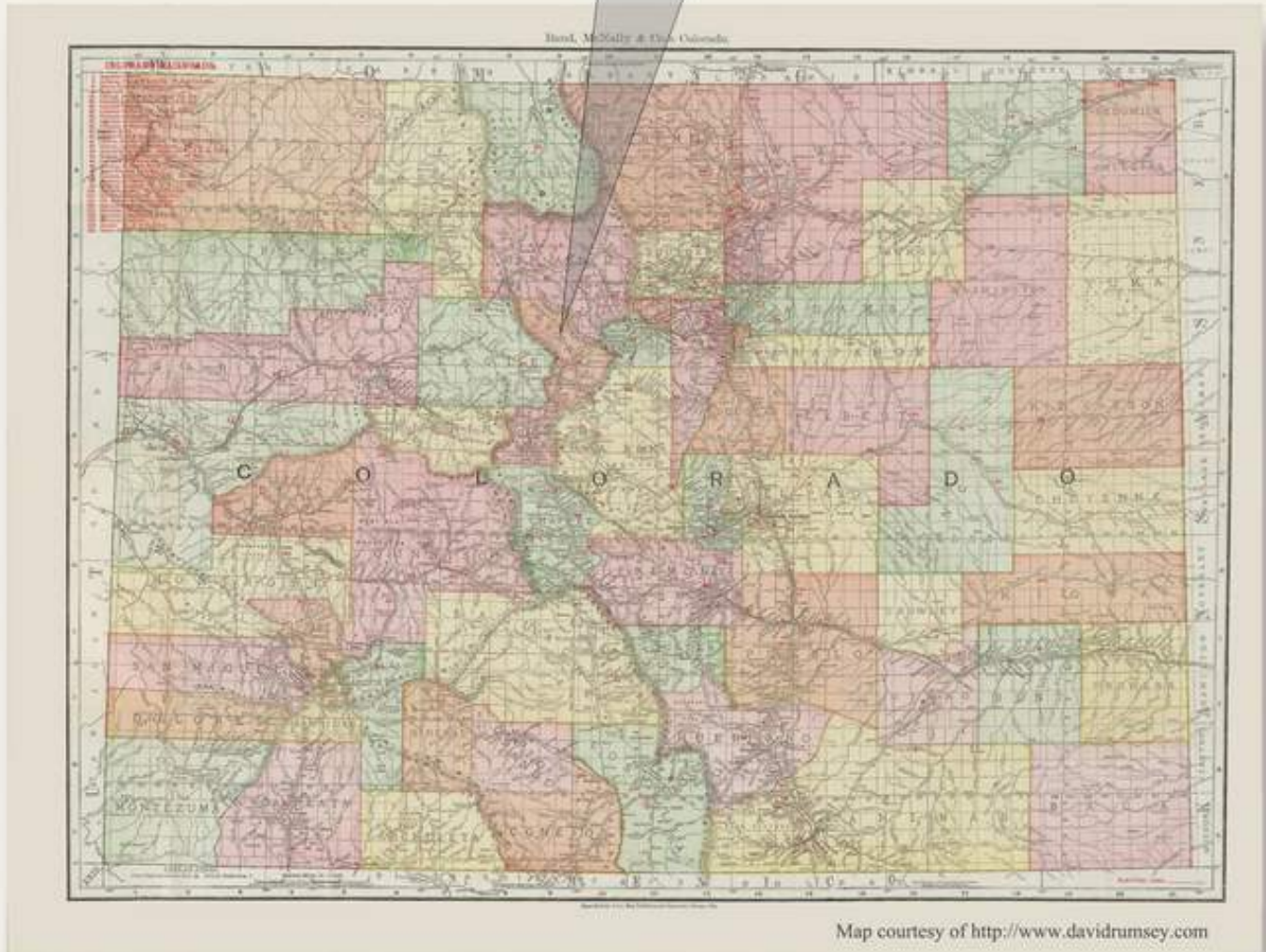


Summit County



Established: November 1, 1861

County Seat: Breckenridge



SUMMIT COUNTY

By William H. Bauer

Today, Summit County is one of the smallest counties in Colorado; however, when established on November 1, 1861 as one of the seventeen original counties of Colorado Territory, it was one of the larger counties. With the present Summit County as the southeastern corner, the original boundaries included all of the Territory that lay west of the Continental Divide and north of what are now the southern boundaries of Garfield and Eagle Counties. This large area was a part of Utah Territory until the creation of Colorado Territory. During that time only one post office – Breckinridge (January 18, 1860) – was established.

The breakup of this large jurisdiction began, February 2, 1874 with the creation of Grand County and the transfer of what is present day Jackson County to Larimer County. In 1883, with the creation of Garfield County (February 10) and Eagle County (February 11), Summit County was reduced to its present boundaries. Subsequently, Garfield County gave birth to Rio Blanco County (March 25, 1889). Grand County was reduced to form Routt County (January 29, 1877). The portion given to Larimer County ultimately became Jackson County (May 5, 1909) and Routt County was divided to form Moffat County (February 27, 1911). Thus, what was once Summit County now comprises eight counties.

There were ten post offices that when established, were situated within the boundaries of Summit County but whose sites are now in one of the daughter counties. Those offices and their counties are:

Eagle County	
Cooper	June 15, 1881; moved to Taylor September 28, 1882 Name changed from Taylor July 31, 1886; Moved to Tennessee Pass February 6, 1890
Eagle (I)	October 4, 1880; Discontinued March 6, 1882 Note, this Eagle was located near the later sites of Pando and Camp Hale
Gold Park	March 31, 1881; Discontinued October 5, 1883
Holy Cross	January 23, 1882; Discontinued February 8, 1899 Re-established December 7, 1904; Discontinued August 7, 1905
Red Cliff	February 4, 1880
Roudebush	December 15, 1880; Moved to Mitchell April 2, 1883
Taylor	Moved from Cooper September 28, 1882; Name changed to Cooper July 31, 1883
Garfield County	
Satank	June 27, 1882; Discontinued July 14, 1904
Rio Blanco County	
Meeker	Moved from White River (I) August 23, 1880
White River (I)	September 29, 1871; moved to Meeker August 23, 1880
Routt County	
Hayden	November 15, 1875; Discontinued September 30, 1880 Re-established November 22, 1880; Discontinued August 1, 1881 Re-established October 24, 1881

Of these ten post offices, only two – Meeker and Red Cliff – continue to operate in the year 2000. For the purists, who collect Summit County and would include markings of these towns from the appropriate time periods, such postmarks do exist from Meeker, White River, Gold Park, Red Cliff and Roudebush. Markings also exist from Satank and Holy Cross but with dates subsequent to the removal from Summit County. None of the post offices in today's Grand, Jackson, Moffat or Routt Counties were established while that territory was a part of Summit County.

In addition to being one of the smallest counties, Summit is also one of the most mountainous. The county divides roughly along present day Interstate 70. South of that line there are only sparse occurrences of land suitable for agriculture and that, only for grazing and producing hay in the short growing season. North of Interstate 70 the valley of the Blue River widens somewhat and ranching becomes more significant. However, again the short growing season in this high mountain valley greatly restricts what can be profitably grown.

The Continental Divide and the crest of the Front Range define the eastern boundary of Summit County. The western boundary traces the crest of the Gore Range. South of Dillon and Interstate 70 the Tenmile Range divides the county into two major valleys. Tenmile Creek drains the western valley and the Blue River drains the eastern valley.

All of Summit County lies in the watershed of the Blue River which drains north to the Colorado River in Grand County. North of Interstate 70 numerous small streams flow into the Blue River. The major tributaries of the Blue River are (from the south to Interstate 70): French Creek, Swan River, Snake River and Straight Creek. There are two large dams and reservoirs on the Blue River: Green Mountain in the far northern end of the county and Dillon in the center of the county. Lake Dillon is where Tenmile Creek and the Snake River join the Blue River.

The Colorado Gold Rush of 1859 quickly spilled over the Continental Divide and into the valley of the Blue River. By late 1859 gold mining was underway on the headwaters of the Blue including French Creek and the Swan River. Silver was discovered in the Snake River drainage in the late 1860's and early 1870's. The great silver discoveries at Leadville sent prospectors north into the Tenmile Valley where important silver strikes were made at Robinson and Kokomo. For nearly a century, mining dominated the economy of Summit County and almost every independent post office established in the county owes its inception to the mining industry.

Early travel into Summit County was not easy. From the east, the Continental Divide had to be crossed by way of one of the rugged high mountain passes: Loveland (11,990 ft.), Argentine (13,207 ft.), Webster (12,096 ft.), Georgia (11,585 ft.), Black Powder (12,189 ft.), Boreas, (11,481 ft.) or Hoosier (11,319 ft.). From the Arkansas River Valley entry was over Fremont Pass (11,318 ft.) but this was not a significant route until after the Leadville prompted silver discoveries in the Tenmile Valley. There was also a small amount of travel from the west over the Vail Pass (10,549 ft) of today. The route along the Blue River, south from Grand County, was also used but it required a climb over Berthoud Pass and a long loop through Grand County.

With the discovery of vast quantities of silver at Leadville, Summit County attracted the attention of the Denver South Park and Pacific Railroad as a feasible way to reach Leadville. The DSP&P built from Como in South Park, over Boreas Pass to Breckenridge, down the Blue River to Dickey and Dillon, then up Tenmile Creek over Fremont Pass and down the Arkansas River to Leadville.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, having reached Leadville by way of the Arkansas River Valley, continued north, also over Fremont Pass and down the Tenmile Valley through Robinson and Kokomo to Dillon. The D&RG planned to build on north into Grand County and did build a considerable portion of grade for that route. But economic good sense prevailed and that road was never completed.

At the beginning of the twenty-first century, Interstate 70 from the Eisenhower Tunnel to Vail Pass is the main access road to Summit County. Some traffic enters by way of US Highway 6 over scenic Loveland Pass. Colorado State Highway 9 bisects the county from north to south over Hoosier Pass and

parallels the Blue River through Breckenridge and Dillon. Colorado State Highway 91 brings travelers from Leadville over Fremont Pass to Wheeler Junction and Interstate 70. The other mountain passes might possibly be used by the most intrepid of the four-wheel drive enthusiasts but absolutely not with a passenger car.

By the mid-twentieth century mining had declined and nearly all of the old mining towns had faded. The tailings pile of the huge Climax Molybdenum Mine had buried Robinson and other sites in the upper Tenmile Valley and would soon claim Kokomo. Dillon was about to be relocated to make way for the Dillon Dam and Reservoir to feed Denver's growing demand for water. Breckenridge and Montezuma were still home to a few struggling mining ventures.

The construction of the Dillon Dam and the completion of the Eisenhower Tunnel and Interstate 70 across Summit radically changed the economy and the future of Summit County. New life was injected into Breckenridge and a struggling ski resort triggered its expansion into a major winter recreation area. As Breckenridge has grown northward, the huge piles of gold dredge tailings that once dominated the Blue River Valley have been nearly all leveled, covered with new soil and are now valuable residential or commercial property.

Dillon was relocated, and nearby Silverthorne and Frisco, developed into a recreational center focused on the new reservoir and supporting the surrounding ski centers. Large ski resort complexes were built at Keystone on the Snake River and at Wheeler Junction, now Copper Mountain, on Tenmile Creek.

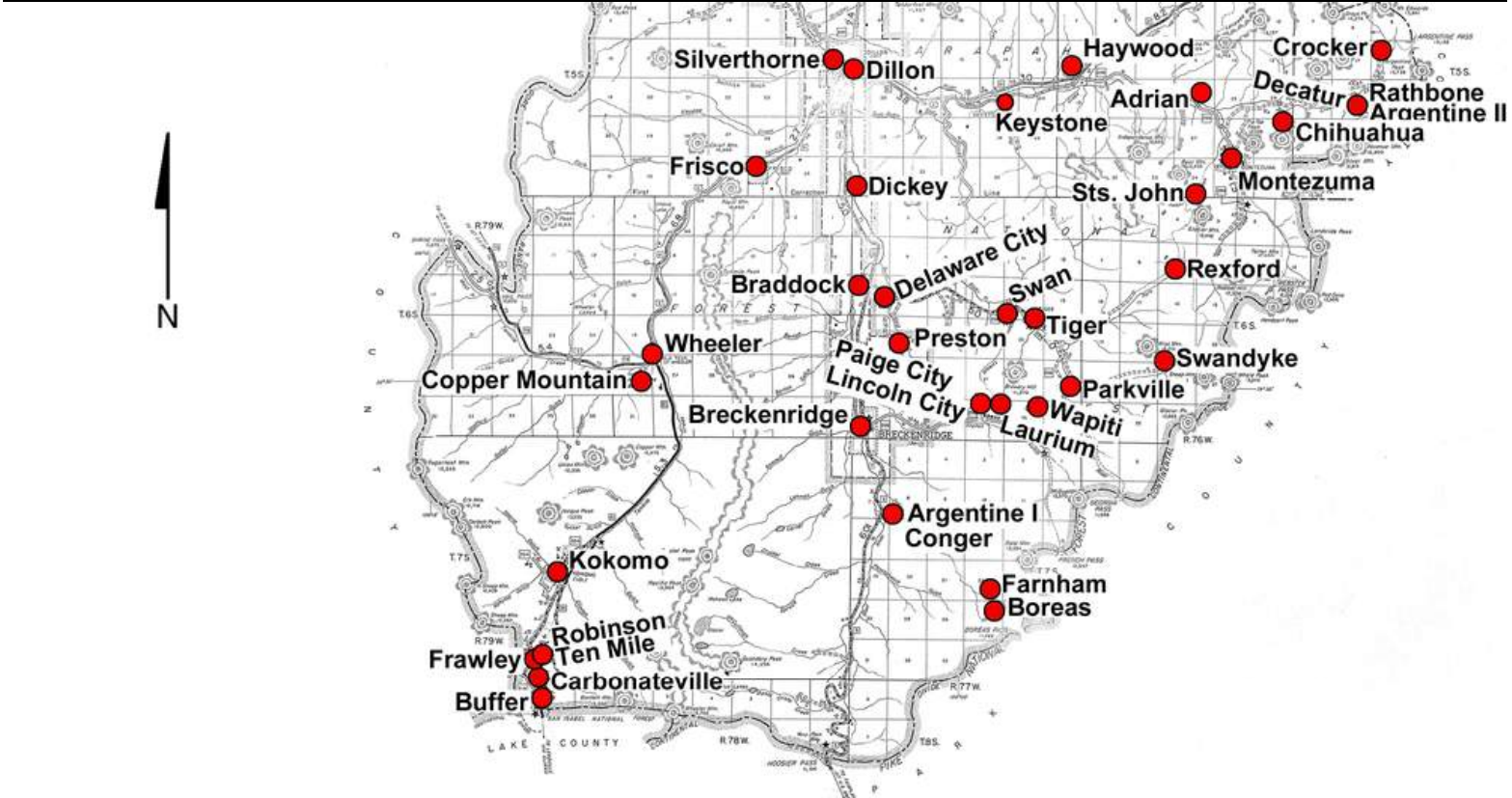
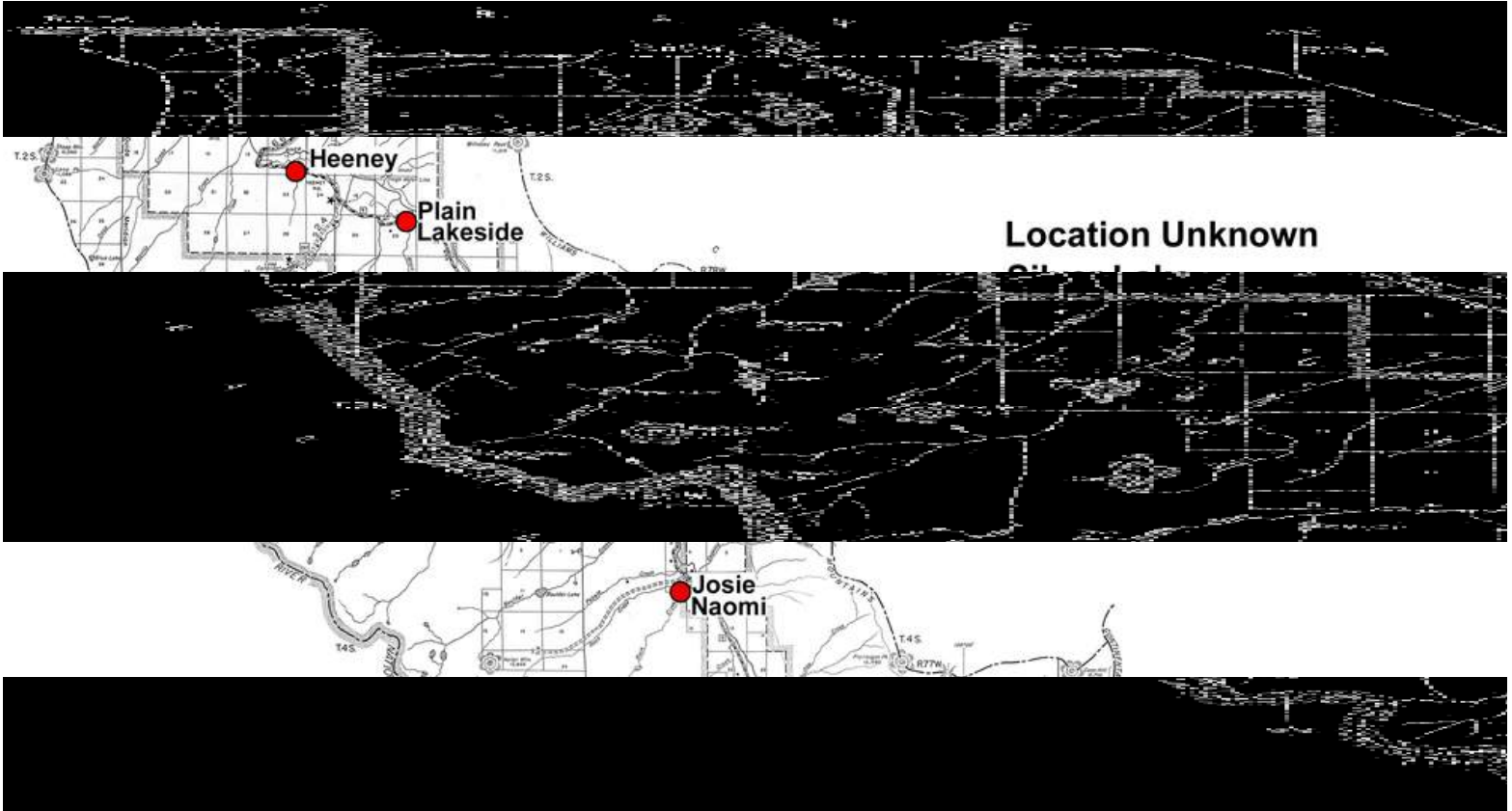
Until the arrival of the DSP&P, mail transport into and out of Summit County was a questionable proposition. Stage coaches did travel over the passes but even in good weather it was a difficult drive, and in bad weather the "roads" were often impassible for days or weeks at a time. Much of the mail came via Georgetown over Loveland Pass on what was known as the High Line route. For a short time a route over Argentine Pass was in use. Other mail routes were from Fairplay and later Como, over Hoosier and Boreas Passes. Upon arrival of the DSP&P, mail came almost exclusively by rail. However, winter rail travel over Boreas Pass remained subject to interruption. In the twentieth century mail transport moved from rail to truck, with an increase in reliability but a heavy snow can still close the passes and delay mail delivery for a short time.



Dillon Reservoir, Autumn Afternoon

Photograph by [Brendan Bombaci](#)

October 5, 2019



Post Office Location Map – Summit County

ARK CITY

This is apparently an abbreviation for Arkansas City. There has not been a post office in Colorado with this name. However, a cover does exist with “Ark City Rocky Mts.” and a dateline as the only markings on the cover. The contents indicate that it originated someplace with the early boundaries of Summit County. Therefore, I have chosen to include a listing for “Ark City” to avoid future questions as to its proper status.

Confirmed types of postal markings

1	Ark City Rocky Mts. MS	Sep 7 1866 Mscp Origin unknown, someplace in Summit County, not a post office site [Not available for illustration]
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ADRIAN

Adrian was one of the few towns in Summit County that did not begin as a mining community. It was the creation of a Dr. McKenney from Illinois who planned it as model town and a resort, which would even have excursion boats on the Snake River. Several cabins were built but when Dr. McKenney died the project collapsed. The few cabins were soon torn down and nothing remains of the planed city.

The site of Adrian was on the north side of the road from Keystone to Montezuma, about two miles northwest of Montezuma. The area is forested and although no buildings remain, there are signs of some activity in the area. I have not found any indication of the source of the name for the settlement.

Chronology of the Post Office

Apr 6 1882	---	Unsurveyed Montezuma 3-1/2 miles southeast Haywood 4-1/2 miles northwest On north side of Snake River
Apr 12 1882		Established
Apr 12 1882		Kinsell, Roscoe
Aug 31 1882		Discontinued Mail to Chihuahua

Confirmed types of postal markings

ARGENTINE (I)

This settlement should not be confused with the later Argentine, which was near the western foot of Argentine Pass.

Records of the DSP&P place the settlement at milepost 103.70, altitude 10,248 feet. There was 814 feet of siding and the DSP&P station was named Bacon. However the Post Office Department Records indicate the post office may have been off the railroad and down in the gulch near Indiana Creek, perhaps close to where there is now a small reservoir.

It is a general consensus that the name Argentine does not refer to the South American country but that it is derived from the Latin word for silver: *argentum*. This would apply to Argentine Pass and to the two Argentine settlements.

The site can be reached by driving along the old DSP&P grade between Breckenridge and Boreas Pass to a point where you can look down on the aforementioned reservoir.

Chronology of the Post Office

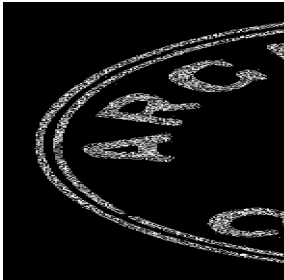
Jun 14 1880	---	It is a Mineral District not surveyed or sectionalized 1/2 mile east of the Blue River 1/8 mile south of Indiana Gulch Breckenridge 4 miles northwest The sketch map shows it on the north side of the gulch. Proposed postmaster - George G. Gould
Jan 3 1881		Conger, Diantha

ARGENTINE (I) – Continued

Jan 31 1881 Name changed from Conger
Oct 22 1883 Discontinued Papers to Breckinridge

Confirmed types of postal markings

1 ARGENTINE / COLO. Oct 20 1881 Nov 5 1882
CI 20P 33.0/31.0 Hstp No killer

**ARGENTINE (II)**

This was the final name for a mining settlement near the western foot of Argentine Pass. It began life as Decatur, was known as Rathbone, and finally, in 1901 as Argentine. From postal records it appears that the community had a roller-coaster life. Each time it hit down cycle it lost its post office. When it revived, the post office reopened but with a new name.

There is some confusion about the exact location to which these three names were applied. Some authors claim that they were distinct, individual sites, while others believe they represent a single site. To reach Argentine take the road north up Peru Creek. This leaves the main road about seven-tenths of a mile before you reach Montezuma. It is a rough road but in decent weather it should be passable for all vehicles. About four miles up the road you approach timberline and the valley widens slightly and is largely free of timber. On the south side of the valley you will see the ruins of a large mill and mine. This is the remains of the Pennsylvania Mine, discovered in 1879 by J .T. Hall. It is reported to have produced \$2,000,000 in ore and that more than 1,000 men lived and worked at the Pennsylvania and other mines in the valley. The Pennsylvania was worked intermittently until some time in the 1940's. Poor transportation, a harsh climate and less than bonanza ores caused the frequent declines of Decatur/Rathbone/Argentine.

There is some environmental clean-up work under way at this site, so it is questionable how long anything will remain. An examination of the surrounding area turns up many signs of mining activity and human settlement. Therefore, I feel that the question of one or three sites is immaterial as they were certainly all within a very small area of the valley. A mile further up the valley is the site of Crocker.

Chronology of the Post Office

Aug 24 1901	---	W/2 Sec 20 T5S R75W 1/4 mile south of the Snake River	
		Proposed postmaster - Mrs. Julia Ritchey	
Nov 18 1901		Established	
Nov 18 1901		Ritchey, Mrs. Julia	
Nov 12 1902		Rose, Edward S.	Order rescinded Feb 5 1903
Mar 16 1905		Smith, Lizzie	Declined
May 23 1905		Williams, Cora	
Dec 3 1906		Sutherland, Hattie	
Feb 2, 1907		Ordered closed	
Feb 28 1907		Discontinued Mail to Montezuma	

Confirmed types of postal markings

NO POSTMARKS HAVE BEEN RECORDED FROM ARGENTINE (II)

BOREAS

The first road over Boreas Pass was carved out in August 1868. In 1882 the Denver South Park and Pacific Railroad built across Boreas Pass on the way to Breckenridge and Leadville. The summit was at milepost 98.94 and an altitude of 11,493 feet. A depot was built in 1898, right into the 950-foot long snowshed that spanned the pass. There was also a stone engine house, turntable, coal bin and water tank. Much of this was burned in 1909. The sole purpose of the buildings at the pass was to serve the railroad and to provide shelter for crews working on the railroad. The Boreas Station burned to the ground in 1934. Three years later the DSP&P ceased operations over the Boreas Pass line.

The pass and the post office were named for Boreas, the Greek god of the north wind. To reach Boreas, from US 285 in South Park, take the road to Como and continue north. After two miles, at the crossing of Tarryall Creek, you pass the sites of Tarryall and Hamilton. The summit of Boreas Pass is well marked. The depot has been reconstructed, and the ruins of the other railroad buildings are easily found. The road continues to follow the DSP&P grade down through Farnham to Breckenridge. If starting from Breckenridge, follow the signs that indicate the way to Boreas Pass.

Latitude = 39:24:40 North Longitude = 105:58:08 West



The reconstructed section house and depot at the summit of Boreas Pass, 11,481 feet altitude
Photograph by William H. Bauer September 14, 2002

Chronology of the Post Office

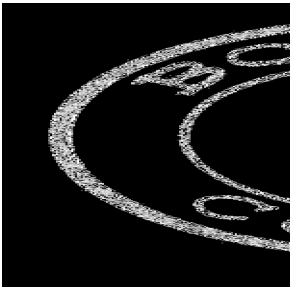
- Nov 18 1895 --- NE/4 Sec 27 T7S R77W At telegraph station Boreas, north side of track
Proposed postmaster - John W. Soper
- Jan 2 1896 Established
- Jan 2 1896 Soper, John W.
- Apr 7 1902 Ordered closed Mail to Breckenridge effective Apr 30 1902
- Apr 28 1902 Closing order rescinded
- Oct 28 1903 Dow, Albert M.

BOREAS – Continued

Aug 18 1904	Soper, Frank
Jan 4 1905	Ordered closed
Jan 31 1905	Discontinued Mail to Breckenridge

Confirmed types of postal markings

1	BOREAS, / COLO.	Apr 27 1901	Oct 31 1901
	CI 21P 31.5/29.5/21.0	Hstp	No killer

**BRADDOCK**

In 1884, by moving the existing office from Preston, a post office was established at the ranch of “Broncho” Dave Braddock, north of Breckenridge and near the junction of the Swan River with the Blue River. The settlement was not really a town, consisting of the ranch buildings, a few cabins, a railroad station and the post office. By itself Braddock did not rate such service but it did provide rail and postal facilities for small mining camps in the surrounding area. The Braddock Station on the DSP&P was at milepost 113.29. The local names for this site were several: Broncho, Braddocks and Braddocksville in addition to Braddock.

The Braddock site is three miles north of Breckenridge. It is on the west side of Colorado Highway 9, opposite a motor lodge and the point where a road turns east to follow the Swan River. The Breckenridge Golf Course is to the east of the highway.

Chronology of the Post Office

May 10 1884 ---	NW/4 Sec 18 T6S R77W 450 feet from the Braddock Station of the Denver South Park and Pacific, east side of railroad 1/2 mile east of Blue River 1 mile west of Gold Run Postmaster - D.K. Braddock
Jan 18 1884	Post office moved from Preston
Jan 18 1884	Braddock, David K.
Jan 28 1888	Braddock, Florence E.
Dec 27 1890	Discontinued Papers to Breckenridge

Confirmed types of postal markings

NO POSTMARKS HAVE BEEN RECORDED FROM BRADDOCK

BRECKENRIDGE/BRECKINRIDGE

In the summer of 1859, prospectors crossed over the Continental Divide into what was then a part of Utah Territory. The first significant discovery of gold was in Georgia Gulch at a place that took the name of Parkville. Soon discoveries were made throughout the area and several other camps came into existence. One such discovery is described as having taken place on August 10, 1859 when a group of fourteen men found good placer gold in the Blue River at a point about a quarter mile north of the present town of Breckenridge near what is now the Valley Brook Cemetery. The actual discovery was attributed

BRECKENRIDGE/BRECKINRIDGE – Continued

to a Rueben J. Spalding. Spalding built the first cabin but General George E. Spencer entertained bigger thoughts and began to organize a townsite near the new discovery.

The camp at this site was first called Ft. Mary B. (or Fort Meribeh) and it was soon pleading for a post office and mail service. B. D. Williams, who was in Washington lobbying for the interests of the Pikes Peak Country, advised the residents of Ft. Mary B. to rename their camp for United States Vice President John Cabell Breckinridge, and with that name the camp was granted a post office in January of 1860. However, with the advent of the civil war, Vice President Breckinridge defected to the Confederate cause. Apparently a good majority of the residents of Breckinridge were supporters of the Union and would not tolerate their town being named for a Confederate sympathizer. Rather than selecting an entirely new name they took the expediency of substituting an 'e' for the 'i' and Breckinridge became Breckenridge. However, another, less popular story claims that the camp was named for Thomas E. Breckenridge, a member of the original party of prospectors. It is interesting to note that the use of Breckinridge in postmarks continued until nearly 1880. One source also states that the first name given to the townsite was Independent.

The site for a county seat has always been a matter of civic pride and a point of rivalry and controversy. When Summit County was created in 1861, Parkville was designated the county seat. By 1862 Breckenridge had risen to prominence in the area and Parkville was fading. The story is that Mrs. Silverthorn suggested that the controversy could be resolved by the simple means of stealing the county records from Parkville. That is what happened and ever since Breckenridge has been the unchallenged county seat.

Although not incorporated until 1880, Breckenridge had a town organization in place by May of 1860. With a location in the wider valley of the Blue River and with numerous good placer gold deposits, it quickly became the commercial center of the district providing supplies to numerous small mining camps along the tributary streams of the upper Blue River.

Early mail service to Breckenridge was sporadic, depending on the weather and the dedication of the carriers. George Spencer was appointed the first postmaster but apparently he left the area without ever assuming the duties of postmaster. Thus, A. O. Whitman was the first to act in that capacity. The arrival of the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad brought more frequent and reliable mail service. However, the railroad was not free of service interruptions. In the winter of 1898-1899 an eastbound train left Breckenridge on February 5, 1899. Heavy snows struck the mountains and the next train to reach Breckenridge arrived on April 25, 1899 with fifty sacks of delayed mail.

A daughter of Marshall Silverthorne recounted the following description of mail delivery in the time when her father was postmaster:

This room was a dining room during the day to accommodate those who came to Breckenridge and had no place to go. The Post Office was in the front part of the room and a pigeonholed box, of about three by five feet, held all the mail. Saturday was the general eastern mail day and the miners all came down to get their mail. There were two other arrivals of mail during the week, but Saturday's mail was the principal one. The letters were distributed by calling out the names, the men answering "Here," and the letters were tossed to them.

All mining towns have their ups and downs. Breckenridge enjoyed three such boom periods. The first period was the 1860's when easily recovered placer gold was being extracted. The second period was in the 1880's with the discovery of numerous metal-rich fissures and veins. The third boom began in 1898 with the launching on the Swan River of the first dredge-boat. Dredging continued for many years along the Swan, the Blue and other major streams, radically changing the topography of the valleys. The

BRECKENRIDGE – Continued

camps were obliterated and huge piles of washed gravel dominated the scenery. By World War II mining activity was dying out and Breckenridge was slipping into stagnation.

After the war, came a fourth boom based not on metal, but on recreation – tourism, skiing and other outdoor activities. As this activity grew Breckenridge revived and has spread well beyond the limits it covered as a mining boomtown. Renovation of older buildings, condominiums, summer homes, new restaurants and new shopping areas have assured that Breckenridge will thrive for a long time to come.



Breckenridge

July 6 1861

Latitude = 39:28:54 North Longitude = 106:02:16 West

Chronology of the Post Office

Jan 18 1860	Established	
Jan 18 1860	Spencer, George S.	
--- -- 1861	Spelling was changed to Breckenridge	
Mar 20 1861	Whitman, A. O.	
Jun 28 1861	Bijssel, Gaylord G.	
Apr 17 1863	Muhleback, Peter	
Dec 5 1864	Silverthorne, Marshal	
Feb 4 1871	---	No survey On east side of the Blue River 1/2 mile south of French Creek
Jun 18 1877	Iszard, Jonathan E.	
Aug 2 1877	Willoughby, Jonathan A.	
Jul 10 1879	Finding, Charles A.	
May 19 1880	Thompson, James B.	
Oct 24 1881	Thompson, James B.	P&S [Apptd. by President & confirmed by Senate]
Jul 18 1882	Wilson, Samuel D.	P&S
Apr 4 1885	---	SW/4 Sec 31 T6S R77W On both sides of Blue River 1 mile south of French Creek
May 18 1885	Huntress, Milton H.	P
Jan 12 1886	Huntress, Milton H.	P&S
Dec 21 1889	Baker, George	P&S
Jan 29 1894	Clarke, George H.	P&S

BRECKENRIDGE – Continued

Mar 30 1898	McLean, Maude	Error in confirmation
May 4 1898	McLean, Maude Evans	P&S
Jan 22 1903	McLean, Maude Evans	P&S
Feb 13 1907	McLean, Maude Evans	P&S
Jan 11 1911	McLean, Maude Evans	P&S
May 4 1914	--- SW/4 SW/4 Sec 31 T6S R77W	About 25 rods east of the Blue River
Jan 26 1915	Theobald, Joseph A.	P&S
Aug 5 1919	Theobald, Joseph A.	P&S
May 4 1921	Hayden, Melissa H.	P&S
Dec 14 1925	Hayden, Melissa H.	P&S
Dec 16 1929	Hayden, Melissa H.	P&S
Oct 16 1933	Murphy, William J.	Acting
Nov 1 1933	Murphy, William J.	Assumed charge
May 17 1934	Murphy, William J.	Nominated
Jun 6 1934	Murphy, William J.	Confirmed
Jun 9 1934	Murphy, William J.	Commissioned
Apr 29 1938	Murphy, William J.	Nominated
May 3 1938	Murphy, William J.	Confirmed
Jun 6 1938	Murphy, William J.	Appointed Presidential



Letter mailed March 13, 1861 from Granville, Ohio to Breckenridge, American Gulch, Rocky Mts., Utah Terr.; Colorado Territory was created on February 28, 1861

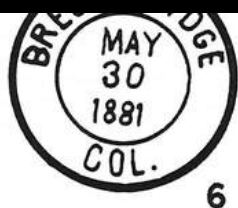
Jun 4 1938	Murphy, William J	Commissioned
Oct 21 1941	--- Sec 31 T6N R77W	East side of the Blue River
Oct 15 1942	Murphy, William J.	Nominated
Dec 4 1942	Murphy, William J.	Confirmed
Dec 7 1942	Murphy, William J.	Appointed Presidential
Dec 26 1942	Murphy, William J.	Commissioned
Dec 31 1942	Murphy, William J.	Assumed charge
Oct 31 1948	Custer, George M.	Assumed charge
Sep 14 1951	McAdoo, Mrs. Irma C.	Nominated
Sep 26 1951	McAdoo, Mrs. Irma C.	Confirmed
Sep 27 1951	McAdoo, Mrs. Irma C.	Appointed Presidential & Commissioned
Oct 25 1951	McAdoo, Mrs. Irma C.	Assumed charge
Feb 23 1965	Moore, Mrs. Irma M.	Name changed
Dec 3 1965	George, Mrs. Vernamae C.	Acting

BRECKENRIDGE – Continued

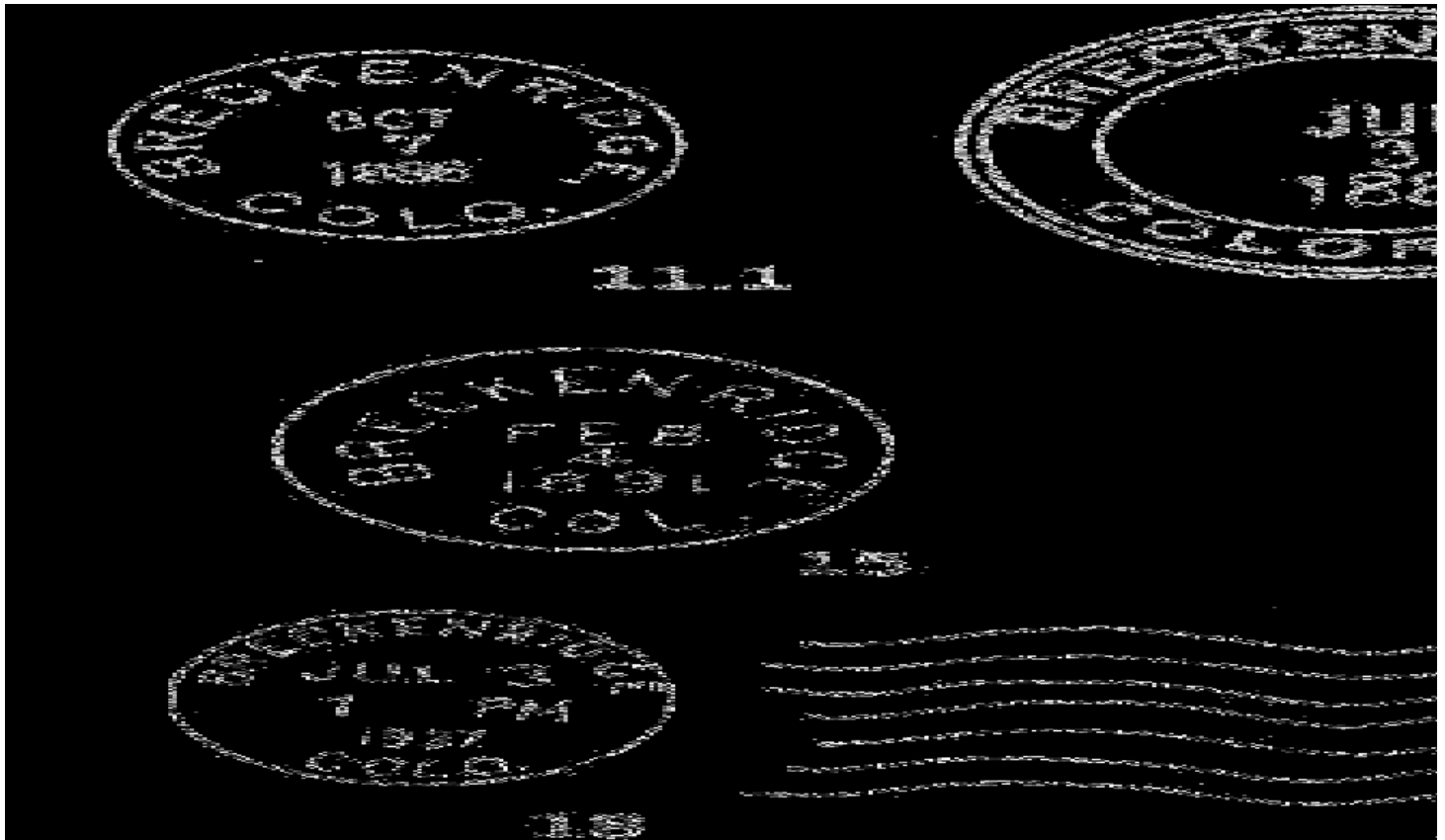
May 8 1967	George, Mrs. Vernamae C.	Appointed
May 19 1967	George, Mrs. Vernamae C.	Assumed charge
May 11 1973	Bernhard, Axel T.	Officer in charge
Sep 15 1973	Baird, Richard L.	Appointed

Confirmed types of postal markings

1	Breckenridge U.T. MS	Mscp Pen Cancel	Sep 13 1860 Oct 11 1860
2	Breckenridge C.T. MS	Mscp Pen cancel	Mar 28 1861 May 8 1861
3	Breckinridge C.T. MS	Mscp Pen cancel	May 16 1861 Jul 20 1861
4	BRECKINBRIDGE / C.T. CI 10P 25.0	Hstp Stampless, Manuscript "Paid 3 Ct", or "Paid 6"	Aug 3 1861 Oct 5 1861
		NOTE: The error in spelling was in use for a few months before the extra "B" was carved out to create the BRECKIN RIDGE device	
5	BRECKIN RIDGE / C.T. CI 10P 25.0	Hstp Target, 4-ring 17mm	Feb 27 1868 Aug 21 1878
6	BRECKINRIDGE / COL. CI 21P 30.0/29.0/18.0	Hstp Target	Oct 24 1879 May 30 1881
7	BRECKENRIDGE, / COL. CI 10P 27.0	Hstp Fancy, Negative star-in-circle	Aug 30 1880 Sep 1 1882



BRECKENRIDGE – Continued



- | | | | |
|------|--|---|-------------------------|
| 8 | BRECKENRIDGE, / COLORADO.
CI 21P 32.0/30.5/19.0 | Hstp Fancy, POD monogram | Sep 21 1882 Jul 14 1884 |
| 9 | BRECKENRIDGE / COLO.
CI 10P 30.0 | Hstp Not recorded | Dec 31 ---- |
| 10 | BRECKENRIDGE / COLORADO.
CI 20P 34.0/33.0 | Hstp Target, 4-ring 21.5mm | Dec 12 1885 Jan 16 1886 |
| 11 | BRECKENRIDGE, / COLORADO.
CI 22P 32/30/18/17 | Hstp Fancy, Positive star-in-circle | Dec 12 1885 Sep 3 1886 |
| 11.1 | BRECKENRIDGE, / COLO.
CI 10P 25.0 | Hstp Not present | Oct 7 1886 |
| 12 | BRECKENRIDGE, / COLORADO
CI 21P 35.5/33.5/23.0 | Hstp Target, 4-ring 22mm | Jun 3 188- Jun 15 1885 |
| 13 | BRECKENRIDGE, / COLORADO
CI 22P 31/29/21/20 | Hstp Not recorded | Dec 21 1887 |
| 14 | BRECKENRIDGE / COLO.
CI 10P 27.0 | Hstp No killer | Mar 15 1888 Nov 28 1888 |
| 15 | BRECKENRIDGE / COL.
CI 10P 27.0 | Hstp Cork, Various geometrics | Apr 2 1890 Jul 7 1898 |
| 16 | BRECKENRIDGE / COLO.
CI 10P 28.0 | Hstp Cork, Negative X-roads | Feb 24 1899 Jul 4 1899 |
| 17 | BRECKENRIDGE / COLO.
CI 10P 29.5 | Dplx Grid, 9-bar oval | Jul 10 1904 Feb 10 1913 |
| 17.1 | BRECKENRIDGE / COLO.
CI 10P 30.0 | Dplx Grid, 9-bar oval [NOT AVAILABLE FOR ILLUSTRATION] | Nov 21 1916 |
| 18 | BRECKENRIDGE / COLO.
CI 10P 22.0 | Mach 7 way lines, All examples of this have "weak" spots at top & bottom, and uneven bars at left | Nov 6 1930 Nov 3 1943 |

BRECKENRIDGE – Continued

19	BRECKENRIDGE / COLO. CI 10P 23.0	Mach 7 wavy lines, screw shows in bars at right end	May 8 1948 May 5 1956
20	BRECKENRIDGE / COLO. CI 10P 30.0	Dplx Grid, Oval with 1	Dec 4 1962
21	BRECKENRIDGE / COLO. CI 11P 29.0/19.0	Hstp No killer	Dec 11 1962
22	BRECKENRIDGE, / COLO. CI 10P 21.0	Mach 7 wavy lines	Sep 30 1964 Oct 21 1965
22.1	BRECKENRIDGE, CO / 80424 CI 10P 21.0	Mach 7 wavy lines	Jul 14 1966 Jul 13 1970
23	BRECKENRIDGE, CO / 80424 CI 10P 32.0	4bars S-24x20mm	Dec 3 1971 Oct 22 1975
23.1	BRECKENRIDGE, CO / 80424 CI 10P 21.5	Mach 7 wavy lines	Jun 17 1976
24	BRECKENRIDGE, CO / 80424 CI 10P 31.0	4bars S-23x18mm	Dec 23 1986 Oct 5 1988
24.1	BRECKENRIDGE, CO 80424 / USPS CI 11P 26.5/18.0	Hstp No killer	Apr 17 1987
24.2	BRECKENRIDGE, CO 80424 / USPS CI 11P 39.0/30.0	Hstp No killer	Apr 15 1991 May 13 1991
24.3	BRECKENRIDGE CO 80424 / USPS CI 11P 28.0/18.0	Hstp No killer [NOT AVAILABLE FOR ILLUSTRATION]	Apr 15 1993
24.4	BRECKENRIDGE CO / 80424 CI 10p 31.0	4bars S-23x18mm [NOT AVAILABLE FOR ILLUSTRATION]	Apr 15 1993
25	BRECKENRIDGE CO 80424 / USPS CI 11P 29.5/19.5	Hstp No killer	Jun 4 1993 Oct 10 1996



22.1



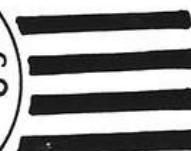
23



23.1



24



BRECKENRIDGE – Continued



24.1



24.2



25

AUXILLIARY MARKINGS

A.1 breckenridge colo
RC 10P 65.0x35.0

Apr 13 1946

REASON FOR / NON-DELIVERY CHECKED /
with RETURNED / TO / WRITER in pointing hand

A.2 breckenridge colo
SL 00 35.0x5.0

Apr 13 1946

RETURN TO WRITER



INTERNATIONAL SNOW SCULPTURE STATION

Chronology of the Post Office

Jan 13 1996 Operated as a Special Commemorative Station

Confirmed types of postal markings

1 Breckenridge, CO 80424 // International Snow Sculpture... Jan 13 1996
AR 00R 40.0x33.0 Pict Scene - Snowflake with US flag pattern overlay



BUFFER

In spite of extensive reading of Colorado history, I have found almost no mention of this settlement. One source refers to Buffher's Spur as being 1.3 miles from Robinson, towards Fremont Pass. Another source describes it as, "A small town near the Kokomo-Robinson tangle on a 1924 map." While the Post Office Department Geographic Report does not provide a conclusive location, it does give a clue to the source of the name. The applicant for initial postmaster was a John Buffehr; however, he was not appointed.

The best information as to the location of Buffer is the USGS topographic map; a small lake on the west side of Colorado Highway 91 and right at the Summit-Lake County line is identified as Buffehr Lake. This is near the southern end of the huge Climax Tailings Pond.

Chronology of the Post Office

Oct 1 1913	---	N/2 SW/4 Sec 2 T8S R79W 100 feet west of Ten Mile Creek Kokomo 4 miles north Applicant for postmaster - John Buffehr (Application was for this spelling)
Dec 5 1917		Established
Dec 5 1917		Levenhagen, Fred Jay
Sep 23 1918		Sick, James W.
Oct 15 1921		Discontinued Mail to Climax

Confirmed types of postal markings

NO POSTMARKS HAVE BEEN RECORDED FROM BUFFER

CARBONATEVILLE

Carbonateville was the first mining camp to be established in the Tenmile Valley, just north of the summit of Fremont Pass at the mouth of McNulty Gulch. The site was on a level plateau at an elevation of 11,200 feet. It had a short but lively existence. The first prospectors arrived in December 1878. With numerous mines, the camp thrived in 1879, began to decline in 1880 and was nearly abandoned by 1881, having lost out to the larger Ten Mile (soon to become Robinson), only a mile further north.

One of the December 1878 arrivals was Colonel John W. Jenkins, a former territorial officer but now a townsite promoter. In some manner he acquired the land, probably in partnership with men named McNasser and Brandon. When the rush of prospectors arrived, Jenkins had town lots for sale and was operating a hotel. In April 1879 Jenkins led a group that petitioned to incorporate Carbonateville. A vote on July 19 was overwhelmingly in favor of incorporation.

The site of Carbonateville is another victim buried under the Climax Molybdenum Mine tailings pile.

Chronology of the Post Office

Aug 29 1879	---	On unsurveyed land 1 mile east of the Eagle River 1/8 mile east of Ten Mile Creek
Feb 7 1879	---	Not reported No usable description
Feb 2 1879		Established
Feb 7 1879		Chadwick, Darwin J.
Jan 19 1880		Ralph, Frank
Jan 27 1881		Discontinued

Confirmed types of postal markings

1	CARBONATEVILLE, / COLORADO.	Jun 7 1879 Jun 10 1879
	CI 20H 32.5/29.0	Hstp Target, 4-ring 18mm
2	CARBONATEVILLE. / COLO.	Jun 26 1880
	CI 21P 32.0/29.0/18.0	Hstp Fancy, Large positive star

CARBONATEVILLE – Continued



CARBONATEVILLE, COLORADO.

July 10, 1879

CHIHUAHUA

Chihuahua was located three miles northeast of Montezuma in the Peru Creek Valley at the mouth of Chihuahua Gulch. It was founded and incorporated in 1880 soon after a number of rich silver strikes were made in the surrounding mountains. The common assumption is that it was named for the state of Chihuahua in Mexico. Another, less believable story, claims it was named for an old, Indian named "Shu-wa-wa."

By the late 1880's the ores were playing out and in 1889 a forest fire swept through the community and nobody bothered to rebuild.

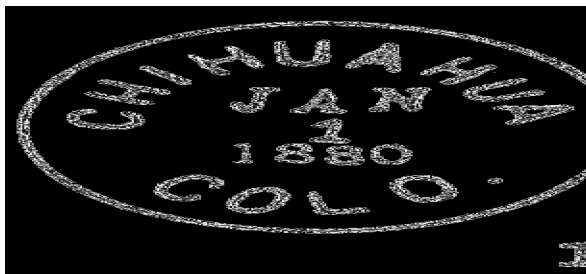
To reach the site of Chihuahua, turn north from Colorado Highway 294 (the road to Montezuma) on to Peru Creek Road. About two miles will bring you to the vicinity of Chihuahua. There is a mine dump and a couple of buildings on the north side and close to the road. A short distance further, another building can be seen in the trees on the south side of the road. Continuing up Peru Creek Road will take you to Decatur/Rathbone/Argentine, and further on to Crocker.

CHIHUAHUA – Continued**Chronology of the Post Office**

Jan 20 1880	---	None reported	On northwest side of the Snake River	Decatur 2 miles northeast
			NOTE - W.H.B.: The Snake River referred to here is now known as Peru Creek.	
Jan 23 1880		Established		
Jan 23 1880		Anders, Sherwood D.		
Sep 12 1881		Crilly, William M.		
Oct 16 1882		Masterson, Ira D.		
Oct 31 1883		Masterson, Ira D.		
Mar 31 1883	---	NE/4 Sec 25 T5S R76W	1/32 mile north of Snake River	1/8 mile south of Chihuahua Creek
Nov 25 1884		Grover, Edward W.		
May 9 1892		Discontinued	Mail to Montezuma	

Confirmed types of postal markings

1	CHIHUAHUA / COLO. CI 10P 26.0	Hstp Target, 4-ring 19mm	Jul 17 1880	Mar 23 1881
2	CHIHUAHUA, / COLORADO CI 20P 30.0/28.0	Hstp Target, 4-ring	Feb 16 1883	Sep 22 1886

**CLIMAX**

Several sources have considered Climax to have been located in Summit County. However, there is no physical evidence for this. I suspect that the confusion arises from the erroneous thinking that the Summit-Lake County line coincides with the summit of Fremont Pass. The Climax sites are a short distance north of the pass. However, the county line is about a quarter mile north of where Colorado Highway 91 crosses Fremont Pass.

CONGER

Conger was a small mining and lumbering camp initially on the stage road from Breckenridge to Como and later near the Denver South Park and Pacific Railroad. It was located in Indiana Gulch on a hillside three quarters of a mile from the railroad.

Col. S. P. Conger made the first silver strike in 1879. The camp was named for Mr. Conger and the Diantha Lode for his wife. S. P. Conger was also involved in the discovery of the Caribou Mine and in the tungsten boom at Nederland in Boulder County.

A sawmill, store and a few other buildings made up the town. A 15-stamp mill was planned but the ores did not meet expectations and the mill was likely never built. Relying on lumbering, the town continued to exist for a time. In 1881 the name of the camp was changed to Argentine. Today apparently nothing remains at the site. For a further discussion and description of the location, see Argentine (I).

CONGER – Continued

Chronology of the Post Office

- Jun 14 1880 --- It is a Mineral District not surveyed or sectionalized Breckenridge 4 miles northwest 1/2 mile east of the Blue River 1/8 mile south of Indiana Gulch The sketch map shows it on the north side of the gulch.
Proposed postmaster - George G. Gould
- Jul 8 1880 Established
- Jul 8 1880 Gould, George G.
- Jan 3 1881 Name changed to Argentine

Confirmed types of postal markings

- 1 Conger Colo MS Jan 10 1880 Mscp Pen cancel



CROCKER

Other than the post office records, there is only one mention of this settlement, “A former settlement that once had a post office.” Fortunately, the Post Office Department Geographic Site Location Reports provide enough information to find the site. Following the previously described route to Chihuahua and to Decatur/Rathbone/Argentine, and then continuing on about a mile in the direction of Argentine Pass will bring you to a modest sized mine dump and some remaining buildings. The presence of the mine dump confirms Crocker as a mining camp, although it may also have supported travel over the difficult Argentine Pass Road.



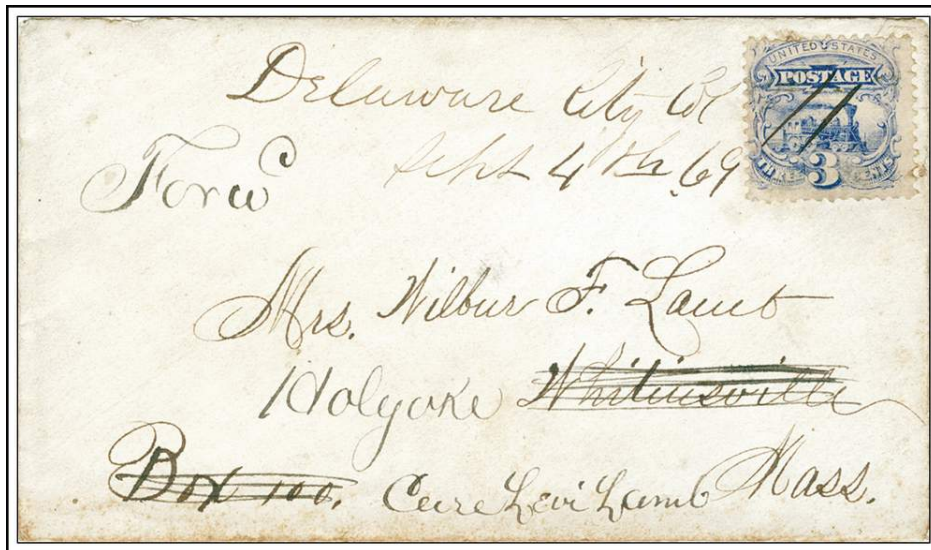
**The site of Crocker – View up Peru Creek Valley, to the northeast and Argentine Pass
Photograph by William H. Bauer September 14, 1998**

DELAWARE CITY

Delaware City was a placer gold camp on the Swan River, a short distance above the junction with the Blue River. Within a year of the 1860 discovery there were a few hundred residents and by the fall of 1861 a Post Office had been authorized with George M. Anders (some say Anderson) as the first postmaster. Since the site of the community occupied a rather level area along the Swan River it was frequently called Delaware Flats. It can be surmised that one or more members of the discovery party came from the State of Delaware or perhaps even some place along the Delaware River, and hence the name.

Most historical reports equate Delaware City with Preston and Braddock; however, Preston was about a mile south on Gold Run and the Braddock site is approximately a half-mile west, on the line of the Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad. When the Delaware City Post Office closed in 1875, the post office was moved south to Preston.

To reach the vicinity of the Delaware Flats site, turn east from Colorado Highway 9 on the road along the Swan River. You will shortly encounter the Breckenridge Golf Course, which at this point, was the site of Delaware City.



Delaware City Col

September 4, 1869

Chronology of the Post Office

- Nov 13 1861 **Established**
- Nov 13 1861 **Anders, George M.**
- Nov 6 1862 **Wood, Robert**
- Nov 12 1862 **Reynolds, William T.**
- Jul 15 1863 **Discontinued**
- Sep 10 1863 **Re-established**
- Sep 10 1863 **Reynolds, William T.**
- Feb 25 1871 --- **Blue River Country on unsurveyed lands 2 miles east of the Blue River
A few rods west of Gold Run The document reads: This office is at a distance of
1000 miles from Station of the Kansas & Denver Pacific Railroad nearly
direct west end of the railroad. [SRM: A very odd location statement]**
- Jun 14 1871 **Peabody, Leon**
- Feb 11 1875 **Shock, John**
- Jul 13 1875 **Post office moved to Preston**

DELAWARE CITY – Continued
Confirmed types of postal markings1 Delaware City Col
MS

Sep 4 1869

Mscp Pen Cancel

**DICKEY**

The original site of Dickey, along the Blue River, was largely submerged by the waters of Dillon Reservoir. What remains of the site is at very south end of the reservoir at the road intersection where Colorado Highway 91 turns west to Frisco and road branches northeast to Keystone. The area has recently been known as “Farmers Korner” and a large, regional school was built there in the late 1990’s. This portion of the Blue River Valley was one of the few areas in Summit County that offered enough reasonably level ground for some ranching to take place.

At milepost 116.47 and an altitude of 9,004 feet, Dickey was a Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad junction of the tracks from Breckenridge and Leadville with a branch line to Keystone. It functioned as a railroad coaling station, with a depot, section house and water tanks. The original DSP & P railroad survey planned that the extension up the Tenmile Valley to Leadville would begin at Dillon. This was altered to begin at a place then known as “placer Junction,” renamed Dickey after Dickey Meyers, owner of the ranch at that location. The change saved time and track and offered an easier grade around the north end of the Tenmile Range.

With the highway junction, the reservoir and the school as landmarks, the site of Dickey is easy to find.

Chronology of the Post Office

Feb 5 1892	---	SE/4 Sec 31 T5S R77W 300 yards west of the Blue River Proposed postmaster - John Alexander McDonald Jones
Feb 19 1892		Established
Feb 19 1892		Jones, John A. M.
Sep 13 1893		Discontinued Papers to Dillon

Confirmed types of postal markings1 DICKEY / COLO.
CI 10P 28.0

May 8 1892 [or 1893 as traced ?]

Hstp Target, 4-ring 17mm



DILLON

Tom Dillon, an early day prospector disappeared into the mountains and later reappeared at Golden City. In describing his wanderings, he told of a broad valley where three rivers met. Later explorers found the area, where the Blue River, the Snake River and Tenmile Creek converge. A settlement was established and in 1879 when a post opened there it carried the name Dillon in memory of Tom Dillon. The town of Dillon was incorporated January 26, 1883. At least one pre-gold rush map appears to designate the area of Dillon as La Bunte's Hole, a rendezvous for the fur trappers.

The Dillon that one visits today is not the original town. The history of Dillon's several sites is best quoted from *Southern Summit, A Geographer's Perspective* by Sandra F. Pritchard:

The Summit County Journal: Gilliland, and Emre report that the site was along the northeast side of the Snake River where as early as 1873 four men tried to organize a settlement around a stage stop and trading post. These three sources put the site at the base of the Old Dillon Cemetery but on the other side of the river. On July 28, 1881 the Dillon Mining Company patented the original site on 320 acres stretching mainly to the northwest of the Snake, but reaching south of the river to the old cemetery.

When in 1882 the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad arrived in the valley of the Blue, the townsite was moved to the west across the Blue River to meet the railroad. The town occupied the flat area between the Blue and Ten Mile Creek. The second railroad, the Denver, South Park and Pacific arrived the following winter (1883). The town moved a third time to a location west of the confluence of the Snake, Blue, and Ten Mile, but still remained next to the railroad. The town of Dillon, now at its third site was incorporated January 26, 1883."

Dillon was still not done with moving. Beginning as early as 1929, the Denver Water Board began buying land in the valley, including the town of Dillon. This was in anticipation of the construction of a dam and reservoir which would send water through the twenty-three mile long Harold D. Roberts Tunnel to the North Fork of the South Platte River and on to Denver, 78 miles away. The reservoir would impound 262,000 acre feet of water. Rather than letting Dillon pass into history, a small group of people petitioned the Denver Water Board to provide land for a new town. They were successful in this endeavor and by April 1, 1961 Old Dillon had been vacated. By 1964 thirty families had moved to New Dillon, about a mile north of the old site. The streets still lacked paving, but the town had a post office, two stores, six houses and a twelve-unit condominium. Since then, Dillon has flourished, aided by the recreational resource provided by the new lake, the burgeoning winter and summer sports resorts in Summit County and by the completion of Interstate 70 across the county. The interstate highway re-established Dillon's importance as a crossroads of east-west and north-south travel through the area.

Chronology of the Post Office

Oct 11 1879	---	SE/4 Sec 18 T5S R77W On the east side of the Blue River, and the south side of the Snake River
		Proposed postmaster - Alanson Andrews, Jr
Oct 24 1879		Established
Oct 24 1879		Andrews, Alanson Jr.
Jan 5 1881		Discontinued
Jun 28 1881		Re-established
Jun 28 1881		Forsha, Henry
Jun 20 1882		Kremmling, Rudolph
Aug 13 1883		Evans, William H.
Dec 23 1885		Hamilton, Thomas
May 22 1889		Evans, William H.
Mar 4 1895		Hamilton, Thomas
Apr 15 1900		Logsdon, Nellie
Feb 7 1911		Smith, George E.

DILLON – Continued



DILLON, (R. KREMMLING, P. M.) / COLORADO. February 28, 1883

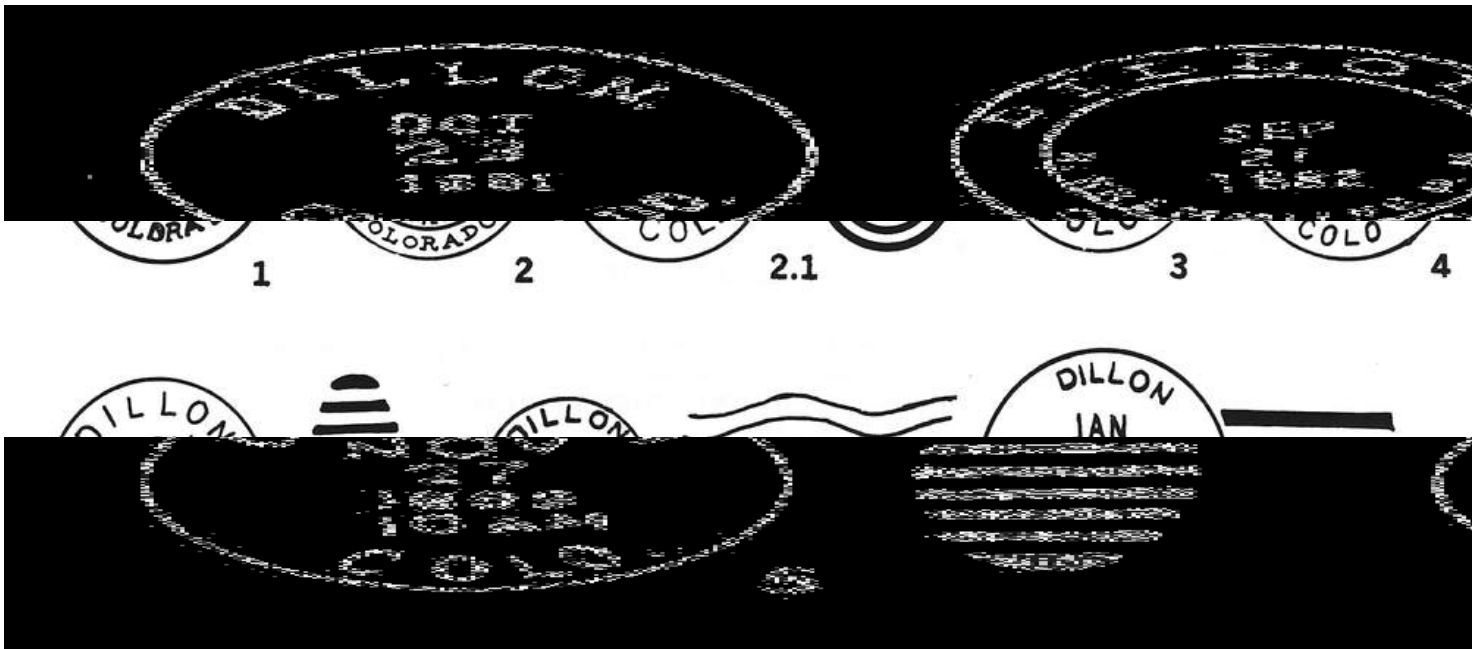
Jun 17 1911	Heatherly, Mary A.	
Jun 15 1912	Geisel, Charles L.	
May 25 1914 ---	SW/4 Sec 18 T5S R77W West side of the C&S Railroad	
Aug 1 1916	Ceisel, Nellie L.	
Feb 24 1922	Blundell, Ira W.	Confirmed
Mar 21 1922	Blundell, Ira W.	Commissioned
Apr 30 1922	Blundell, Ira W.	Assumed charge
Oct 31 1941 ---	No street address SW/4 Sec 18 T5S R77W U.S.6 passes on west, directly in front of post office on main street of the town Ten Mile Creek 1/4 mile east Blue River 1/2 mile east of Post office	
Aug 1 1942	Warren, Miss Grace	Assumed charge
Aug 21 1942	Warren, Miss Grace	Acting
May 3 1943	Warren, Miss Grace	Confirmed
May 18 1943	Warren, Miss Grace	Commissioned
Jun 30 1943	Warren, Miss Grace	Assumed charge
Jul 1 1945		Office made Presidential
Feb 18 1946	Warren, Miss Grace	Confirmed
--- -- 1946	Warren, Miss Grace	Did not assume charge
Sep 26 1946	Gibson, Mrs. Cora C.	Acting
Sep 27 1946	Gibson, Mrs. Cora C.	Assumed charge
Apr 15 1947	Giberson, Mrs. Eldora F.	Acting
Apr 16 1947	Giberson, Mrs. Eldora F.	Assumed charge
Feb 17 1949	Giberson, Mrs. Eldora F.	Nominated
Mar 16 1949	Giberson, Mrs. Eldora F.	Confirmed
Mar 17 1949	Giberson, Mrs. Eldora F.	Appointed Presidential & Commissioned
Mar 31 1949	Giberson, Mrs. Eldora F.	Assumed charge
Nov 16 1952	Kongable, Mrs. Eldora F.	Name changed by marriage
Oct 13 1953	Smith, James A.	Assumed charge
Dec 2 1953	Smith, James A.	Acting
Aug 4 1954	Smith, James A.	Nominated

DILLON – Continued

Aug 19 1954	Smith, James A.	Confirmed
Aug 20 1954	Smith, James A	Appointed Presidential & Commissioned
Nov 15 1954	Smith, James A.	Assumed charge
Jan 19 1968	Carman, Mrs. Shirley Mae	Acting
Jun 26 1971	Carman, Mrs. Shirley Mae	Appointed & Assumed Charge

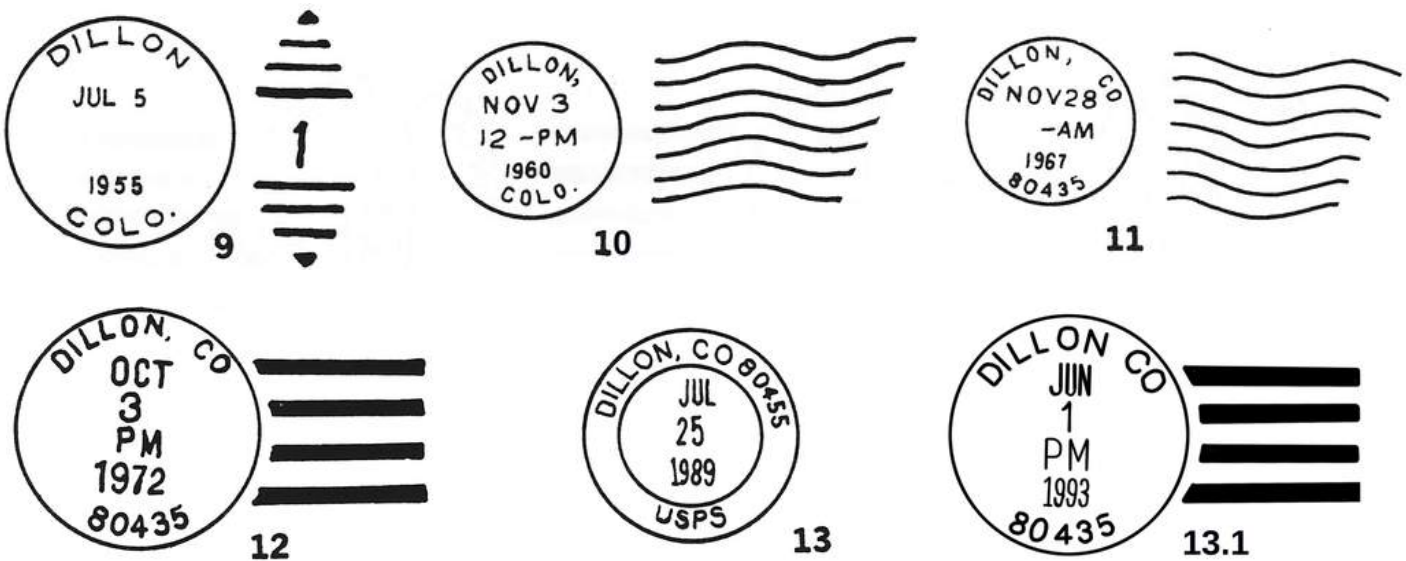
Confirmed types of postal markings

1	DILLON, / COLORADO. CI 10P 29.0	Hstp Fancy, Positive star in circle	Oct 23 1881 Mar 28 1882
2	DILLON, (R.KREMMLING, P.M.) COLORADO. CI 11P 29.0/20.5	Hstp Target, 4-ring, screw heads show at sides of CDS	Sep 9 1881 Jun 20 1883
2.1	DILLON / COL. CI 10P 27.0	Hstp Target, 4-ring 17mm, final digit of year date is missing	Feb 25 188- Apr 3 1889 May 10 1892
3	DILLON / COLO. CI 10P 27.0	Hstp Target	Apr 17 1899
4	DILLON / COLO. CI 10P 28.0	Hstp Not recorded	Nov 27 1899 Apr 28 1917
5	DILLON / COLO. CI 10P 28.5	Dplx Grid, 9-bar oval	Jun 7 1926 Dec 24 1943
6	DILLON / COLO. CI 10P 22.0	Mach 7 wavy lines	Aug 17 1928 Dec 20 1928
7	DILLON, COLO. / M.O.B. CI 11P 29.0/19.0	Hstp No killer; [Not available for illustration]	Jan 26 1943 Oct 30 1948
8	DILLON / COLO. CI 10P 33.0	4bars S-24x19mm	Jul 5 1955 Dec 9 1957
9	DILLON / COLO. CI 10P 30.0	Dplx Grid, diamond with 1	Nov 3 1960 Nov 2 1964
10	DILLON, / COLO. CI 10P 23.0	Mach 7 wavy lines	



DILLON – Continued

11	DILLON, CO / 80435 CI 10P 22.0	Mach 7 wavy lines	Aug 29 1966 Jul 11 1970
12	DILLON, CO / 80435 CI 10P 32.0	4bars S-23x20mm	Nov 16 1971 May 2 1989
13	DILLON, CO 80435 / USPS CI 11P 28.0/19.0	Hstp No killer	Jul 25 1989 Jun 1 1993
13.1	DILLON CO / 80435 CI 10P 31.5	4bars S-24x18mm	Jun 1 1993
14	DILLON CO 80435 / USPS CI 11P 29.0/19.0	Hstp No killer	May 29 1993 Sep 5 1998
15	DILLON CO 80435 / USPS CI 11P 33.0/21.5	Hstp No killer, inner circle is two arcs	Sep 5 1998



DILLON STATIONS & BRANCHES

KEYSTONE

The Colorado and Southern (DSP&P) built a branch line from Dickey up the Snake River to a site they named Keystone. At milepost 123.48 and altitude 9,153 feet they built a depot, freight office, coal bin, ore platform, 1900 feet of siding and a wye. A considerable amount of ore, from the mines in the upper Snake River Valley and timber were shipped from this station. The name “Keystone Gulch” first appears on a map in the 1877 Hayden Survey *Atlas of Colorado*.

**DILLON STATIONS & BRANCHES – Continued
KEYSTONE – Continued**

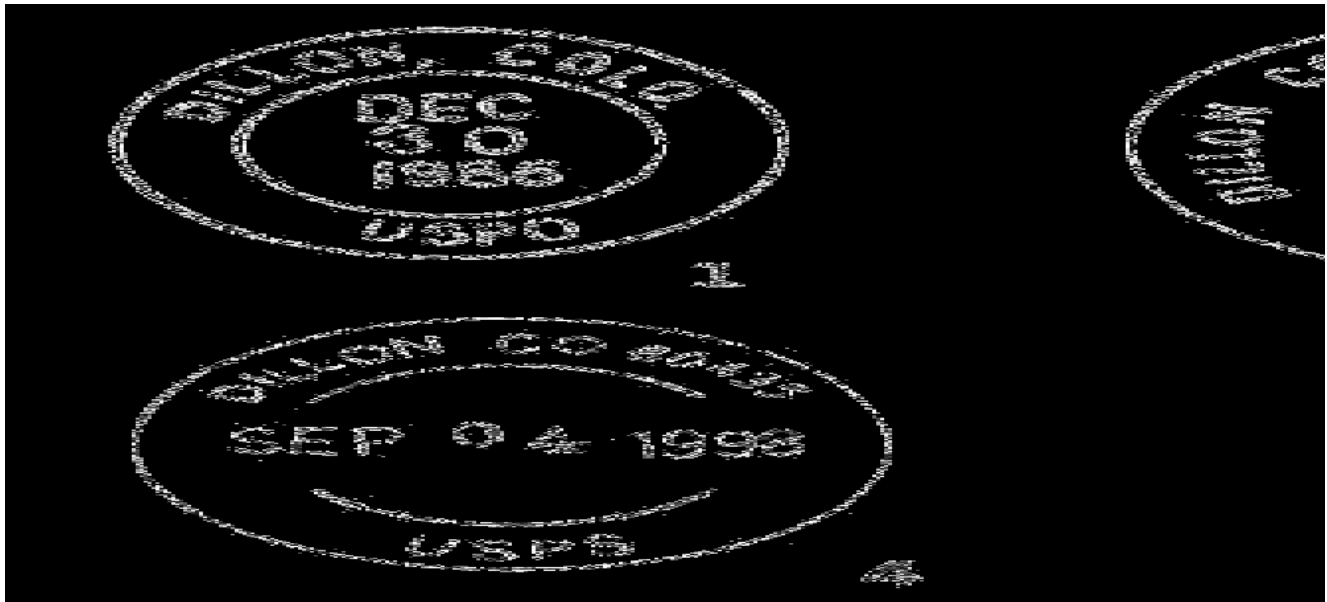
In the latter years of the twentieth century a large ski resort area has been developed east of Keystone Gulch, on Keystone Mountain. The post office at Keystone has never been an independent operation and has always been a branch office of Dillon. In 1996 this branch office was located in a small shopping plaza on the north side of the road through Keystone. At times the only postmark available at Keystone was a Dillon marking lacking a distinguishing branch name.

Chronology of the Post Office

Jun 1 1979 Established as a Branch Office of Dillon

Confirmed types of postal markings

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | DILLON, COLO / USPO
CI 11P 29.0/19.0 | Dec 30 1986
Hstp No killer; Cancellation obtained
at the Keystone Branch |
| 2 | DILLON, CO KEYSTONE BRANCH / 80435
CI 10P 31.0 | Mar 15 1989 May 1 1989
4bars S-24x19mm |
| 3 | DILLON CO KEYSTONE BRANCH / 80435
CI 10P 32.0 | Oct 7 1996 Sep 4 1998
4bars S-24x18mm |
| 4 | DILLON CO 80439 / USPS
CI 11P 32.0/21.0 | Sep 4 1998
Hstp No killer, inner circle is two arcs |



94th NLPM CONVENTION STATION

Chronology of the Post Office

Aug 11 1997 Operated as a Special Commemorative Station

Confirmed types of postal markings

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Keystone, CO 80435 // 94th NLPM Convention Station
IR 00R 102.0x15.0 | Aug 11 1997 Aug 11 1997
Pict Scene - Downhill skier and two irregular lines
at right; Handstamp version. The text and
pictorial are on the same alignment. |
|---|---|---|

NOTE: This marking does not designate the parent office of Dillon.



SILVERTHORNE STATION

Established in 1962 and incorporated in 1967, the community of Silverthorne was established as residence area for those building the Eisenhower Tunnel and Interstate 70. The name honors Marshall Silverthorne, a Pennsylvanian who came west with the Pikes Peak Gold Rush and was one of the first residents of Breckenridge. He established the Silverthorn Hotel in Breckenridge and served as postmaster there from 1864 until 1877.

Marshal Silverthorn’s name lacked the final “E”. No one is certain how it came to be added to the name of the town. Since the two spellings are known to alternate through years of historical writings, the suspicion is that the addition is simply from careless reporting or editing.

Like the post office at Keystone, Silverthorne has never had independent status. It began as a Rural Station and at times was classified as a Rural Branch or a Community Post Office. It is now considered a Classified Station of the Dillon Post Office. The Silverthorne Station is the sole occupant of an attractive building about a block west of Colorado Highway 9 and a half-mile north of Interstate 70.

Chronology of the Post Office

This office was established subsequent to the period covered by the Geographic Site Location Reports.

Jan 1 1962 Established as a Rural Station of Dillon
--- -- 1986 Became a Classified Station of Dillon

Confirmed types of postal markings

1	SILVERTHORNE / COLO. CI 10P 33.0	4bars S-23x20mm	Feb 28 1962 Apr 17 1968
1.1	DILLON, CO SILVERTHORNE RUR. BR. / 80435 CI 10P 32.0	4bars s-24x18mm	Jul 31 1969
2	DILLON, CO 80435 / SILVERTHORNE RUR. BR. CI 10P 33.0	4bars S-25x20mm	May 1 1971 Jan 14 1988



**DILLON STATIONS & BRANCHES – Continued
SILVERTHORNE STATION – Continued**

3	DILLON CO SILVERTHORNE RUR STA / USPS CI 10P 30.0	4bars No killer	Oct 30 1985
4	DILLON, CO SILVERTHORNE BRANCH / 80498 CI 10P 32.0	4bars S-S-25x18mm	Apr 15 1993 Apr 17 1995 [NOT AVAILABLE FOR ILLUSTRATION]
4.v	DILLON, CO SILVERTHORNE BRANCH / 80498 CI 10P 32.0	Hstp? No killer	Jul 8 1987 This appears to be Type 4 without the attached four bars.
5	DILLON, COLO SILVERTHORNE RUR. STA. / USPO CI 11P 32.0/20.0	Hstp No killer	Jul 8 1987
6	SILVERTHORNE, CO 80498 / USPS CI 11P 28.0/19.5	Hstp No killer	Jul 25 1989 Aug 2 1993
7	SILVERTHORNE, CO 80498 / USPS CI 11P 28.0 / 19.0	Hstp No killer	Apr 13 1990 [NOT AVAILABLE FOR ILLUSTRATION]
8	SILVERTHORNE CO (SILVERTHORNE Br) / 80498 CI 10P 33.0	4bars S-12x22mm	Aug 4 1998 [NOT AVAILABLE FOR ILLUSTRATION]
9	SILVERTHORNE CO / USPS - 80498 CI 11P 33.0/22.0	Hstp No killer	Aug 4 1998

FARNHAM

Farnham, sometimes called Farnham Spur or Flanders was at Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad milepost 100.00, a fraction more than a mile northwest of the summit of Boreas Pass. The town occupied an open park on the south slope of Bald Mountain. William H. Farnham built a 16-room summer resort hotel and tried to promote the town as a resort. However, in spite of a spectacular view, the town survived as a supply point for mines in the area.

Obviously the name honors hotel builder and first postmaster William H. Farnham.

With 480 feet of siding, Farnham was shipping point for ore from the McBarnes Mining District. It continued to be a railroad stop until 1906.

Chronology of the Post Office

Nov 16 1881	---	None reported 4 miles east of the Blue River 40 rods east of Indiana Creek Farnham Station 12 feet east side of tracks Proposed postmaster - William H. Farnham
Dec 2 1881		Established
Dec 2 1881		Farnham, William H.
Sep 15 1884		Wood, M. F.
Dec 1 1884		Pike, Calvin H.
Nov 2 1895		Discontinued Mail to Breckenridge

Confirmed types of postal markings

1	FARNHAM / Summit Co., Colo. CI 10P 32.0	Hstp Not recorded, on piece only	Apr 15 1893
2	FARNHAM, / COLO. CI 20P 34.0/32.0	Hstp Cork, Smudge, manuscript date	Dec 25 1885 Apr 3 1887
3	FARNHAM / COLO. CI 10P 27.0	Hstp Not present	Jan 28 1886 Oct 27 1890
4	FARNHAM, / COLO. CI 10H 30.0	Hstp Grid, 16-bar oval	Feb 25 1894 Mar 26 1895

FARNHAM – Continued



FRAWLEY

I have not found any historical reference to this community. The location from the Post Office Geographic Site Location Reports places it in approximately the same location as Robinson. Since the Frawley Post Office was established five years after the closure of the Robinson Post Office, it most likely represents a brief revival of activity in the area. Located only a short distance south of the older and much larger Kokomo, and with the 1917 re-establishment of a post office at Climax, there appears to have been little need for one at Frawley.

Chronology of the Post Office

May 16 1916 ---	SE/4 Sec 27 T7S R79W 1/4 mile west of the Ten Mile River 1400 feet west of the Colorado & Southern Railroad Applicant for Postmaster - Henrietta Rosette Ames	
Jul 29 1916	Established	
Jul 29 1916	Ames, Henrietta R.	
Jun 26 1917	McCausland, Ross D.	Declined
Oct 14 1917	Closed Mail to Kokomo (Rescinded ?)	
Nov 14 1917	Betournay, Addie J.	
Jul 31 1918	Discontinued	

Confirmed types of postal markings

1	FRAWLEY. / COLO. CI 10P 32.0	Dec 23 1916 Feb 5 1918 4bars S-20x24mm
---	---------------------------------	---



FRISCO

The first settler at Frisco was H. A. Recen, who arrived in 1873 and was originally from Sweden. Two years later a government scout, remembered only as Captain Leonard, built a cabin and printed the words "Frisco City" above the door. The reference is believed to be to San Francisco, California. A family member, Henry Recen, related this basic story to the Colorado Historical Society. He also stated that later this same Captain Leonard and his wife Hetty had the post office and a candy store at Frisco. Indeed, a Henry Learned was the Frisco postmaster from 1883 to 1899. Information in early Colorado business directories verified that Captain Leonard was really Captain Henry Learned.

FRISCO – Continued

In the early 1880's Frisco was a lively town with some highly touted mining activity in the area, but nothing truly exciting was ever found. Its location, at the mouth of the Tenmile Canyon meant that both the Denver, South Park and Pacific and the Denver and Rio Grande Railroads would build through the town on their way along Tenmile Creek en route to Leadville.

In 1880 the citizens of Frisco voted to incorporate. On September 9, 1880 Frisco applied for a town patent and incorporation papers were filed with the Secretary of State on December 3, 1880.

As the mines played out, Frisco nearly died. However, the same post World War II developments that revitalized Dillon had a similar effect on Frisco, and it has become a thriving commercial and residential area based on tourism.

Latitude = 39:34:28 North Longitude = 106:05:49 West

Chronology of the Post Office

Aug 15 1879	---	Sec 35 T5S R78W 300 yards south of the Ten Mile River Proposed postmaster - Peter A. Leyner	
Aug 29 1879		Established	
Aug 29 1879		Leyner, Peter A.	
Apr 16 1880		Charters, Herbert	
Sep 7 1880		Jackson, William	
Sep 12 1881		Evans, William H.	
		NOTE: The October 21, 1881 Rocky Mountain News reported the commissioning of William Evans as postmaster at Frisco at an annual salary of \$18.00.	
Jun 18 1883		Learned, Henry	
Sep 21 1899		Bailey, Elizer K.	
Nov 23 1899		Merritt, C. W.	Declined
Jul 12 1902		Van Atta, William	
Nov 16 1911		Thompson, Thomas B.	
Apr 26 1912		Prestrud, Peter	
May 2 1914	---	NW/4 Sec 35 T5S R78W 250 yards south of Ten Mile River 1/4 mile north of Miners Creek	
Dec 11 1914		Wildhack, Louis A.	Confirmed
Dec 28 1914		Wildhack, Louis A.	Commissioned
Dec 31 1914		Wildhack, Louis A	Assumed charge
Dec 12 1935		Cannam, Guy C.	Assumed charge
Dec 24 1935		Cannam, Guy C.	Acting
Jan 3 1936		Cannam, Guy C.	Confirmed
Jan 23 1936		Cannam, Guy C.	Commissioned
Oct 22 1941		Swanson, Edwin E.	Confirmed
Oct 27 1941		Swanson, Edwin E.	Commissioned
Dec 6 1941		Swanson, Edwin E.	Assumed charge
Feb 19 1942	---	Sec 35 T5S R78W 5th & Main Ten Mile Creek 1/4 mile north of post office	
Apr 21 1942		Swanson, Edwin E.	Military Leave
Jun 24 1942		Swanson, Mrs. Esther V.	Assumed charge
Jul 4 1942		Swanson, Mrs. Esther V.	Assumed charge
Nov 16 1942		Ruth, Mrs. Mary E.	Assumed charge
Dec 18 1942		Ruth, Mrs. Mary E.	Interim Acting
Jan 17 1947		Foote, Robert Stuart	Regular Acting
Apr 22 1947		Foote, Robert Stuart	Appointed
May 7 1947		Foote, Robert Stuart	Commissioned
May 15 1947		Foote, Robert Stuart	Possession
Jun 25 1947	---	Lot 9, Block 11, Frisco A move 125 yards east of previous location Ten Mile Creek 225 yards north of post office	
Jul 1 1959			Office advanced
Aug 6 1965		Thompson, Mrs. Susan L.	Assumed charge

FRISCO – Continued

Oct 22 1965	Thompson, Mrs. Susan L.	Nominated & Confirmed
Oct 23 1965	Thompson, Mrs. Susan L.	Appointed
Nov 5 1965	Thompson, Mrs. Susan L.	Possession
Dec 31 1972	Roush, Mrs. Linda J.	Officer in charge
Jun 30 1973	Crites, Richard A.	Appointed

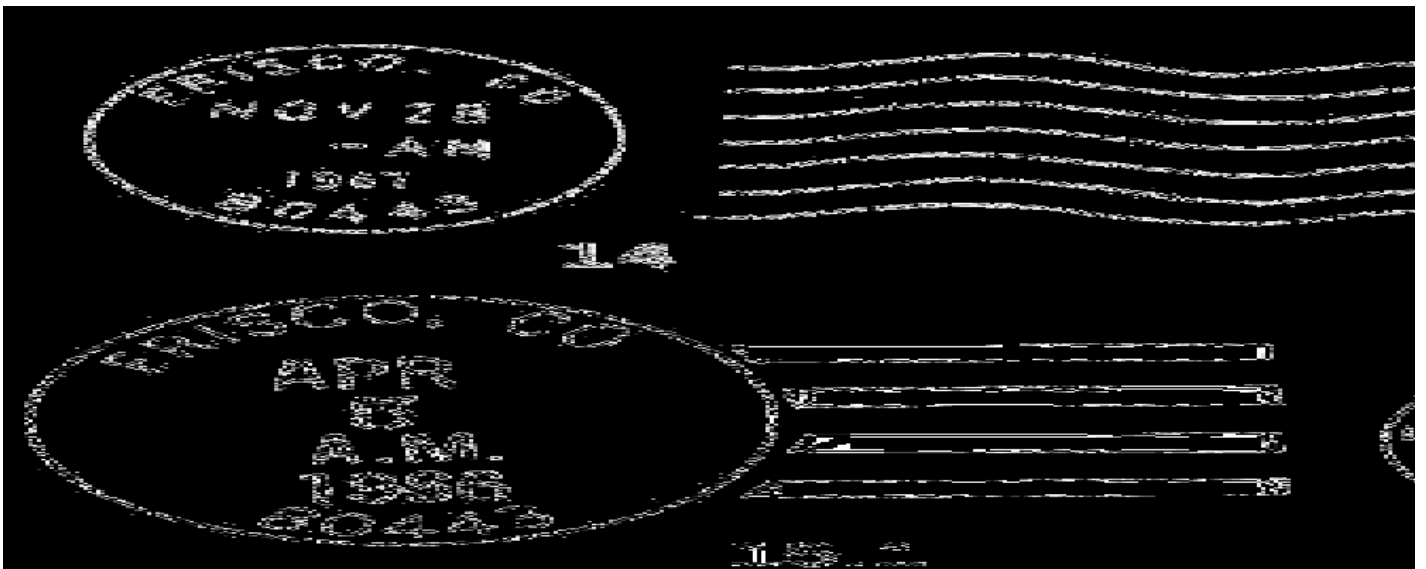
Confirmed types of postal markings

1	FRISCO. / COLORADO. CI 10P 26.0	Hstp Fancy, Positive star in circle; small Maltese Cross at each side of CDS	Jun 21 1880 Oct 4 1882
2	FRISCO / COL. CI 10P 27.0	Hstp Not recorded, year not legible	Jun 26 18--
3	FRISCO, / COLO. CI 21P 29.0/27.0/17.0	Hstp Not recorded	Sep 2 1884
4	FRISCO / COLO. CI 10P 28.0	Hstp Target	Jul 13 1899
5	FRISCO, / COLO. CI 10P 31.0	4bars S-24x14mm	Jul 7 1909 Dec 6 1911
6	FRISCO, / COLO. CI 10P 32.0	4bars S-??x19mm	Jun 16 1915 Jan 15 1923
7	FRISCO. / COLO. CI 10P 33.0	4bars S-24x19mm	Jun 30 1936 Aug 5 1943
8	FRISCO. / COLO. CI 10P 33.0	4bars S-24x20mm	Aug 31 1942
9	FRISCO / COLO. CI 10P 32.0	4bars S-22x19mm	Jul 30 1946 Jan 31 1956
10	FRISCO / COLO. CI 11P 28.0/18.0	Hstp No killer	Feb 28 1953

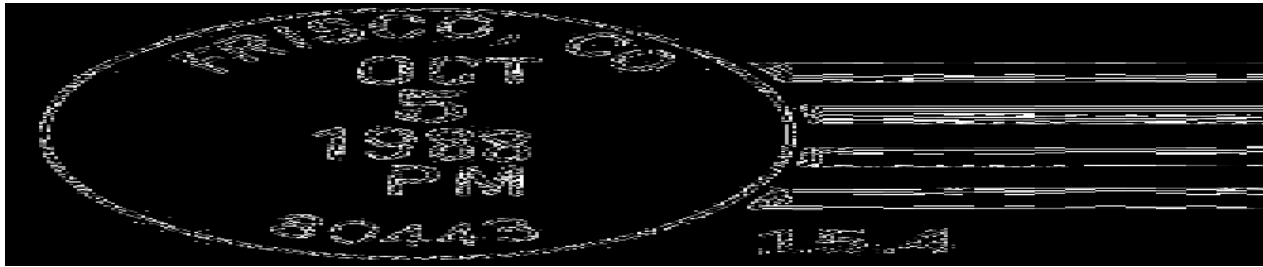


FRISCO – Continued

11	FRISCO / COLO. CI 10P 33.0	4bars S-??x19mm	Jan 13 1958 Jul 25 1959
11.1	FRISCO, / COLO. RC 10P 35.0x17.5		1950s Hstp No killer, Parcel Post Box style [NOT AVAILABLE FOR ILLUSTRATION]
12	FRISCO / COLO. CI 10P 33.0	4bars S-25x20mm	Feb 1 1962 Aug 1 1964
12.1	FRISCO / COLO. CI 10P 34.0	4bars S-27x21mm	Jun 9 1962 Aug 11 1962 [NOT AVAILABLE FOR ILLUSTRATION]
13	FRISCO, / COLO. CI 10P 23.0	Mach 7 wavy lines	Oct 7 1963 Apr 8 1966
14	FRISCO, CO / 80443 CI 10P 23.0	4bars 7 wavy lines	Sep 8 1966 Nov 28 1970
15	FRISCO, CO / 80443 CI 10P 33.0	4bars S-24x20mm	Jun 7 1965 Jul 2 1987
15.1	FRISCO, CO / 80443 CI 10P 33.0	4bars S-25x20mm	Apr 5 1966
15.2	FRISCO, CO / 80443 CI 10P 20.5	Mach 6 wavy lines	Dec 11 1975
15.3	FRISCO, CO / 80443 CI 10P 34.0 ?	4bars S-25x20mm ?	Jul 16 1986 Distorted, Rubber band around bars
15.4	FRISCO, CO / 80443 CI 10P 33.0	4bars S-26x19mm	Oct 5 1988
16	FRISCO, CO / USPS CI 11P 29.0/19.0	Hstp No killer	Jun 3 1991 Mar 26 1993
17	FRISCO, CO 80443 / USPS CI 11P 29.0/20.0	Hstp No killer	Feb 21 1995 Nov 27 2000



FRISCO – Continued



FRISCO STATIONS

COPPER MOUNTAIN

Copper Mountain is another of the late twentieth century ski resorts that have been developed in Summit County. It is situated at the eastern foot of Vail Pass where Colorado Highway 91 branches from Interstate 70, south up Tenmile Creek to Fremont Pass.

The resort occupies the land once known as Wheeler Flats or Wheeler Junction and was the location of the Wheeler Post Office. The name derives from Copper Mountain which rises to the southwest of the highway intersection and provides the ski slopes for the resort. Copper Mountain is a steadily growing resort with seemingly constant construction of new condominiums.

The post office at Copper Mountain, when last I visited, was in one of the strip shopping malls within the resort complex. The Copper Mountain office was established as a Community Post Office and is now a Station of Frisco. It has never been an independent office.

Chronology of the Post Office

Office was established subsequent to the period covered by the Geographic Site Location Reports.

Sep 8 1977 Established as a Community Post Office of Frisco

Confirmed types of postal markings

1	FRISCO, CO COPPER MTN. STA. / USPO CI 11P 28.0/18.0 Hstp No killer	May 7 1984 Oct 28 1988
2	FRISCO, CO COPPER MTN STA. / 80443 CI 10P 33.0 4bars S-24x19mm	Oct 28 1988 Aug 3 1990
3	COPPER MOUNTAIN CO / 80443 CI 10P 34.0 4bars S-20x16mm	Jan 30 1996 Mar 8 2001
4	COPPER MOUNTAIN CO 80443 / USPS CI 11P 29.0/18.5 Hstp No killer	Sep 4 1998



FRISCO STATIONS – Continued

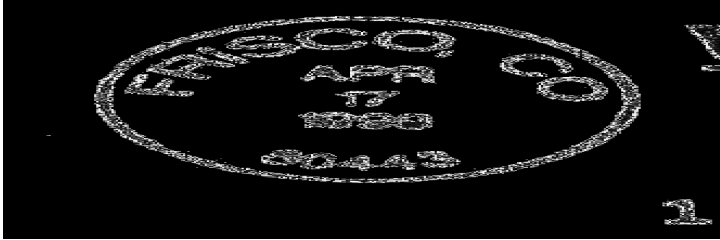
WAL*MART STATION

Chronology of the Post Office

Apr 17 1999 Operated as a Special Commemorative Station

Confirmed types of postal markings

- 1 FRISCO, CO / 80443 :: WAL*MART / STATION Apr 17 1999
 CI 10P 23.0 Pict Scene - Sylvester, Tweety, Daffy Duck and Bugs Bunny



WESTFEST STATION

Chronology of the Post Office

Sep 2 1995 Operated as a Special Commemorative Station

Confirmed types of postal markings

- 1 COPPER MOUNTAIN, COLORADO 80443 // WESTFEST STATION Sep 2 1995
 IR 00R 98.0x25.0 Pict Scene - Mountain Profile



HAYWOOD

Haywood was a stage and rest stop on the High Line stage route that came over Loveland Pass from Georgetown to Kokomo; essentially the route of present-day US 6. It also served travelers on the Argentine and Webster Pass roads. It was frequently called Halfway House and in 1880 consisted of a single log building that included the post office, a hotel and an eating house. Kate Haywood is remembered as the operator of the facility and the post office took her family name. Her husband was the first postmaster but a year later Kate assumed the post. Haywood never grew beyond a few cabins around the stage station. By 1890 it was no longer in business.

The site of Haywood is east of Keystone, near the junction of US 6 and Colorado 294, the road to Montezuma. The expansion of Keystone to the east, and the recent construction of an interchange for the highways was obliterated any remnant of Haywood. One reference places the actual site “a few hundred feet northwest of the junction of US 6 and Colorado 294...”

HAYWOOD – Continued**Chronology of the Post Office**

Aug 5 1879	---	Land not surveyed On the north side of the Snake River 3/4 mile west of the North Fork of the Snake River Suggested name Snake Valley was rejected. Proposed postmaster - William Haywood
Aug 14 1879		Established
Aug 14 1879		Haywood, William
Dec 28 1880		Haywood, Kate
Aug 11 1881		Evans, Minnie E.
Jan 6 1882		Haywood, Kate
Apr 26 1882		Nott, C. C.
Oct 2 1882		Discontinued Mail to Chihuahua

Confirmed types of postal markings

NO POSTAL MARKINGS HAVE BEEN REPORTED FROM HAYWOOD

HEENEY

Construction of the Green Mountain Dam and Reservoir began in 1938. The large reservoir is on the Blue River near the northern boundary of Summit County. Prior to the construction there was no nearby community to house and serve the construction crews. Heeney arose to fill that need, and survived to serve the campers and sportsmen who visit Green Mountain Reservoir.

Today it is a small community and a couple small stores located on the western side of the reservoir about a mile and a half southeast of the dam. Access is simple, either by crossing the dam and driving southeast, or from the south end of the reservoir, turning west on the road across the Blue River towards the campgrounds on the west side of reservoir and continuing north.

The community was named for Paul Heeney who was the owner of much of the land in the vicinity of the dam.

Heeney was established as an independent post office but after closing in the fall of 1959, it reopened in 1960 as a Rural Station of Kremmling, and operated as a summer post office (June-October) until its final closure in 1974.

Chronology of the Post Office

Jun 20 1939		Established	
Jun 20 1939		Staley, Mrs. Lela F.	Confirmed
Jun 26 1939		Staley, Mrs. Lela F.	Commissioned
Feb 19 1940	---	SE/4 Sec 14 T2S R80W	Blue River 1/2 mile north
Jul 1 1941			Office made Presidential
Nov 15 1941		Benson, Mrs. Alma E.	Acting
Nov 16 1941		Benson, Mrs. Alma E.	Assumed charge
Jan 6 1942	---	NE/4 SE/4 Sec 14 T2S R80W	Blue River is 1/2 mile north of post office
Apr 7 1943		Benson, Mrs. Alma E.	Nominated
Apr 29 1943		Benson, Mrs. Alma E.	Confirmed
Apr 30 1943		Benson, Mrs. Alma E.	Appointed Presidential
May 29 1943		Benson, Mrs. Alma E.	Commissioned
Jul 1 1944			Office Relegated
Jul 1 1944		Harris, Mrs. Emma L.	Assumed charge
Oct 1 1944		Halldorson, Charles H.	Assumed charge
Oct 10 1944		Halldorson, Charles H.	Acting
Jul 12 1945		Halldorson, Charles H.	Confirmed
Aug 29 1945		Halldorson, Charles H.	Commissioned
Jul 7 1949	---	Sec 14 T2S R80W	A move 510 feet southeast of a previous location Green Mountain Reservoir 1000 feet north of post office

HEENEY – Continued

Sep 17 1959	Ordered closed
Oct 31 1959	Discontinued
May 15 1960	Reopened as a Rural Station of Kremmling Summer post office Jun 16 to Oct 15
Apr 26 1974	Discontinued

Confirmed types of postal markings

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| 1 | HEENEY / COLO.
CI 10P 31.5 | 4bars S-23x19mm | Oct 12 1939 Oct 31 1959 |
| 1.1 | HEENEY / COLO.
CI 10P 34.0 | 4bars S-25x20mm | Feb 2 1958 Oct 31 1959 |
| 2 | HEENEY / COLO.
CI 11P 29.0/18.0 | | Oct 31 1959
Hstp No killer [NOT AVAILABLE FOR ILLUSTRATION] |



JOSIE

Very little is known about Josie. It is shown on an 1887 map and listed in the population directory. It was a small encampment, possibly associated with a mine, but more likely a ranch. In less than a year the name was changed to Naomi. I have found no information that would explain the source of the name. For a further discussion and directions to this site please refer to Naomi.

Chronology of the Post Office

Jun 30 1882	--	SW/4 Sec 9 T4S R78W 30 rods west of the Blue River 8 rods north of Rock Creek Rio Grande graded within a few rods, no name for station Proposed postmaster - Harry Forsha
Jul 21 1882		Established
Jul 21 1882		Forsha, Harry
Jan 4 1883		Post office name changed to Naomi

Confirmed types of postal markings

NO POSTAL MARKINGS HAVE BEEN REPORTED FROM JOSIE

KOKOMO

There was some prospecting along Tenmile Creek as early as 1860 and some placer gold was recovered. However, the important boom for the Tenmile Valley began in 1878 as an offshoot from the silver bonanza at Leadville. The expansion of the Leadville phenomenon created a string of mining camps in the valley: Ten Mile, Carbonate, Robinson, Kokomo and Recen. The relationship between Kokomo and Recen has confused historians and mapmakers. Many of the residents preferred to use the name Recen, for the Recen brothers who were early arrivals and settlers at the site. Others chose to use Kokomo, the name given by town promoter-miner Amos Smith for his home town in Indiana. On July 8, 1878, Smith laid out the Kokomo townsite, much of which overlapped the existing camp of Recen – hence the confusion in names. Kokomo was incorporated June 3, 1879. As time wore on, the controversy

KOKOMO – Continued

diminished and it became common to refer to the town as Kokomo-Recen. The post office was always known as Kokomo, even though its site was often in Recen.

In 1881, a major fire swept through Kokomo, destroying much of the business district, including the post office. The businesses were rebuilt, but many of them in Recen, adding to the naming problem. Kokomo became the principal town in the Ten Mile Valley and lasted into the 1960's. The town had a bank, two hotels and both a daily and a weekly newspaper. It was served by the Denver, South Park and Pacific and the Denver and Rio Grande Railroads. The construction of the two railroads through the narrow valley was not an amicable task. The railroads fought over right of way and the necessity of the DSP&P to cross the D&RG delayed construction of the former. Eventually the conflict was resolved and the DSP&P crossed the D&RG on a trestle. However, each railroad maintained its own depot in Kokomo.

In the summer of 1958 I spent a week in Kokomo, surveying some mining claims for one of my college professors. Unfortunately, at that time, I had no interest in postal history, and not much in Colorado history. That was too bad, because I would have had a great opportunity to explore the area and to learn its history from the long-time residents who were guiding our survey efforts. For the week, I lived in a drafty log cabin with a wood stove for cooking, several furry residents and an outside "facility." We would meet in the morning for coffee at one of the homes. The coffee was in a five-gallon pot on the stove and constantly hot, to which coffee grounds and water were added as needed. When the sediment became too deep, some would be scooped out. With summer morning temperatures near freezing, an altitude near 10,600 feet and a cup of that coffee, we were quickly ready to go to work.

Kokomo is now gone, another victim of the tailings ponds of the Climax Molybdenum Mine. About five miles south of Wheeler Junction, a dirt road leaves Colorado Highway 91 to the southwest. This would lead into the site but the mining company has closed the road and there is no access. The mountain slopes on the west side of Ten Mile Creek are strewn with small and large mine dumps, the remnants of the extensive silver mining activity that gave Kokomo its prominence in the history of Summit County.

Latitude = 39:25:27 North Longitude = 106:11:21 West

Chronology of the Post Office

May 5 1879	Established	
May 5 1879	Mitchell, David T.	
Jul 15 1879	---	Not surveyed 1/4 mile west of Ten Mile Creek
May 5 1881	Mitchell, David T.	P&S
Jul 1 1884	Mitchell, David T.	
Mar 30 1885	---	Unsurveyed 1/8 mile west of Ten Mile Creek 1000 feet west of the D&RG Railway station, south of the depot near the track
Oct 28 1885	David, Miss Josephine H.	
May 3 1888	Colcord, Mrs. Josephine H.	Not commissioned
Jul 13 1892	Colcord, Rose M.	Case withdrawn
Jul 15 1892	Colcord, Rose M.	
Jul 6 1897	Arnold, Peleg R.	
Oct 9 1899	Swallow, William P.	
Nov 12 1902	Swallow, Anna	
Apr 29 1904	Quackenbush, Guy	
Jul 19 1905	Riley, John E.	
Sep 4 1908	Carlson, Eva	
Jul 9 1912	King, May	
Apr 27 1914	Anderson, Esther A.	

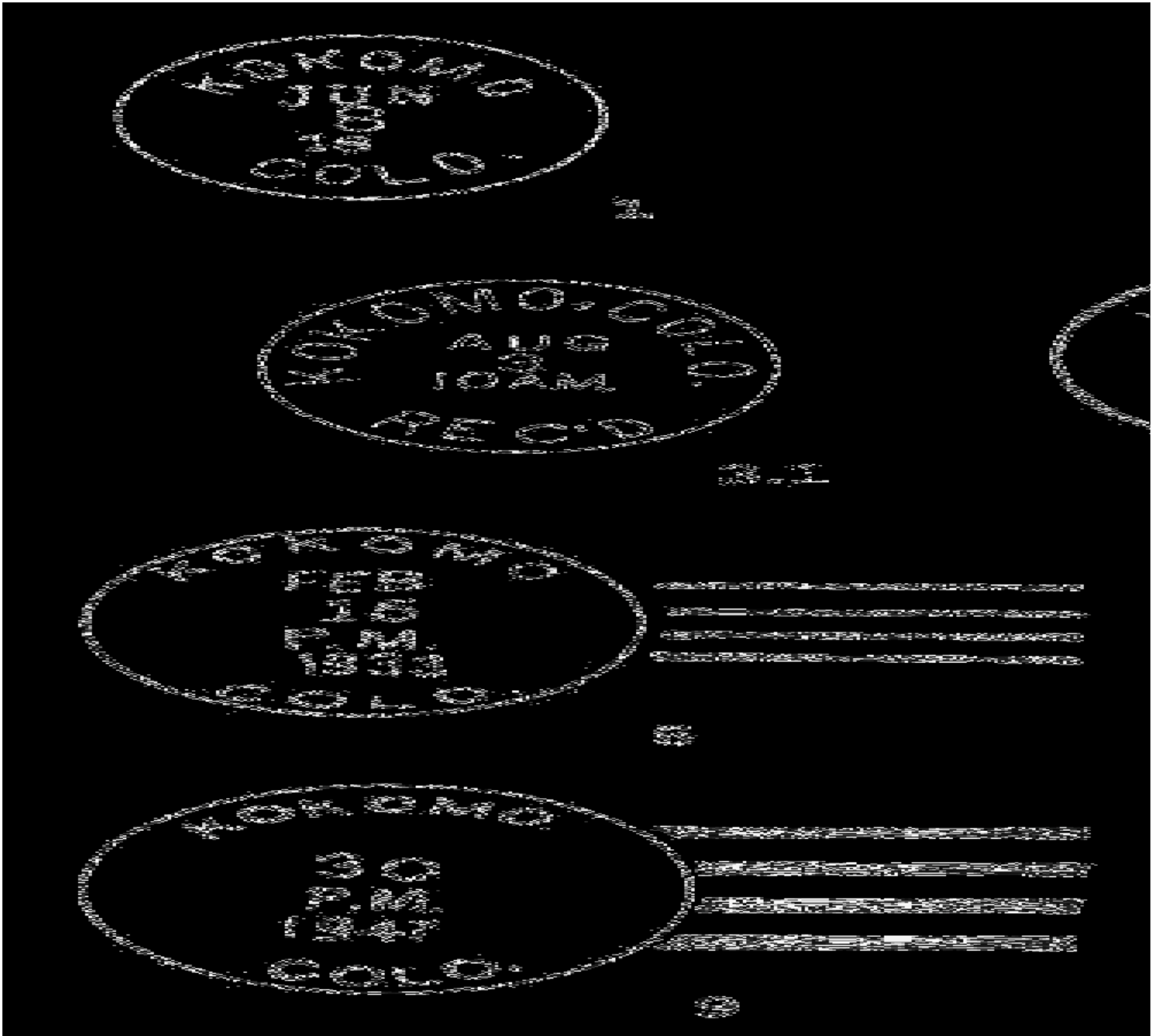
KOKOMO – Continued

Jul 3 1914	---	NW/4 Sec 23 T7S R79W 350 feet southwest of Ten Mile Creek Searles Creek runs under the building Southwest side of the Colorado & Southern, 125 feet from the track	
Apr 11 1916		Lindsey, Maud E.	
Jun 21 1924		Carlson, Miss Eva	Acting
Aug 9 1924		Miller, Mrs. Eva	Name changed
Oct 31 1941	---	SW/4 Sec 23 T7S R79W Searles Creek 50 feet south and Ten Mile Creek 150 feet east of the post office	
Oct 4 1943		Robertson, Mrs. Hazel B.	Assumed charge
Oct 4 1944		Robertson, Mrs. Hazel B.	Acting
Sep 30 1945		Barnett, Mrs. Ima I.	Assumed charge
Apr 9 1946		Allen, Mrs. Ruth Jones	Assumed charge
Oct 29 1946		Allen, Mrs. Ruth Jones	Confirmed
Nov 25 1946		Allen, Mrs. Ruth Jones	Commissioned
May 15 1947		Essmeier, Roy R.	Possession, Acting
May 19 1947	---	Not reported A move 100 yards north of a previous site Ten Mile Creek 400 yards southeast of post office	
May 29 1947		Essmeier, Roy R.	Acting
Jul 30 1947		Essmeier, Roy R.	Appointed
Sep 18 1947		Essmeier, Roy R.	Commissioned
Sep 30 1947		Essmeier, Roy R.	Possession
Jul 21 1949		Danneberg, Mrs. Beatrice W.	Possession, Acting
Aug 11 1949		Danneberg, Mrs. Beatrice W.	Acting
Sep 14 1949		Danneberg, Mrs. Beatrice W.	Appointed, Appointment declined
Nov 30 1949		Joyce, Mrs. Bernadine Jane	Possession, Acting
Dec 16 1949		Joyce, Mrs. Bernadine Jane	Acting
Dec 23 1949		Joyce, Mrs. Bernadine Jane	Appointed
Jan 11 1950		Joyce, Mrs. Bernadine Jane	Commissioned
Jan 31 1950		Joyce, Mrs. Bernadine Jane	Possession
Oct 8 1965		Discontinued Mail to Climax	

Confirmed types of postal markings

1	KOKOMO / COLO. CI 10P 27.0	---	187- Mar 27 1889
2	KOKOMO, / COLO. CI 10P 27.0/26.0	Hstp	Cork, Smudge, Negative X-roads Jun 19 1879 Oct 21 1883
3	KOKOMO / COLO. CI 10P 28.0	Hstp	Target, 4-ring Aug 5 1898 [or Aug 6 as traced ?]
3.1	KOKOMO, COLO. / REC'D. CI 10P 28.5	Hstp	Not present Aug 3 1905
4	KOKOMO / COLO. CI 10P 29.5	Hstp	No killer Nov 4 1907 Sep 2- 1916
5	KOKOMO / COLO. CI 10P 33.0	Dplx	Grid, 9-bar oval Sep 27 1919 Dec 30 1925
6	KOKOMO / COLO. CI 10P 31.0	4bars	S-??x18mm Feb 15 1933
7	KOKOMO, / COLO CI 10P 33.0	4bars	S-22x14mm Oct 24 1933 Aug 1 1939
8	KOKOMO, / COLO. CI 10P 33.0	4bars	S-24x19mm Apr 27 1940 Sep 29 1943
9	KOKOMO. / COLO. CI 10P 34.0	4bars	S-23x20mm --- 30 1947
9.1	KOKOMO, / COLO. RC 10P 35.0x16.0		1950s Hstp No killer, Parcel Post B [NOT AVAILABLE FOR ILLUSTRATION]
10	KOKOMO / COLO. CI 10P 33.0	4bars	S-24x20mm Sep 14 1948 Oct 8 1965

KOKOMO – Continued

**LAKESIDE**

Lakeside was at the south end of the present-day Green Mountain Reservoir. Lakeside came into being when a group of ranchers banded together to build a clubhouse, which was named for a small lake on the nearby Knorr property. In 1943 the Green Mountain Dam flooded a large part of Lakeside and the Knorr Ranch. Much of the actual site lies within the reservoir.

The John Guyselman Ranch at Lakeside served as a stage stop on the road between Dillon and Kremmling. The post office was in the original ranch building.

LAKESIDE – Continued

From the south, turn west on the road that crosses the Blue River and follows the west bank of the reservoir towards Heeney. A little less than a mile beyond the McDonald Flats Campground will place you in the vicinity of Lakeside. In the late 1890's this was also the site for the Plain Post Office.

Chronology of the Post Office

- Aug 3 1882 --- NE/4 Sec 29 T2S R79W 1/2 mile south of the Blue River 1/8 mile east of Otter Creek
On the south side, from 10 to 40 rods of the proposed and graded Denver & Pacific
Railroad & the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad
Proposed postmaster - John Guyselman
- Sep 14 1882 Established
- Sep 14 1882 Guyselman, John
- Dec 3 1883 Guyselman, Nancy J.
- Sep 20 1886 Discontinued Mail to Naomi

Confirmed types of postal markings

NO POSTAL MARKINGS HAVE BEEN REPORTED FROM LAKESIDE

LAURIUM

Laurium was another of the small mining camps in the vicinity of Breckenridge. It was in French Gulch, approximately four miles east of Colorado Highway 9. At that point, a road to the north climbs up the steep side of the valley towards Wapiti and the Swan River Valley. That road crosses a large, exposed talus slope and was one that I was reluctant to trust, even with a Jeep.

It is difficult to separate Laurium of the late 1890's from its earlier near neighbor Lincoln City. There are still a few older cabins along the north side of the road and there is an old cemetery where the road up the valley side commences. When Jim Ozment and I visited French Gulch in 1996, there were already some modern houses along the road and I suspect that additional construction through the Lincoln City and Laurium sites has further altered the scene.

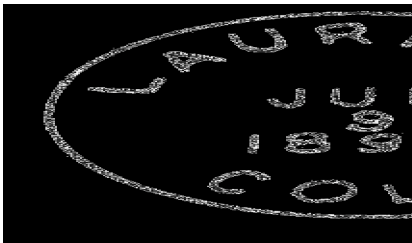
Reportedly Laurium takes its name from a mine of the same name.

Chronology of the Post Office

- Oct 5 1894 --- NE/4 Sec 34 T6S R77W On north side of French Gulch
Proposed postmaster - J. Roland Wilson
- May 6 1895 Established
- May 6 1895 Wilson, J. Roland
- Apr 1 1899 Discontinued Papers to Breckenridge

Confirmed types of postal markings

- 1 LAURIUM / COLO. Jun 9 1896
- CI 10P 27.5 Hstp Target, partial



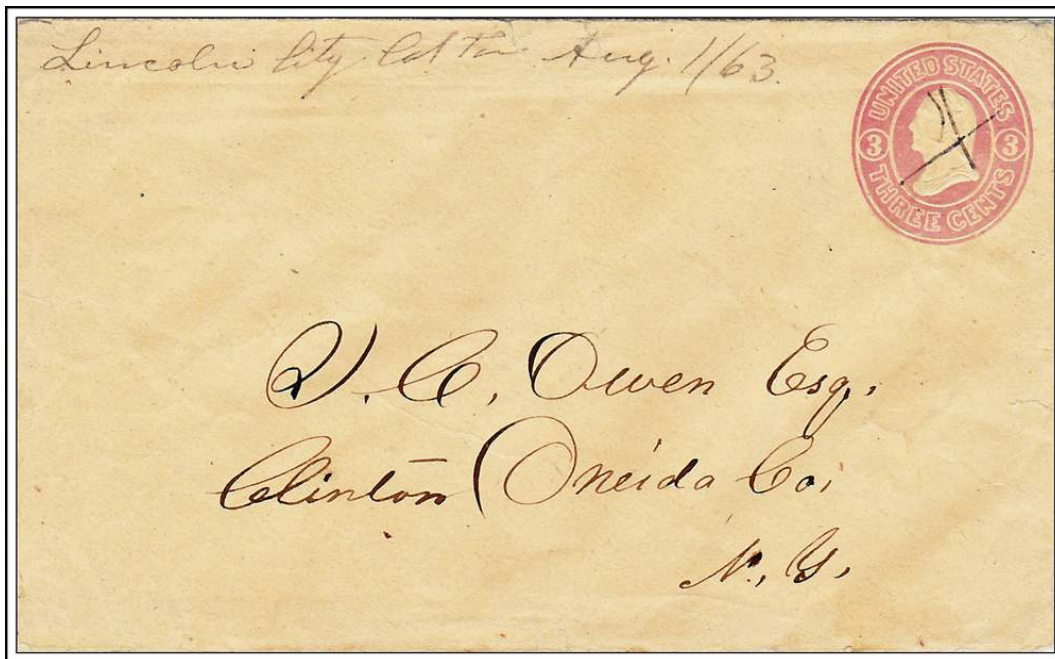
LINCOLN CITY

Lincoln City, first known as Paige City, was near Farncomb Hill in French Gulch. The first man to find gold at this location was Harry Farncomb who in the early 1860's discovered wire gold of unusual quality. By the early 1880's Lincoln City had a reported population of 1,500 but that had been reduced to only 125 in 1887 and the town essentially died with the silver crash of 1893. There was a brief revival of mining in the area in the late 1890's (See Laurium).

The name change from Paige City, to honor Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth president of the United States was a reflection of the patriotism and sympathies of the residents at the beginning of the Civil War.

Lincoln City was the residential area for the miners on Farncomb Hill and later for the employees of the Wellington Mine in French Gulch. The buildings near the stream fell victim to the dredging activity of the twentieth century. However, in 1996 some older buildings did still exist on the north side of the road, four miles up French Gulch from Colorado Highway 9.

Latitude = 39:29:15 North Longitude = 105:59:06 West



Lincoln City Col Ter Manuscript postmark August 1, 1863

Chronology of the Post Office

Aug 1 1861	Name changed from Paige City
Aug 1 1861	Higgins, Oliver P.
Sep 15 1862	Doepke, Frederick
Dec 23 1862	Townsend, Albert G.
Mar 10 1870	Blair, Charles H.
Feb 18 1871 ---	Not surveyed 4 miles east of the Blue River On the north bank of French Gulch
Sep 20 1872	Day, Mrs. Mary
Jun 20 1873	Blair, Charles H.
Sep 5 1873	Spears, Henry A.
Jan 18 1876	Underhill, Oliver S.
Mar 12 1878	Gooding, Jasper K.
Jul 28 1879 ---	Not sectionalized 4 miles east of the Blue River On the north side of French Gulch
Nov 3 1881	Eckhardt, Alto E.
Dec 18 1884	Dayes, John D.

LINCOLN CITY – Continued

Apr 8 1885 --- NW/4 Sec 34 T6S R77W 4 miles east of the Blue River on the north side of French Gulch
 Apr 9 1886 Nelson, George P.
 Jan 23 1890 Blanchard, George A.
 May 25 1894 Perkins, Augusta E.
 Jul 10 1894 Discontinued Papers to Wapiti

Confirmed types of postal markings

1	Lincoln City Col Ter MS	Mscp Pen cancel	Aug 1 1863
2	LINCOLN CITY / COL. CI 10P 25.0	Hstp Fancy, Positive star	Nov 1 1876 Apr 26 1880
3	LINCOLN CITY / COLO. CI 10P 27.0	Hstp Target, 4-ring	May 27 1888 Aug 19 1889
4	LINCOLN CITY / COLO. CI 20P 35.0/32.0	Hstp No killer	Oct 2 1885 Nov 15 1887



MONTEZUMA

Montezuma is at an altitude of 10,200 feet on the South Fork of the Snake River. It was a community based on silver mining. The first discovery of silver in the area is attributed to J. Coley in 1863. O. Milner, W. W. Webster, R. W. Riley, J. T. Lynch and others founded the camp in 1865 at the base of Glacier Mountain. However, it was not until 1868 that development began to any extent. This was at the same time as developments at Georgetown and Silver Plume on the eastern side of the Continental Divide. It was the principal mining center of the area at the headwaters of the Snake River, including Saints John and the camps along Peru Creek. The town of Montezuma was incorporated in September 1881.

The name of the town, suggested by D. C. Collier, honors the last Aztec emperor of Mexico (1503-1520)

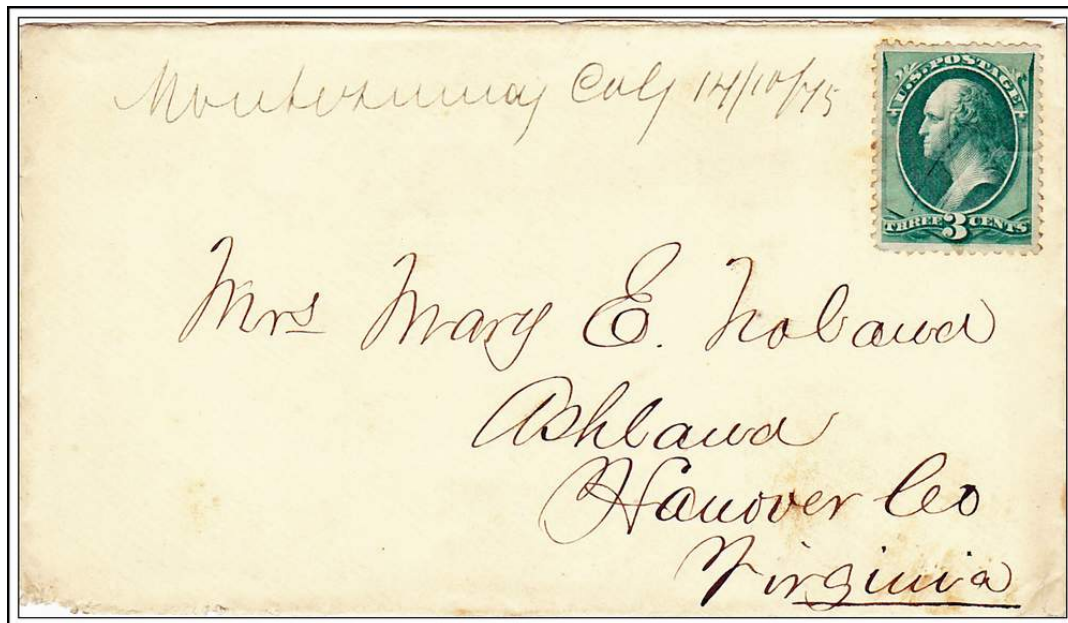
Although the mines were good, transportation was a major problem. The upper headwaters of the Snake River are hemmed in by high mountains and steep passes. Other routes, down the Snake River, were lengthy and almost equally difficult. The town did not grow significantly until the Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad built into Summit County and reached the vicinity of Dillon, about twelve miles away. Later a branch line was built up the Snake River to Keystone, shortening the distance to the rails to some five miles.

MONTEZUMA – Continued

In 1869 Oliver Milner carried the mails from Montezuma to Breckenridge, through Sts. John, over to the North Swan River and on to Breckenridge. The pay was \$15.00 per trip, paid by private subscription. With the opening of the High Line over Loveland Pass, mail came to Montezuma by stagecoach. Milner is buried in the small cemetery at Laurium. For a time, Post Road 40, over Webster Pass linked the camp to the eastern slope.

Mining has ceased to be of importance to Montezuma and the town lost its post office in 1972, but Montezuma is not dead. In spite of a fire that swept the area in 1958 there are still a number of older buildings and several new homes have been constructed. The last building to house the post office was still standing in 1996 on the north side of the main street. Most of the occupants are summer residents, but a few stay the year round. To reach Montezuma, from US 6, turn east on to Colorado 294, then five miles to Montezuma.

Latitude = 39:34:52 North Longitude = 105:52:00 West



Montezuma Col

October 14, 1875

The postmaster habitually ended each word with a downstroke of his pen.

Chronology of the Post Office

Jun 15 1871	Established
Jun 15 1871	Webster, William W.
Aug 26 1871 ---	Unsurveyed On north side of the Snake River
Dec 17 1874	Yonley, John H.
Dec 18 1879	Wolf, Maurice
Jan 8 1883	Preston, L. C.
May 9 1883	Wolf, Maurice
Jul 10 1883	Morrell, Arthur W.
Mar 24 1885 ---	N/2 Sec 35 & S/2 Sec 26 T5S R76W On east side of the Snake River
Nov 30 1885	Feeny, R. E.
Feb 27 1886	Benight, Richard C.
Jun 22 1887	Fiedler, George
May 23 1889	Newman, Octavia E.
Dec 20 1889	Howell, William

MONTEZUMA – Continued

Nov 28 1896	Webster, Francis E.	
Nov 28 1896	Webster, Francis E.	
Jun 6 1900	Ordered closed Mail to Dillon	
Jun 20 1900	Elgin, Elizabeth	
Jun 28 1900	Closing order rescinded Jun 28 1900	
Jan 27 1906	Fairchild, Eva	
Jul 12 1906	Lawver, William H.	
Sep 1 1906	Allen, Homer F.	
Oct 21 1912	Brines, Ida M.	
May 9 1914 ---	T5S R76W 200 feet east of the Snake River	
Sep 10 1914	Black, Isabel D.	
Feb 1 1919	Smith, William P.	
Nov 16 1921	Chillson, Fonzo S.	
Aug 27 1922	Campbell, Charles H.	
Jan 24 1924	Roberts, L. George	
Mar 13 1926	Barker, Alta M.	
Jan 20 1928	Steckler, Josie M.	Possession
Feb 2 1928	Steckler, Josie M.	Acting
Apr 12 1930	Riebel, Leo O.	Acting
Jun 12 1930	Riebel, Leo O.	Appointed
Nov 1 1930	Lowe, Mrs. Ida	Possession
Dec 13 1930	Ritchey, Mrs. Hattie B.	Confirmed
Jan 27 1931	Ritchey, Mrs. Hattie B.	Commissioned
Jan 31 1931	Ritchey, Mrs. Hattie B.	Assumed charge
Feb 17 1931	Lowe, Mrs. Ida	Acting
Jun 8 1931 ---	SE/4 Sec 26 T5S R76W A move 635 feet south east of a previous location 200 feet east of the Snake River	
Aug 29 1933	Kenney, Eugene C.	Assumed charge
Dec 11 1933	Kenney, Eugene C.	Confirmed
Dec 27 1933	Kenney, Eugene C.	Acting
Jan 31 1934	Kenney, Eugene C.	Commissioned
Sep 15 1934	Black, Mrs. Isabelle D.	Assumed charge
Oct 3 1934	Black, Mrs. Isabelle D.	Acting
Oct 27 1934 ---	SW/4 Sec 26 T5S R76W 400 feet east of the Snake River 800 feet southeast of St Johns Creek	
Dec 26 1934	Discontinued Effective date Jan 31 1935 Mail to Dillon	
Jan 19 1935	Order rescinded	
Jan 23 1935	Black, Mrs. Isabelle D.	Confirmed
Feb 4 1935	Black, Mrs. Isabelle D.	Commissioned
Feb 12 1935	Black, Mrs. Isabelle D.	Assumed charge
Feb 9 1937	Thompson, John L.	Assumed charge
Mar 11 1937	Thompson, John L.	Acting
Apr 2 1937	Thompson, John L.	Confirmed
Apr 21 1937	Thompson, John L.	Commissioned
Oct 1 1938	Johnson, Mrs. Myrtle M.	Assumed charge
Oct 8 1938	Johnson, Mrs. Myrtle M.	Acting
Dec 17 1938	Johnson, Mrs. Myrtle M.	Confirmed
Feb 14 1939	Johnson, Mrs. Myrtle M.	Commissioned
Jan 8 1942 ---	SW/4 Sec 26 T5S R76W Snake and Deer Creeks come through town	
May 4 1943	McLean, Mrs. Laurette R.	Assumed charge
May 10 1943	McLean, Mrs. Laurette R.	Acting
Feb 26 1944	McLean, Mrs. Laurette R.	Confirmed
May 25 1944	McLean, Mrs. Laurette R.	Commissioned
Oct 2 1947 ---	Not reported A move 980 feet south of a previous location Snake River 75 yards west of Post Office	
Oct 2 1947	Uder, William A.	Assumed charge

MONTEZUMA – Continued

Dec 17 1947	Uder, William A.	Confirmed
Feb 9 1948	Uder, William A.	Commissioned
Mar 23 1949	King, Mrs. Vivian B.	Assumed charge
Apr 19 1949 ---	SW/4 Sec 26 T5S R76W Snake River 270 feet west of Post Office	
Apr 19 1949	King, Mrs. Vivian B.	Acting
Nov 30 1949	Jeffrey, Mrs. Vera Mable	Possession, Acting
Dec 16 1949	Jeffrey, Mrs. Vera Mable	Acting
Feb 16 1950	Jeffrey, Mrs. Vera Mable	Appointed
Mar 8 1950	Jeffrey, Mrs. Vera Mable	Commissioned
Mar 31 1950	Jeffrey, Mrs. Vera Mable	Possession
Jun 30 1972	Discontinued Mail to Dillon	

Confirmed types of postal markings

1	Montezuma, Col MS	Mscp Pen cancel	Oct 14 1875 Oct 5 1876
2	MONTEZUMA / COLO. CI 10P 25.5	Hstp Target, 4-ring	Sep 27 187- Oct 20 1884 17mm
3	MONTEZUMA / COL. CI 10P 28.0	Hstp Cork, Negative X-roads	May 24 1885 Oct 4 1887
4	MONTEZUMA / COLO. CI 10P 28.0	Hstp Target	Aug 1 1898 Mar 27 1902
5	MONTEZUMA / COLO. CI 10P 29.0	Dplx Grid, 9-bar oval	Oct 13 1903 Dec 2 1921
5.1	MONTEZUMA, / COLO. CI 10P 33.0	4bars S-??x19mm	Mar 12 1914 [NOT AVAILABLE FOR ILLUSTRATION]
6	MONTEZUMA, / COLO. CI 10P 32.0	4bars S-23x20mm	Apr 27 1932 Feb 31 1941
7	MONTEZUMA / COLO. CI 10P 32.0	4bars S-24x18mm	Jul 26 1941 Dec 3 1953



MONTEZUMA – Continued

8	MONTEZUMA, / COLO. CI 10P 36.0	4bars P-22x22mm	Aug 9 1956 Feb 15 1957
9	MONTEZUMA / COLO CI 11P 30.0/19.0	4bars S-23x20mm	Sep 7 1957 Feb 2 1961
10	MONTEZUMA / COLO. CI 10P 33.0	4bars S-24x20mm	Feb 14 1962 Aug 8 1963
10.1	MONTEZUMA / COLO. CI 21P 36.0/31.0/20.0	4bars S-24x20mm	Aug 17 1959
10.2	MONTEZUMA, COLO. / M.O.B. CI 11P 29.0/19.0	4bars S-24x20mm	Aug 17 1959
10.3	MONTEZUMA COLO./ REGISTERED CI 11P 30.0/19.5	4bars S-24x20mm	Aug 17 1959
10.4	MONTEZUMA / COLO. CI 10P 33.5	4bars S-25x20mm	Apr 4 1964
11	MONTEZUMA, CO / 80464 CI 10P 33.0	4bars S-24x20mm	Apr 8 1965 Jun 3 1968
12	MONTEZUMA, CO / 80464 CI 10P 31.0	4bars S-24x19mm	Oct 6 1969 Sep 14 1971



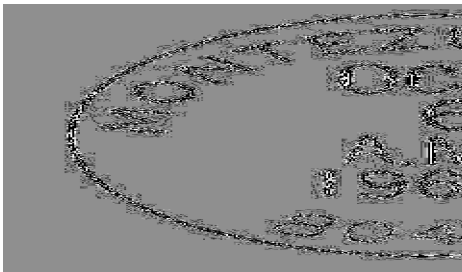
10.3



10.4



11



NAOMI

The settlement at this location was originally called Josie. I have not found any explanation for the selection of either of the names. The site is on Colorado Highway 9 some seven miles north of I-70 and Silverthorne. The Geographic Site Location Reports place it on the north side of Rock Creek and close to the Blue River – the east side of Highway 9. At this point an unpaved road turns west and follows Rock Creek back into the mountains.

NAOMI – Continued

To the west of Highway 9, south of Rock Creek and at the base of the hills, is a ranch complex with a number of older buildings. Naomi is described as an isolated mining, logging and ranching center. It provided a hotel for travelers on the road between Dillon and Kremmling. Harry and Sadie Forche ran the hotel and the post office was in the hotel. The published accounts give the hotel owner/postmaster's name as Forche, however, both the Records of Postmaster Appointments and the Geographic Site Location Reports record the name as Forsha. By 1885 the property and the post office had passed to George Gould and it is still private property, the Rock Creek Ranch.

Chronology of the Post Office

Jun 30 1882	---	SW/4 Sec 9 T4S R78W 30 rods west of the Blue River 8 rods north of Rock Creek Rio Grande graded within a few rods, no name for station Proposed postmaster - Harry Forsha
Jan 4 1883		Name changed from Josie
Jan 4 1883		Forsha, Harry
Dec 17 1885		Gould, George
Apr 3 1888		Discontinued Papers to Dillon

Confirmed types of postal markings

NO POSTAL MARKINGS HAVE BEEN REPORTED FROM NAOMI

PAIGE CITY

Paige City came into existence with the 1860 discovery of gold in French Gulch by Henry Farncomb. Both placer and lode mines were worked in the area. Little more than a year later, Civil War sentiments and patriotism brought a change in name to Lincoln City. The original name was that of an otherwise unknown early resident.

Please refer to Lincoln City for additional discussion of this location.

Chronology of the Post Office

		No document found in the Summit County Geographic Site Location Reports.
Jun 28 1861		Established
Jun 28 1861		Fish, D. S.
Aug 1 1861		Post office name changed to Lincoln City

Confirmed types of postal markings

NO POSTAL MAKINGS HAVE BEEN REPORTED FROM PAIGE CITY

PARKVILLE

The first gold strike at Parkville was made in 1859 and this boom town became the first county seat of Summit County. The county seat was lost to Breckenridge in 1862. Parkville was the social and supply center for the miners in Georgia Gulch and the surrounding area. Estimates of the population of this area in the early 1860's ran as high as 10,000. Eighteen hundred people cast ballots at Parkville in the 1860 election. In the first two years of exploitation the placers are reported to have produced \$2,000,000 in gold. There was a private mint, established by J. J. Conway, and Langrische and Dougherty built a theatre. By 1866 the town could no longer support a post office and by 1882 the town was buried under tailings from the hydraulic mining.

Placer gold was the first to be exploited. Placering gave way to lode mining. When the veins pinched out, hydraulic mining completed the cycle, but the rubble from that activity buried what remained of Parkville. The later dredging operations along the Swan River did not quite reach the site of Parkville.

PARKVILLE – Continued

The site of Parkville is at the mouth of Georgia Gulch, along the South Fork of the Swan River. To find the location, drive east from Colorado Highway 9, along the Swan River about six miles. That should bring you to a road that branches left and which would take you to Rexford. Continue along the main river for a half-mile passing a small resort operation. The “main” road then crosses the dredge tailings, from the north side of the Swan River to the south side of the river. In another half mile, you will begin to climb away from the river. When I visited the site in 1996 the only indication that I had arrived was a small sign nailed to a tree on the right hand side of the road, announcing, and pointing downhill to the Parkville Cemetery and Masonic Monument. Parkville was the site of one of first Masonic Lodges in Colorado. There is a track that leads in that direction and after a walk of about 100 yards you will reach the cemetery and the monument. Some of the graves are still visible and by exploring the surrounding woods you can find small remnants of a few log cabins.

Latitude = 39:29:56 North Longitude = 105:56:58 West

Chronology of the Post Office

No document found in the Summit County Geographic Site Location Reports.

- Dec 13 1861** **Established**
- Dec 13 1861** **Kellogg, Charles C.**
- Jun 10 1862** **Peabody, David S.**
- Nov 6 1862** **Richards, Harry H.**
- Dec 11 1865** **Lawson, Truman**
- Oct 22 1866** **Discontinued**

Confirmed types of postal markings

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1.A | Parkville C.T.
MS | Mscp Pen cancel | Apr 16 1862 Dec 6 186- |
| 1.B | Parkville Col. T.
MS | Mscp Pen cancel | May 7 186- |



THE SWAN RIVER ROAD

This seems a good point to briefly introduce the various settlements that were located along the Upper Swan River and its tributaries.

Departing from Colorado Highway 9, drive east four miles to where the road crosses to the north side of the Swan River. Swan was at this point, on the south side of the river. Continue east a half mile. A driveway to the right leads towards the river. Tiger was at this point. Another mile east is a side road to the left along the North Fork of the Swan River. This road leads to the site of Rexford. After another half mile cross back to the south side of the river and proceed to Parkville as described above. Continue beyond Parkville to where there appears to be a crossing of the Swan River (impassible in 1996). Keep to the right, climbing up the mountain for approximately a mile to the site of Wapiti.

At the point where you crossed the Swan River to Parkville, there is a road on the north side of the river, which some four miles later will bring you to Swandyke.

Warning!! The side roads to Rexford, Swandyke and Wapiti are passable only with a four-wheel drive vehicle. More later on those three side trips.

PLAIN

The description of the location of Plain given in the Geographic Site Location Reports (below) and the name of the postmaster Guyselman lead to a conclusion that this post office was a successor to the Lakeside Post Office and most likely at the same location. In searching historical literature, I found no reference to Plain.

Chronology of the Post Office

May 3 1898	---	SE/4 Sec 20 T2S R79W 250 yards south of the Blue River 1/4 mile east of Ottar Creek Proposed postmaster - Emma Guyselman
Jan 21 1898		Established
Jun 21 1898		Guyselman, Emma
Aug 31 1899		Discontinued Papers to Colorow

Confirmed types of postal markings

NO POSTAL MARKINGS HAVE BEEN REPORTED FROM PLAIN

PRESTON

Preston was a small mining camp in Gold Run Gulch, three miles northeast from Breckenridge, but six miles by road. Unfortunately, published descriptions report a number of locations for Preston. I believe the confusion is a result of the name changes that the post office underwent: From Delaware City to Preston, to Braddock and again Preston. Each of these changes also involved a change in location. I believe that the Post Office Department Geographic Site Location Reports provide the most reliable evidence to the location of Preston.

Once again the Swan River Road east from Colorado Highway 9, is the starting point from which to reach the post office site. Drive east to just beyond the golf course, then turn south on a road along Gold Run and into the golf course. Do not turn towards the club house but continue south. The road actually crosses the course (for a short distance it appears to be a cart path) and it may have been blocked off since 1996. About a mile and a half from the Swan River Road you should reach a cluster of abandoned mine buildings. This was the site of Preston in 1875 and again in 1885.

The historical literature does report the existence as early as 1875 of Preston as a small mining camp. Placer mining seems to have been the impetus for the camp and perhaps some small, short-lived lode mines. By 1884 activity was declining and in January the post office was moved to Braddock on the Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad. However, less than a month later the Preston Post Office reopened. This return of activity to Preston was triggered by E. C. Moody's discovery of the Jumbo Mine. The Preston Post Office survived for another five years

The site of Preston, if still accessible, does offer some interesting ruins to see and explore. However, its proximity to Breckenridge raises a threat of modern development and removal of the remnants of its past history.

Chronology of the Post Office

Jun 30 1875	---	On unsurveyed land 2-1/2 miles east of Blue River 300 feet west of Gold Run Delaware City 1-2/4 miles southerly Sketch map shows Braddock PO to the northeast between Gold Run and the Swan River. DELAWARE CITY - crossed out, PRESTON written in
Jul 13 1875		Post office moved from Delaware City
Jul 13 1875		Shock, John
Nov 14 1883		Braddock, David R.
Dec 3 1883		Braddock, David K. [SRM: Both David R. and David K. listed in Appts.]
Jan 18 1884		Post office moved to Braddock
Feb 11 1884		Re-established as Preston

REXFORD – Continued

Unless you have a four-wheel drive vehicle do not attempt this trip. After leaving the main road, the first mile is no problem. The second mile is rough but passable. The third mile is steep, very rough and rutted – not a place to take a passenger car. However, when I was on my way back from Rexford, I passed a cyclist on his way up the road. Some people have a lot more energy and nerve than I do.



The ruins of a large log building at the site of Rexford
Photograph by William H. Bauer September 14, 1998

Chronology of the Post Office

NOTE: "Rexford is situated on the North Swan a tributary of the Swan River, four miles from its junction." The sketch map places it at the point where a trail to Sts. John departs from the North Swan River.

Jan 9 1882	Established
Jan 9 1882	Patrick, Daniel
Jul 15 1882	--- None reported North Swan or Augusta Mining Dist. 4 miles north of the Swan River, on the north side of North Swan Creek
Jan 22 1883	Galbraith, William
Nov 10 1883	Discontinued Mail to Swan

Confirmed types of postal markings

NO POSTAL MARKINGS HAVE BEEN REPORTED FROM REXFORD

ROBINSON

In April 1880 the Robinson Consolidated Mining Company was organized and the town of Robinson soon followed. Gold placers had been worked in this vicinity in the early 1860's. But it was the Leadville silver boom spilling over Fremont Pass that brought the discovery of important silver deposits along Tenmile Creek.

ROBINSON – Continued

As previously mentioned, the location of Robinson was also the general location of Carbonateville and Ten Mile. These were probably separate camps but in very close proximity.

George Robinson, a Leadville merchant, grubstaked two prospectors, Charles Jones and Jack (John G.) Sheldon, who made the discovery on Tenmile Creek. Robinson soon bought out his partners. The mine and the town took Robinson's name. On October 18, 1880 voters decided in favor of incorporation by a vote of 230 to 15. On November 26 the town chose A. J. Streeter as its first mayor.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad reached the site of Robinson in 1880 and it seems likely that this solidified Robinson as the center of the area and contributed to the decline of Carbonateville and Ten Mile as distinct communities. Soon the Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad also came through Robinson and established their depot at milepost 134.71 and an altitude of 10,860 feet.

George Robinson was popular and became a wealthy man. In 1880 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Colorado. However, troubles developed over the ownership of the Smuggler Mine. Robinson hired armed guards to protect the property from vandalism. One night, as Robinson approached the mine, a guard, alert and expecting trouble shot and killed Robinson before he could identify himself.

In 1882 a fire destroyed some of the mine buildings and part of the town. The mines at Robinson lasted only a few years, and by 1890 most of the activity had shifted a short distance down Tenmile Creek to Kokomo-Recen. The Robinson Post Office continued to operate until 1911. After a five year hiatus, a new post office, with the name of Frawley opened in the vicinity of Robinson. Two years later it was gone. Today all of these mining camps lie buried deep beneath the mammoth tailings pile from the Climax Molybdenum Mine.

The site of Robinson was to the west side of modern Colorado Highway 91, about two miles north of the Summit-Lake County line.

Latitude = 39:24:10 North Longitude = 106:11:53 West ROBINSON TAILINGS POND

Chronology of the Post Office

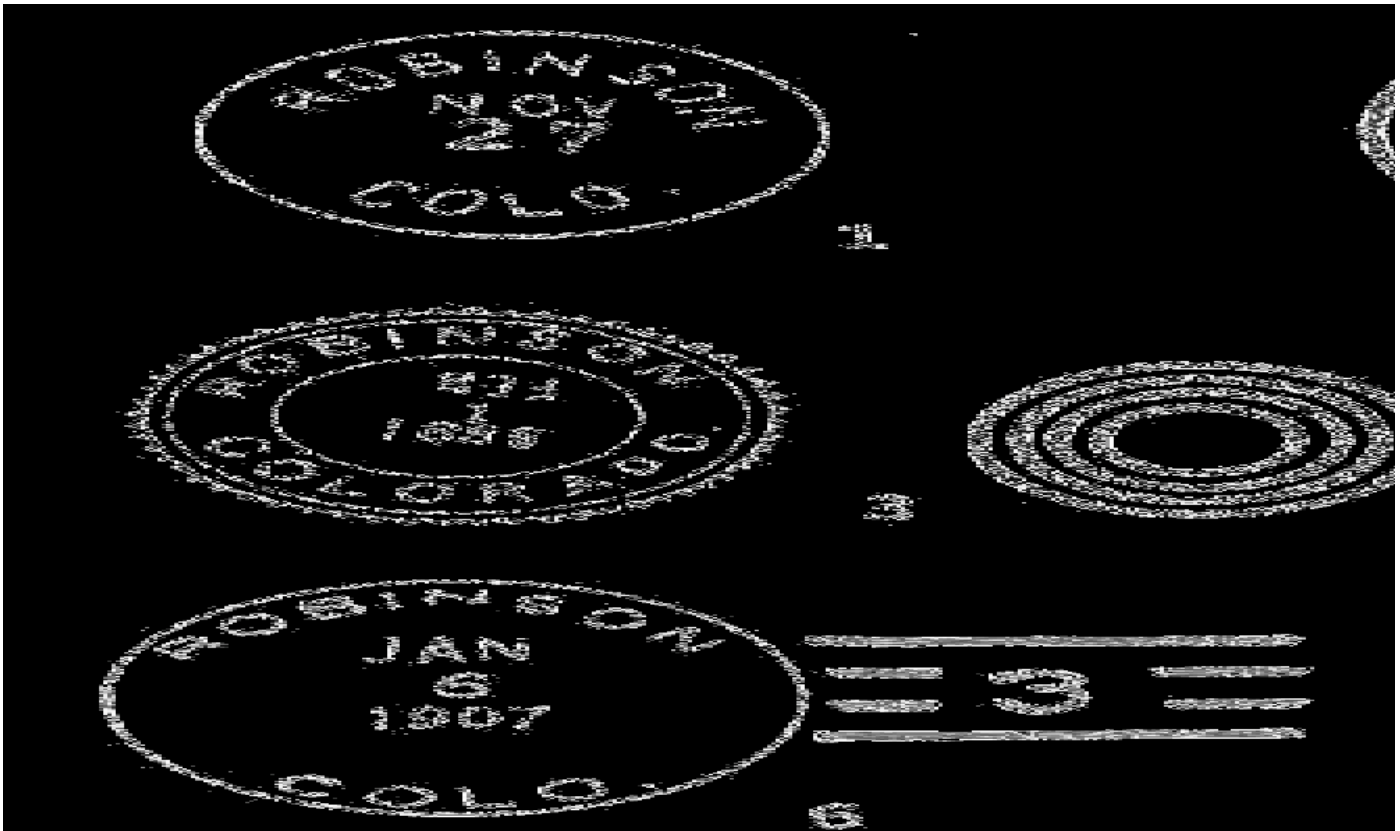
	For location, see Ten Mile	
Feb 17 1881	Name changed from Ten Mile	
Feb 17 1881	Beemer, Lewis J.	
Nov 21 1881	Ralph, Frank	
Mar 22 1882	McNamara, David R.	Appointment rescinded Apr 7 1882
Jan 8 1883	Discontinued	
Jan 9 1883	Re-established	
Jan 9 1883	McNamara, David R.	
Mar 19 1883	Gowenlock, Thomas	
Apr 24 1883	Pohl, Anthony	
Apr 27 1886	Murphy, Howard	
May 23 1889	Glezen, J. H.	
Jul 6 1897	Ranney, Eugene A.	
Jan 25 1899	Lapine, Mary H.	
Jan 31 1900	Nicholson, Celia M.	
May 12 1905	Gallagher, Hattie E.	
Feb 28 1911	Discontinued Mail to Kokomo	

Confirmed types of postal markings

1	ROBINSON / COLO.	Nov 27 187-
	CI 10P 27.0	Hstp Indistinct
2	ROBINSON, / COLO.	Aug 6 188- Jun 20 1882
	CI 21P 31.0/39.0/18.0	Hstp Fancy, Negative star in positive star
2.1	ROBINSON, / COLORADO	Oct 12 1883
	CI 21P 30.5/29.0/17.0	Hstp Fancy, Positive 4 point star

ROBINSON – Continued

3	ROBINSON / COLORADO CI 20T 29.0/26.0	Jan 8 1886 Aug 15 1886 Hstp Target, 4-ring 20mm
4	ROBINSON / COLORADO. CI 21T 31.0/28.0/18.0	Mar 30 1885 Jan 5 1889 Hstp Target
5	ROBINSON / COLO. CI 10P 28.0	Dec -- 1891 Sep 23 1904 Hstp Target, 4-ring 18mm
6	ROBINSON / COLO. CI 10P 31.0	Jul -- 1906 Dec 8 1910 Doane 4-bars with 3, S-23x14mm



SAINTS JOHN

Sts. John is located about a mile and a half south of Montezuma at an elevation of 10,800 feet, on the western slope of Glacier Mountain. This mining town was first called Coleyville, for John Coley who made the first silver discoveries on the headwaters of the Snake River. Edward Guibor and Oliver Milner erected the first cabins in 1865-1866. In 1867 a group of Freemasons renamed it Sts. John in honor of their patron saints, St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist. The proper spelling of the name is questionable. The usage Saints would seem more correct, however, it is most frequently presented in the abbreviated form, Sts.

The camp was almost always a company town to serve the employees at the Sts. John Mine. Other mines in the vicinity were the Wild Irishman and the General Teller. By combining the Coley and the Comstock Lodes, the Boston Mining Company acquired the property in 1878 and much of the construction and development was by that company. For a remote mining camp, Sts. John was unusual in that it did not have a saloon. But it did have a 350 volume library and received newspapers from Europe and the Eastern United States. Sts. John was on the mail route from Montezuma to Breckenridge and had tri-weekly service.

SAINTS JOHN – Continued

In spite of good ore the camp slowly faded, losing its post office in 1881 and had died by the 1890's. It is stated that with interruptions, the mine continued to produce until the 1950's.

To reach the site, drive to Montezuma. Turn right and cross the Snake River and proceed up Saints John Creek until you reach a complex of ruined mine buildings. The initial portion of this road is steep and rough and I question the advisability of attempting it with a passenger car.

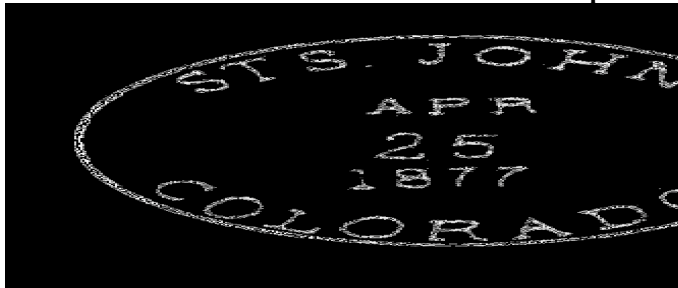
Latitude = 39:34:13 North Longitude = 105:52:41 West SAINTS JOHN MINE

Chronology of the Post Office

Jul 15 1876	---	SE/4 Sec 34 T5S R76W 1-1/2 mile southerly from Snake River West side of Bear Creek
Aug 8 1876		Established
Aug 8 1876		Candler, William L.
Feb 1 1881		Discontinued

Confirmed types of postal markings

0.1	St. John / Co ? l.	Jul 7 ? 1874
	Mscp TRACE	Pen cancel Before PO opened Believed to be St. John, California
		NOT ILLUSTRATED
1	STS. JOHN / COLORADO.	Mar 21 1877 Nov 9 1877
	OV 10P 33.0x27.0	Hstp No killer
2	STS JOHN / COLO.	Feb -- 18--
	RC 10P 25.0x30.0	Hstp Not recorded, partial strike



SILVER LAKE

I have been unable to find any information describing Sliver Lake or its location in Colorado historical literature. There is no Geographical Site Location Report for a Silver Lake in Summit County. Any additional information as to the location of Silver Lake will be greatly appreciated.

Chronology of the Post Office

	No document found in the Summit County Geographic Site Location Reports.	
Nov 22 1862		Established
Nov 22 1862		Bend, R. L.
Jan 15 1864		Discontinued

Confirmed types of postal markings

NO POSTAL MARKINGS HAVE BEEN REPORTED FROM SILVER LAKE

SWAN

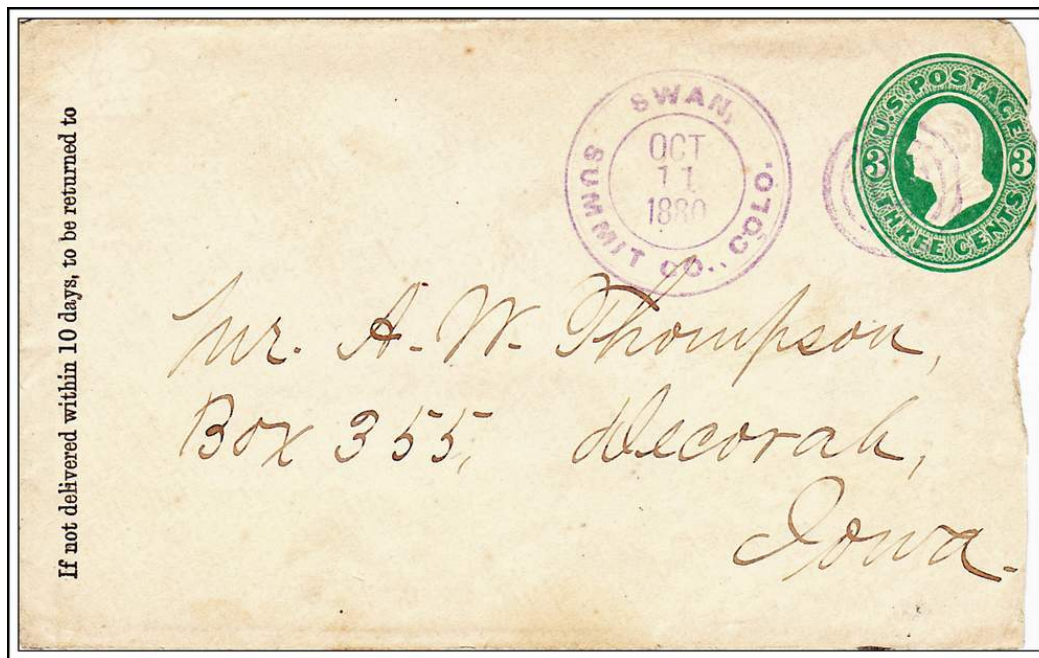
Swan "City" was laid out May 1, 1880 and by August there were a hotel, post office, general store, Dixon's Saloon and 300 residents. It was located on the Swan River at the mouth of Brown's Gulch. There was placer mining and the Cashier, IXL, New York and Summit lode mines were being worked in the area. A sawmill and a concentration works supported the mining activity.

SWAN – Continued

The name of the community was derived from that of the river. It is speculation that when the first prospectors arrived in this valley, the river was home to wild swans. The name of the community was derived from that of the river.

The site of Swan is easy to identify. Drive east along the Swan River from Colorado Highway 9 to where Tiger Road crosses from the south to the north side of the river. The river bottom is heavily scarred by dredging activities and a gravel pit further mars the landscape. In the trees on the south side of the river can be seen some old cabins and remnants of the mining camp that was once Swan.

Latitude = 38:40:48 North Longitude = 106:02:29 West



SWAN, / SUMMIT CO., COLO.

October 11, 1880

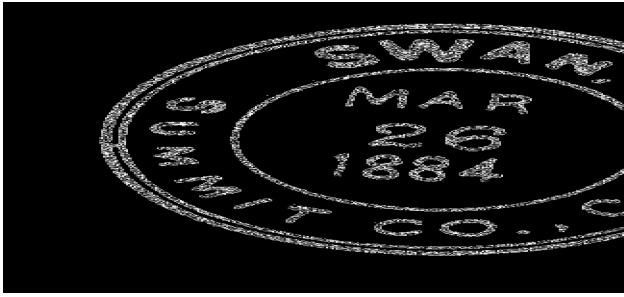
Chronology of the Post Office

Jul 19 1880	--	Not surveyed On south bank of Swan River 1/4 mile south of Browns Creek Proposed postmaster - George L. Loope
Aug 4 1880		Established
Aug 4 1880		Loope, George L.
Sep 11 1880	--	Not surveyed On east side of Swan River West side Brown Creek Sketch map shows it at the junction, southwest corner.
Oct 16 1882		Derbyshire, Christopher
Nov 28 1884		Farrar, Walter R.
Apr 16 1886		Miller, G. W.
Sep 21 1886		Bascan, William E.
Dec 20 1889		Swan, William J.
Jan 27 1898		Storrow, Samuel
Feb 23 1898		Discontinued

Confirmed types of postal markings

1	SWAN, / SUMMIT CO., COLO. CI 21P 30.0/28.0/18.0	Oct 11 1880 Feb 5 1887 Hstp Target, 4-ring 19mm
2	SWAN / COLO. CI 10P 27.0	Mar 31 1890 Jul 3 1891 Hstp Target, 4-ring 18mm

SWAN – Continued



SWANDYKE

Gold was discovered at Swandyke just before the end of the nineteenth century. The location is on the southern slope of Wise Mountain, the north side of the Middle Fork of the Swan River and very close to the timberline. This was one of the most inaccessible camps in Summit County. There were several productive mines: the Swandyke, Brilliant, Uncle Sam, Three Kings, Pompie and Isabella. The activity continued for at least twelve years, in spite of what must have been extreme difficulties with transportation and the weather. Although unconfirmed, the name is probably derived from the Swan River.

As described following the discussion of Parkville, to reach Swandyke, continue on the north side of the Swan River beyond the turn off to Parkville. In a little less than a mile, the road turns sharply eastward into the valley of the Middle Fork of the Swan River. From here it is four miles to Swandyke on what is strictly a Jeep road.

In 1996 when Jim Ozment and I visited Swandyke, it took us 30 minutes to cover those four miles. On the return trip my thoughts were, “We came up this road!!” In our search for Swandyke we had reached a steep incline and were about to give up. I walked up the “road” a short distance and decided that we were almost at timberline and that we should attempt the grade and go on to timberline so we could see whatever might be in the area. We made it up the grade and just before coming out of the timber we found a single building that although in poor condition, appears to be used as a refuge by hikers and others exploring the upper end of the valley.

Latitude = 39:30:30 North Longitude = 105:53:30 West

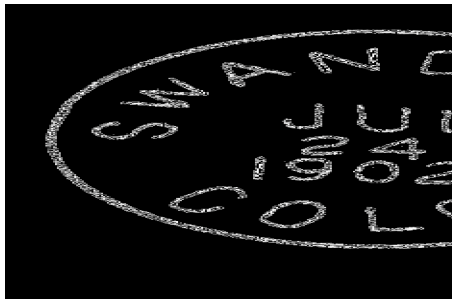
Chronology of the Post Office

Jul 2 1898	---	SW/4 Sec 21 T6S R76W 250 yards north of the Middle Swan River	
		Proposed postmaster - Jack DeLong	
Nov 30 1898		Established	
Nov 30 1898		Stridaine, Samuel	Error in name
Dec 20 1898		Stridiron, Sinclair	
Sep 1 1899		Evens, Olivette C.	
Dec 27 1899		Gibbs, George W.	
Jan 25 1902		Fulton, Carl	
Nov 18 1903		DeLong, Hannah A.	
Nov 27 1909		Snyder, Sarah E.	
Sep 30 1910		Discontinued Mail to Breckenridge	

Confirmed types of postal markings

1	SWANDYKE / COLO.	Dec 4 1899 Jul 24 1902
	CI 10P 28.0	Hstp Target, 4-ring 17mm

SWANDYKE – Continued



TEN MILE

This post office has been previously mentioned in the discussions of Carbonateville and Robinson. The precise relationship of the three remains unclear but it is likely that they were adjoining camps at the mouth of McNulty Gulch on the headwaters of Tenmile Creek. One source offers the idea that Ten Mile was the preferred name of residents and that Robinson was the choice of the railroad, with the railroad eventually winning the battle. This idea would fit with the dates of the Ten Mile Post Office and its successor, Robinson. Another name for the camp may have been Summit City.

In any event, Ten Mile was on the scene by May of 1879 with a number of tents, cabins and four sawmills. The name reflects its location on Tenmile Creek and on the high slopes of the Tenmile Range. The actual site is buried beneath the tailings pond of the Climax Molybdenum Mine about a mile and a half north of the Summit-Lake County line. Today McNulty Gulch holds a small reservoir in a perfect glacial valley.



TEN MILE, / COLO.

November 2, 1880

TEN MILE – Continued

Chronology of the Post Office

May 1 1879 --- Unsurveyed lands Two miles east of the Eagle River
 On both sides of Ten Mile Creek Carbonateville 2-1/2 miles southeasterly
 TEN MILE - ch na to ROBINSON
 Proposed postmaster - Heimi Hall (??)
 Proposed postmaster - William S. Pollitt

May 16 1879 Established

May 16 1879 Hull, Jonathan A. Jr.

May 21 1879 --- Unsurveyed lands 1/2 mile north of Eagle River 1-1/2 miles west of Ten Mile
 Creek Carbonateville 3 miles southeasterly

Jan 9 1880 Musgrave, William E.

Sep 13 1880 Beemer, Louis J.

Feb 17 1881 Post Office name changed to Robinson

Confirmed types of postal markings

1 TEN MILE, / COLO. Oct 25 1880 Feb 21 1881
 CI 20P 28.0/26.0 Hstp Target, 4-ring 19mm



TIGER

Although discoveries and settlements in this area date from the 1860's, the community of Tiger was not founded until 1918. The Royal Tiger Mines Company consolidated a number of properties, one of which was the Royal Tiger Mine. Also included in this grouping were several of the mines at nearby Swan. The next year, when a post office was opened in what was a company town, it took its name from the mining company. The mines continued to produce until perhaps as late as 1939.

One source claims that activity at Tiger dates from 1864 when D. W. Wily, George Reed and Corydon Swan Smith uncovered the Tiger Lode. Is it possible that Corydon Swan Smith was the source of the river's name?

Many of the buildings remained until 1973 when the Forest Service, in an effort to purge the area of hippies who had taken over the camp, burned it to the ground. However, the site continues to be used as an occasional campground. Tiger is on the north side of the Swan River, a half mile beyond where Tiger Road crosses to that side. A short "driveway" to the right enters the site and in 1996 there was an empty trailer and an a couple seemingly abandoned vehicles parked along the driveway – nothing else was visible.

Chronology of the Post Office

Sep 15 1919 --- SE/4 Sec 14 T6S R77W 50 yards north of Swan River 1 mile north of North Swan Creek
 Applicant for postmaster - Barney L. Whatley

Dec 26 1919 Established

Dec 26 1919 Murphy, Fred J.

Mar 15 1922 Townsend, Walter B. Acting

Mar 29 1922 Townsend, Walter B. Appointed

May 19 1926 Good, Edith M. Acting

TIGER – Continued

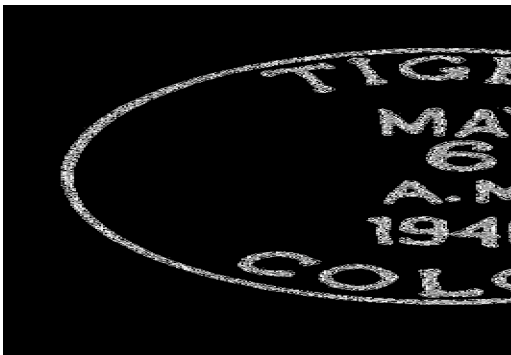
Oct 2 1926	Good, Edith M.	Appointed
Sep 16 1933	Allen, Thomas E.	Confirmed
Oct 2 1933	Allen, Thomas E.	Commissioned
Oct 7 1933	Allen, Thomas E.	Assumed charge
Dec 9 1936	Freeman, Mrs. Helen M.	Assumed charge
Dec 17 1936	Freeman, Mrs. Helen M.	Acting
Jan 9 1937	Freeman, Mrs. Helen M.	Confirmed
Jan 29 1937	Freeman, Mrs. Helen M.	Commissioned
Sep 23 1940	Ordered closed	
Oct 31 1940	Discontinued Mail to Breckenridge	

Confirmed types of postal markings

1 TIGER, / COLO.
CI 10P 32.0

4bars S-22x19mm

Oct 2 1924 Oct 30 1940

**WAPITI**

The original mine workings at this site, near the top of Farncomb Hill, were owned by the Victoria Mining Company and the community was known as Victoria. In 1894 John Campton gained control of the property as the Wapiti Mining Company. When a post office was opened that year it took the name of Campton's company – Wapiti.

A large log building housed the mine office, living quarters and the post office. This building was still standing in 1996, although portions were beginning to collapse.

The site of Wapiti can be reached from either the Swan River Valley via the road through Parkville or from French Gulch by way of a shelf road from near Lincoln City (the road I declined to try). Although the road as far as Parkville is good and offers no barrier to passenger cars, beyond Parkville is another story. It is a narrow, steep road with tight switchbacks. The deterrent is a number of good sized berms that angle across the road to divert water over the bank and reduce erosion of the road. Getting over these berms requires more clearance than is normal and it would be easy to high-center a car. It is a little over a mile from Parkville up Georgia Gulch to Wapiti, where the road levels out in a small somewhat open area and there are the remains of a large building which, hopefully, has not recently become a victim of the Forest Service.

Chronology of the Post Office

Jan 3 1894	---	NE/4 Sec 35 T6S R77W 6-1/2 miles east of Blue River 1 mile north of French Creek The sketch maps shows the name as Victoria Proposed postmaster - George E. Moon
Mar 16 1894		Established
Mar 16 1894		Moon, George E.
Feb 5 1898		Storrow, Samuel
Sep 1 1899		White, Alfred J.

WAPITI – Continued

Mar 30 1903 Ordered closed
Apr 15 1903 Discontinued Mail to Breckenridge

Confirmed types of postal markings

1 WAPITI / COLO Oct 7 1894 Sep 13 1898
 CI 10P 28.0 Hstp Target, 4-ring 18mm



WHEELER

Wheeler, at the junction of West Tenmile Creek with Tenmile Creek, was named after Judge John S. Wheeler who established a ranch there in 1879. The Wheeler Station of the Denver, South Park and Pacific was at milepost 126.16 and an altitude of 9,737 feet. In later years the site became known as Wheeler Junction and occasionally in more recent years as Vail Junction. It was the point where Colorado Highway 91 branched south to Fremont Pass and Leadville from US Highway 6, which continued west over Vail Pass. US 6 has merged with Interstate 70 to make the modern road west from Dillon and to Grand Junction.

There were some small mines near Wheeler but it was primarily a farm and ranch trading center and even with several sawmills, a hotel and shops, the population never exceeded 200. On October 27, 1882 a fire started in the building next to the post office. Judge Wheeler’s store, Beltrand Hall, a blacksmith shop, the post office, milk house and an office building were destroyed.

The buildings of Wheeler have all disappeared. In their place has risen the thriving ski and resort center of Copper Mountain. In 1976 Copper Mountain acquired a branch post office of Frisco. The level area to the south of Interstate 70 and the Copper Mountain exit was the location for Wheeler.

Chronology of the Post Office

Apr 1 1880 Established
Apr 1 1880 Wheeler, Amelia D.
Aug 17 1880 --- No survey 1/8 mile west of Ten Mile Creek
Jan 20 1887 Crawford, Seth T.
Oct 13 1888 Daley, Allie L.
Dec 20 1889 Shaw, Edith J.
Nov 21 1891 Hickey, Lida
Sep 5 1892 Ware, William F.
Nov 8 1892 --- T6S R78W 50 feet east of Ten Mile Creek On the west side of the
 Denver & South Park or Union Pacific railroad
May 14 1894 Discontinued

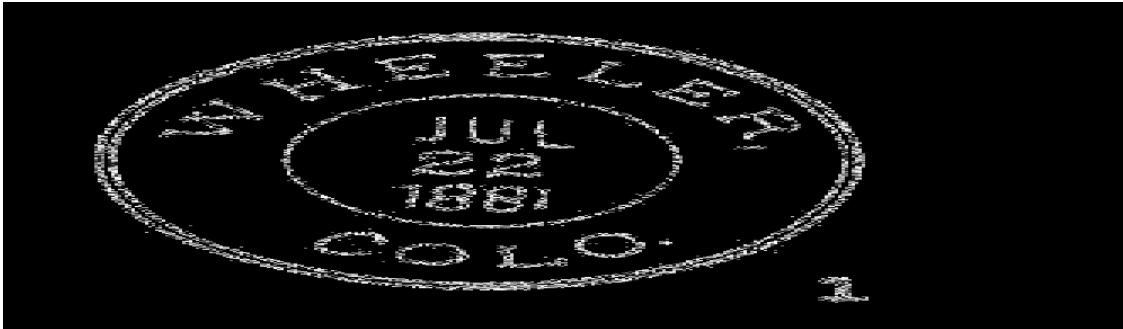
Confirmed types of postal markings

1 WHEELER, / COLO. Jun 12, 1881 Jul 22 1881
 CI 21P 33.0/31.0/18.0 Hstp Fancy, Star in circle
2 WHEELER, / COLORADO. Feb 23 1885
 CI 10P 28.0 Hstp Fancy, Outlined star in circle

WHEELER – Continued3 WHEELER / COLO.
CI 10P 27.0

Aug 31 1889

Hstp Not present

**Some Other Place Names in Summit County**

Often in my reading of Colorado history I have encountered a claim that such and such a place had a post office, for which there are no official records to support such a claim. Following are brief summaries for several such “communities” in Summit County, for which there is no indication that they ever had a post office.

CURTIN

Curtin was a railroad shipping station for the King Solomon, Excelsior, May Vienna and North American Mines, about two miles south of Frisco. It was named for Bill Curtin, a railroad section hand.

ELWOOD

A prospector named Elwood built the first cabin here. It was a “social center” not only for Montezuma, but all of summit County. Today it is the location of the Ski Tip Ranch.

EXCELSIOR

Excelsior served as a ticket stop on the railroad through Tenmile Canyon. The Excelsior Mill dominated the site just west of Frisco.

SPENCERVILLE

A short-lived camp established December 1860 in Dry Gulch, a ravine east of Georgia Gulch on the north side of Farncomb Hill. It was named for W. W. Spencer, one of the first to discover placer gold in the area.

VALDORO

Valdoro was a half-mile up the Swan River from its junction with the Blue River. It was served by a short railroad spur and was a Bucyrus Company construction camp for two gold barges that worked the various streams of Summit County. The new dredges began operation on May 1, 1908 and their tailings eventually buried the town that built them. Valdoro is Spanish for, “Valley of gold.”

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- Prepared by the Colorado Writers Project; *Colorado Magazine*; Serialized in Volumes 17-20

BILIOGRAPHY – SUMMIT COUNTY – Continued**GEOGRAPHIC SITE LOCATION REPORTS OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT**

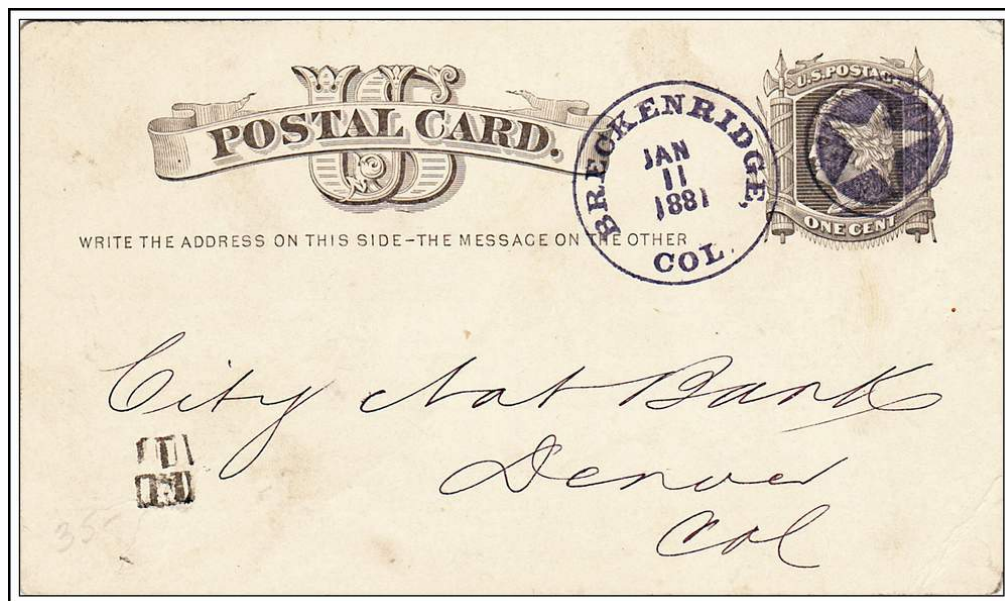
These are documents filed with applications for the approval of a new post office, at the time of a move of a post office and upon periodic requests of the Post Office Department. The documents may include a detailed location using the Federal Land Survey System, reference of distance to local streams and rivers, to railroads and to nearby existing post offices.

A GALLERY OF PARK COUNTY COVERS



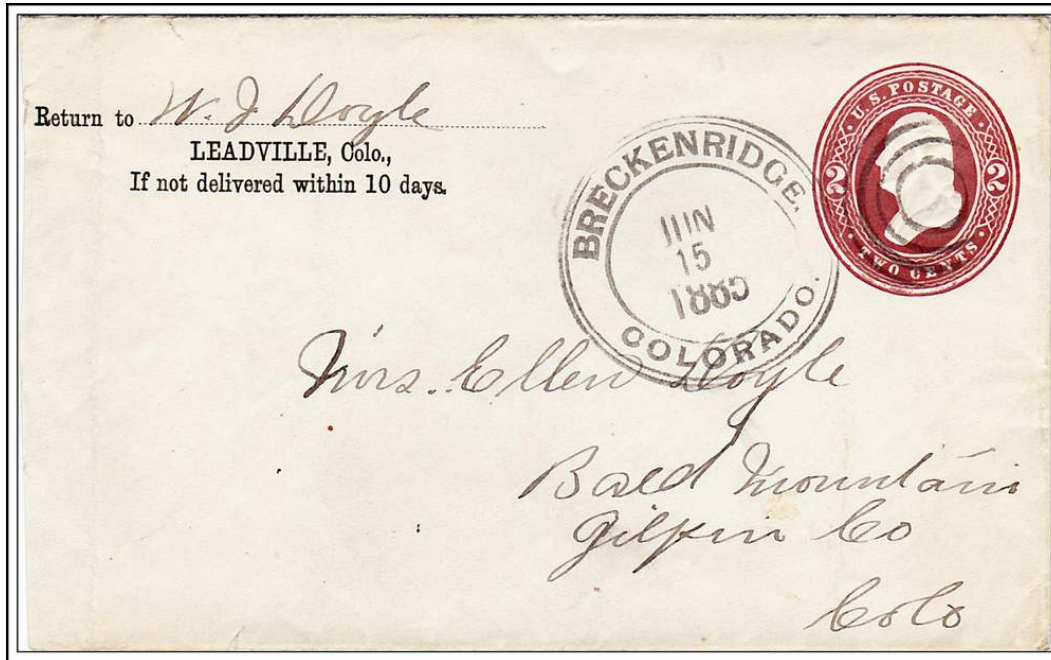
BRECKIN RIDGE / C.T

Feb 27 186- After extra "B" carved out



BRECKENRIDGE, / COL.

January 11, 1881



BRECKENRIDGE, / COLORADO.

June 15, 1885



CHIHUAHUA / COLO.

January 1, 1881



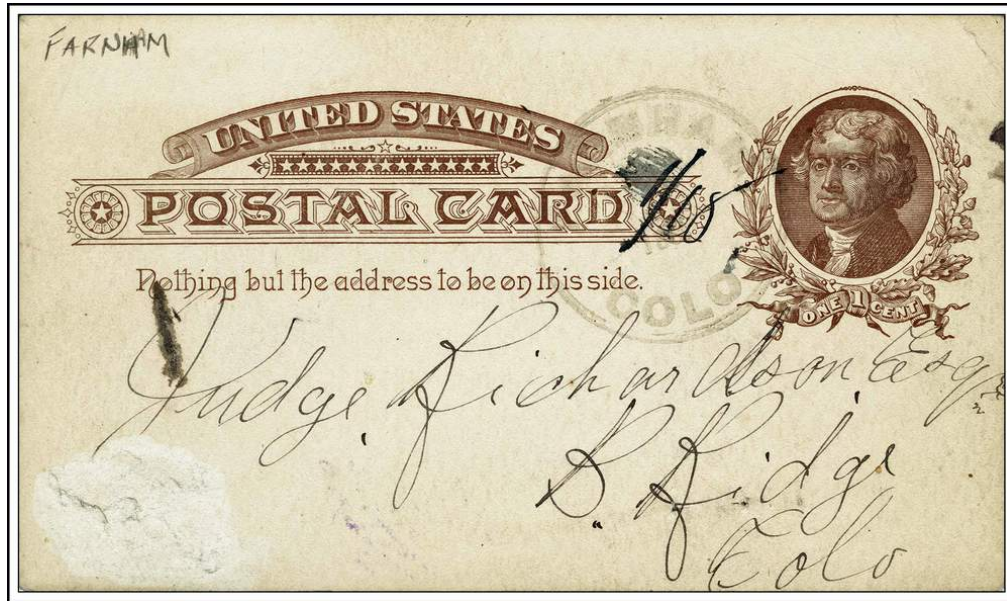
DECATUR. / COLO.

July 7, 1881



DILLON / COLO.

May 29, 1908



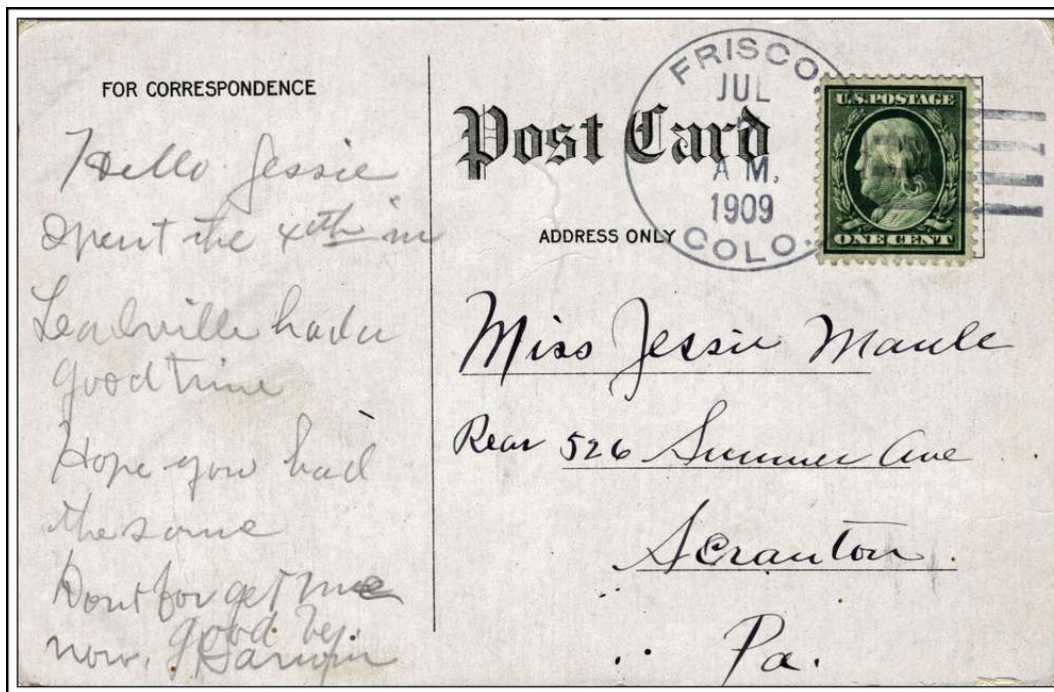
FARNHAM / COLO.

January 18, 1887



FRAWLEY, / COLO.

December 23, 1916



FRISCO, / COLO.

July 7, 1909



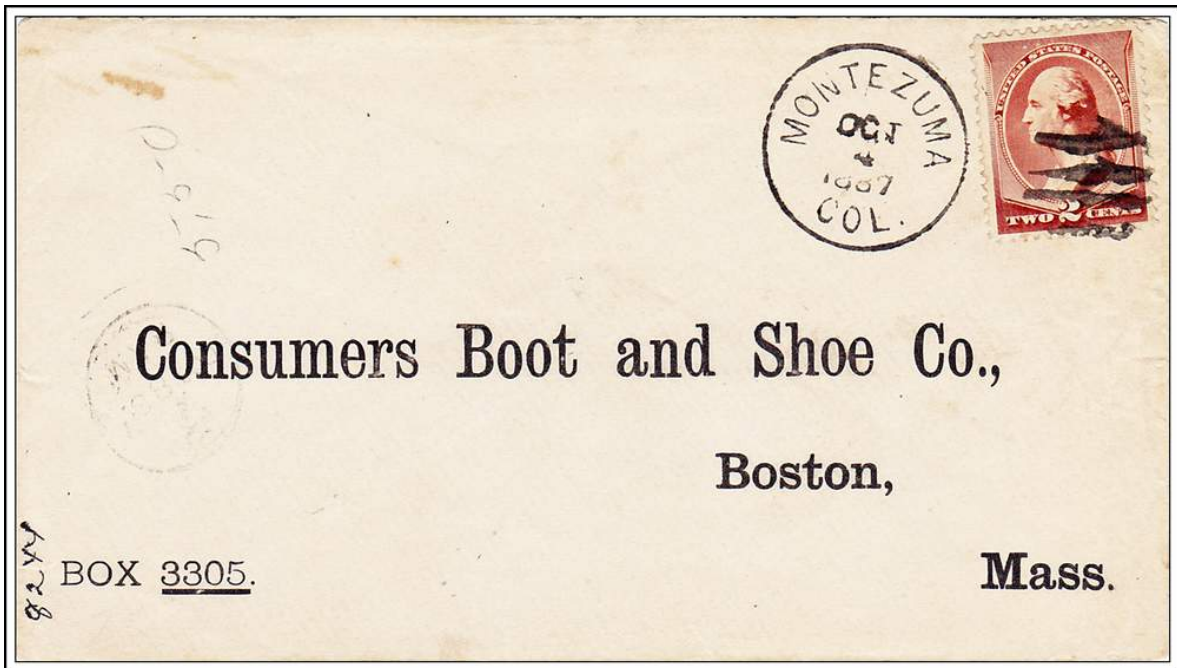
KOKOMO, / COLO.

August 11, 1879



LINCOLN CITY / COLO.

November 15, 1887 As a forwarder



MONTEZUMA / COL.

October 4, 1887



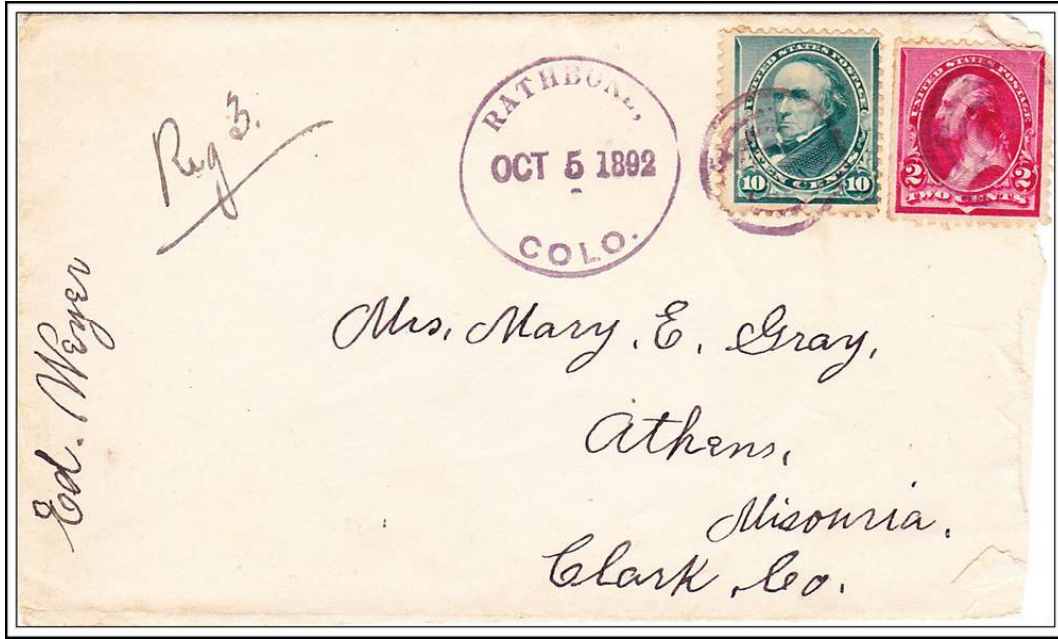
MONTEZUMA / COLO.

October 13, 1903



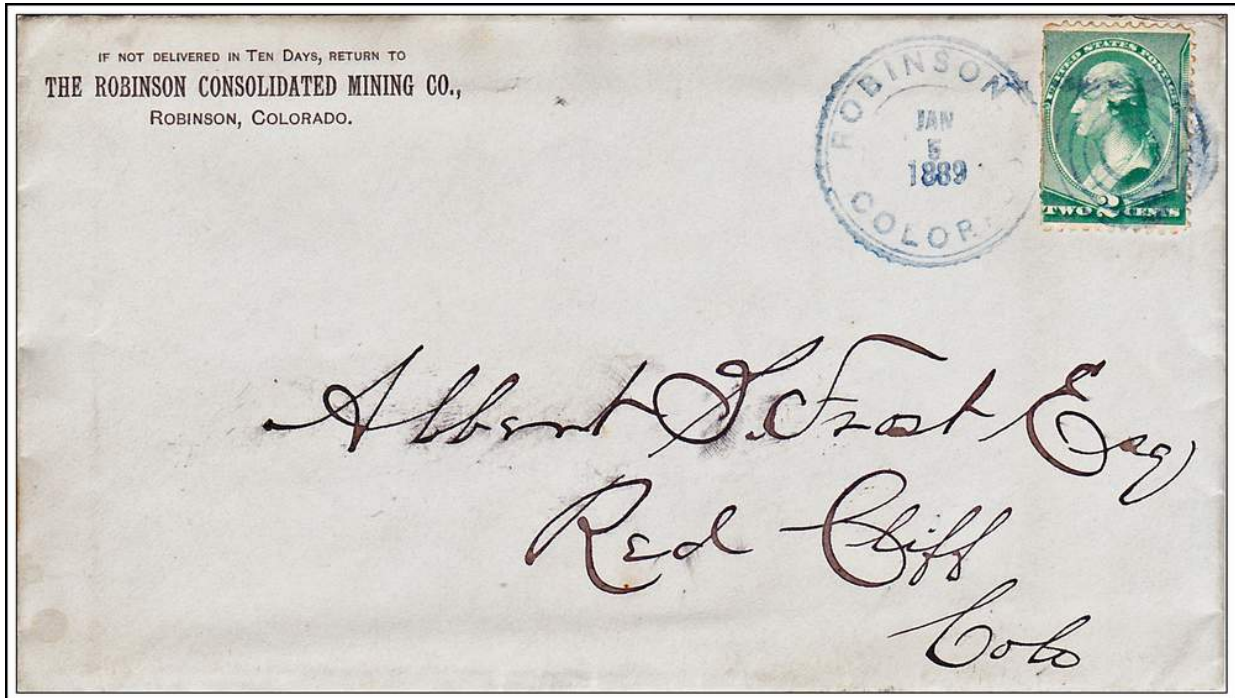
Parkville C.T.

April 16, (1862)



RATHBONE, / COLO.

October 5, 1892



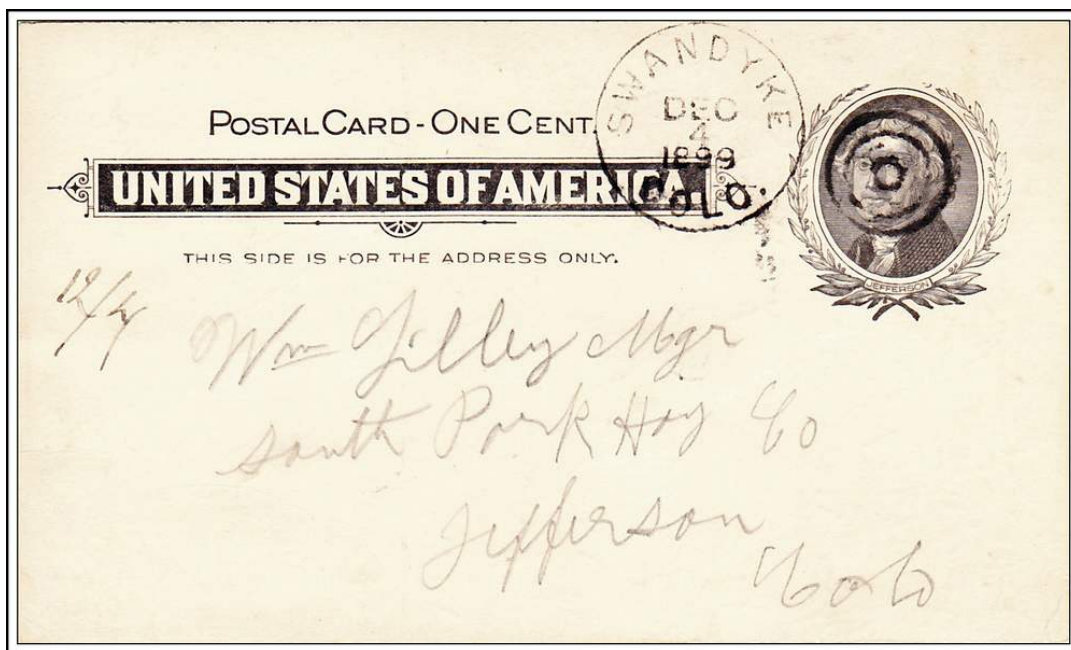
ROBINSON / COLORADO

January 5, 1889



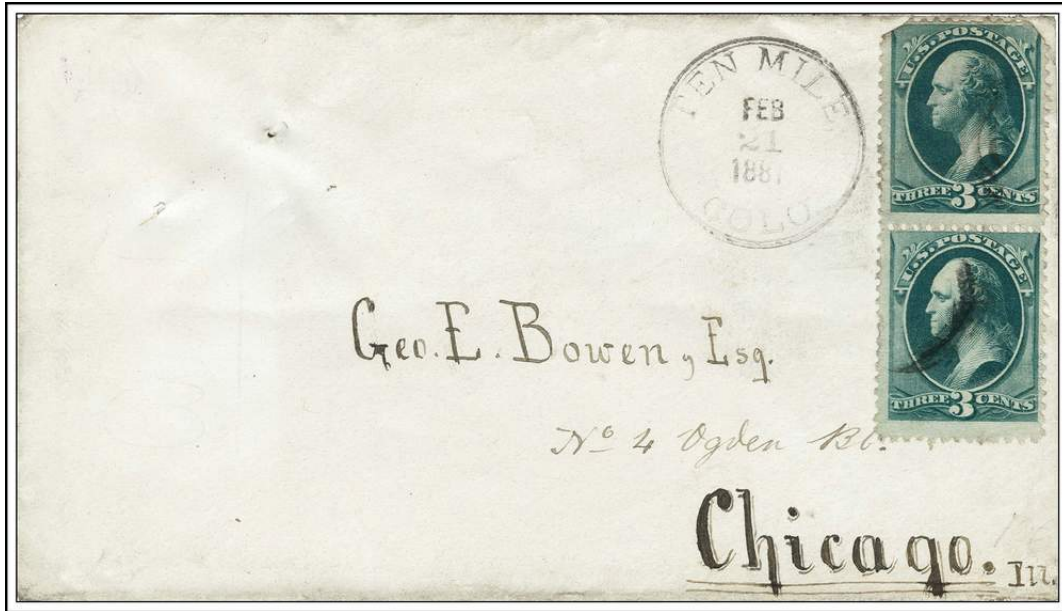
STS. JOHN / COLORADO.

November 9, 1877



SWANDYKE / COLO.

December 4, 1899



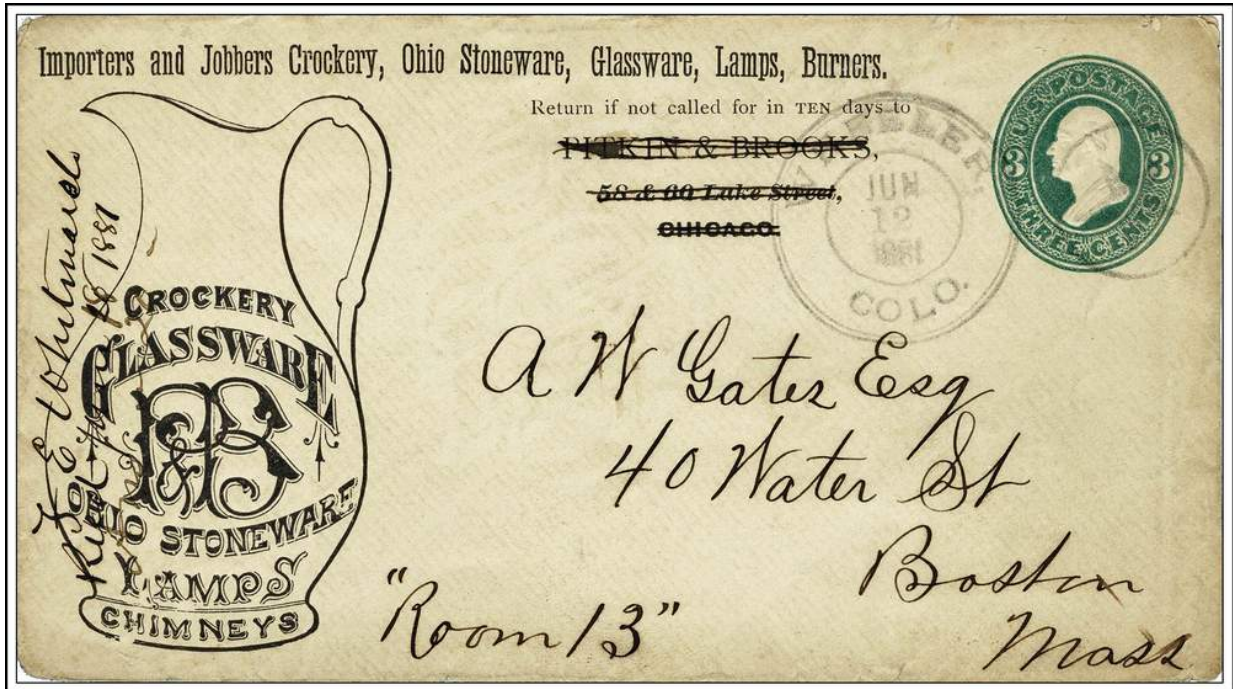
TEN MILE, / COLO.

February 21, 1881



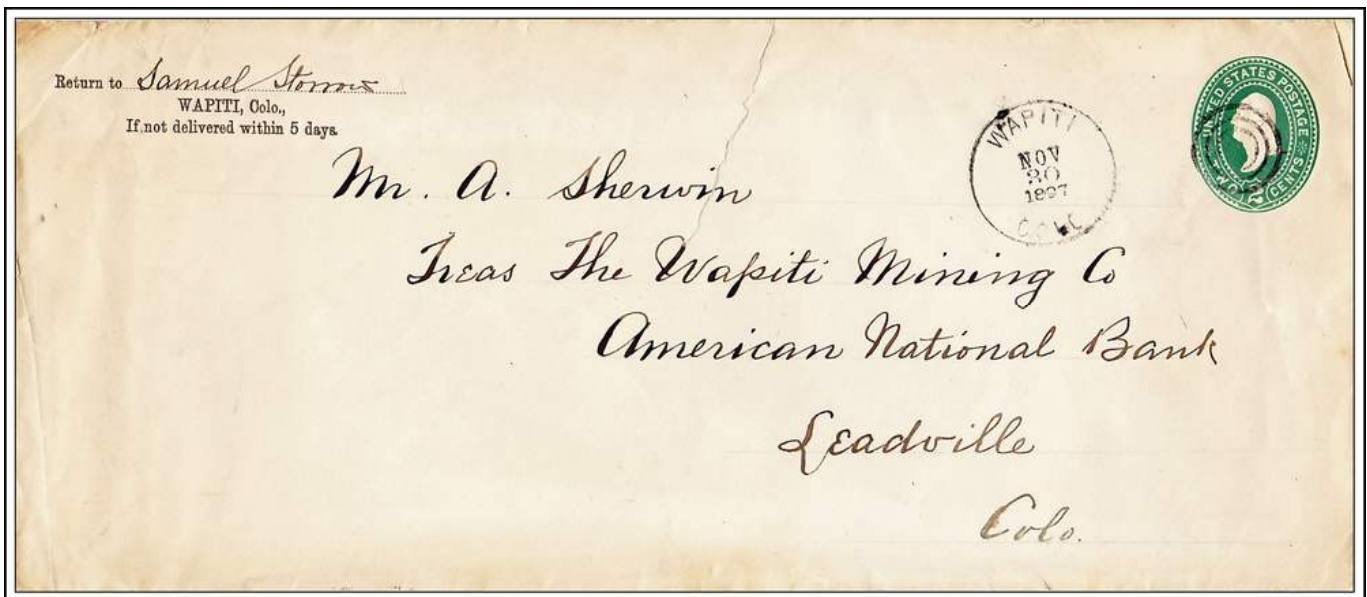
TIGER, / COLO.

October 11, 1928



WHEELER, / COLO.

June 12, 1881



WAPITI / COLO.

November 30, 1897

Reduced to 70%