nation’s first capital from 1790 until 1800, when the government moved to Washington, D.C. Philadelphia also boasted the country’s first museum and first zoological gardens.

Along with an assumption of Philadelphia’s supremacy, Penrose brought the city’s tradition of good food, drink, and fellowship. “I have never observed such a wealth of taverns and drinking establishments as are in Philadelphia,” Thomas Jefferson had commented in 1790. “There is hardly a street without several, and hardly a man here who does not fancy one his second home.”²⁸ The Philadelphia Fishing Company, formed in 1732 and famed for its Fish House Punch, was the country’s first gentlemen’s association.²⁹ The city was also the birthplace of the soft pretzel, ice cream cone, cinnamon bun, and scrapple.³⁰ When Spencer relocated to Colorado, he never lost his taste for his hometown’s food and had oysters and

scrapple shipped west by the barrel. Spencer's tastes also remained those of a Philadelphia aristocrat—clothes fitted by a Chestnut Hill tailor, boots from New York City, and memberships in elite East Coast clubs.

Most significant, however, were Penrose's Philadelphia family connections. Relatives and friends back East invested in various Penrose and Tutt enterprises. Speck sold gold-mining stocks to his father, brothers, Aunt Lydia, and cousin Christine Biddle. Spruce Street neighbors, Philadelphia Hospital doctors, and University of Pennsylvania professors also invested in Speck's mining, milling, and transportation businesses.

Each Penrose brother excelled in his own arena—politics, medicine, geology, and business. The eldest, Boies, became the undisputed boss of Philadelphia politics and for a quarter century was a powerful U.S. senator. A Republican Party stalwart, he was a key player in the legendary smoke-filled backroom deals at Chicago's Blackstone Hotel, where Warren G. Harding was nominated for the presidency. Although weak and scandal-plagued, the handsome Harding proved popular with voters, especially capitalists like the Penroses. Forsaking the reforms and idealism of his predecessor, Woodrow Wilson, Harding championed a "return to normalcy" and agreed with his vice president, Calvin Coolidge, that "the business of America is business." Senator Boies Penrose could not have agreed more.

Boies practiced law for three years following his graduation from Harvard, then was elected state senator in 1884. At that time he was the youngest man ever chosen for the Pennsylvania senate. Twelve years later he was elected to the U.S. Senate, where he quickly became known as a backer of liquor interests, steel, oil, and railroads.³¹ Boies's critics accused him of manipulating votes, granting political favors, bribing officials, and fixing juries. "Uncle Boies had a bouncer at the polls," admitted his great-niece Frances Penrose Haythe. "If you didn't vote Republican, they'd throw you out."³²

The senator liked to say that he was born, lived his whole life, and would die in the family home on Spruce Street. During legislative sessions he rented hotel rooms, first near the Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Statehouse, then at the Wardman Park in Washington, D.C. He was a voracious reader and collected first-edition travel books and manuscripts.³³ His idiosyncrasies ranged from paranoia about germs to a phobia about being touched. He never owned an alarm clock. He awoke when he pleased and rode to his office, chauffeured in his fire-engine red motorcar.

Boies's laziness and vices were legendary. His motto was "I do as I please," and he openly drank, swore, and chased women. Parties aboard his yacht *Betty*, folks whispered, were Bacchanalian brawls. These soirees were more likely congregations of the political power brokers of the day. His sentiments toward women remain a mystery. The senator never took a wife, claiming he was married to politics. However, lascivious living lost



Boies Penrose, oldest of the Penrose brothers, became a lawyer, state legislator, and coauthor of *The City Government of Philadelphia* (1887). Using his flair for political organization, he emerged as the Republican boss of Philadelphia and in 1896 joined the U.S. Senate. He rose to the top of the Republican Senate leadership and was among the handful of politicians who championed the successful presidential campaign of Warren G. Harding. Senator Penrose died in 1921 at age 61. Courtesy, Library of Congress.

him his 1892 bid for mayor of Philadelphia. He withdrew from the race when the *Philadelphia Inquirer* threatened to publish photographs of him leaving a well-known brothel at daybreak.³⁴

At 6'4" and 200 pounds, Boies was the largest of the Penrose men. He declined an invitation to play football at Harvard, shuddering at the thought of coming into physical contact with other sweaty youths. His enormous appetite was legendary. He once won a \$1,000 bet by eating fifty iced

oysters, washed down with a quart of bourbon. His rival was rushed to the hospital. "I've probably made a damned hog of myself," he explained to astonished onlookers. Boies's weight eventually reached 300 pounds, earning him the nickname "Big Grizzly." He required custom-made furniture to accommodate his girth. He had wasted away when he died in Washington in 1921. Boies had held public office for nearly four decades. Rumors of "mythical millions" turned out to be false. His estate amounted to \$610,341, most of it stock in Spencer's Utah Copper Company.³⁵

The second Penrose brother, Charles Bingham, was a brilliant scholar and dedicated physician whose love of surgery "bordered on mania." After graduating from Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania, "Tal" entered private practice in Philadelphia. In 1888 he and his father helped found the Gynecean Hospital for women. On November 17, 1892, at age 30, he married Katherine Drexel, a New York millionairess attracted by the "good-hearted, good-natured manly man who hunted big game." Charles's rugged masculinity and exploits out west appealed to his fiancée but raised the eyebrows of Philadelphia socialites. He had been jailed in Cheyenne during Wyoming's Johnson County cattle wars. He had stitched up bullet wounds for the gun-toting cattle ranchers and narrowly escaped trial for aiding and abetting murderers.

While engaged to Katherine, he went to Wyoming for a three-month rest to recuperate from a lung infection sustained while swimming a 15-mile race. After they married, the newlyweds returned west, spending their honeymoon camping in Montana and Wyoming. Four years later a western hunting trip ended Charles's career as a surgeon. He was attacked by a female bear whose cub he had just killed. The beast mauled his wrist and forearm, and Charles never performed surgery again. He would have died if not for Boies, who carried him on his back to the nearest railhead, then rushed him to the Mayo Clinic.³⁶

After his accident Charles turned to teaching, writing, and philanthropy, beginning his professorship in gynecology and obstetrics at the University of Pennsylvania. He published *A Text-Book of Diseases of Women* in 1897. Charles, who was interested in animals, science, and nature, became president of the Philadelphia Zoo from 1910 to 1925 where he pioneered medical care for sick creatures and built the Penrose Laboratory for animals. Their grandniece claims Spencer started his zoo near the Broadmoor to one-up his older brother.³⁷ Charles was a Philadelphia Fairmont Park commissioner and sat on the board of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. He helped organize the state health department, the first in the nation, and presided over the Pennsylvania Board of Game.³⁸ He maintained a small private practice in the family home on Spruce Street. He and Katherine lived with their two children—Boies Penrose IV and Sarah—at 1722 Spruce Street on fashionable Rittenhouse Square. Charles was widowed in 1918 and died of a heart condition in 1925.



Richard Alexander Fullerton Penrose Jr. graduated from Harvard at 23, summa cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa with a Ph.D. in geology. Penrose's pioneer explorations of western mineral regions led to several scholarly books, including the first scientific report on the Cripple Creek goldfields. Penrose successfully invested in mining, most notably the Utah Copper Company. When he died in 1931 he left \$5 million to establish the Geological Society of America Headquarters in Boulder, Colorado, at 3300 Penrose Place. Courtesy, Geological Society of America.

The third Penrose brother, Richard Alexander Fullerton Jr., distinguished himself as a geologist and university professor. His Cornish blood perhaps accounted for a fascination with mining and proved the adage "Wherever there is a hole in the earth, you will find a Cornishman at the bottom of it."³⁹ After receiving his Ph.D. from Harvard, Dick conducted geological surveys in the West, first for the U.S. government, then for private firms. His geological advice helped his brother Speck develop the Midas touch. Dick evaluated his brother's mining properties, bought Speck's stock, and sat on the boards of his mining and milling companies.

Richard had a gold mine of his own, the Commonwealth Mining and Milling Company in Pearce, Arizona. He founded the company in 1895 and served as president for seven years. Richard's professional prominence prompted Arizona businessmen and local politicians to promote him as territorial governor. When someone else received that political plum, Richard turned to mineral exploration and teaching. He lectured regularly at Stanford University in the 1890s and taught at the University of Chicago from 1893 to 1911. For 20 years he conducted geological surveys worldwide and served on several corporate boards.

Like his brother Charles, Richard became involved in philanthropic and educational causes. He founded the Society of Economic Geologists and for sixteen years served as trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. He was president of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, a Fairmont Park commissioner, and a Philadelphia Free Public Library trustee.⁴⁰ Richard died on July 31, 1931, of chronic nephritis and arteriosclerosis at age 67. He left his \$9 million estate to be divided between the Geological Society of America (GSA) and the Philosophical Society of America in Philadelphia. The GSA, now headquartered in Boulder, Colorado, compiled and published Richard's voluminous correspondence in 1952 as the *Life and Letters of R.A.F. Penrose, Jr.* The Philosophical Society was founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1743 to promote learning and knowledge. Its members included University of Pennsylvania faculty and doctors, bankers, railroad presidents, and thirteen U.S. presidents.⁴¹

Boies's political influence and Richard's geological genius helped Spencer further his endeavors. But it was his partnership with Charles L. Tutt that launched Spencer's business empire. Tutt and Penrose combined business savvy, a promotional flair, and good timing to reap huge profits in real estate, mining, milling, and railroading. As one of Colorado's most affluent men, Penrose became a near-legendary figure. His flamboyant personality, extravagant lifestyle, and business triumphs shaped Colorado history. He still shapes that history, for his El Pomar Foundation is making a lasting contribution to Colorado Springs, the Pikes Peak region, and the state of Colorado.

NOTES

1. Dumas Malone, ed., *Dictionary of American Biography*, Vol. XIV. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1934, pp. 448–450.

2. Josiah Granville Leach, *History of the Penrose Family of Philadelphia*. Philadelphia: Wm. Fell, 1903, pp. 114–119.

3. Helen Fairbanks and Charles P. Berkey, *Life and Letters of R.A.F. Penrose, Jr.* New York: Geological Society of America, 1952, p. 35.

4. *Ibid.*, p. 39.

5. John Luckas, "Big Grizzly," *American Heritage Magazine*. New York: American Heritage, October–November 1978, pp. 72–81.

6. The Penrose family home was replaced by a parking lot in 1934.

7. Leach, *History of the Penrose Family*, p. 106.
8. Robert Douglas Bowden, *Boies Penrose: Symbol of an Era*. Freeport, N.Y.: Books of Liberties Press, 1937, p. 73.
9. National Archives, Mid-Atlantic Office, Philadelphia. The 1860 census reported three Irish-born domestic servants living at the Penrose household. The 1870 census reported four Irish women, two of whom were illiterate. It also placed the value of the Penrose home at \$25,000 and its contents at \$30,000.
10. Frances Penrose Haythe interviewed by Cathleen Norman, May 16, 1997.
11. George Wilson, *Yesterday's Philadelphia*. Miami: E. A. Seemann, 1975, p. 33.
12. Fairbanks and Berkey, *Life and Letters*, pp. 55–56, letter dated November 11, 1881.
13. *Ibid.*, “Rules” dated October 1, 1877.
14. *Ibid.*, letter dated November 18, 1880.
15. Penrose papers, El Pomar, Box 32, File 87, Harvard University and Life of Penrose.
16. Fairbanks and Berkey, *Life and Letters*, p. 71, letter dated November 30, 1882.
17. *Ibid.*, p. 75.
18. *The Tutt Family of Virginia, Philadelphia, and Colorado Springs*. Colorado Springs: Russell T. Tutt, 1975, pp. 1, 3, 6.
19. *Philadelphia City Directory*. Philadelphia, 1870.
20. *The Tutt Family of Virginia, Philadelphia, and Colorado Springs*, pp. 10–11.
21. Leach, *History of the Penrose Family*, p. 99.
22. Wilbur F. Stone, *History of Colorado*. Chicago: S. J. Clarke, 1918, pp. 528–530.
23. *Harvard College Class of 1886, Secretary's Report No. II*. June 1889, pp. 44, 74.
24. Fairbanks and Berkey, *Life and Letters*, pp. 112–114, letter dated January 13, 1889.
25. *Ibid.*, pp. 152–153, letter dated July 9, 1890.
26. Frances Penrose Haythe interviewed by Cathleen Norman, May 18 and 20, 1997.
27. Robert H. Wilson, *Philadelphia USA*. Radnor, Pa: Chilton Books, 1976; George Wilson, *Yesterday's Philadelphia*. Miami: E. A. Seeman, 1975, pp. 18–19.
28. Jay Goln, *Comprehensive Travel Guide—Philadelphia '93–94*. New York City: Prentice Hall, 1994, p. 13.
29. E. Digby Baltzell, *Philadelphian Gentleman—The Making of a National Upper Class*. Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1958, p. 54.
30. Wilson, *Yesterday's Philadelphia*, p. 64.
31. Bowden, *Boies Penrose*, p. 109.
32. Frances Penrose Haythe interviewed by Cathleen Norman, August 18, 1997.
33. His namesake and nephew, Boies Penrose IV, collected travel manuscripts and wrote a book on Renaissance travel, published by Harvard University from where he graduated summa cum laude in history.
34. “Penrose Estate Totaled \$610,341, Audit Reveals,” *Philadelphia Bulletin*, June 18, 1923.

35. "Men and Things: Talented Sons of an Ancestry That Runs in Form to Days of Penn," *Philadelphia Bulletin*, March 2, 1925.

36. "Dr. Penrose, Clawed and Bitten by Bear, May Lose His Arm," unidentified article, Rochester, Minn., September 19, 1896.

37. Frances Penrose Haythe interviewed by Cathleen Norman, August 22, 1997.

38. John W. Jordan, *Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography*. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing, 1917, p. 83.

39. A. L. Rouse, *The Cousin Jacks: The Cornish in America*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1969, p. 6.

40. Malone, ed., *Dictionary of American Biography*, pp. 146–147.

41. The society today owns two buildings, Philosophical Hall next to the State House (1879) and the new Philosophical Library, built in 1959 as a replica of the 1879 Library Company building that stood on this site. Nathaniel Burt, *The Perennial Philadelphians*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1963, p. 238.