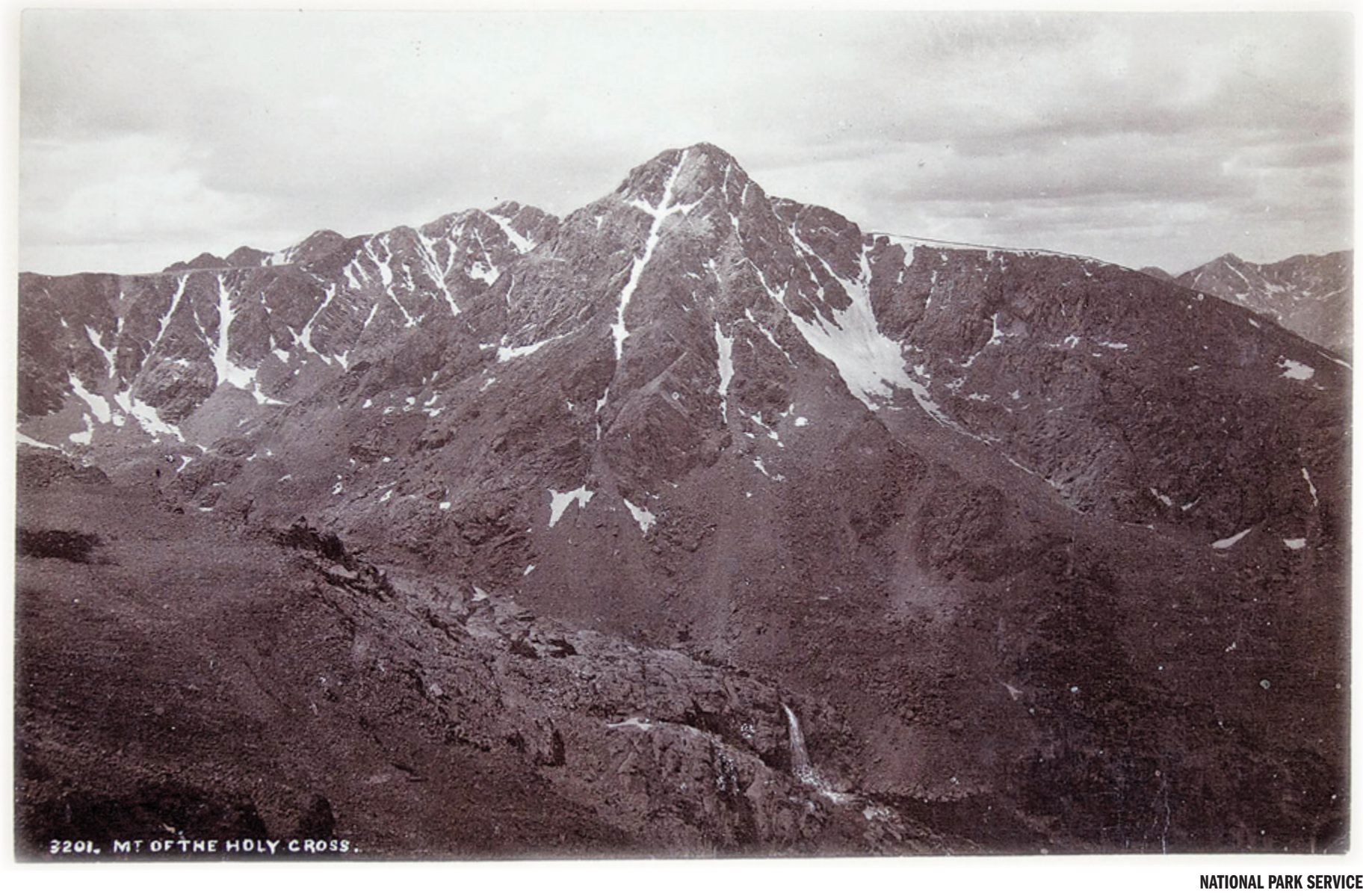
FIRST DRAFT



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

One of the images that William Henry Jackson shot of the Mount of the Holy Cross on Aug. 24, 1873

A LIFELONG CONNECTION

William Henry Jackson and Mount of the Holy Cross



BOB SILBERNAGEL

Few images of Colorado are as iconic as William Henry Jackson's 1873 photograph of the Mount of the Holy Cross. Late in his long life, Jackson, who was also an artist, produced paintings of the 14,005-foot-high mountain with the distinctive ice fields forming a cross.

Jackson became one of the best-known photographers in the West. His photographs influenced the creation of national parks and monuments, including the short-lived Mount of the Holy Cross National Monument.

He painted one image of the Mount of the Holy Cross in 1936, when he was 93 years old and living in New York City. At the time, he was preparing a series of paintings for the National Park Service based on his earlier adventures in the West.

Even in his 90s, Jackson made annual excursions to the West, visiting sites he had photographed as a young man, including the Mount of the Holy Cross near today's town of Minturn. In July 1937, he wrote from Cheyenne, Wyoming, to a friend in New York, expressing disappointment that a planned trip to view the Holy Cross had to be postponed because the snow was still too deep.

William Henry Jackson was born in Keeseville, New York, on April 4, 1843. He began drawing at an early age and he went to work for a printing company at age 15.

During the Civil War, he enlisted for one year and was assigned to sketch military fortifications and draw maps. He mustered out in 1863 and went back to the printing company. But in 1866, his wanderlust took over.

He moved first to Montana to prospect for gold, then helped drive an ox train to Salt Lake City. From there he went to Los Angeles, then east to Omaha, where he and brothers Edward and Fred established a photographic studio. They produced portraits and outdoor photos of Omaha.

William set up a portable darkroom in a buggy and roamed the region to photograph various Indian tribes.

In 1869, Jackson rode the Union Pacific Railroad lines, photographing communities along the way. During the trip, he met government geologist Ferdinand V. Hayden, leading to the most famous part of his career.

In 1870, Hayden invited Jackson to join his survey team as an unpaid photographer. While his wife and brothers remained in Omaha, William headed across southern Wyoming with Hayden's team and 300 pounds of photographic equipment packed on mules.

He was a paid member of Hayden's team in the summer of 1871, as they surveyed Yellowstone country. He was the first person to photograph the geyser Old Faithful and other Yellowstone features. His photos and Hayden's descriptions of the area, helped convince Congress to estab-

See CONNECTION, page 7B ➤



Jackson painted this image of the Mount of the Holy Cross in 1936, when he was 93 years old, as part of an assignment to produce paintings of the West for the National Park Service.

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FEATURES

CONNECTION:

➤ Continued from **page 1B**

lish Yellowstone National Park in 1872.

In 1872, Jackson was back in the Yellowstone area with Hayden. Then, in the summer of 1873, Hayden began a multi-year survey of Colorado and Jackson joined him as head of his own photographic unit.

The unit recorded images of Colorado's central mountains, and by late August, they had located the fabled mountain with a cross on its face.

After several days of hacking their way through downed timber, the team left its animals and set off on foot, Hayden and his surveyors toward the peak itself; Jackson and two assistants hiking toward Notch Mountain, from where they expected to get the best view of the cross.

But Aug. 23, 1873, was cloudy, and they had a late start. They gave up trying to get photos that day and hiked back down to camp below timberline with no food and little warm clothing. Even so, they were up early Sunday, Aug. 24.

"Sunday morning came without a cloud in the sky," Jackson wrote. "As soon as it was fairly daylight ... before the sun had warmed us with its genial rays, we were once more on our way up the fifteen hundred feet to the crest [of Notch Mountain] from which we could view again the Holy Cross.

"Setting up my dark tent among the rocks, I worked rapidly," Jackson added. He exposed eight plates and carried them back to the camp to complete the developing process.

"It was a perfect day for the making of the first photographs of the Mountain of the Holy Cross," he wrote.

When Jackson's photo of the mountain was published the next year, it was an instant hit. Eric Paddock, a former curator of photography for the Colorado Historical Society, explained why:

"His 1873 photograph of the Mountain of the Holy Cross captured the popular imagination because it symbolized nature's divinity; nature was God's gift to mankind, revered not for itself but for the deity it represented," Paddock wrote.

The photograph and the mountain remained popular. In the 1930s, newspapers regularly reported on church groups making treks to the mountain to hold religious services.

President Herbert Hoover established the Mount of the Holy Cross National Monument in 1929. It remained a national monument until it was decommissioned in 1950 because the federal government had no money or personnel to maintain the isolated site. Today, it lies within the 123,000-acre Holy Cross Wilderness area in the White River National Forest.

Jackson continued to work with Hayden each summer until 1878. In 1874, he took the first photographs of Ancient Puebloan ruins near Mancos, and in southeastern Utah. They raised interest in the ruins and indirectly led to the designation of Mesa Verde National Park and Hovenweep National Monument.

In 1878, Jackson opened a photographic studio in Denver. He did portraits, images of Colorado communities and famous photos of Colorado's landscapes taken along railroad lines. The studio employed as many as a dozen people. But the Silver Panic of 1893 ruined Colorado's economy and pushed Jackson's business to near bankruptcy. He accepted a new job to try to save it.

From 1894 to 1896, Jackson traveled the world by ship and rail, photographing sites and people from Africa to India to Siberia for what was planned to be a Museum of the World's Railroads. It never materialized and Jackson received far less money than expected. He returned to Denver to find his photo studio near collapse.

He sold his inventory of photos to the Detroit Photographic Company and moved with his family to Michigan to be a working partner in the company. That lasted until 1924, when he moved first to Washington, D.C., and then to New York, where he was frequently a public speaker, a member of the Adventurer's Club and the subject of many newspaper and magazine articles.

Jackson outlived two wives, had multiple children and grandchildren, and late in life accepted a commission from the Department of Interior to produce paintings of his early Western adventures and other scenes from the West. In doing so, he painted and photographed multiple images of the Mount of the Holy Cross.

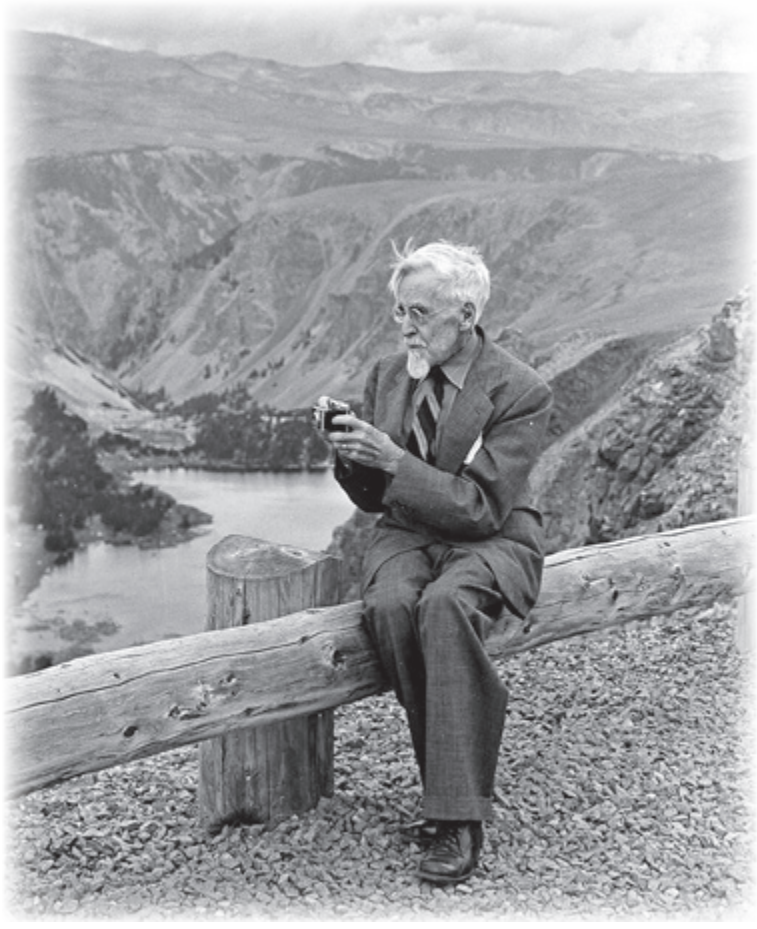
Sources: "William Henry Jackson: An Intimate Portrait, The Elwood P. Bonney Journal"; edited by Lloyd W. Gundy; "The Pioneer Photographer," by William Henry Jackson in Collaboration with Howard R. Driggs; "Colorado: 1870 — 2000: W.H. Jackson, John Fielder," foreword by Eric Paddock; "William Henry Jackson Virtual Exhibit," National Park Service, www.nps.gov/articles/000/william-henry-jackson-virtual-exhibit.htm; Historic newspaper articles at www.newspapers.com.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

ABOVE: William Henry Jackson had an assistant take this photo of Jackson and his horse during the 1872 Yellowstone trip with the Hayden survey team.



RIGHT: William Henry Jackson holds a small Kodak camera in Yellowstone National Park in 1940, during what was believed to be his last trip to the West. He died in New York in 1942 at the age of 99.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PEGGING OUT

October 15 results for the Two Rivers Cribbage Club:
First Place: Virginia Simonetti, Grand Junction
Second Place: Susan Miller, Grand Junction
Third Place: Barbara Endres, Palisade

The club plays nine games weekly, Thursdays, at the Grand Junction Events Center, 2400 Consistory Ct. All cribbage players are welcome. Information 970-261-1670

TODAY IN HISTORY

Saturday, October 24

Today is Saturday, Oct. 24, the 297th day of 2026. There are 68 days left in the year.

Today in history:

On Oct. 24, 1945, the United Nations formally came into existence as the Charter of the United Nations, ratified by 51 nations, took effect. The date is now observed as United Nations Day.

Also on this date:

In 1537, Jane Seymour, the third wife of England's King Henry VIII, died 12 days after giving birth to Prince Edward, later King Edward VI.

In 1861, the first transcontinental telegraph message was sent by Chief Justice Stephen J. Field of California from San Francisco to President Abraham Lincoln in Washington, D.C.

In 1929, a massive sell-off at the opening bell of the New York Stock Exchange led to chaos as stockbrokers couldn't keep up with trade requests. Though the market recovered some losses by the end of the day, "Black Thursday" marked the beginning of the Wall Street Crash of 1929.

In 1931, the George Washington Bridge, connecting New York City with New Jersey, was dedicated. It was the world's longest suspension bridge at the time.

In 1952, Republican presidential candidate Dwight D. Eisenhower vowed to go to Korea as he promised to end the ongoing conflict there. (Eisenhower would indeed visit Korea in December, after winning the election but before his inauguration.)

In 2002, authorities arrested John Allen Muhammad and teenager Lee Boyd Malvo near Myersville, Maryland, in the Washington-area sniper attacks that killed 10 people and wounded three that month. (Malvo was later sentenced to life in prison. Muhammad was sentenced to death and executed in 2009.)

In 2003, the supersonic Concorde jet made its last commercial flight, flying from New York to London.

In 2012, Hurricane Sandy roared across Jamaica and headed toward Cuba on its way to the eastern United States; what became known as Superstorm Sandy was a combination of the hurricane and other storms that struck New York and surrounding areas, killing 147 people, 72 in the eastern U.S.

TODAY'S BIRTHDAYS

Today's Birthdays: Rock musician **Bill Wyman** is 90. Actor **F. Murray Abraham** is 87. Actor **Kevin Kline** is 79. Republican Sen. **Mike Rounds** of South Dakota is 72. Democratic Sen. **Jeff Merkley** of Oregon is 70. Actor **B.D. Wong** is 66. Actor **Raul Esparza** is 56. Singer **Monica Arnold** is 46. Fashion designer **Zac Posen** is 46. English soccer manager and former star midfielder **Wayne Rooney** is 41. Singer-rapper **Drake** is 40. Actor **Ashton Sanders** is 31. NBA All-Star **Jaylen Brown** is 30. Singer **Daya** is 28. Actor **Hudson Yang** is 23.

THE ACES

BARRY REGAL

"Opportunity is missed by most people because it is dressed in overalls and looks like work."
— Anonymous

. . . . . .

Vince Demuy was once again the star of this 2026 USBC open trials deal, from the semifinal matchup between Shourie and Wildavsky.

Six hearts required the spade ace to be onside, not to mention a way to dispose of the club loser, but the layout was forgiving. Both Demuy-Kranyak and Grue-Moss reached the slam. In the Grue-Moss sequence, one no-trump was asking, and three hearts showed a minimum opener with six hearts and two spades. Now Moss's four-heart call was key card. (Four diamonds would have been a puppet to sign off in hearts.)

Grue received a club lead against his slam, making the play easy. Demuy got the much more challenging diamond lead. He won with the ace, drew trumps in three rounds and then played a spade. East played low, and the king scored. Now the stage was set. Declarer ran all of his red-suit winners, reaching a three-card ending. Both defenders had to keep two clubs lest declarer pick the suit, but discarding down to one spade each would see declarer exit with a spade for an endplay. There would be no guess even if East were to win the spade trick and lead a low club, since if East has the club king, he would surely have unblocked the spade ace, allowing West to win the spade and play a club through.

In practice, East bared the club jack, but Demuy read the ending by advancing the club queen from hand. This is an example of a frozen-suit squeeze. However, East could have broken it up by rising with the spade ace, destroying the endplay element.

10-24-A

NORTH
♠ 10 9 8
♥ A K J 5
♦ K Q 3
♣ A 10 3

WEST
♠ Q 6 4 2
♥ 6 4 3
♦ 9 5 4
♣ K 4 2

EAST
♠ A J 7 5
♥ ---
♦ J 8 6 2
♣ J 9 8 7 5

SOUTH
♠ K 3
♥ Q 10 9 8 7 2
♦ A 10 7
♣ Q 6

Vulnerable: Both
Dealer: South

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♥	Pass	1 NT*	Pass
3 ♥	Pass	4 ♥**	Pass
4 NT	Pass	6 ♥	All pass

*Asking
**Key card

Opening Lead: Diamond four

BID WITH THE ACES

10-24-B

South holds:
♠ A J 7 5
♥ ---
♦ J 8 6 2
♣ J 9 8 7 5

South	West	North	East
		1 ♣	Pass
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♥	Pass
?			

ANSWER: Now that partner has shown extras, together with real clubs, you have enough to explore for slam. Jump to four clubs to set trump. Occasionally a jump — even in partner's first suit — is best played as a splinter for the second suit, but not here. A simple raise of hearts would be forcing, and you need to be able to define slam interest in hands with club support.

The Daily Sentinel ... **Your Paper Every Day**

PUZZLE ANSWERS

Answer to Sunday Crossword Puzzle No. 2,322 published today.

E	S	E	■	F	L	A	■	H	A	W	■	M	B	A	■	A	H	U	F	F
A	P	U	■	A	O	L	■	I	C	E	M	E	L	T	■	B	A	N	A	L
R	E	P	A	N	E	L	■	L	E	B	A	N	O	N	■	I	N	T	R	O
■	W	H	A	T	W	O	U	L	D	B	E	A	G	O	O	D	N	A	M	E
■	■	O	R	A	■	S	S	E	■	■	■	■	■	O	C	E	A	N	S	■
F	O	R	E	S	T	A	B	L	I	S	H	M	E	N	T	S	■	G	O	T
A	S	I	■	I	O	U	■	■	M	O	O	E	D	■	■	■	B	L	U	R
T	H	A	T	S	E	R	V	E	A	W	I	D	E	V	A	R	I	E	T	Y
■	■	■	O	T	S	■	E	S	L	■	■	N	I	G	E	R	■	■	■	■
L	U	M	P	S	■	A	R	T	I	S	A	N	■	B	E	D	D	I	N	G
E	R	A	S	■	O	F	B	E	V	E	R	A	G	E	S	■	S	L	I	P
O	N	R	A	D	A	R	■	R	E	P	A	V	E	S	■	F	E	L	L	A
■	■	■	I	S	T	O	O	■	■	■	B	A	N	■	L	I	E	■	■	■
R	E	A	L	L	Y	S	P	E	E	D	I	L	Y	B	U	T	D	O	N	T
I	N	N	S	■	■	■	I	V	I	E	S	■	■	O	N	S	■	V	I	A
C	D	C	■	H	A	V	E	A	N	Y	T	H	I	N	G	T	O	E	A	T
■	P	E	S	E	T	A	■	■	■	■	■	O	R	E	■	O	R	R	■	■
F	A	S	T	F	L	U	I	D	R	E	S	T	A	U	R	A	N	T	S	■
U	P	T	O	N	■	G	R	A	P	P	L	E	■	P	I	T	E	O	U	S
N	E	R	V	E	■	H	O	T	M	E	A	L	■	O	D	E	■	N	B	A
D	R	Y	E	R	■	N	N	E	■	E	M	S	■	N	E	E	■	E	S	P

Answer to Sunday, Oct. 25, 2026 Cryptoquip:
IF SOME CARGO ON A SHIP IS SO NICE THAT YOU'RE ENTICED TO STEAL IT, WHAT WOULD YOU CALL IT? TEMPTING FREIGHT.

Answer to Daily Crossword Puzzle, Published Saturday

A	P	T	■	G	A	L	E	■	C	E	D	E	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
V	I	A	■	E	N	O	S	■	A	T	O	P	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
I	N	C	■	R	I	F	T	■	C	U	R	E	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
S	T	O	R	M	■	T	E	A	T	I	M	E	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	■	■	O	A	F	■	E	M	U	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
C	O	S	I	N	E	■	M	A	S	T	E	R	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
A	N	T	L	E	R	■	■	■	■	E	R	E	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
R	U	E	■	■	■	■	S	T	R	A	N	D	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
E	S	T	A	T	E	■	R	H	Y	M	E	S	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	■	■	R	U	M	■	I	R	A	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
B	O	U	R	B	O	N	■	O	N	I	O	N	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
O	G	L	E	■	T	U	B	A	■	D	N	A	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
T	E	N	S	■	E	D	I	T	■	O	C	T	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
H	E	A	T	■	D	E	N	Y	■	L	E	O	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

Answer to Jumble Puzzle, Published Saturday

Jumbles: QUEST PILOT POLLEN LEGACY
Answer: The fashion designer retired while still highly successful, so she could — GO OUT IN STYLE