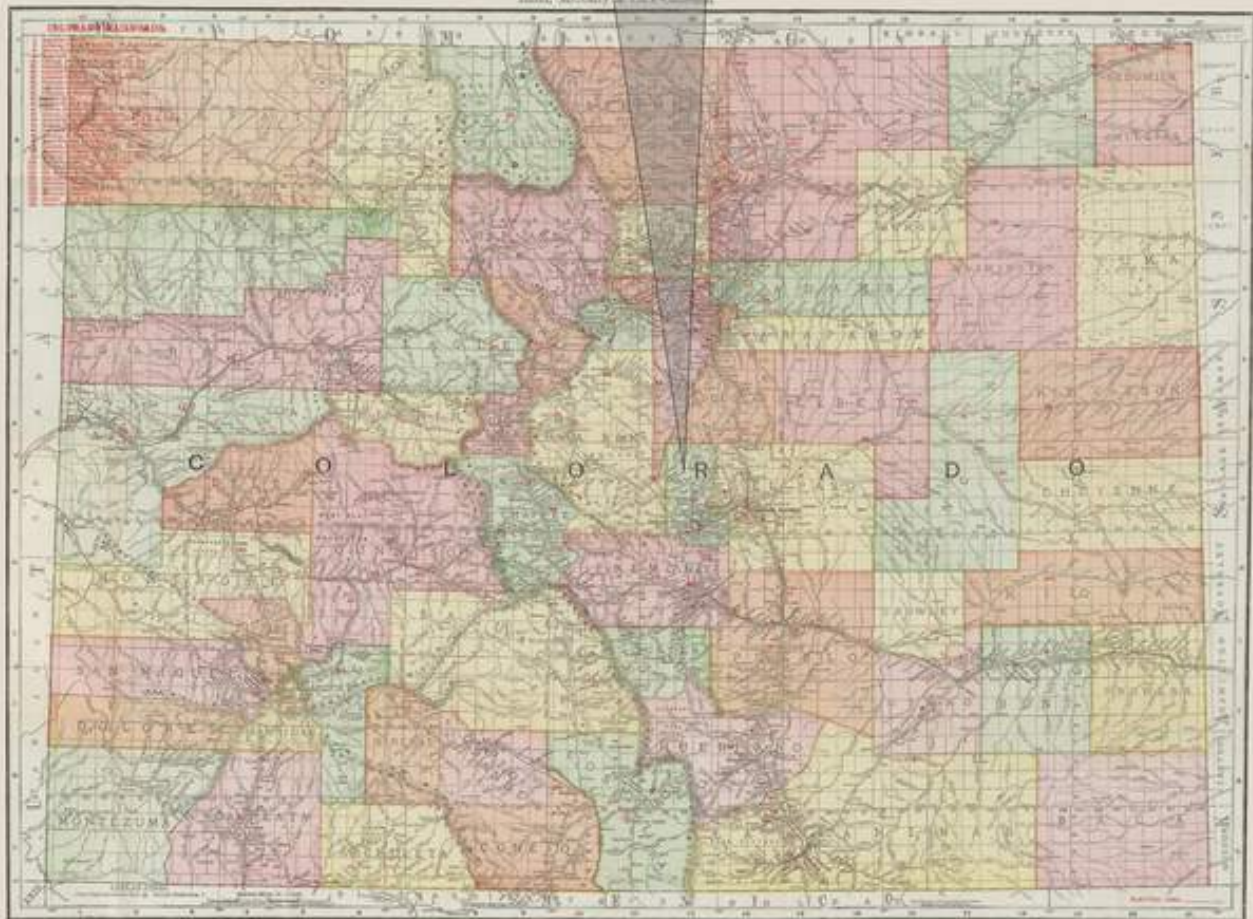


# Teller County



Map courtesy of <http://www.davidrumsey.com>

*Established: March 23, 1883*

*County Seat: Cripple Creek*



## **TELLER COUNTY**

By William H. Bauer

Teller County, on the western side of Pikes Peak, lies almost at the geographical center of Colorado. On March 23, 1899 the Colorado Legislature authorized Teller County, creating it from a portion of western El Paso County. Cripple Creek was named the county seat, a position it still holds.

Teller County is one of the smaller counties in Colorado. At its widest point it is only twenty-one miles from east to west. The maximum north to south dimension is thirty-three miles. The county boundaries adhere to the section lines of the Federal Land Survey Grid. The northern border is with Douglas County, the eastern border with El Paso County, the southern border with Fremont County and Park County forms the western border.

Teller County is a high-altitude county with nearly the entire county above 8,000 feet in altitude. The topography is mountainous, with only a few areas of rolling hills that are suitable for ranching or agriculture in any form.

From the early days of the Colorado Gold Rush the area that is now Teller County lay astride one of the major trails to the goldfields. The Ute Indians had long used a trail that began at Manitou Springs, climbed up the Fountain Creek Valley to Ute Pass and Wilkerson Pass and then into South Park. The trappers and next the prospectors followed the same trail. That route became a stage and wagon road, then the route of the Colorado Midland Railroad and is now US Highway 24.

Until 1890 there was little need to diverge from that route. There was ranching and lumbering to the north and south of the principal trail but those activities were served by local roads or trails.

The Colorado Midland was the first railroad to penetrate the territory of Teller County. It followed the old Ute Trail and crossed South Park to exit over Trout Creek Pass and then down to the Arkansas Valley.

In 1890 the history and future of the area changed suddenly. Bob Womack, a cowboy working on the Bennett and Meyers ranch, discovered gold near the stream known as Cripple Creek. His discovery initiated a gold rush that brought thousands of prospectors and miners to a small area in the south central portion of the county-to-be. Numerous towns and camps sprang up almost overnight. Only two – Cripple Creek and Victor – would survive after the gold ran out.

With the gold rush, new routes to the Cripple Creek District were developed. Roads were built from Canon City via Four Mile Creek and via Phantom Canyon. The Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad used the latter route to reach the mines.

Roads were also built from the north – from Divide and from Florissant. The Midland Terminal Railroad came from Divide to Victor and then to Cripple Creek.

The final route to the mines was from Colorado Springs. This became the route of the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek Railroad. Today it is known as the Gold Camp Road.

Colorado Highway 67 enters Teller County from the north, passes through Woodland Park and Divide, and continues on to Cripple Creek ending at Victor. All of these routes are still in use to varying degrees.

The economy of Teller County was first based on serving traffic along the Ute Pass Trail. Ranching soon developed but the high altitude prohibited agriculture other than growing hay to feed livestock and for sale to outside markets.

The discovery of gold at Cripple Creek brought a flood of activity and sudden riches to the area. The profitable mining was confined to a small area centered on the cities of Cripple Creek and Victor. There was prospecting and some mining outside that area but those mines never met the promise of a bonanza of the Cripple Creek magnitude.

The mines and towns required huge amounts of timber and the lumber industry expanded to meet that demand. There is still some lumbering in the area.

Eventually the gold mines became unprofitable. The high grade ore was mined out, or water in the mines could not be pumped out faster than it flowed into the mines. By 1950 nearly all of the mines had ceased operations. In 1951 the Carlton Mill reopened and began processing a limited amount of ore but it too ran into financial difficulties and closed.

In the late twentieth century a new player entered the scene – The Cripple Creek and Victor Mining Company, a subsidiary of the Anglo-Ashanti Mining Company. The company acquired the mineral rights to a large portion of the Cripple Creek District and began operations. Instead of shaft and tunnel mining the company took to open pit mining. This permitted the easier removal and processing of large quantities of rock that contained very small amounts of gold. The rock is crushed, heaped into piles and leached with a cyanide solution. The gold is then recovered from the fluids that seep from the pile of crushed rock.

This process has its downside. There is potential pollution from the cyanide solution. Large amounts of processed rock tailings are produced and they pose a problem for disposal.

But more significant to the historian is the destruction of the artifacts of the early days of mining. The area that is now being mined was once the location of several small mining camps: Altman, Anaconda, Arequa, Barry, Elkton, Independence and other smaller camps. All of those named once had post offices but now nothing remains but bare ground or a hole in the ground. Even Goldfield and Victor are threatened by the mining activity.

In the 1990's, with a declining economy and uncertainty for success of the projected Cripple Creek and Victor Mining Company, the city of Cripple Creek sought a new avenue to boost their economy. Their choice was to seek to legalize gambling. Together with the towns of Central City and Black Hawk they were successful in persuading the State Legislature to allow gambling in those three cities.

Gambling at Black Hawk has been a huge success. It has been less so at Central City and Cripple Creek. Cripple Creek lacks the huge population of a nearby Denver. Its principal source of customers is Colorado Springs a city with a large religious community that in principle, if not in practice, believes gambling to be a sin. Cripple Creek survives but not with the big boost that was anticipated.

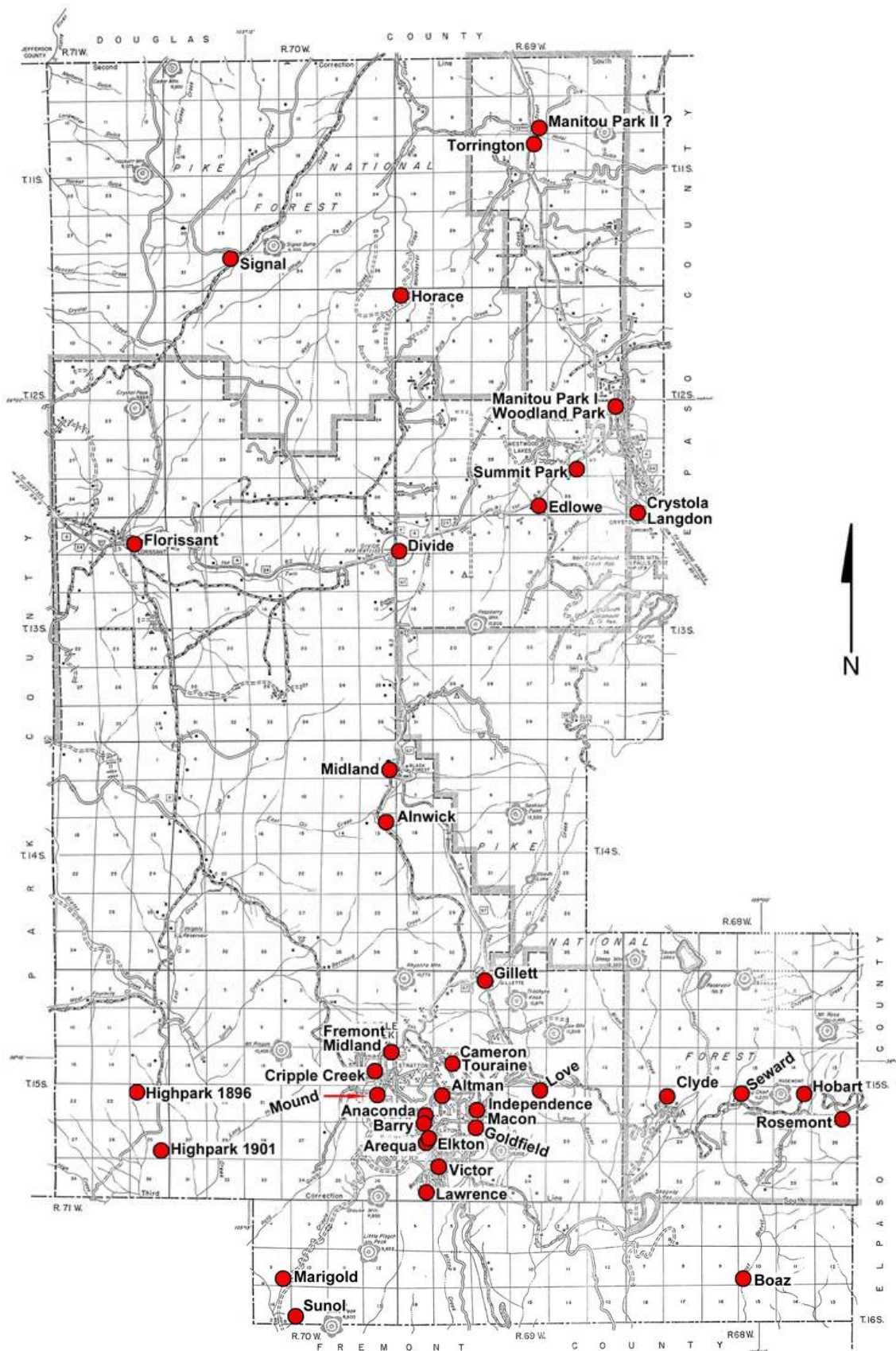
The growth of Colorado Springs has spread outwards as newcomers sought less expensive land on which to retire and build a home. This expansion is particularly visible along US 24 at Woodland Park and Divide.

Teller County still has many open spaces to attract people seeking outdoors recreation: hiking, camping, hunting or fishing. Relics of the mining days of can be found in Victor and Cripple Creek and in surrounding areas. Driving the Gold Camp Road, Phantom Canyon or the Shelf Road to enjoy the scenery offers an experience to remember.

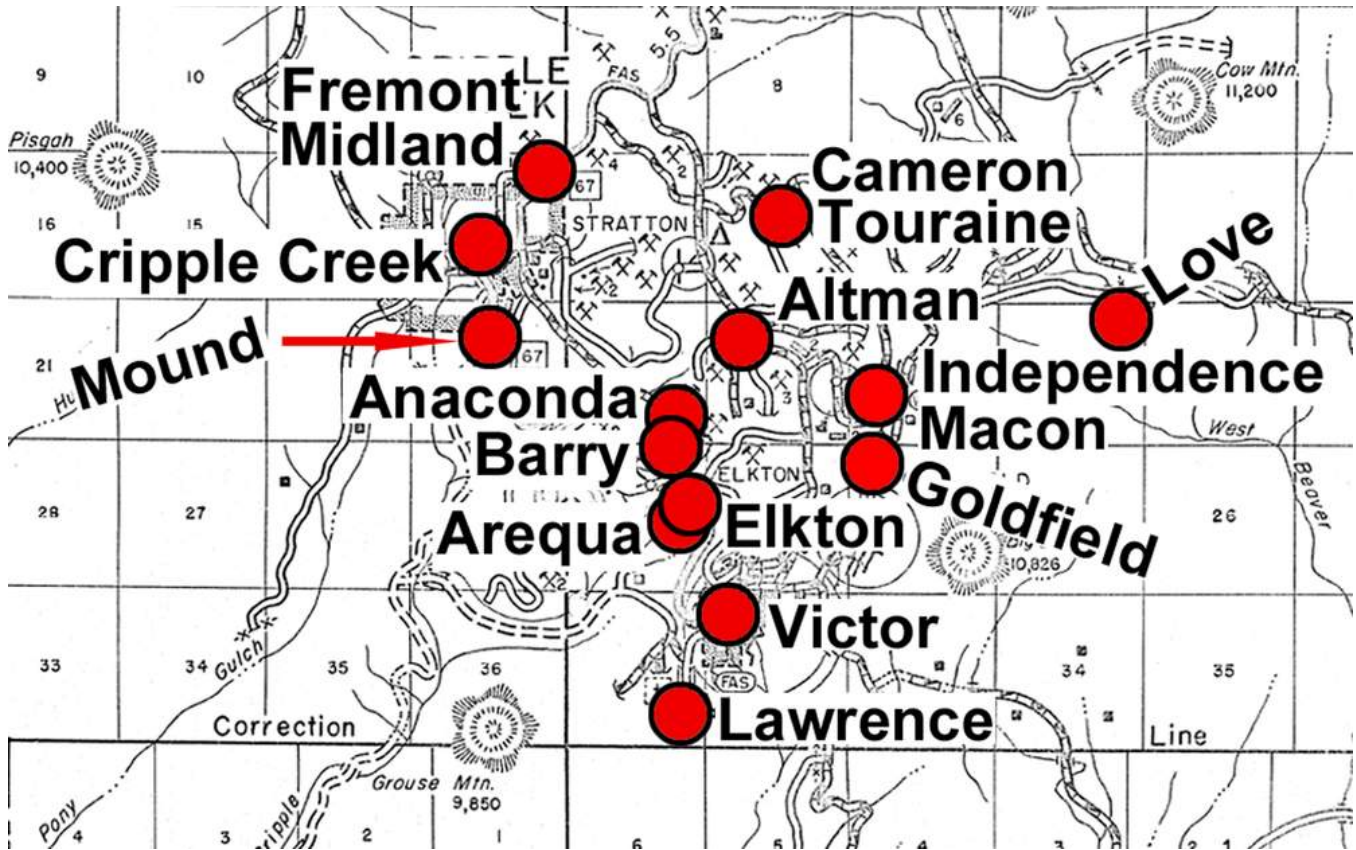


**Mueller State Park showing a pond and forest scenes**

Photograph from: [www.expedia.ca/Things-To-Do-In-Teller-County.d553248635976432599.Travel-Guide-Activities?gallery-dialog=gallery-open](http://www.expedia.ca/Things-To-Do-In-Teller-County.d553248635976432599.Travel-Guide-Activities?gallery-dialog=gallery-open)



Post Office Location Map – Teller County



Post Office Location Map – Cripple Creek Mining District

**ALNWICK**

I have been unable to locate any historical information about this place in Teller County. The location provided by the Post Office Department Geographical Site Location Report is dubious. The Section-Township-Range is probably correct but I think it more likely that Alnwick was in the northern portion of Section 13.

From its location it seems probable that Alnwick was another stop on the road from Divide to Cripple Creek. I have no information as to the source of the name for this post office.

From US Highway 24 at Divide drive five and one-half miles south on Colorado Highway 67 to where, a short distance south of Midland, that highway intersects Four Mile Road to the right. That road drops down three miles to the Dome Rock Wildlife Area. I believe that Alnwick was in this area. There is a campground where the road reaches Four Mile Creek (Oil Creek).

**Chronology of the Post Office**

May 14 1887 ---	SW/4 Sec 13 T14S R70W 1/8 mile west side of Four Mile or Oil Creek Proposed postmaster - Henry A. Wattson NOTE: A location in either the SE/4 or the NE/4 Sec 13 seems more likely.
Aug 11 1887	Established
Aug 11 1887	Wattson, Henry A.
Oct 26 1893	Discontinued Mail to Florissant

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

1	ALNWICK / COLO.	Nov 19 1888
	CI 10P 27.5	Hstp Not recorded

**ALTMAN**

The history of Altman is extensive and although it was not the principal town of the Cripple Creek District, it played major roles in events of the area. Therefore, rather than give you a sketchy history of Altman, I will reprint the following article:

**ALTMAN, COLORADO**

by Alan H. Patera with help from John Easterbrook  
*Western Places* Volume 1, Number 2, June 1992, pages 26-36)

Altman liked to boast that it was the highest incorporated town in the United States; at nearly 10,700 feet on the southwestern flank of Pikes Peak, it certainly was perched on the roof of the world overlooking the other towns of the Cripple Creek mining district. The town had a brief but dramatic history.

Sam Altman platted and built the town, naming it for himself. Sam was active in the Cripple Creek area before the famous gold rush. He was operating a saw mill in Squaw Valley when Bob Womack was uncovering gold; it was a \$950 loan from Altman that enabled Winfield Scott Stratton to purchase the Independence mine, which was to make him a millionaire many times over. Cripple Creek mining also did well by Sam Altman, who owned the profitable Free Coinage mine before selling it to Sam Strong; he also made a bundle of money supplying lumber for building the town of Altman.

**ALTMAN – Continued**

The need for the town of Altman was based on gravity - the miners didn't want to have to climb the mountain each day to get to work. Rich mines were discovered on the flanks and near the top of Bull Hill - the Victor, the Buena Vista, and the Pharmacist were the richest, but the Zenobia, Burns, South Burns, Morning Star, Isabella, Findley, and Wild Horse were all working and providing employment for over 1,000 miners. By placing a town on the saddle between Bull Hill and Bull Cliff it was possible for the miners to live close to the mines where they worked, which was much preferable to climbing the mountain each day from the burgeoning towns of Victor and Cripple Creek.

Altman was platted on September 25, 1893 with two main east-west streets, Baldwin and Brown avenues; by November it boasted 1,200 men living in several boarding houses and 200 unpainted shacks, serviced by six groceries, six saloons, and four restaurants. They had a schoolhouse, and had even instituted telephone service, although the only telephone in town was a public phone in Morrison & McMillan's store.

On January 7, 1894, Altman was incorporated, thus attaining its distinction of having the highest altitude of any incorporated place in the United States, some 200 feet higher than Leadville, Colorado. A few weeks later, on January 18, 1894, a post office was authorized for Altman with George C. Blakey as postmaster.

It was at just this time that events were unfolding that would focus a spotlight on Altman. The population of Altman was constituted entirely of miners, most of who joined the Western Federation of Miners. John Calderwood was the labor organizer that directed the union activities from Altman. The union was promoting the position that the miners should be paid \$3.00 for no longer than an eight-hour day. The mine owners would have none of it, and the situation became ugly as non-Union workers were brought in. Acts of violence against the mines by strikers brought in county authorities and six hostages were taken. Altman announced it was seceding from authority, and became known as the "Kingdom of Bull Hill," with "King Calderwood" issuing passports to authorize persons to enter Altman.

The situation escalated, with El Paso County Sheriff Bowers deputizing an army of 1200 men to move on Altman. In Altman there were 700 armed miners facing them. Colorado Governor Davis H. Waite interceded; he got the mine owners to agree to the \$3.00 per 8-hour day, but the owners would not back down from prosecuting those responsible for violent acts against the mines. The standoff continued.

On June 6, 1894 the army of deputies advanced towards Altman, fully believing the strikers had withdrawn until bullets started to fly, at which point they withdrew to safety. The following day the State Militia was called in by Governor Waite to disband the deputies; the strikers surrendered their weapons to the militia, who thereupon occupied Altman, and the situation was defused.

The dramatic events that unfolded from January to June of 1894 had an interesting affect on the postal history of Altman. It is believed that the post office that was authorized for Altman on January 18 was actually opened in Macon, a short ways down the hill from Altman towards Goldfield and Victor, most likely to avoid the turmoil caused by the strike. Since the post office was authorized as Altman, the post office at Macon continued to operate under that name. Apparently postmaster Blakely liked his Macon location, for he did not return the post office to Altman after the strike, but instead continued living in Macon. On February 20, 1895 he officially changed the name of the office to Macon, under which name it operated until it became Independence in 1899. Shortly after the name "Macon" was authorized, a new post office of Altman was established in Altman, with real estate and promoter Emil W. Pfeiffer as postmaster.

Thereafter Altman returned to the business of mining and was quite prosperous for a few years. Nearby Midway was connected to the other towns of the Cripple Creek District by the High Line Electric inter-urban system. Altman built several two-story buildings, including a Union Hall and two hotels. The town could also boast two churches, three physicians, two barbers, two shoemakers, a bakery, and nine saloons, including the Thirst Parlor, Silver Dollar, and the Monte Carlo. In 1900 Altman had a population of 1,500.

Altman was hit by fire in 1901 and again in 1905. The 1901 fire started in the Altman Hotel and left most of the business establishments in ashes. A further blow to the Altman was a disastrous strike in 1903-1904 in which many union men were deported, further depopulating the town.

The survival of Altman rested upon the activity at the mines, and as the mines about the town closed the town declined. After 1905 the decline became pronounced as people left to find employment elsewhere. A Cripple Creek newspaper of February 1, 1908 reported that Altman postmaster, mayor, and grocer Harley Copping was leaving town and no replacement could be found. The post office may have removed from Altman

**ALTMAN – Continued**

at this time, as the paper further stated that the post office was to be moved to Midway, on the inter-urban line. The Altman post office was officially closed on May 20, 1911, with subsequent mail service provided by the Victor post office.

Altman was not totally abandoned. In 1910 it still counted 145 inhabitants, and long after mining had ceased atop the mountain there were still 45 people remaining.

Time has not been kind to Altman. Most of the buildings were gone by 1937. Today only one roadway winds along the top of the saddle, with little to indicate the number of buildings that once lined the streets there. At the far eastern end is the Sutton House, without doors and windows, now owned by John Easterbrook, the unofficial mayor of Altman. The headframes of some of the famous mines are still standing, but the buildings of the South Burns mine that were standing as recently as 1986 have since fallen down. Mining activities of the last several years have eaten away about a quarter of the northern part of the town, and a 200-300 foot pit now mars the general area of the Burns mines.

You can't even get to Altman now without written authorization from the Cripple Creek-Victor Gold Mining Company, a subsidiary of Nurco, who currently owns the mineral rights to the land. Until recently a tour out of Cripple Creek visited Altman. Current mining operations may be characterized as irreverent to the history of the area, with reports of wanton destruction of the old mining properties, and if the present trends continue, nothing of Altman will remain to remind one of the activity the location once supported.



**Overview of the location of Altman, Colorado**

**Because of modern strip mining in the Cripple Creek area, nothing remains of Altman.**

Photograph by William H. Bauer

August 30, 2001

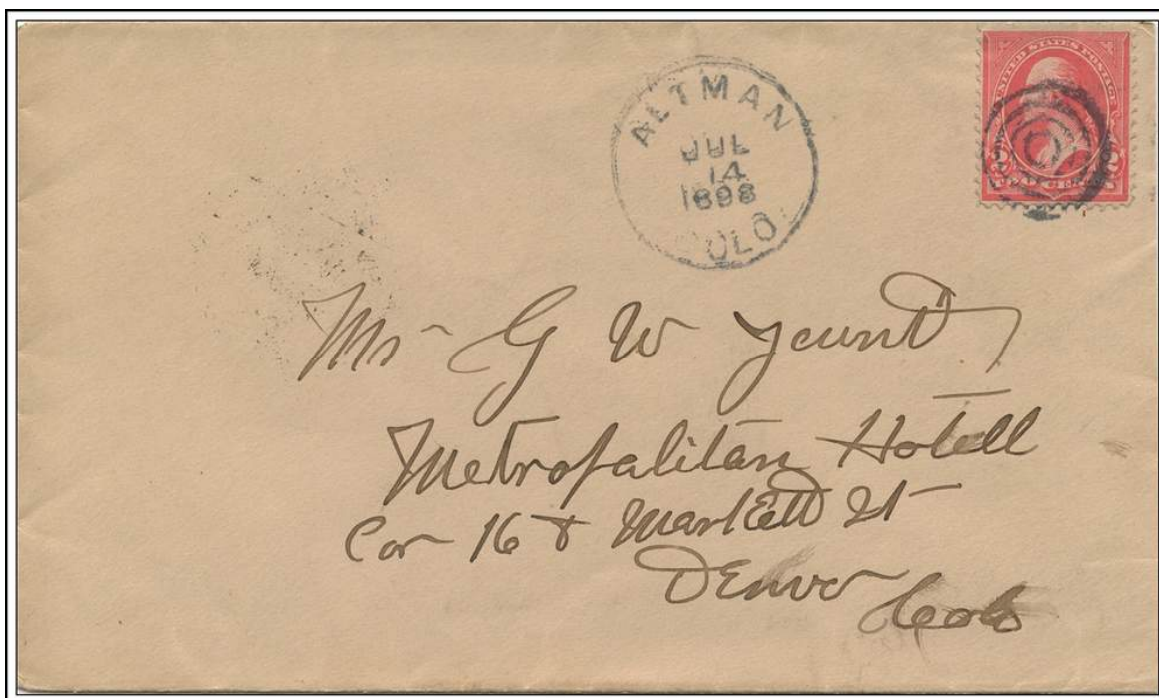
For several years my friend, John Easterbrook, a contributor to the above article, was the owner of property at what used to be the town of Altman. There being no residents, John was proud to call himself "The Mayor of Altman."

**ALTMAN – Continued**

I have made three visits to Altman. The first visit was in 1989. There was a single building on the edge of Bull Cliff. I returned in 1996 with John Easterbrook and his friend Pete Smith. The property was now part of a proposed open pit mining operation. The operations were beginning but the single building was still there.

My final visit, or rather attempted visit was in 2001. I could no longer get to Altman and I had to be satisfied with pictures from the overlook at the American Eagle Mine site. The building was gone, as was also the top of the hill. Now even that observation point has disappeared.

Latitude = 38:44:10 North Longitude = 105:08:00 West



**ALTMAN / COLO**

**July 14, 1898**

**Chronology of the Post Office**

Nov 9 1893	---	NE/4 Sec 20 T15S R69W Proposed postmaster - Alex Cameron Morrison	
Jan 18 1894		Established	
Jan 18 1894		Blakey, George C.	
Jan 25 1895	---	NE/4 Sec 20 T15S R69W From the other information this must be for the re-established Altman. Proposed postmaster - Emil W. Pfeiffer	
Feb 20 1895		Moved to Macon	
Mar 21 1895		Re-established	
Mar 21 1895		Pfeiffer, Emil W.	
Feb 9 1897	---	NE/4 Sec 20 T15S R69W	
Feb 10 1899		Millar, William	
May 16 1899		McMillan, George	
Jun 3 1902		Younger, James	Declined
Sep 23 1902		Krueger, Carl H.	
Oct 17 1903		Eli, William E.	
Apr 27 1906		Coppage, Harley T.	

**ALTMAN – Continued**

Jan 7 1908                    Doyle, Fannie  
 Aug 16 1910                McCreedy, Michael J.  
 May 20 1911                Discontinued Mail to Victor

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

1	ALTMAN / COLO. CI 10P 27.0	Hstp Target, 4-ring 18mm	Jul 10 1895 May 1 1899
1.1	ALTMAN, COLO. / M.O.B. CI 11P 29.0/19.0	Hstp No killer	May 23 1898
1.2	ALTMAN, COLO. / REC'D. CI 10P 28.0	Hstp No killer	Nov 13 1899 Mar 9 1900
2	ALTMAN / COLO. CI 10P 29.0	Dplx Grid, oval	Apr 23 1900 Apr 15 1907
3	ALTMAN, / COLO. CI 10P 31.0	4bars S-23x13mm	Aug 19 1907

**ANACONDA**

The relationship between Anaconda and Barry is not clear. It is possible that they were at the same place and that there was a simple name change from Barry to Anaconda. However, even though the Post Office Department considered them to be in the same quarter section I have concluded they were at separate locations and that Barry was a short distance down Squaw Gulch from Anaconda's location at the head of the gulch.

The town took its name from the nearby Anaconda Mine. At one time it was the fourth largest town in the Cripple Creek District.

Anaconda was founded in 1894 and was supported by the Anaconda, Mary McKinney, Morning Glory, Doctor Jack Pot and Chicken Hawk Mines, all of which were within the limits of the town. In 1904 a fire destroyed most of the town and it was not rebuilt.

In 1989 there was still a road down Squaw Gulch from Colorado Highway 67 to Teller County Road 88. The only remaining structure was a small stone building associated with the Anaconda Mine which may have been the town jail. Unfortunately the recent mining activities of the Cripple Creek and Victor Mining Company have changed the landscape and little or nothing remains in Squaw Gulch.

**ANACONDA – Continued**

Before recent mining activities re-routed Colorado Highway 67, the highway was forced to make large, horseshoe bends around the heads of Squaw Gulch and Arequa Gulch. Squaw Gulch was the first of these when coming from Cripple Creek on the way to Victor.

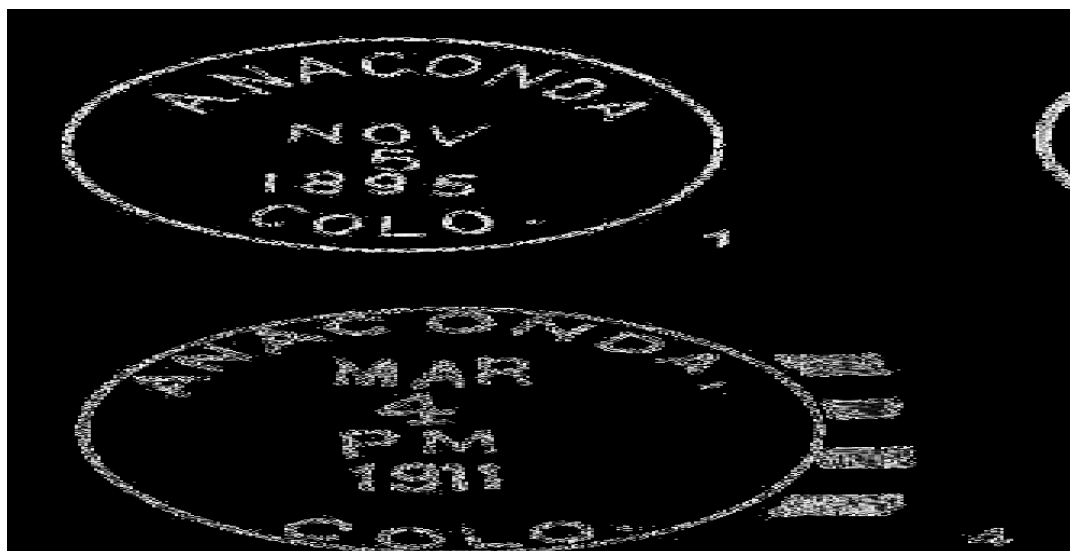
Latitude = 38:43:55 North Longitude = 108:09:45 West

**Chronology of the Post Office**

- Nov 18 1891 --- NE/4 Sec 30 T15S R70W (T-R is very questionable) NOTE: Anaconda is actually located in the SW/4 Sec 19 T15S R69W.  
Proposed postmaster - Hiram A. Mills
- Dec 7 1893 Formerly named Barry
- Dec 7 1893 Olwell, Joseph
- Feb 9 1897 --- NE/4 Sec 20 T15S R69W
- Apr 13 1897 Douglas, Irving B.
- Jan 13 1905 Crosse, Charles E. S.
- Mar 28 1907 Nelson, Elof
- Mar 31 1909 Discontinued Mail to Cripple Creek
- Nov 17 1910 --- SW/4 Sec 19 T15S R69W Located on CS & CCD Four Mile Creek is 2 miles west of post office
- Feb 15 1911 Re-established
- Feb 15 1911 Lamphere, Ellen
- Oct 17 1911 Wykes, Joseph F.
- Nov 15 1917 Discontinued Mail to Cripple Creek

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

- |   |                                  |                                                                                    |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | ANACONDA / COLO.<br>CI 10P 28.0  | Nov 5 1895 May 4 1898<br>Hstp Cork, smudge, negative X-roads, close spaced letters |
| 2 | ANACONDA / COLO.<br>CI 10P 28.0  | Apr 12 1899 Aug 17 1899<br>Hstp Cork, smudge, wide spaced letters                  |
| 3 | ANACONDA / COLO.<br>CI 10P 30.0  | Jul 8 1907 Apr 2 1908<br>Hstp Grid, 9-bar oval                                     |
| 4 | ANACONDA, / COLO.<br>CI 10P 32.0 | Mar 4 1911 Dec 24 1914<br>4bars S-??x21mm                                          |
| 5 | ANACONDA, / COLO.<br>CI 10P 32.0 | Apr 3 1912<br>4bars S-24x14mm                                                      |



**ANACONDA – Continued**  
**AUXILIARY MARKING**A 1 Anaconda, Colorado.  
FM

Mar 21 1901

Form U.S. Postal Money Order Advice form - Printed name

**AREQUA**

For Colorado, when a post office establishment was rescinded prior to opening, I have not found a Geographic Site Location Report on file. Such is the case with Arequa; therefore I have no official location for Arequa.

Surprisingly Arequa has been frequently mentioned in histories of the Cripple Creek District. It is claimed that Arequa was the oldest settlement in the district having been settled prior to 1890. It was located on a homestead belonging to Ben Requa. The settlement was named for him, but an “A” was added to the name.

Arequa was located in Arequa Gulch, below Elkton and near the Economics Mill. Being in a steep and narrow gulch the location was inappropriate for a townsite. Gradually what there was of Arequa was absorbed into Elkton.

The site of Arequa was in the second of the two major gulches that caused Colorado Highway 67 to make sharp horseshoe bends on the way from Cripple Creek to Victor. It was below the highway. Eventually the tailings pile from the Golden Cycle Mine buried the townsite.

The area has been further modified by the recent operations of the Cripple Creek and Victor Mining Company. Also, Colorado 67 has been rerouted to avoid the current mining activities.

**Chronology of the Post Office**

Jul 9 1894	Established
Jul 9 1894	Benbow, John
Sep 1 1894	Establishment rescinded

**Confirmed types of postal markings****NO POSTMARKS HAVE BEEN REPORTED FROM AREQUA****BARRY**

The town of Barry was built around the Blue Bell Mine in Squaw Gulch. It was in the same quarter section as Anaconda but it is not clear whether they were separate sites or the same place. I have concluded that Barry was a short distance down the gulch from Anaconda.

The Post Office Department Geographical Site Location Report listed below is the same one on file for Anaconda. It shows that Orofino was the proposed name for the post office. That was rejected and Barry was approved. On the document, the name Barry was crossed out and Anaconda written in. That may or may not confirm that the two post offices were at the same location.

Barry was named for Horace Barry, one of the early, successful prospectors in the Cripple Creek District. However, he was a heavy drinker and gambler. He traded his claims to settle bar tabs and gambling debts.

In 1989 there was still a road down Squaw Gulch from Colorado Highway 67 to Teller County Road 88. Unfortunately the recent mining activities of the Cripple Creek and Victor Mining Company have changed the landscape and little or nothing remains in Squaw Gulch.

**BARRY – Continued**

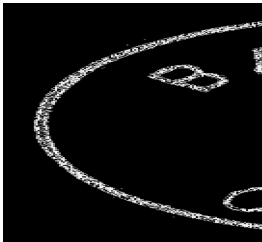
**Chronology of the Post Office**

Mar 1 1892	Established
Mar 30 1892 ---	SW/4 Sec 19 T15S R69W On the east side of Four Mile Creek
Mar 1 1892	Mills, Hiram A.
May 17 1892	O'Brien, Mary E.
Sep 8 1892	Donnell, William R.
Dec 7 1893	Moved to Anaconda

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

1 BARRY / COLO.  
CI 10P 28.0

May 21 1892 Apr 6 1893  
Hstp Target, 4-ring 18mm



**BOAZ**

The settlement of Boaz presented some problems to my initial study of the post offices in Teller County. The Post Office Department Geographic Site Location Reports gave two locations, several miles apart. The first of these (1894) was difficult to accept as it was in a remote area and I was unable to determine if there had ever been a road into the area or any reason why there would have been a settlement there.

The second location posed similar problems. It was near where, in 1901, the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District Railway was constructed [SRM: Prior to 1899 the railroad's name was The Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek Railroad]. Two other post offices were in the immediate vicinity: Hobart (1900-1902) and Rosemont (1903-1926).

Seeking help, I used the pages of *The Colorado Postal Historian* to ask, "Where was Boaz?" John Easterbrook, who has a great interest in the history of Teller County, took up the challenge. What follows here is his answer to my question.

**BOAZ – LOCATED**

By John Easterbrook

In Volume 10, No. 4, page 57, of the *Colorado Postal Historian* Bill Bauer wrote an article titled "Boaz – Where Was It?" In that article he carefully laid out all the pertinent evidence that indicated two possible locations for the Boaz Post Office (1895-1898), and concluded that the correct location was the one in Section 10, Township 16 South, Range 68 West, about five miles generally south and a bit west of Rosemont. However, Bill did write that even this location "...is not certain until someone actually visits the site and finds some evidence of, or a reason for habitation." That has now been done. The second location cited in the records of the Post Office Department for the Boaz Post Office was Section 24, Township 15 South, and Range 62 West. This location is generally southwest of the town of Yoder in the plains of Colorado. An examination of period maps as well as current maps shows no sizable habitation anywhere in the area, as Bill pointed out in his article. This past October (2005) I had the opportunity to have lengthy discussions with a descendant of one of the original homesteaders in the valley that runs through Section 10, Township 16 South, Range 68 West, learn quite a bit of the history of the area, and then visit and walk the most promising areas where the Boaz Post Office might have been. The individual I spoke with, though very knowledgeable of the history of the area, was unaware of any post office that existed in the valley.

**BOAZ – Continued**

Today's topographical maps indicated two possible locations for investigation, Elk Ranch and Pecks Camp. According to the individual I spoke with, Elk Ranch was the site of a logging, sawmill, and ranching operation that had a peak of about 50 residents around the turn of the century, just a bit late for the Boaz Post Office. Further, Elk Ranch is in Section 3 and not Section 10. Pecks Camp is a bit further south along East Beaver Creek and is in Section 10 (See Figure 1) [SRM: Figure 1 is not re-reprinted here]. It therefore seemed to have more of a possibility as the site of the Boaz Post Office.

In the mid-1890's Pecks Camp, according to the individual I spoke with, had some 150 miners plus other folks (storekeepers, etc.) actively engaged in mining the hills in the immediate vicinity. Only later was it discovered that apparently the area had been salted with ore from around Victor and perhaps several million dollars were "invested" before it was realized that there was no substantial gold there, and folks began moving on to other opportunities. However, a number of cabins had been built, to include a substantial boarding house (which in later years was moved to Elk Ranch and is still in use as a private weekend/summer house). When I visited the site I found the remains of one cabin (Photo 1), the foundations of many others, and tailings dumps from the many tunnels that were drilled into the hillsides. From my investigation, this is the only location in Section 10 that had any sizable population at any time in the past.

In Bill Bauer's article he cites records of the Post Office Department saying that the Boaz Post Office was "on the west side, and ¼ mile from East Beaver Creek." While there were a few cabins on the west side of East Beaver Creek at Pecks Camp, it is quite obvious that the majority of the cabins were on the east side of the creek (See Photo 2) [SRM: Figure 2 is not re-reprinted here]. Further, because of the hills, it is quite improbable that any structure that would have served as a post office would have been ¼ mile west of the creek. Is it possible that someone got east and west mixed up and was somewhat generous in estimating distances? We'll probably never know.

In Bill's article he shows a portion of an 1895 map that shows Boaz just south of the Township 15/Township 16 east-west line. At the Colorado College Library I found an 1896 map that shows Boaz in the same location (See Figure 2). [SRM: Figure 2 is not re-reprinted here].

At the Penrose Library in Colorado Springs, I searched the 1900 census records for the three postmasters for Boaz (actually two postmistresses and one postmaster). I did find two "Louise Bakers" and one "Dora Wilhelm" in the census for Colorado. As might be expected, since they had been succeeded, none of them were still in the area. The "Louise Bakers" were in Arapahoe County and in Manitou (El Paso County). "Dora Wilhelm" was in Freshwater (Park County). The last postmaster, Elkanah Whitcomb, in 1900 was living at 24 E. Huerfano Street, Colorado Springs (occupation: Storekeeper). Interestingly, "Dora Wilhelm" is shown to have a daughter, Eva, born in Colorado in 1897, but unfortunately there was no record of Eva's birth on file, which might have shown a place of birth.

The Penrose Library has a collection of interviews of people who lived in and around the Pike National Forest done by Forest Rangers in the early 1930's. Tim Blevins, the Special Collections Manager at the Library found that two of those interviews mentioned Pecks Camp and furnished me with copies. One of the interviews was conducted on March 23, 1931, with Joe Schultheiss (sometimes known as "Popcorn Joe" because at that time he earned his living with a popcorn stand at a corner in Colorado Springs). Joe had lived in the area of Pecks Camp in the 1890's, cited the names of several people who lived in the area, and the last sentence of the interview reads: "There was a post office at Pecks Camp but he (Joe) does not remember the name of it."

With Bill Bauer's initial conclusion that the Boaz Post Office was at the Section 10 location, coupled with the above evidence, I believe we have come as close as we can to confirming that Pecks Camp was the site of the Boaz Post Office.

As for the county the Boaz Post Office was in, Section 10 clearly is just north of the Fremont-Teller County line, and in today's Teller County. However, since the post office was in operation only up until 1898, and Teller County was formed from El Paso County in 1899, I therefore conclude that the Boaz Post Office was in El Paso County. Regarding the Postal Department records indicating a change from Fremont to El Paso Counties, since Section 10 never was in Fremont County I can only surmise that this was merely correcting an administrative error.

**BOAZ – Continued**

Now the question that remains is where did the name Boaz come from? And why was the site that was known as Pecks Camp shown as Boaz on the 1895 and 1896 maps? Was it the conjunction of the first letters of four families that lived there (recall that the first postmistress was a “Baker”)? Did the first postmistress come from a town of Boaz somewhere back east (I found that the two “Louise Bakers” and one “Louisa Baker” and their husbands were born in OH, MN, NB, OH, NY and KY. I have found references to a Boaz in AL, WV, WI, MO, PA and Bermuda. Tim Blevins has found a 1901 death announcement for a Sarah Boaz who was living in Goldfield but his search of the cemetery records for El Paso and Teller Counties did not find anyone with the name of Boaz. Perhaps there are other possibilities for the origin of the name and if anyone has additional thoughts of where it might have come from, we can endeavor to research them. However, for the time being, while we still may not know the origin of the name Boaz, I am convinced we know the location.



**Cabin ruins at the probable site of Boaz, Colorado  
Photograph by John Easterbrook**

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

Nov 26 1894	---	SW/4 Sec 10 T16S R68W 1/8 mile east of East Beaver Creek [Document filed under Fremont County] Proposed postmaster - Mrs. L. C. Baker
Mar 7 1895		Established
Mar 7 1895		Baker, Louise
Oct 7 1896	---	NW/4 Sec 24 T15S R68W 1/4 mile west of East Beaver Creek [Document filed under El Paso County]
Jul 6 1897		Wilhelm, Dora
Apr 20 1898		Whitcomb, Elkanah
Oct 31 1898		Discontinued Mail to Colorado Springs

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

1	BOAZ / COLO.	Mar 23 1898 Jul 2- 1898
	CI 10P	Hstp Target, 4-ring 18mm

**CAMERON**

The Post Office Department records indicate that the Touraine Post Office was “moved” to Cameron. If there was a move, it was a short one, as both post offices were in the same quarter section. Please refer to the discussion of Touraine for the early history of this post office.

In 1899 the Woods Investment Company purchased the townsite of 183 acres. Improvements were made to the town, including graded streets and boardwalks.

The most significant event was the development of Pinnacle Park, in a wooded area on the south side of Cameron. The park included a small zoo, picnic grounds and an athletic field, that for several years attracted patrons from throughout the Cripple Creek District.

The town was renamed for the Cameron Mines, Land, and Tunnel Company that was actively developing mines in the vicinity. On October 29, 1894 the town of Cameron was officially platted.

Drive east from Victor through Goldfield and beyond Independence, keeping left to Teller County Road 83. Cameron/Touraine was in the area south of where Road 83 joins Road 82. That area is a combination of open meadow and woodlands. No buildings remain in the area, only the foundations of the zoo's bear cages.

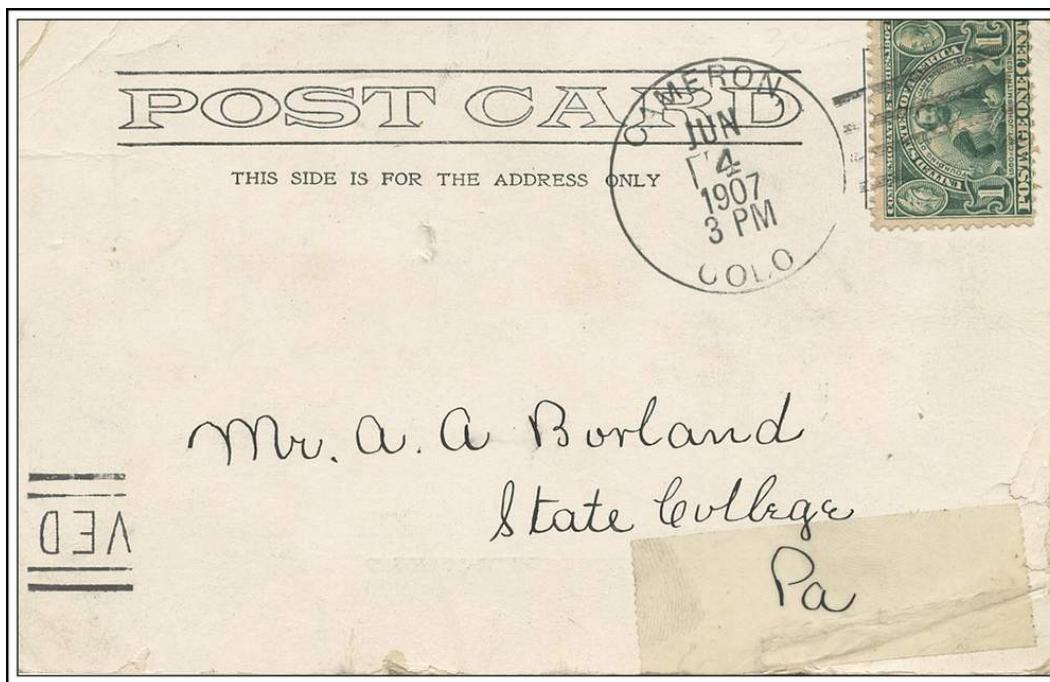
Providing directions to the small mining camps in the Cripple Creek District is not an easy task. There is a considerable network of short roads, many unnamed or unnumbered (at least on my map). In addition, current mining activities in the area north of Victor have resulted in the closing of many of the old roads and construction of new roads. Hopefully what I offer in this chapter will get you to the sites.

**Chronology of the Post Office**

Apr 10 1901		Moved from Touraine
Apr 10 1901		Dickinson, Lyman D.
Jun 1 1901	---	SE/4 NW/4; S/2 NE/4; NE/4 SE/4 Sec 17 T15S R69W Northeast side of Beaver Creek
Jun 27 1901		Armstrong, Sardis P.

**CAMERON – Continued**

Oct 26 1903	King, Julia V.
Aug 30 1907	Shadomy, Beatrice
Apr 13 1908	Rhoades, Helen
Aug 31 1909	Discontinued Mail to Independence



**CAMERON, / COLO.      June 4, 1907**

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

- |   |                                 |                            |                        |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | CAMERON / COLO.<br>CI 10P 28.0  | Dplx oval grid, indistinct | Sep 18 1901 Jul 8 1902 |
| 2 | CAMERON, / COLO.<br>CI 10P 31.0 | 4bars S-23x13mm            | Jan 4 1907 Jul 10 1909 |



**CLYDE**

The Post Office Department Records imply that there was a simple name change from Seward to Clyde. However, the location of Seward was some two miles to the east of the location of Clyde.

Historical descriptions give the impression that Clyde was a stage station on the wagon road from Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek before the arrival of the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek District Railway. The old stage road did not come through this area but rather came down a valley, perhaps a mile south and west of that "horseshoe" area. In those days it was probably little more than a stage stop and a few buildings to support the lumber business there. When the railroad came through, however, the town

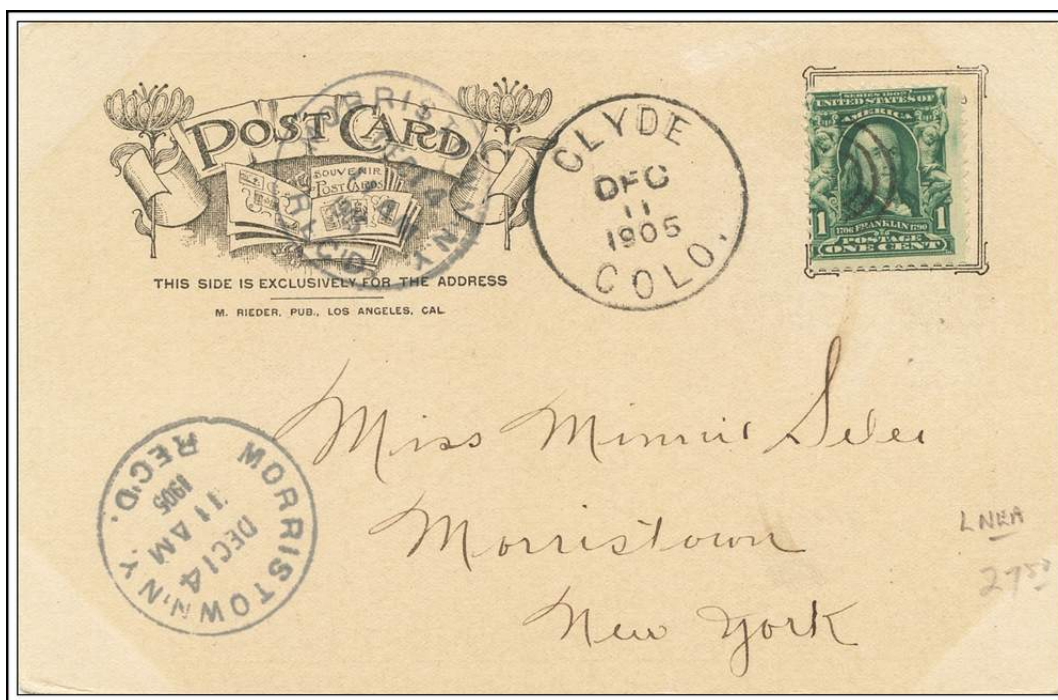
**CLYDE - Continued**

of Clyde grew, continuing to serve as a lumber camp where timber was loaded for shipment via the railroad. It was also a popular place for picnickers. Clyde was the place on the railroad closest to the summit of Pikes Peak and from there burro trips set out for the summit.

The Site Location Report below gives a location in Section 30. If that is correct then Clyde is five and six-tenths miles from the intersection of Colorado Highway 67 and the Gold Camp Road. At that point you can look down into the valley at a small red building that is still occupied. However that location does not match the statement that Clyde was "50 feet south side of the CS&CCD Railroad." There are a couple of cement foundations on the south side of the road.

The accepted location in section 20, for Clyde was another two and two-tenths miles east on the Gold Camp Road. This is soon after exiting from a tunnel. There is a small valley where the railroad made a horseshoe around the valley.

Latitude = 38:44:03 North Longitude = 105:01:12 West



CLYDE / COLO. December 11, 1905

**Chronology of the Post Office**

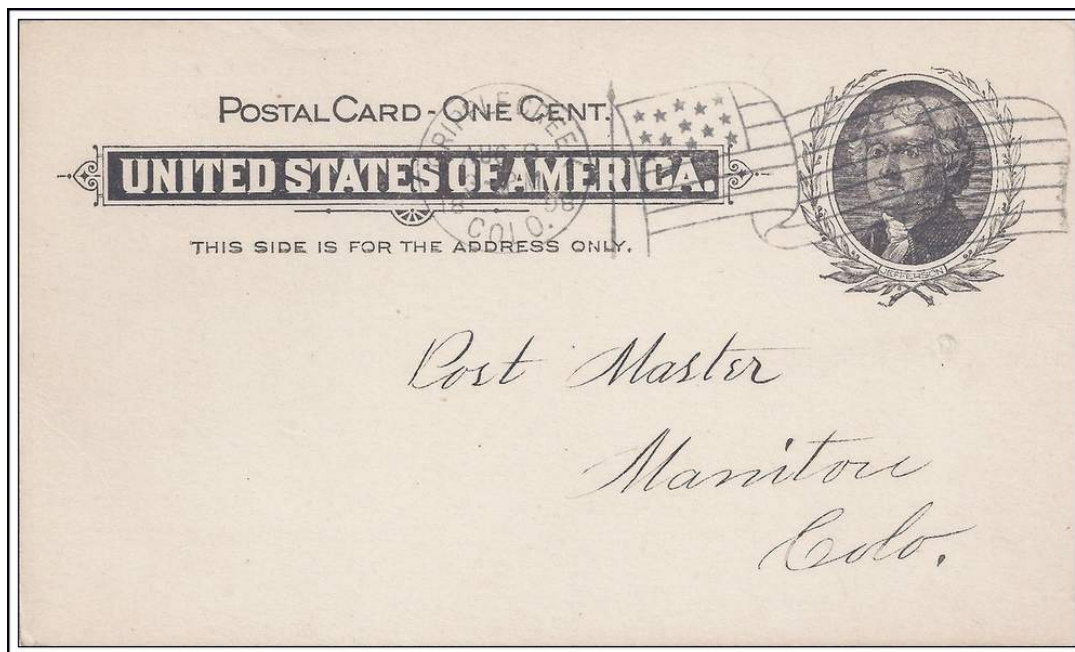
Oct 12 1899	Formerly named Seward
Oct 12 1899	McCarthy, George
Sep 5 1900	Ordered closed
Sep 15 1900	Discontinued Papers to Hobart
May 28 1901 ---	NE/4 Sec 30 T15S R68W 1/4 mile north of Middle Beaver Creek 50 feet south side of CS&CCD RR NOTE: It is more likely that the location is in Section 20, not Section 30. Proposed postmaster - Selin G. Mitchell
Sep 3 1901	Re-established
Sep 3 1901	Mitchell, Selin G.
Dec 15 1903	Brown, Henry H.
Jan 25 1907	Williams, Frank T.



**CRIPPLE CREEK – Continued**

Legalized gambling at Cripple Creek has been a marginal success. It has helped the economy but with Colorado Springs as its major source of patrons, it faces opposition to gambling by the Evangelical Churches that flourish in Colorado Springs.

Cripple Creek is on Colorado Highway 67 south of Divide on US Highway 24. That is the principal route to the city but there are others: from Florissant or from Canon City via Guffey. There are also roads from Canon City via Four Mile Creek or Phantom Canyon. The unpaved Gold Camp Road from Colorado Springs will also bring you to Cripple Creek. These roads from the south and east are more of a challenge than the ones from the north but they can be driven by standard passenger cars.

**CRIPPLE CREEK / COLO.****August 9, 1898****Involute Flag Cancel****Chronology of the Post Office**

Jul 14 1891	---	NE/4 Sec 13 T15S R69W	
		Proposed postmaster - William Harvey Gowdy	
Jun 20 1892		Formerly named Fremont	
Jun 20 1892		Gowdy, William H.	
Nov 23 1892		Adamson, Lloyd N.	
May 31 1894		Rose, John C.	P&S [Apptd. by President & confirmed by Senate]
Aug 14 1896	---	SW/4 Sec 13 T15S R69W 2 blocks north of F&CC and 2 blocks west of Midland Terminal Railroads	
Mar 13 1897		Kennedy, Andrew R.	P&S
Oct 4 1899		Sullivan, Daniel M.	P
Dec 13 1899		Sullivan, Daniel M.	P&S
Jan 22 1902	---	NW/4 SE/4 Sec 13 T15S R69W On an average of 900 feet from the several depots	
Jan 4 1904		Sullivan, Daniel M.	P&S
Aug 18 1908		Lewis, Griffith R.	P
Dec 16 1908		Lewis, Griffith R.	P&S
Jul 10 1913		Taylor, Huse	P&S
May 16 1914	---	SE/4 Sec 15 T15S R69W 3-1/2 blocks west of the Midland Terminal Railroad	
Oct 20 1915		Handy, James E.	P
Dec 16 1915		Handy, James E.	P&S

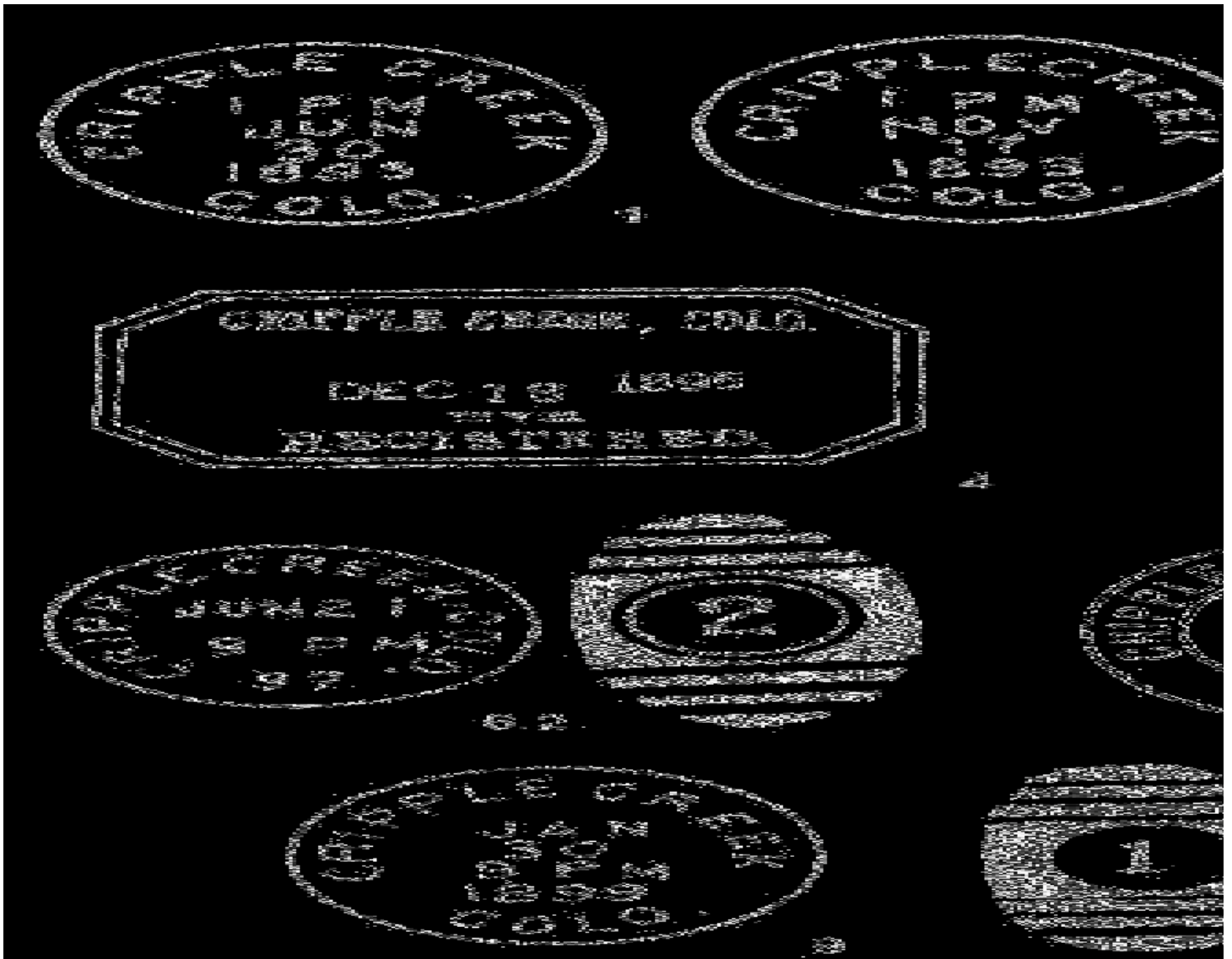
**CRIPPLE CREEK – Continued**

Jun 12 1918	Thompson, Roy D.	Acting
Mar 18 1919	Britton, Lester T.	P
Aug 20 1919	Britton, Lester T.	P&S
Apr 30 1923	Britton, Belle O.	Acting
Jan 9 1924	Bebee, Eben H.	P&S
Jan 27 1928	Bebee, Eben H.	P&S
Feb 1 1932	Bebee, Eben H.	Nominated
Feb 17 1932	Bebee, Eben H.	Confirmed
Mar 28 1932	Bebee, Eben H.	Commissioned
Apr 16 1934	Weisgerber, Rudy A.	Acting
Apr 28 1934	Weisgerber, Rudy A.	Assumed charge
Jan 10 1935	Weisgerber, Rudy A.	Nominated
Jan 21 1935	Weisgerber, Rudy A.	Confirmed
Feb 19 1935	Weisgerber, Rudy A.	Commissioned
Jan 3 1936	Peiffer, Vernon	Acting
Jan 4 1936	Peiffer, Vernon	Assumed charge
Apr 17 1936	Peiffer, Vernon	Nominated
Apr 22 1936	Peiffer, Vernon	Confirmed
Apr 25 1936	Peiffer, Vernon	Appointed Presidential
Jun 20 1940	Peiffer, Vernon	Nominated
Jun 22 1940	Peiffer, Vernon	Confirmed
Jun 25 1940	Peiffer, Vernon	Appointed Presidential
Oct 20 1941 ---	300 E. Bennett Ave. SW/4 Sec 13 T15S R69W	
Jan 31 1951	Wilkinson, Leslie	Assumed charge
Feb 20 1951	Wilkinson, Leslie	Acting
Oct 12 1951	Wilkinson, Leslie	Nominated
Oct 19 1951	Wilkinson, Leslie	Confirmed & Appointed Presidential
Dec 19 1951	Wilkinson, Leslie	Commissioned
Oct 18 1968	Sanders, Franklin Frederick	Acting
Mar 20 1971	Sanders, Franklin Frederick	Appointed
Mar 20 1971	Sanders, Franklin Frederick	Assumed charge

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

1	CRIPPLE CREEK / COLO. CI 10P 28.0	Hstp Cork, negative X-roads	Jun 30 1893 Aug 2 1893
2	CRIPPLE CREEK / COLO. CI 10P 29.0	Hstp No killer	Oct 10 189- Nov 17 1893
3	CRIPPLE CREEK / COLO. CI 10P 28.0	Dplx Target, large oval	Oct 25 1894 Dec 14 1895
3.1	CRIPPLE CREEK / COLO. CI 10P 28.0	Dplx large 8-bar oval	Aug 16 1895 Dec 4 1895
4	CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO. / REGISTERED. OC 20P 43x28/40x25	Hstp As receiver	Apr 5 1895 Dec 18 1895
5	CRIPPLE CREEK / COLO. CI 11P 34.0/20.0	Hstp Not recorded	Jun 26 1896
6.1	CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO. CI 10P 24.5	Dplx Grid, oval with 1 and circle, abbreviated year date	Mar 25 1896 Jul 5 1901
6.2	CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO. CI 10P 24.5	Dplx Grid, oval with 2 and circle, abbreviated year date	Apr 7 1896 Mar 22 1899
6.3	CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO. / M.O.B. CI 11P 29.0/19.0	Hstp No killer	Jul 14 1898
6.4	CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO. CI 10P 26.0	Dplx Grid, oval with 1 and circle, full year date	Oct 22 1900
7	CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO // REGISTERED CI 21P 33.5/31.0/18.0	Hstp No killer	Dec 16 1897 Oct 13 1899

## CRIPPLE CREEK – Continued



8	CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO // REGISTERED CI 21P 33.5/31.0/18.0	Jan 7 1898 Apr 4 1899 Hstp No killer [NOT AVAILABLE FOR ILLUSTRATION]
9	CRIPPLE CREEK / COLO. CI 10P 27.0	Jan 30 1898 Dplx Grid, oval with 1
10	CRIPPLE CREEK / COLO. CI 10P 22.5	Jul 28 1898 Nov 3 1898 Flag Involute flag, split year date
10.1	CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO / REC'D. CI 10P 28.5	Jun 1 1898 Jan 18 1899 Hstp No killer
11	CRIPPLE CREEK / COLO. CI 10P 22.0	Jun 7 1899 Sep 6 1899 Flag 13 star waving flag with 1, split year date
11.1	CRIPPLE CREEK / COLO. OV 10P 30.0x22.0	1900s Mute oval No killer On 1c Franklin stationery
12	CRIPPLE CREEK, / COLO. CI 10P 26.0	Mar 1 1900 Aug 14 1901 Dplx Grid, oval with 1 and circle
12.0	Cripple Creek / Colorado SL 00R 30.0x14.0	1900s Hstp No killer
12.1	Cripple Creek Colo. // REGISTERED SL 00R 40.0x15.0	May 4 1901 Hstp No killer

**CRIPPLE CREEK – Continued**

- |      |                                           |                                                                                       |
|------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 12.2 | CRIPPLE CREEK / COLO.<br>SL 00R 27.5x15.5 | Nov 9 1913<br>Mach 7 straight lines, abbreviated year date                            |
| 13   | CRIPPLE CREEK / COLO.<br>SL 00R 28.0x20.0 | Sep 1 1914<br>Mach 7 wavy lines, abbreviated year date, wide spaced COLO              |
| 14   | CRIPPLE CREEK / COLO.<br>SL 00R 28.0x20.0 | Sep 8 1915 Nov 12 1915<br>Mach 7 wavy lines, abbreviated year date narrow spaced COLO |
| 15   | CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO.<br>CI 10P 23.0       | Jul 21 1902 Aug 27 1910<br>Mach 16 vertical bars, Doremus                             |
| 16   | CRIPPLE CREEK / COLORADO<br>SL 00R ??x??  | --- 1906<br>Hstp No killer, traced from 10% reduced photocopy                         |
| 17   | CRIPPLE CREEK, / COLO.<br>CI 10P 25.5     | Jul 23 1905 Sep 2 1925<br>Dplx Grid, oval with 1 and circle                           |



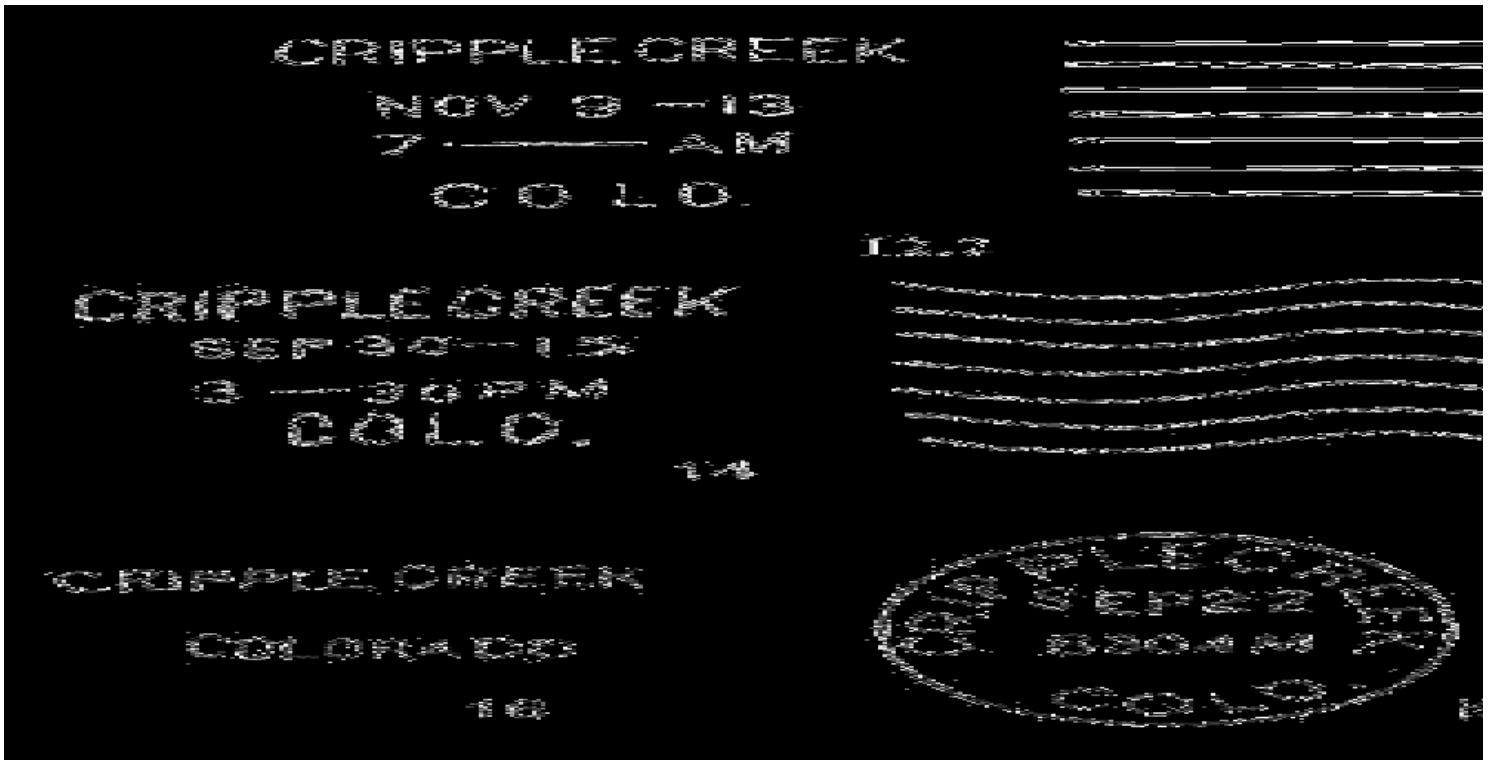
12

CRIPPLE CREEK  
COLORADO

12.0

REGISTERED  
MAY 4 1901  
Cripple Creek Colo.

12.1

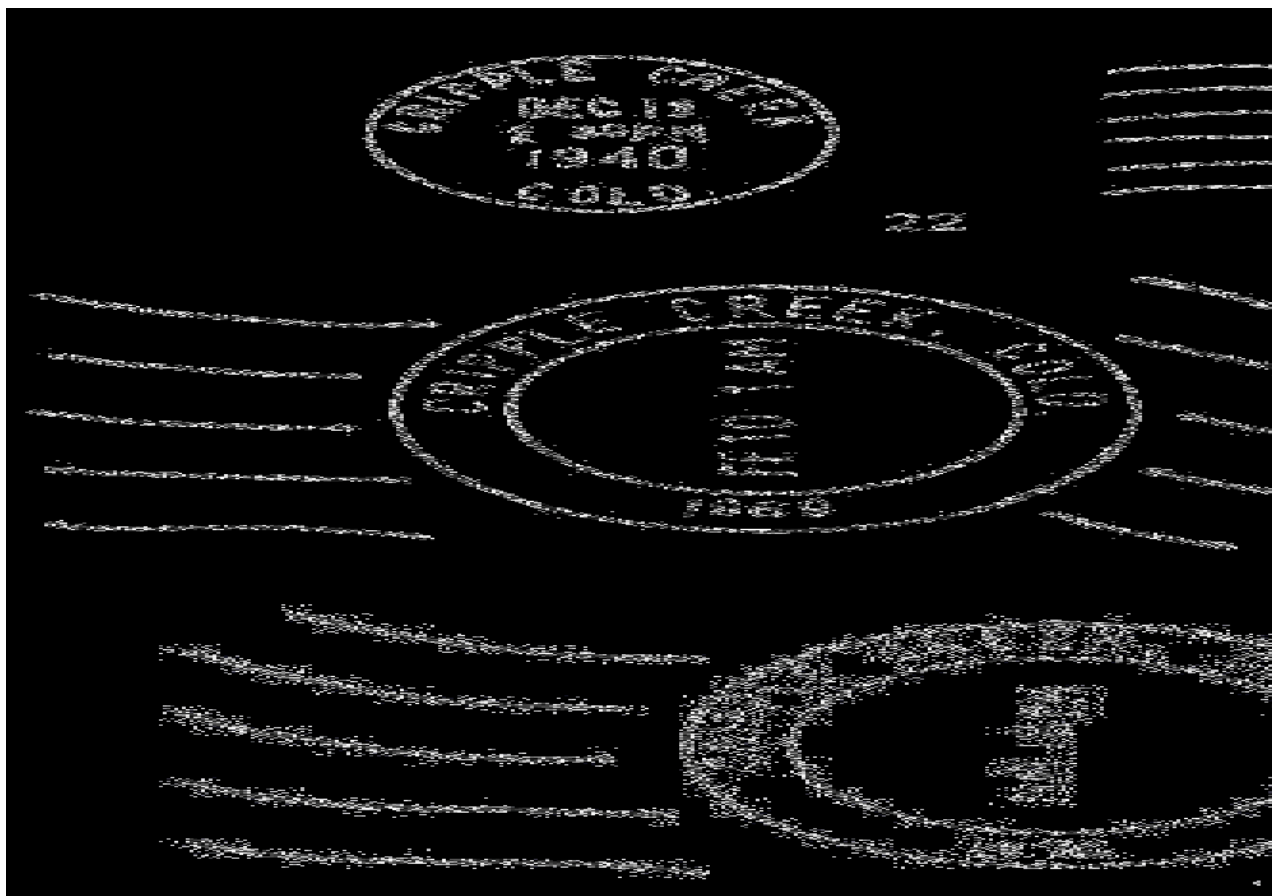
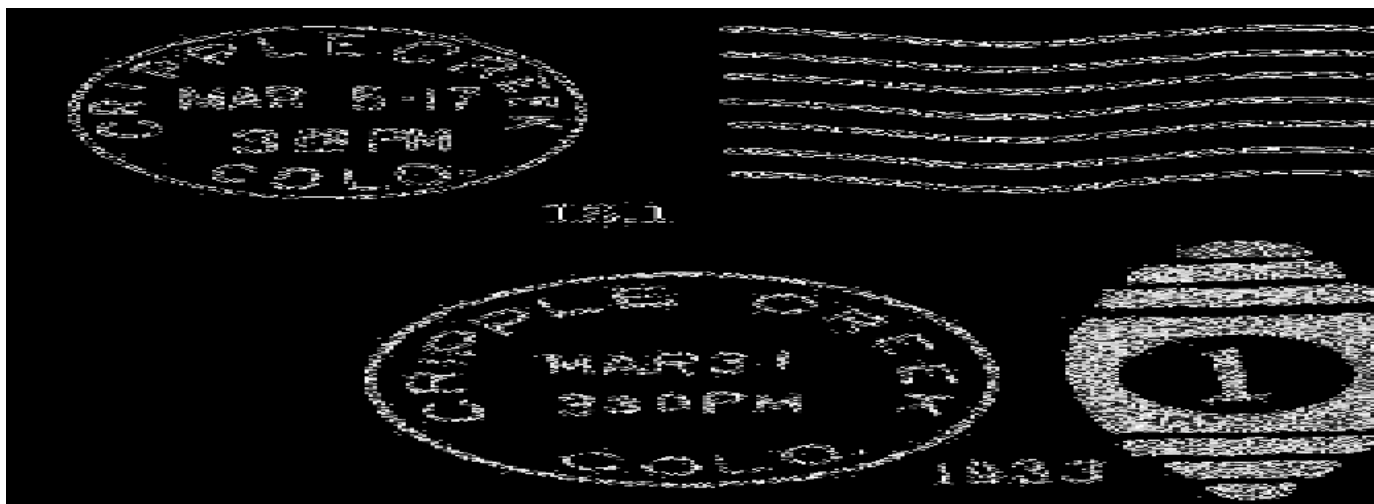


14

16

CRIPPLE CREEK – Continued

- |      |                                                        |                    |                                     |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 17.1 | CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO. / REGISTERED.<br>CI 11P 30.0/20.0 | Hstp No killer     | Jul 30 1908 Mar 24 1909             |
| 18   | CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO.<br>CI 10P 21.0                    | Mach 7 wavy lines  | Jul 11 1911 Aug 11 1912             |
| 18.1 | CRIPPLE CREEK / COLO.<br>CI 10P 22.5                   | Mach 7 wavy lines, | Mar 5 1917<br>abbreviated year date |
| 19   | CRIPPLE CREEK / COLO.<br>CI 10P 22.0                   | Mach 7 wavy lines  | Mar 6 1919 Nov 23 1938              |



**CRIPPLE CREEK – Continued**

20	CRIPPLE CREEK / COLO. CI 10P 27.0	Mar 31 1933 Sep 19 1941 Dplx Grid, oval with 1
21	CRIPPLE CREEK / COLO. CI 10P 22.0	Aug 8 1939 Jun 14 1940 Mach 7 wavy lines
22	CRIPPLE CREEK / COLO. CI 10P 20.0	Dec 19 1940 Jan 28 1965 Mach 6 wavy lines
23	CRIPPLE CREEK / COLO. CI 11P 29.0/19.0	Jul 11 1958 Hstp No killer
24	CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO. CI 11P 32.0/23.0	May 29 1967 May 30 1991 Rolr 7 slanted wavy lines
25	CRIPPLE CREEK, CO / 80813 CI 10P 20.0	Sep 21 1970 Jul 18 1972 Mach 6 wavy lines
26	CRIPPLE CREEK, CO 80813 CI 10P 32.5/23.5	Apr 25 1972 May 18 1976 Rolr 7 slanted wavy lines
26.1	CRIPPLE CREEK, / CO 80813 RC 10P 53.0x19.0	Apr 25 1972 Hstp No killer
27	CRIPPLE CREEK, CO / 80813 CI 10P 32.0	Jul 18 1977 4bars S-25x19mm
28	CRIPPLE CREEK CO / USPO CI 11P 29.0/19.0	Apr 20 1993 Hstp No killer
29	CRIPPLE CREEK CO 80813 / USPS CI 11P 29.5/19.5	Apr 29 1996 May 24 1996 Hstp No killer



**AUXILIARY MARKINGS**

A-0.1	cripple creek, colo. SL 00R 63.0x4.0	Oct 13 1899 AUX Returned to Writer _____
A-1	Cripple Creek, Colo. / P.O. IR 00R 82.0x26.0	Mar -- 1905 AUX Pointing hand with text: RETURNED TO WRITER/ UNCLAIMED / From / Cripple Creek, Colo. / P.O.
A-2	cripple creek, colo. SL 00R 27.0x13.0	Feb 21 1905 Mar 20 1905 AUX "OUT, / MAR 20"; Used with Auxiliary Type A-1 (Returned to writer)
A-3	CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO. SL 00R 48.0x16.0	Feb 25 1905 AUX "ADVERTISED / FEB 25 1905 / CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO."; Used with Auxiliary Type A-2 (OUT)
A-4	cripple creek, colo. SL 00R 66.5x12.0	Feb -- 1910 AUX "TO AVOID ERRORS OR DELAY, / HAVE YOUR MAIL ADDRESSED / WHERE YOU WANT IT DELIVERED."

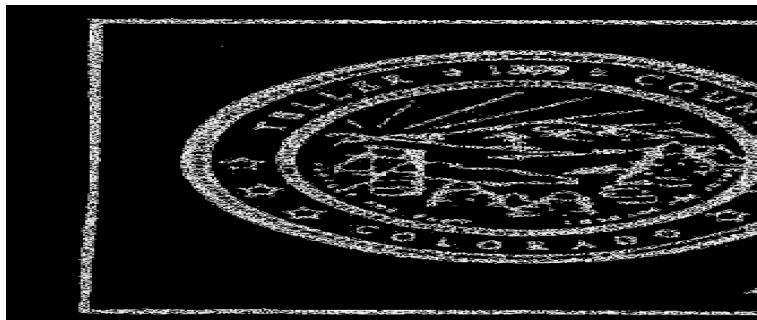


**CRIPPLE CREEK – Continued**  
**AUXILIARY MARKINGS – Continued****CRIPPLE CREEK STATION****Chronology of the Post Office**

Mar 23 1999      Established as a Special Commemorative Station

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

- |   |                                                             |                                                                                                         |
|---|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Cripple Creek Station / Colorado, 80813<br>RC 10P 82.0x38.0 | Mar 23 1999<br>Pict Scene - County seal at left; Text -<br>Teller County Centennial / A Golden Heritage |
|---|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

**CRYSTOLA**

In 1872, on the advice of a seer, Henry Clay Childs and his wife came to Colorado. Mr. Childs had been the speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives. They settled in the valley known as Trout Park on the Ute Pass Road from Colorado City to South Park and Fairplay.

Over the following years the Childs property became the focal point for a growing colony of spiritualists. In 1899 the settlement was organized as the Crystola Brotherhood Town, Mine, and Milling Company. There was a small station on the Colorado Midland Railway, a grocery store and a post office.

It is an oddity that the first post office at Crystola was named Langdon. That office opened in 1907 but in 1911 the name was changed to Crystola. The name Crystola was preferred by the residents and has continued to be used for the location.

The purpose of the colony at Crystola was multi-fold. The colonists proposed to develop a new social order that turned aside the traditional forms of government and religion in favor of a more egalitarian society – one that more closely resembled socialism than anything else.

Also involved with the Crystola colony was the belief that their land was the location of rich gold deposits. There was some mining but it was never as extensive as predicted. Slowly the colonists drifted away and eventually they were all gone.

In addition to the spiritualists there was another nearby group - college professors from Colorado Springs who spent their summers there. They outlasted the spiritualists but on September 1, 1929 fell victim to a flood caused when dams at the Ute Pass Fishing Club, east and south of Edlowe, broke and sent a wall of water down the valley.

Crystola is on US Highway 24, three miles southeast of Woodland Park and on the boundary between Teller and El Paso Counties.

**CRYSTOLA – Continued**

Latitude = 38:57:21 North Longitude = 105:01:36 West

**Chronology of the Post Office**

- Nov 24 1911 Formerly named Langdon
- Nov 24 1911 Musser, George H.
- Feb 8 1912 --- NE/4 Sec 6 T13S R68W 1/16 mile east of Dry Creek  
112 feet west side of the Colorado Midland Railroad
- Dec 31 1913 Discontinued Mail to Woodland Park

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

- 1 CRYSTOLA, / COLO. Apr 29 1912 Sep 15 1913  
CI 10P 31. 4bars S-22x19mm
- 2 CRYSTOLA --- -- 191-  
SL 00R 29.0x4.0 Hstp No killer, undated



**DIVIDE**

At 9,165 feet altitude Divide sits at the summit of Ute Pass. Established in 1877 it was on the route from Colorado City to Florissant and into South Park.

The early economy centered on lumbering, ranching and freighting. It was a station on the Spotswood and McClellan Stage Line.

During its history the place has had many names: Belleview or Belvue, Theodore, Rhyolite and Hayden Divide. The latter was shortened to Divide representing its position on the divide between Fountain Creek and the South Platte River. Another name, Grafton, may have been suggested for the post office before the final selection of Divide.

In spite of the early activity at this location it was not until two years after the Midland Railroad reached Divide in 1887, that a post office was opened at Divide in 1889. The 1890 discovery of gold at Cripple Creek greatly boosted the economy of Divide. The Midland Terminal Railway was built south from Divide reaching Cripple Creek in late 1895.

In 1918 the Midland Railroad abandoned its tracks west of Divide. Until November 1949 trains continued to run through Divide to Cripple Creek. The tracks were all removed and the bustling railroad town became a pleasant stop for travelers on US Highway 24 from Colorado Springs to the Arkansas River. For a period of time in the 1920's and 1930's, Divide produced well-respected crops of potatoes and head lettuce.

In the late twentieth century Divide has undergone a surge of activity. It has become attractive to retirees desiring to escape the congestion of Colorado Springs and yet be close enough to take advantage of the services and entertainment offered in the city.

US 24 has been widened, there are traffic lights, new schools, a new post office building and subdivisions in the surrounding countryside.

Latitude = 38:56:31 North Longitude = 105:09:24 West

## DIVIDE – Continued

## Chronology of the Post Office

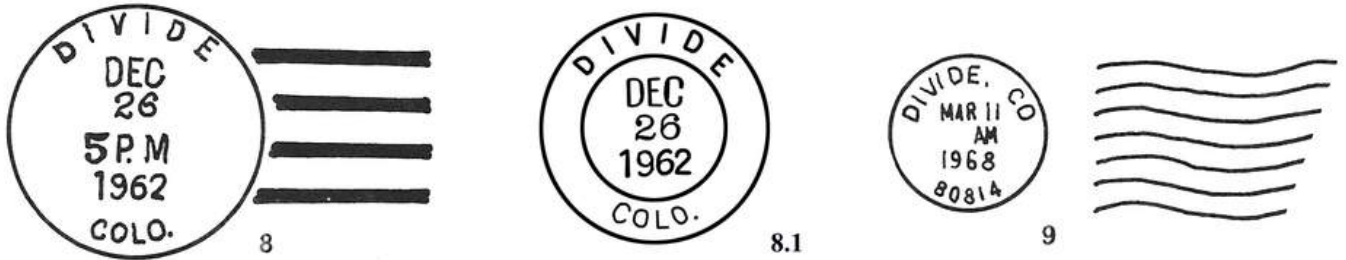
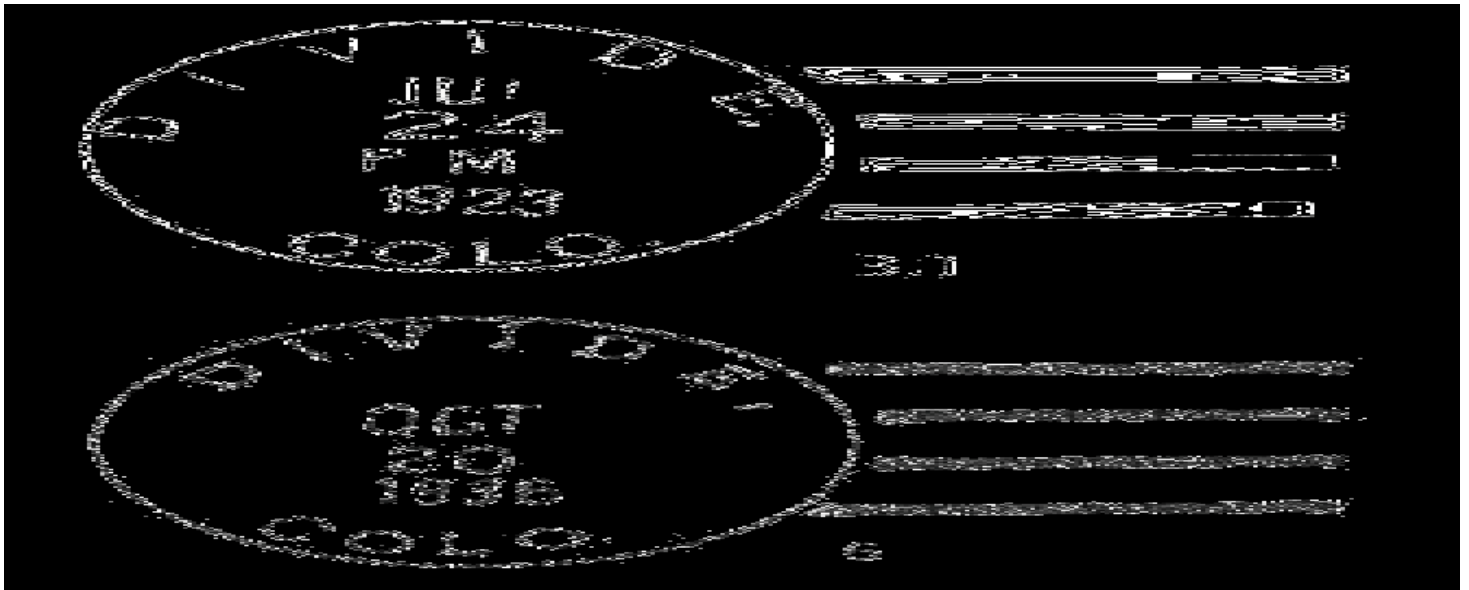
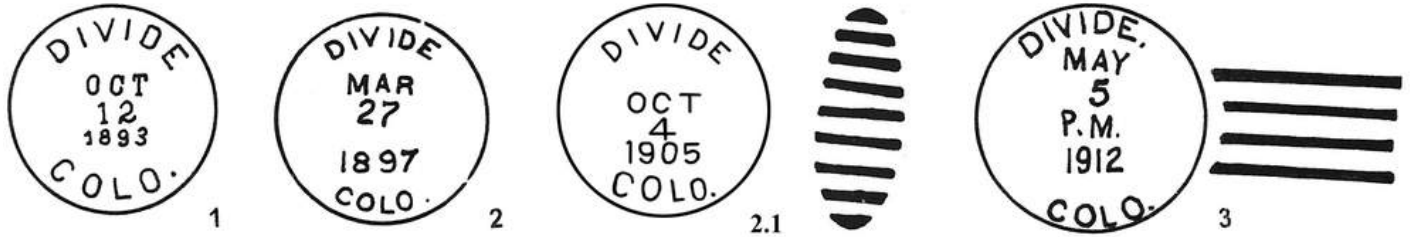
Jul 1 1889	---	SW/4 Sec 6 T13S R69W 75 yards north of Colorado Midland Divide Flag Station	
		Proposed postmaster - Mrs. Alice Hardy	
Jul 26 1889		Established	
Jul 26 1889		Hardy, Alice	
Sep 14 1896		Sadler, George W.	
Nov 19 1901		Sharrock, George H.	
May 12 1905		Gibbons, William H.	
May 10 1914	---	SW/4 SW/4 Sec 6 T13S R69W 1/2 mile west of Rule Creek	
Jul 20 1921		Turner, William S.	
Dec 9 1926		Gregory, Orman E.	Acting
Jan 14 1927		Gregory, Orman E.	Appointed
Jan 26 1927		Gregory, Orman E.	Commissioned
Oct 30 1941	---	SE/4 Sec 6 T13S R69W Rule Creek about 1 miles southeast of post office	
Oct 29 1945		Parmley, Loren Lee	Assumed charge
Jan 17 1946		Parmley, Loren Lee	Acting
Apr 18 1947		Parmley, Loren Lee	Appointed
Apr 30 1947		Parmley, Loren Lee	Commissioned
Jun 30 1947		Parmley, Loren Lee	Possession
Jul 1 1956			Office made Presidential
Feb 20 1969		Wimmer, Mrs. Severina M.	Officer in charge
Feb 20 1971		Davison, Lesli V.	Possession as postmaster
Jan 31 1979		Meyer, Mrs. Ruth M.	Officer in charge
Jul 30 1979		Blamey, Duane C.	Officer in charge
Sep 22 1979		Hoffman, George H.	Appointed

## Confirmed types of postal markings

1	DIVIDE / COLO. CI 10P 27.0	Hstp Target, 4-ring	May 7 1893 Oct 12 1893
2	DIVIDE / COLO. CI 10P 27.0	Hstp Not present	Mar 27 1897 Sep 27 1899
2.1	DIVIDE / COLO. CI 10P 28.0	Dplx 9 bar oval	Oct 4 1905 Jul 29 1906
3	DIVIDE, / COLO. CI 10P 30.5	4bars S-24x14mm	Aug 23 1909 Apr 6 1918
3.1	DIVIDE, / COLO. CI 10P 33.0	4bars S-24x20mm	Ju- 24 1923
4	DIVIDE / COLO. CI 10P 32.5	4bars S-24x19mm	Jul 24 1923 May 24 1932
5	DIVIDE / COLO. CI 10P 22.0	Mach 6 wavy lines	Apr 13 1938
6	DIVIDE, / COLO. CI 10P 34.5	4bars S-25x20mm	Oct 20 1936 Dec 30 1938
6.1	DIVIDE. / COLO. CI 10P 34.5	4bars S-25x20mm	Jun 1 1940 Jul 29 1948
7	DIVIDE / COLO. CI 10P 35.0	4bars S-24x20mm	Jun 17 1952
8	DIVIDE / COLO. CI 10P 33.0	4bars S-24x20mm	Feb 23 1960 Jan 2 1963
8.1	DIVIDE / COLO. CI 11P 30.0/19.0	Hstp No killer	Dec 26 1962 May 17 1979
9	DIVIDE, CO / 80814 CI 10P 20.0	Mach 7 lines	Mar 11 1968 Oct 16 1972
10	DIVIDE, CO / 80814 CI 10P 31.0	4bars S-24x20mm	Oct 4 1971 Feb 9 1976

DIVIDE – Continued

- 11 DIVIDE, CO / 80814 Mar 24 1987  
CI 10P 32.0 4bars S-24x19mm
- 12 DIVIDE, CO / 80814 Jul 21 1992  
CI 10P 33.0 4bars S-20x16mm



**DIVIDE STATION****Chronology of the Post Office**

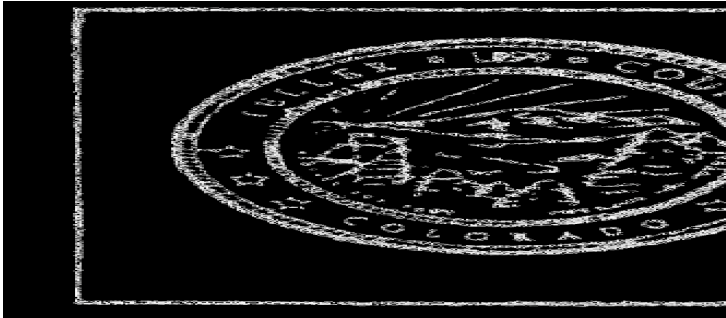
Mar 23 1999      Established as a Special Commemorative Station

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

1      Divide Station / Colorado, 80814  
RC 10P 82.0x38.0

Mar 23 1999

Pict Scene - County seal at left; Text -  
Teller County Centennial / A Golden Heritage

**100 YEARS ANNIVERSARY STATION****Chronology of the Post Office**

Jul 26 1989      Established as a Special Commemorative Station

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

1      DIVIDE, CO. / 80814 // ANNIVERSARY STATION      Jul 26 1989  
IR 00R 89.0x34.0

Pict Scene - Steam engine, Space Shuttle, USPS emblem;  
Text - 1889-1989 / 100 years / US POST OFFICE

**EDLOWE**

Edlowe was a station and siding on the Colorado Midland two miles west of Woodland Park. There was a granite quarry nearby, the quarried granite was shipped from Edlowe.

A small community did develop at Edlowe and by 1900 there was a ten-room hotel run by the Hickox family, a depot, section house and a school. However, the community never really thrived and it failed to participate in the general prosperity brought to the area by the gold discoveries at Cripple Creek.

Begin in Woodland Park at the junction of Colorado Highway 97 with US Highway 24. Drive west on US 24 two and eight-tenths miles to Edlowe Road. The grade of the Colorado Midland is still visible, crossing Edlowe Road a short distance south of US 24. There are several houses in the area but most appear to be of recent construction.

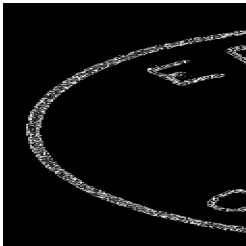
**EDLOWE – Continued**

**Chronology of the Post Office**

Apr 22 1896	---	N/2 SE/4 Sec 34 T12S R69W North side of track (Colorado Midland) Summit Park Station, will change to Edlowe Proposed postmaster - William Cyrus Miller
Jun 9 1896		Established
Jun 9 1896		Miller, William C.
Sep 14 1896		Bachman, Zedekiah
Jun 20 1898		Miller, Doy
Jun 16 1899		Discontinued Papers to Divide

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

1	EDLOWE / COLO.	Feb 27 1898
	CI 10P 27.5	Hstp Not present



**ELKTON**

Historical reports of the founding of Elkton are in disagreement. One version attributes a discovery to William Shemwell, a blacksmith from Colorado Springs who found ore on Raven Hill near the head of Arequa Gulch. A second version assigns the discovery in 1892 to John W. Bernard. Yet another author states that Sam and George Barnard were the owners of the Elkton Mine. All three versions do attribute the name to a pair of elk antlers found near the discovery.

The town of Elkton grew around the Elkton Mine. It was never formally platted nor did it have a town government. It just expanded and by 1905 claimed 3,000 inhabitants, becoming one of the significant towns of the Cripple Creek District. As Elkton grew it absorbed Arequa, its small, struggling neighbor down slope in Arequa Gulch.

Eventually activity at Elkton ceased. In 1951 there was a brief revival following the opening of the Carlton Mill.

Elkton was at the head of Arequa Gulch, the second of the deep horseshoe bends in Colorado Highway 67 on its way from Cripple Creek to Victor. I have been to and by Elkton at least four times. In 1972 there were still a number of abandoned cabins upslope from Highway 67.

In 1989 I visited the site with John Easterbrook and Pete Smith. There were still several buildings remaining and Pete Smith pointed to one that he said had been the Elkton Post Office.

By 1996 most of the buildings were gone. In 2001 nothing remained. The townsite had been chewed up by the extensive operations of the Cripple Creek and Victor Mining Company and Highway 67 has been relocated.

Latitude = 38:43:20 North Longitude = 105:09:00 West

**Chronology of the Post Office**

Mar 19 1895	---	SW/4 NE/4 Sec 30 T15S R69W About 300 feet east of Florence & Cripple Creek tracks Proposed postmaster -Thomas A. McMurtree
Apr 2 1895		Established
Apr 2 1895		McMurtree, Thomas A. Commission wrong
Jun 27 1895		McMurtree, Thomas A.

**ELKTON – Continued**

Apr 30 1897	Booker, David W.
Feb 1 1898	Sullivan, Barbara
Aug 25 1904	Wallingford, John A.
Jan 20 1909	Michael, Frank
Jul 7 1913	Miller, Rose C.
Jan 14 1925	Cruise, Thomas L.
Nov 9 1926	Ordered closed
Nov 15 1926	Discontinued Mail to Victor

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

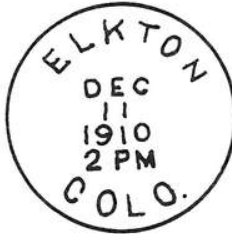
1	ELKTON / COLO. CI 10P 28.0	Apr 15 1897 Feb 1 1900 Hstp No killer, backstamp
2	ELKTON, COLO. / REC'D CI 10P 29.0	Jul 20 1898 Jul 28 1901 Hstp Target, 4-ring, Cork smudge, Receiving mark used as origin mark
3	ELKTON / COLO. CI 10P 30.0	Jan 23 1899 Nov 8 1918 Dplx Grid, 9-bar oval
4	ELKTON, COLO. / M.O.B. CI 11P 29.0/19.0	Apr 20 1899 Hstp No killer



1



2



3



4

**FLORISSANT**

In 1870 the Hon. James Castello homesteaded 160-acres in what at the time was western El Paso County. His homestead was on the wagon road from Colorado City to Fairplay via Ute Pass and South Park. Castello soon expanded his ranch into a trading post, general store and hotel for overnight lodging.

When a post office was acquired in 1873 Judge Castello chose to name it for his hometown - Florissant, Missouri. Florissant is a French word meaning, "flowering."

Road improvements made Florissant, with its facilities, the most important way station on the road to Fairplay. In 1887 the Colorado Midland Railroad reached Florissant and the town experienced a burst of growth. The town was a helper engine station for the railroad.

The gold discoveries at Cripple Creek were another boost to the growth of Florissant. Florissant was the closest point to Cripple Creek and thus, until the railroads reached Cripple Creek, was the place for trans-shipment of freight to and from Cripple Creek

Florissant is on what was once the bed of an ancient lake. The sediments in the lake contain extensive fossil deposits, which over the years have drawn considerable attention. Those deposits have now been preserved as the Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument. Another attraction at Florissant is the abundance of wildflowers. For many years the Midland Railroad ran excursion trains from Colorado Springs, bringing day-trippers to Florissant to view and pick wildflowers.

The railroad ceased operation in 1917 and the excitement of the Cripple Creek Gold Rush died down. Additional routes to Cripple Creek were built and drained much of the freight traffic away from Florissant. The town settled down to a lesser pace of activity but it is still the principal town on US Highway 24 between Divide and Buena Vista. In recent years there has been gradual growth as retirees move into the area.

**FLORISSANT – Continued**

In 1975 the Florissant Post Office shared space in a building near the east end of town. By 1996 it was the sole occupant of a large new building on the west edge of the town.

Latitude = 38:56:45 North Longitude = 105:17:20 West

**Chronology of the Post Office**

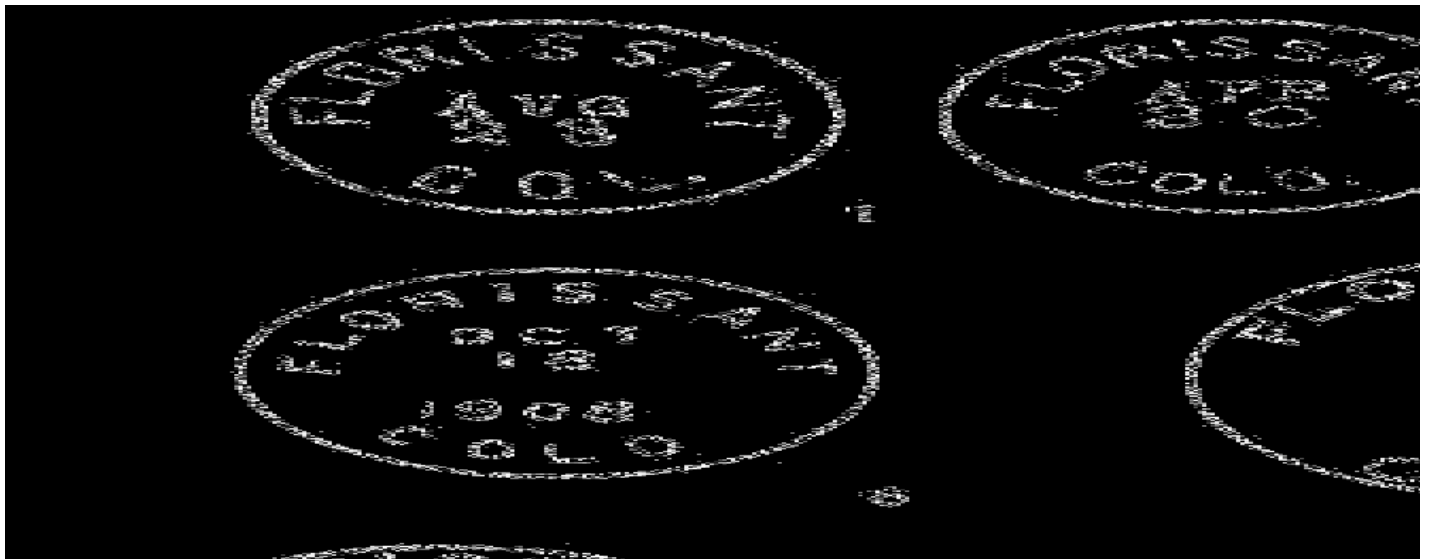
Nov 20 1872	Established	
Nov 20 1872	Schaap, Casper W.	
Mar 20 1873 ---	Not reported	There is a photocopy of what might be a handmade envelope with a manuscript marking Florissant / March 1873 and Official business / Casper W. Schaap /P.M. (spelling ???)
July 12, 1879 ---	S/4 SE/4 Sec 2 T13S R71W	On south side of Twin Creek
Apr 14 1874	Morley, Lucius	Journal fails to show this man took charge (accompanying note)
Dec 17 1874	Castello, James	
Jun 6 1878	Castello, Frank F.	
Apr 19 1881	Hearker, Miss Annie J.	
Jan 9 1883	Castello, Frank F.	
Oct 14 1887 ---	NW/4 Sec 2 T13S R71W	On south bank of Twin Creek 300 feet north of Colorado Midland Railroad
Dec 15 1890	Phipps, Samuel A.	
Jul 19 1892	Sutherland, William H.	
Oct 18 1892	Allen, William C.	
Apr 30 1914 ---	SW/4 Sec 1 T13S R71W	50 yards south of Twin Creek 200 feet north of the Colorado Midland Railroad
Apr 16 1936	Beer, Mrs. Edith	Assumed charge
Apr 23 1936	Beer, Mrs. Edith	Acting
Oct 29 1936	Beer, Mrs. Edith	Confirmed
Dec 29 1936	Beer, Mrs. Edith	Commissioned
Dec 7 1938	Erb, Paul E.	Assumed charge
Dec 30 1938	Erb, Paul E.	Acting
May 27 1939	Erb, Paul E.	Confirmed
Jun 19 1939	Erb, Paul E.	Commissioned
Jun 13 1941	Erb, Mrs. Dorothy G.	Assumed charge
Jun 19 1941	Erb, Mrs. Dorothy G.	Acting
Oct 23 1941 ---	Sec 1 T13S R71W	Twin Creek is 75 feet north of post office
Dec 13 1941	Erb, Mrs. Dorothy G.	Appointed
Jan 5 1942	Erb, Mrs. Dorothy G.	Commissioned
Jul 1 1953		Office made Presidential
Dec 30 1966	Clare, Harold Eugene	Acting
Mar 6 1971	Clare, Harold Eugene	Appointed
Mar 6 1971	Clare, Harold Eugene	Assumed charge

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

1	FLORISSANT / COL. CI 10P 25.0	Aug 23 187- Apr 21 1876 Hstp Cork Negative X-roads
2	FLORISSANT / COLO. CI 10P ?	Jun 14 187- Apr 30 1877 Hstp Cork, 5-bar grid, smudge
3	FLORISSANT / COLO. CI 10P 24.0	Apr 24 1883 Hstp Fancy, cork, Pattern (?), abbreviated year date
4	FLORISSANT / COL. CI 10P 26.0	Dec 28 1886 Oct 23 1896 Hstp Cork, smudge, hobnail pattern
5	FLORISSANT / COLO. CI 10P 27.0	Sep 29 1889 Jan 2 1897 Hstp Cork, negative X-roads, 4-bar grid, smudge

FLORISSANT – Continued

6	FLORISSANT / COLO. CI 10P 28.0	Hstp Cork, Smudge	May 5 1899 Nov 27 1912
7	FLORISSANT, COLO. / REC'D. CI 10P ?	Hstp No killer [NOT AVAILABLE FOR ILLUSTRATION]	Jul 5 1906
8	FLORISSANT, / COLO. CI 10P 31.0	4bars S-25x19mm	Mar 31 1910 Nov 30 1918
9	No listing		
10	FLORISSANT / COLO. CI 11P 31.0/21.0	4bars S-24x19mm	--- 27 1934 Sep 31 1948
11	FLORISSANT. / COLO. CI 10P 32.0	4bars S-22x19mm	Jun 1- 1932 Jul 2 1936



12	FLORISSANT / COLO. CI 10P 33.0	4bars S-23x18mm	Sep 17 1937 Feb 4 1948
13	FLORISSANT / COLO. CI 10P 33.0	4bars S-24x19mm	Apr 10 1943
14	FLORISSANT / COLO. CI 10P 34.0	4bars S-23x20mm	Jan 20 1956 Jun 9 1965



FLORISSANT STATIONS – Continued

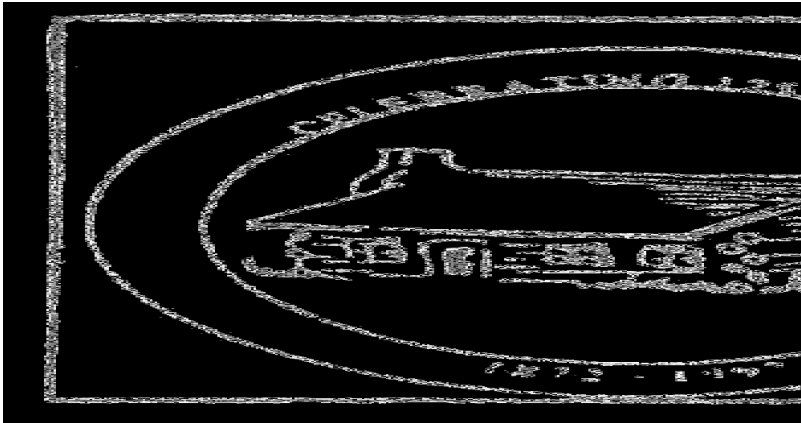
FLORISSANT 125<sup>TH</sup> STATION

Chronology of the Post Office

Dec 21 1997      Established as a Special Commemorative Station

Confirmed types of postal markings

- |   |                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                     |
|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Florissant, / Colorado / 80816 // FLORISSANT 125 <sup>TH</sup> STATION<br>RC 10P 91.0x52.0 | Dec 21 1997<br>Pict Scene - Mountains, Indian on horseback, log cabin in double circle; Text - (in double circle) CELEBRATING 125 YEARS / 1872-1997 |
|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|



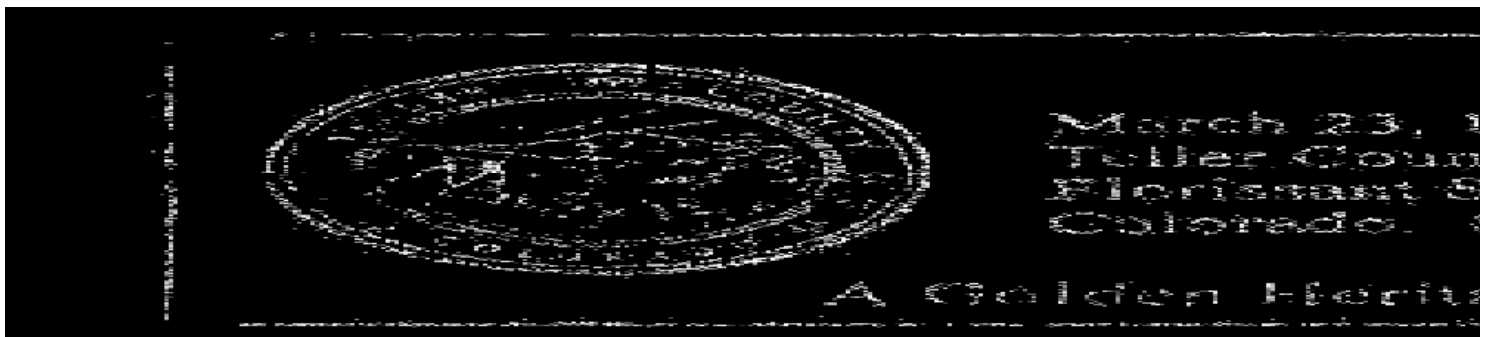
FLORISSANT STATION

Chronology of the Post Office

Mar 23 1999      Established as a Special Commemorative Station

Confirmed types of postal markings

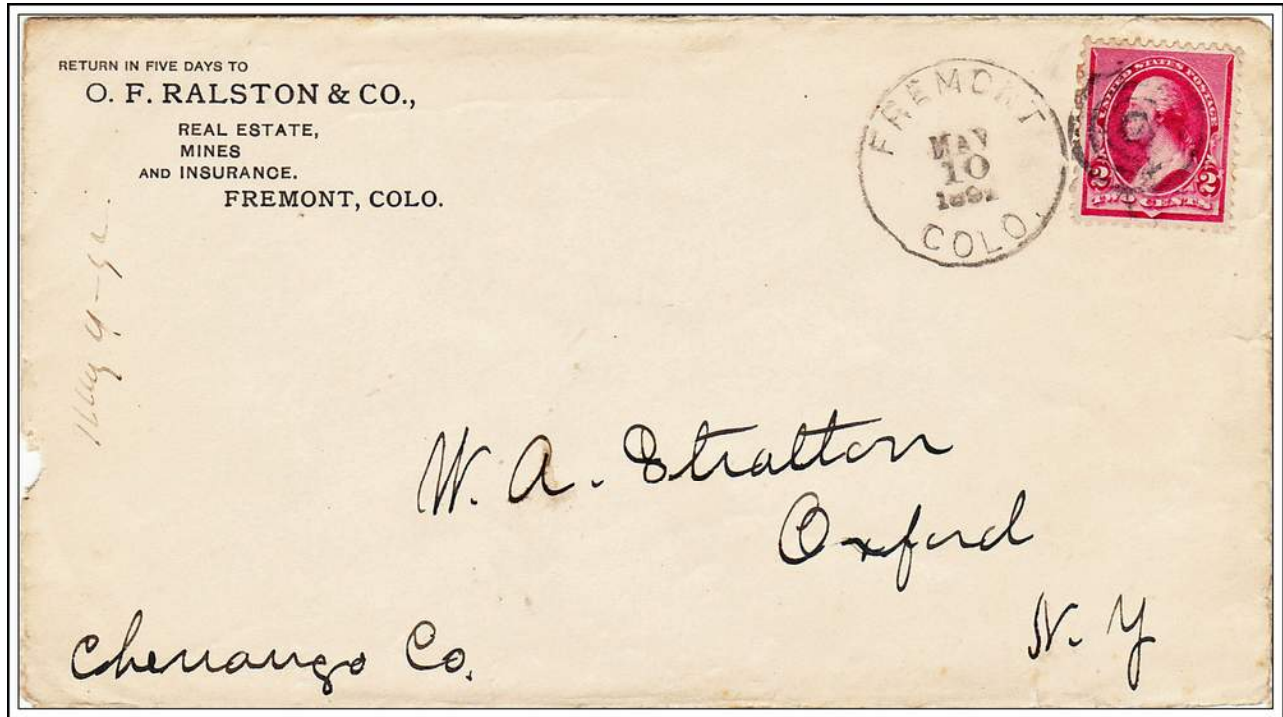
- |   |                                                          |                                                                                                          |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Florissant Station / Colorado, 80816<br>RC 10P 82.0x38.0 | Mar 23 1999<br>Pict Scene - County seal at left; Text - Teller County Centennial / A Golden Heritage     |
| 2 | Florissant Station, CO 80816<br>CI 10P 22.0              | Aug 20 1999<br>Pict Scene - Insect; Text - 30TH ANNIVERSARY / FLORISSANT FOSSIL BEDS / NATIONAL MONUMENT |



**FREMONT**

Bob Womack was an employee of Bennett and Myers on their Broken Box Ranch. Womack had repeatedly claimed that there was gold in the area but it was not until he produced some truly rich ore that his claim was accepted.

In early 1891 the rush to the Cripple Creek District began in earnest. The Cripple Creek Mining District was formed on April 5, 1891.



**FREMONT / COLO.      May 10, 1892**

The first settlement, on the Bennett and Myers ranch was called Hayden Placer. In July 1891 a post office opened with the name of Fremont – for John Charles Fremont. On November 14, 1891 the town of Fremont was platted, adjacent to the Hayden Placer. There was intense competition between the two communities and in December 1891 an attempt was made to change the name of the Fremont Post Office to Morland. The name change did take place but lasted only two months before reverting back to Fremont. It appears that the change of names was connected with some legal maneuvering and trickery involving the proposed city of Cripple Creek.

The reversion of the post office name to Fremont lasted from February 4, 1892 to June 20, 1892, when all was seemingly resolved with the opening of the Cripple Creek Post Office.

Fremont (and Morland) were located in the northeast corner of Cripple Creek, in the bend where Colorado Highway 67 turns from north to east to begin the climb up to Gillett.

**Chronology of the Post Office**

- Jul 14 1891 --- NE/4 Sec 13 T15S R69W  
Proposed postmaster - William Harvey Gowdy
- Jul 29 1891      Established
- Jul 29 1891      Gowdy, William H.
- Dec 9 1891      Name changed to Morland

**FREMONT – Continued**

Feb 4 1892	Re-named Fremont
Feb 4 1892	Gowdy, William H.
Jun 20 1892	Name changed to Cripple Creek

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

1	FREMONT / COLO. CI 10P 28.0	Apr 22 1892 Jun 6 1892 Hstp Target, 4-ring 18mm
---	--------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------



1

**GILLETT**

Located in a large, level meadow known as West Beaver Park, the town of Gillett was platted on January 19, 1894 by the Beaver Park Land Company. It was named for W. K. Gillett, an official of the Midland Terminal Railway.

On July 4, 1894 the standard gauge Midland Terminal Railroad reached Gillett. The level ground provided a suitable place for a terminal and a freight yard. In 1949 the building of the Carlton Mill eliminated the need for rail service and the Midland Terminal ceased operations.

There was some nearby mining. A large reduction works was built at Gillett and employed a large number of men. During the boom years the town boasted ninety-one attorneys and forty-one assay offices – all kept busy with the problems of conflicting mining claims.

The town had good homes and several churches. There was a logical street system and a water supply system that supplied fire hydrants throughout the city.

It is often claimed that Gillett was a “family” town, and it was home to many miners and the men working at the reduction mill or for the railroad. However, Gillett was the location of the only racetrack in the district and was the site of the only bullfight fought in the United States. 50,000 people reportedly attended that event, which ended in a riot.

Begin at Divide on US Highway 24. Drive south on Colorado Highway 67 to the large meadow where the highway branches. One branch goes straight and loops around to Victor. The other branch drops down the steep grade to Cripple Creek.

There are still a number of buildings scattered around what was once Gillett. The crumbling stone walls of an old church can be seen in the middle of a meadow. It is likely that the renewed activity at Cripple Creek may have brought some new residences to Gillett.

Latitude = 38:46:55 North Longitude = 105:07:20 West

**Chronology of the Post Office**

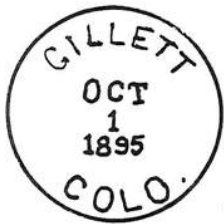
Jul 30 1894	---	NW/4 Sec 4 T15S R69W 1/4 mile west of Beaver Creek On east side of Midland Terminal Railway 200 yards from Gillett Station Proposed postmaster - Mrs. Philena A. Kieth
Aug 29 1894	Established	
Aug 29 1894		Keith, Philena A.
Mar 13 1897		Lindsay, William R. P&S
Aug 8 1898		Gunsul, Maynard P
Dec 20 1898		Gunsul, Maynard P&S
Apr 2 1902		Adams, Charles W.

**GILLETT – Continued**

Jul 3 1902	Adams, Charles W.
Dec 17 1907	Ordered closed
Jan 23 1908	Closing order rescinded
Apr 1 1908	Roberts, Thomas J.
Apr 1 1908	Ordered closed
Jun 15 1908	Discontinued Mail to Cameron
Jan 4 1909	--- No usable description
Feb 2 1909	Re-established
Jul 2 1909	Spratt, George W.
Aug 5 1911	Mitchell, Millie L.
Mar 15 1913	Discontinued Mail to Goldfield

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

1	GILLETT / COLO. CI 10P 28.0	Hstp Not recorded	Oct 1 1895 Feb 1- 1896
2	GILLETT / COLO. CI 10P 30.0	Hstp Not present	Sep 13 1897 Dec 16 1897
3	GILLETT / COLO. CI 10P 29.0	Hstp Cork, 6-bar grid, smudge	Feb 14 1898 Sep 10 1899
3.1	GILLETT, COLO. / REC'D. CI 10P 29.0	Hstp No killer On PPC from Germany	Oct 20 1902
4	GILLETT / COLO. CI 10P 30.0	Dplx Grid, 9-bar oval	Apr 5 190- Apr 23 1907
5	GILLETT, / COLO. CI 10P 32.0	4bars S-25x14mm	Mar 11 1910 Aug 25 1911



1



2



3



3.1



4

**GOLDFIELD**

On January 8, 1895 the owners of the Portland Mine – James Burns, James Doyle and John Hartman, platted the town of Goldfield. The Gold Knob Mining and Townsite Company sold lots in Goldfield.

At first Goldfield was considered a suburb of Victor; however, it soon grew to become the third largest city in the Cripple Creek District. At one time it had as many as 3,500 residents. One source says that Goldfield was incorporated on April 8, 1895. However, another source states that it was not incorporated until 1899.

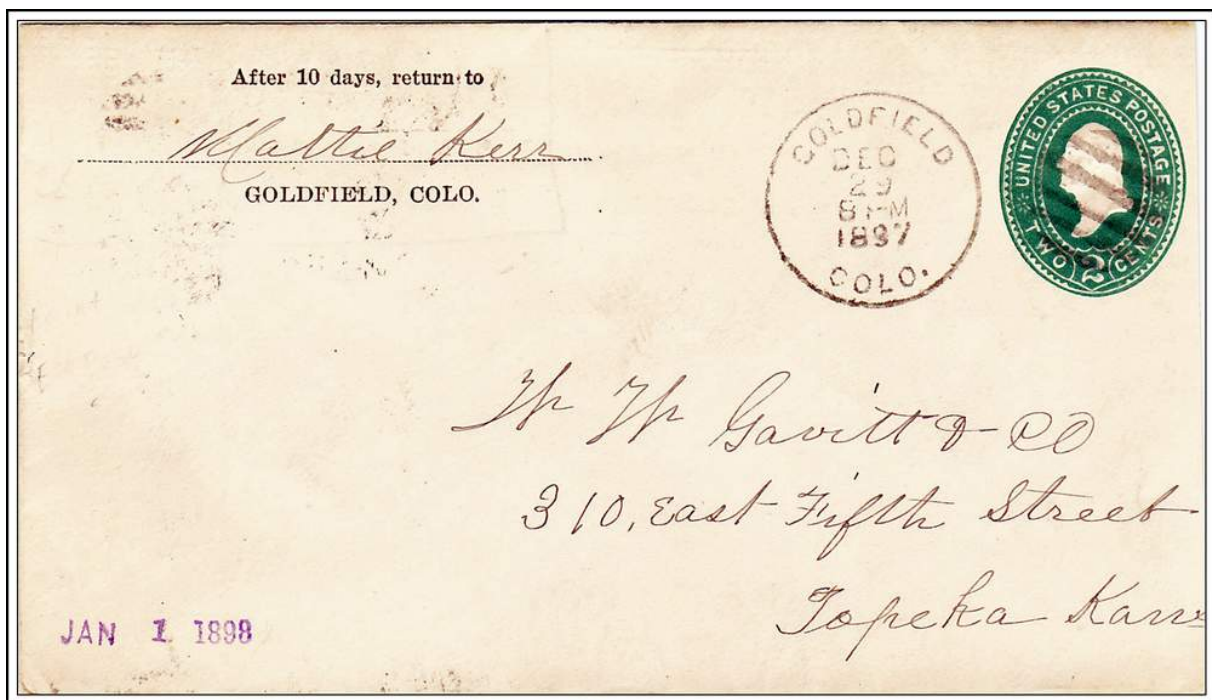
**GOLDFIELD – Continued**

The town was in proximity to several of the most productive mines in the district, hence the name Goldfield. With a reasonable amount of near level ground, Goldfield became the choice of the district's railroads for siting their freight yards.

As mining in the district slowed, so did the growth of Goldfield. It is reported that in the 1910's Verner Reed and Henry Blackmer began buying up Goldfield. Their intent was to dismantle the buildings and ship them to Wyoming for re-assembly in the oil boomtowns in that state.

Goldfield is about a mile northeast of Victor on Teller County Road 83, the continuation of Colorado Highway 67. There are still a number of buildings in Goldfield but they are scattered over the former townsite.

Latitude = 38:43:04 North Longitude = 105:07:32 West



**GOLDFIELD / COLO.**

**December 29, 1897**

**Chronology of the Post Office**

Feb 5 1895	---	NW/4 Sec 28 T15S R69W The Midland Terminal Railroad passes through the corporate limits of Goldfield and the P.O. location is about 2000 feet from its depot	
		Proposed postmaster - Katie Greenwood	
May 5 1895		Established	
May 5 1895		Greenwood, Katie	
Jan 28 1899		Vincent, Merle D.	P&S
May 8 1899		Huxley, Charles A.	P
Dec 13 1899		Huxley, Charles A.	P&S
Jun 5 1900		Ault, Clinton B.	P&S
Mar 3 1905		North, Paul M.	P&S
Jul 1 1905		North, Paul M.	P&S
Apr 23 1906		Flannigan, Alfred W.	P
Dec 20 1906		Flannigan, Alfred W.	P&S

**GOLDFIELD – Continued**

Jul 1 1908		Office relegated
Oct 10 1908	Flannigan, Alfred W.	P&S
Oct 1 1909		Office made Presidential
Dec 11 1909	Flannigan, Alfred W.	P&S
Jan 12 1914	Wilson, Christopher C.	P&S
Jul 24 1914	---	NW/4 Sec 28 T15S R69W 3 blocks west of the Goldfield Station of the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek Railroad
Sep 5 1918	Wilson, Christopher C.	P&S
Jul 1 1919		Office relegated
Jan 17 1920	Wilson, Christopher C.	
Mar 17 1922	Wilson, M. B.	Acting
May 13 1922	Tucker, Gertrude M.	
Jun 18 1925	---	NW/4 Sec 28 T15S R69W 3600 feet east of the Midland Terminal Railroad
Jun 22 1925	Lord, Mrs. Sadie	
Mar 1 1927	Odell, Mrs. Blanche C.	Acting
Mar 21 1927	---	Not reported A move one block northeast of a previous location
Apr 27 1927	Odell, Mrs. Blanche C.	Appointed
Feb 29 1929	Ordered closed Effective Nov 30 1929	
Nov 26 1929	Closing order rescinded	
Jun 4 1932	Ordered closed	
Jun 3 1932	Discontinued Mail to Victor	

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

- |   |                                  |                                                             |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | GOLDFIELD / COLO.<br>CI 10P 29.0 | Sep 23 1896 Jun 24 1898<br>Hstp Cork, 6-bar circular grid   |
| 2 | GOLDFIELD / COLO.<br>CI 10P 30.0 | Nov 10 1900 May 11 1931<br>Dplx Grid, 8-bar oval            |
| 3 | GOLDFIELD / COLO.<br>CI 10P 28.0 | Sep 18 1900 May 7 1907<br>Dplx Grid, 9 bar oval (backstamp) |



**AUXILLARY MARKING**

- |     |                                     |                                            |
|-----|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| A-1 | goldfield, colo.<br>SL 00R 50.0x5.0 | Jul 2- 1908<br>Missent to Goldfield, Colo. |
|-----|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|

Missent to Goldfield, Colo.

A-1

**HIGHPARK**

Highpark is described as, “Another town that was probably a supply point and post office for the surrounding ranches.” I suspect that might be somewhat of an exaggeration as there is no evidence for the existence of a town at either of the locations for the Highpark Post Office. Highpark was a rural post office and might also have served as a supply point for the surrounding ranches.

**HIGHPARK – Continued**

Begin on US Highway 24 at Florissant and drive south on the Cripple Creek-Florissant Road to the intersection with Teller County Road 11, the road to Guffey. Continue south on that road to the T intersection with Guffey Road and High Park Road. Turn left onto High Park Road. The 1896 location of Highpark was about two and a quarter miles from the intersection and in an area of small meadows and timber. There is no visible evidence of settlement.

The Highpark Post Office closed in June 1899. It reopened in January 1902 at a new location, two miles south of the 1896 location but still along High Park Road. That location is in a fairly large open area of meadows, surrounded by timbered hills - a site that could appropriately be called "High Park." There is a ranch complex some distance west of the road.

When the office reopened Thomas J. Hilliard was the proposed postmaster and he sought to have the post office named for him. That effort failed and another choice, Highland, was also rejected in favor of the previous name of Highpark.

**Chronology of the Post Office**

Jun 2 1896	Established
Jun 15 1896	--- NE/4 Sec 24 T15S R71W 2 miles west of Four Mile Creek Proposed postmaster - Charles T. Wynkoop
Jul 2 1896	Wynkoop, Charles T.
Nov 28 1896	Franklin, Benjamin
Jun 3 1899	Discontinued Papers to Barehills
Dec 6 1901	--- SE/4 Sec 25 T15S R71W 1-1/2 miles west of Four Mile Creek HIGHLAND - HILLIARD Crossed out Proposed postmaster - Thomas J. Hilliard
Jan 17 1902	Re-established
Jan 17 1902	Hilliard, Thomas J.
Apr 21 1903	McMurray, James W.
Aug 7 1903	Hitchcock, Cyrus W.
Aug 30 1907	McMurray, Mary E.
Oct 20 1909	Wilson, Emma A.
Apr 30 1913	Discontinued Mail to Cripple Creek
Sep 3 1914	Re-established
Sep 3 1914	Wilson, Clinton G.
May 31 1917	Discontinued Mail to Florissant

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

1	HIGHPARK / COLO. CI 10P 28.0	Hstp Target, 4-ring 17mm	Mar 25 1898
2	HIGHPARK / COLO. CI 10P 29.0	Hstp No killer	Nov 22 1902 Oct 3 1911
3	HIGHPARK, / COLO. CI 10P 32.0	4bars S-25x19mm	Dec 30 1912



## **HOBART**

I have found no historical references to a Hobart in Teller County. The Post Office Department records provide evidence of its existence. It may have been a construction camp for the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek District Railroad, soon overshadowed by growth at nearby Rosemont.

The locations of Hobart, Rosemont and the possible second location of Boaz are closely related to the Penrose-Rosemont Reservoir on the eastern edge of Teller County. Nell's 1905 map of Colorado places Hobart just west of Rosemont. Boaz was the first post office in the vicinity of the reservoir. It has been previously discussed.

The Post Office Department Geographical Site Location Report indicates that Milton was the first choice for a post office name. I have no idea as to the source of either name - Hobart or Milton.

In searching for a possible site of Hobart, I drove on the Gold Camp Road beyond the reservoir before turning around and going back west. I then decided to explore the possibilities of getting to the first location of Boaz, so went down into the valley right below the dam. When I returned to the Gold Camp Road from that excursion, I again went a half-mile east and observed from the road, a single cabin in a meadow, a modest distance from the reservoir. It is possible that the cabin is a last remnant of Hobart. Or the site of Hobart, like Rosemont lies within the reservoir basin.

More information about Hobart is desirable.

### **Chronology of the Post Office**

Nov 27 1899	---	NE/4 Sec 23 T15S R68W 100 yards from Middle Beaver Creek Not on or near a railway Proposed postmaster - Laura Holenbeck
Feb 6 1900		Established
Feb 6 1900		Holenbeck, Laura
Oct 15 1901		McLeod Sarah Declined
Feb 1 1902		Ordered closed
Feb 15 1902		Discontinued Papers to Clyde

### **Confirmed types of postal markings**

**NO POSTMARKS HAVE BEEN REPORTED FROM HOBART**

## **HORACE**

I have not found any historical reference to this place. The post office existed for nearly three years so there must have been some activity at the location.

According to the Post Office Department Geographic Site Location Report, Horace was about seven miles north of Divide. That places it in the Pike National Forest so it could have been a lumber camp. Also, this was in the time of the greatest mining activity in the Cripple Creek area so a short lived mining camp is another possibility.

At Divide, on US Highway 24, turn north onto Teller County Road 5. At some point this becomes Manchester Creek Road. When Jim Ozment and I visited this site in 1998 we drove seven and one-half miles almost due north from US 24. That brought us to a somewhat wider place in the Manchester Creek Valley. There were some pits or dugouts to the west of the road. This could have been the site of a small ranch. Other than the pits there is nothing there.

Access to this site may be questionable because of the Hayman Fire in June 2002.

### **Chronology of the Post Office**

Mar 21 1896	---	NW/4 Sec 6 T12S R69W Three miles south and east of West Creek Pemberton 12 miles northerly Woodland Park 12 miles southeast The sketch map does not indicate Horace but does plot a "Chester post office." Proposed postmaster - Harry Wrightson Hedgcock
-------------	-----	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**HORACE – Continued**

Jun 5 1896	Established
Jun 5 1896	Hedgecock, Harry W.
May 28 1897	Shaw, Lewis F.
Mar 8 1899	Discontinued Papers to Divide

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

**NO POSTMARKS HAVE BEEN REPORTED FROM HORACE**

**INDEPENDENCE**

The initial settlement here was known as Hull City Placer. As a town developed it took the name of Macon. In 1894 due to the violence associated with a miner's strike, Altman postmaster George Blakey moved the Altman Post Office to Macon but continued to use the name Altman.

The strike ended in early 1895 but Blakey did not want to return to Altman. Thus the Altman Post Office at Macon became Macon and a new post office was opened in Altman.

In 1894 W. S. Montgomery purchased the area known as Macon and on November 14, 1894 had it platted by the Independence Town and Mining Company. So, by the time the Macon Post Office was authorized it was really not in Macon, but in Independence. It would be four years before the post office name was changed to Independence. The town took its name from the famous Independence Mine located nearby.

For many years Independence was a thriving community but as the mines closed Independence faded away. In the late years of the twentieth century several of the buildings above the road from Goldfield were included in an historical trail. It is now doubtful that those buildings can be saved. The open pit mining activities of the Cripple Creek and Victor Gold Mining Company threaten to destroy what remains of Independence. Altman and Elkton have already fallen victim to the mining and the upper portion of Independence is next.

From Victor drive east on the continuation of Colorado Highway 67 (Teller County Road 83). After passing through Goldfield, Independence was to the left, on the hillside above the road. Should you make the trip, hopefully something of Independence will still remain.

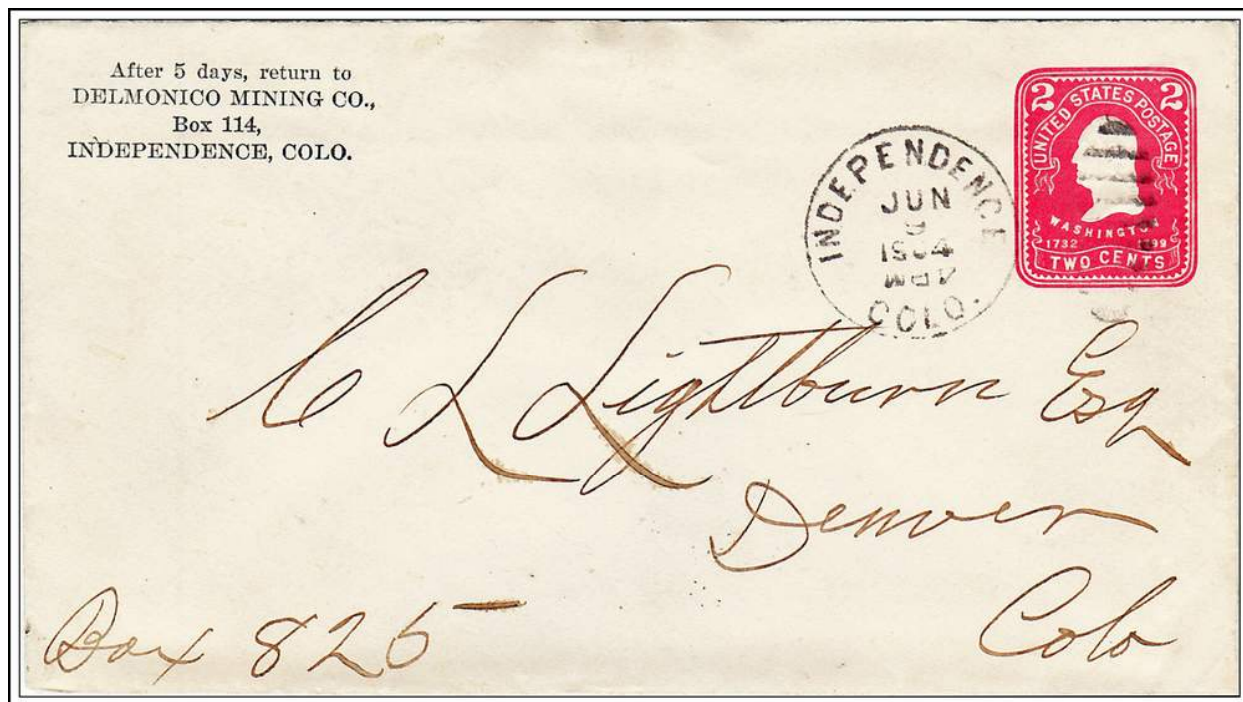
Latitude = 38:43:56 North Longitude = 105:08:10 West

**Chronology of the Post Office**

May 12 1899	Formerly named Macon	
May 12 1899	Rogers, Orlando	
Dec 20 1900	Rogers, Orlando	P&S
Jan 8 1902	--- SE/4 Sec 20 T15S R69W	About 1050 feet from Midland Terminal Railway
Jan 20 1905	Rogers, Orlando	P&S
Jul 1 1907		Office relegated to 4th class
Sep 12 1907	Rogers, Lester W.	
May 3 1914	--- SE/4 Sec 20 T15S R69W	
Feb 1 1941	Johnson, Mrs. Clara L.	Assumed charge
Feb 12 1941	Johnson, Mrs. Clara L.	Acting
Mar 4 1941	--- SE/4 Sec 20 T15S R69W	A move 625 feet north of a previous location
Apr 18 1941	Johnson, Mrs. Clara L.	Confirmed
Jul 7 1941	Johnson, Mrs. Clara L.	Commissioned
Oct 23 1941	--- SE/4 Sec 20 T15S R69W	
Jul 7 1942	Jenks, Mrs. Leila M.	Assumed charge
Jul 14 1942	Jenks, Mrs. Leila M.	Acting
Aug 4 1942	Jenks, Mrs. Leila M.	Confirmed
Aug 14 1942	Jenks, Mrs. Leila M.	Commissioned

**INDEPENDENCE – Continued**

Aug 19 1947 --- Not reported A move 250 feet (1 block) north of a previous location  
Site moved on July 16 1947  
May 21 1954 Ordered closed  
Jun 30 1954 Discontinued Mail to Victor

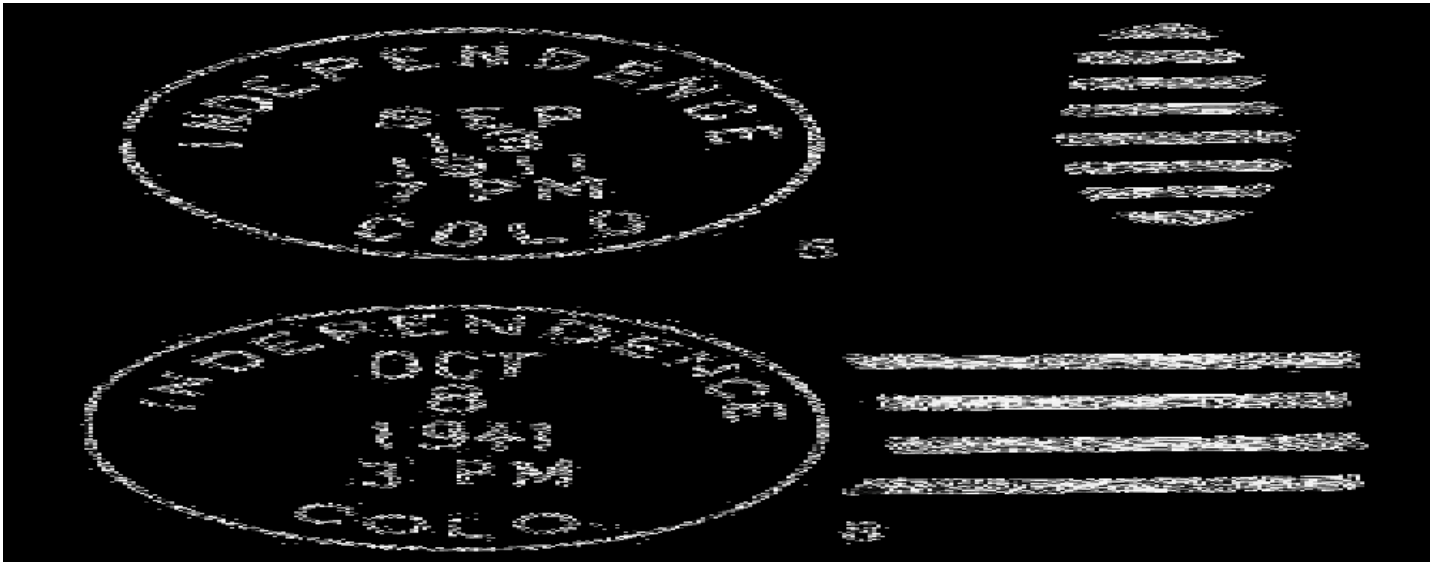


**INDEPENDENCE / COLO.          June 9, 1904**

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

1	INDEPENDENCE, COLO. / M.O.B. CI 11P 29.0/19.0	Hstp No Killer	Feb 5 1900
2	INDEPENDENCE / COLO. CI 10P 28.0	Dplx Grid, 9 bar oval, narrow letters	Jun 21 1901 Aug 10 1906
3	INDEPENDENCE, COLO. / REC'D. CI 10P 29.0	Hstp No killer	Jun 21 1901 Oct 19 1905
4	INDEPENDENCE / COLO. CI 10P 28.0	Dplx Grid, 9 bar oval, wide letters	Jul 8 1908 Dec 25 1908
5	INDEPENDENCE / COLO. CI 10P 30.0	Dplx Grid, 8-bar oval	Dec 19 1910 Sep 13 1911
6	INDEPENDENCE / COLO. CI 10P 33.0	4bars S-??x21mm	Oct 24 1912 Apr 20 1916
7	INDEPENDENCE, / COLO. CI 10P 32.5	4bars S-25x20mm	May 30 1927 Jul 4 1936
8	INDEPENDENCE / COLO. CI 10P 32.0	4bars S-23x19mm, Last day of office cover	May 12 1941 Jun 30 1954

INDEPENDENCE – Continued



**LANGDON**

The settlement at this place was known as Crystola but when a post office was first acquired it took the name of Langdon for the locally prominent Lang family. Eventually the preference for the name Crystola won out and the name of the post office was changed. This was the Crystola Station on the Colorado Midland Railroad.

The formal settlement began in 1900 with the organization of the Crystola Brotherhood Town, Mines, and Milling Company. The Langs were the last of the spiritualist colony at Crystola. The family remained there until about 1930, running the store and at times serving as postmaster.

From Woodland Park drive towards Colorado Springs on US Highway 24. About three miles from Woodland Park and virtually on the Teller-El Paso County line is the site of Langdon/Crystola. In 1998 there were scattered residences, but the most prominent structure was the odd-looking Crystola Bar.

**Chronology of the Post Office**

- Nov 21 1907 --- NE/4 Sec 6 T13S R68W Fountain Creek 1/4 mile west of office  
90 feet east to Crystola Station, Colorado Midland
- Dec 21 1907 Established
- Dec 21 1907 Hood, William J.
- Apr 1 1908 Stovall, Henry S.
- Dec 9 1908 Lang, Mary L.
- Oct 18 1909 Cartwright, Eva P.
- Nov 24 1911 Name changed to Crystola

LANGDON – Continued



LANGDON, / COLO. August 27, 1908

Confirmed types of postal markings

- 1 LANGDON, / COLO. Apr 21 1908 Aug 20 1910
- CI 10P 31.0 4bars S-23x13mm



LAWRENCE

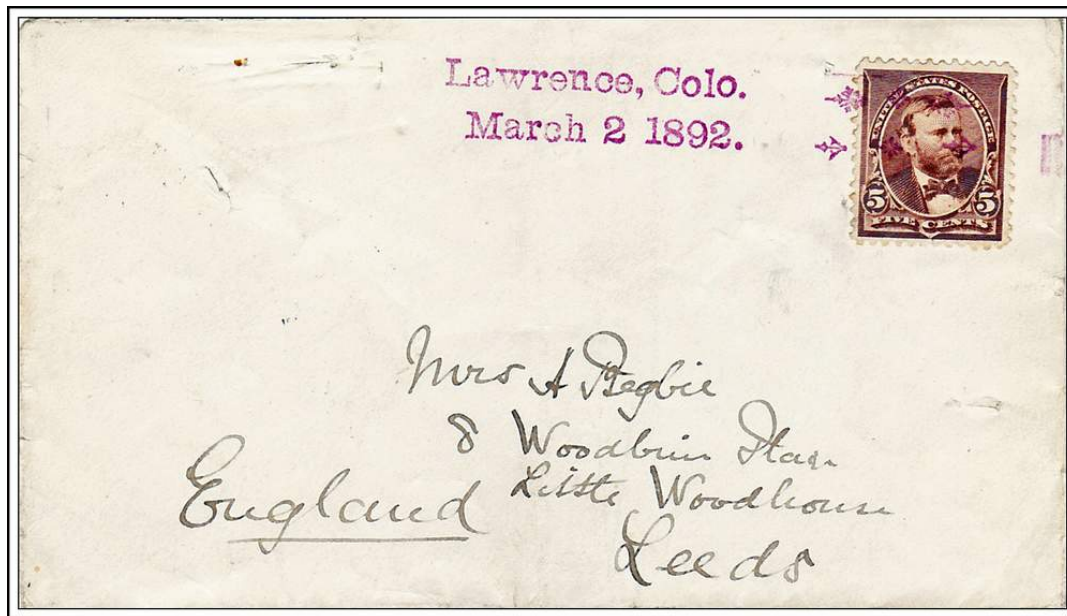
On November 6, 1892 the town of Lawrence was officially platted by M. S. Reynolds on property that had been homesteaded by Victor C. Adams. The Lawrence Town Company promoted it. The company's office was at 1751 Lawrence Street in Denver, hence the name Lawrence.

Lawrence was at a good location – more level ground than nearby Victor – but a lack of financial resources stunted the growth of Lawrence. The town had a large extraction mill, a brickyard and a slaughterhouse. For a short time Lawrence was the commercial center for the southern portion of the Cripple Creek District. The town site was on Wilson Creek between Battle and Straub Mountains.

**LAWRENCE – Continued**

The fate of Lawrence was sealed with the platting of Victor on November 6, 1893. Victor had better financing and was closer to several of the most important mines. Gradually Lawrence faded to nothing more than a southern suburb of Victor. As mining came to a close, much of Lawrence disappeared and it is difficult to identify its location.

From Colorado Highway 67 in Victor, turn down hill. Continue down the hill to Wilson Creek. At least one street goes that far. John Easterbrook reports that the maps he has show Lawrence directly south of, and almost contiguous with Victor. In addition, discussions years ago with old timers revealed that Lawrence was directly south of Victor. It was indeed absorbed by Victor. Today there are still a number of buildings in what was Lawrence.



Lawrence, Colo.      March 2, 1892

**Chronology of the Post Office**

Jan 18 1892	---	SE/4 Sec 31 T15S R69W 200 feet north of Wilson Creek [Document filed under El Paso County] Proposed postmaster - George Sabin Cowdery
Feb 3 1892		Established
Feb 3 1892		Cowdery, George S.
Dec 5 1894		Baldwin, Walter A.
Nov 28 1896		Esteb, Paul W.
May 28 1897		McCary, Charles P.
Apr 22 1898		Discontinued Mail to Victor

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

1	Lawrence, Colo. SL 00R 40.0x10.0	Mar 2 1892 Hstp Fancy, Arabesque patterns
2	LAWRENCE / COLO. CI 10P 27.0	Jun 5 1896 Hstp Not present

**LAWRENCE – Continued**



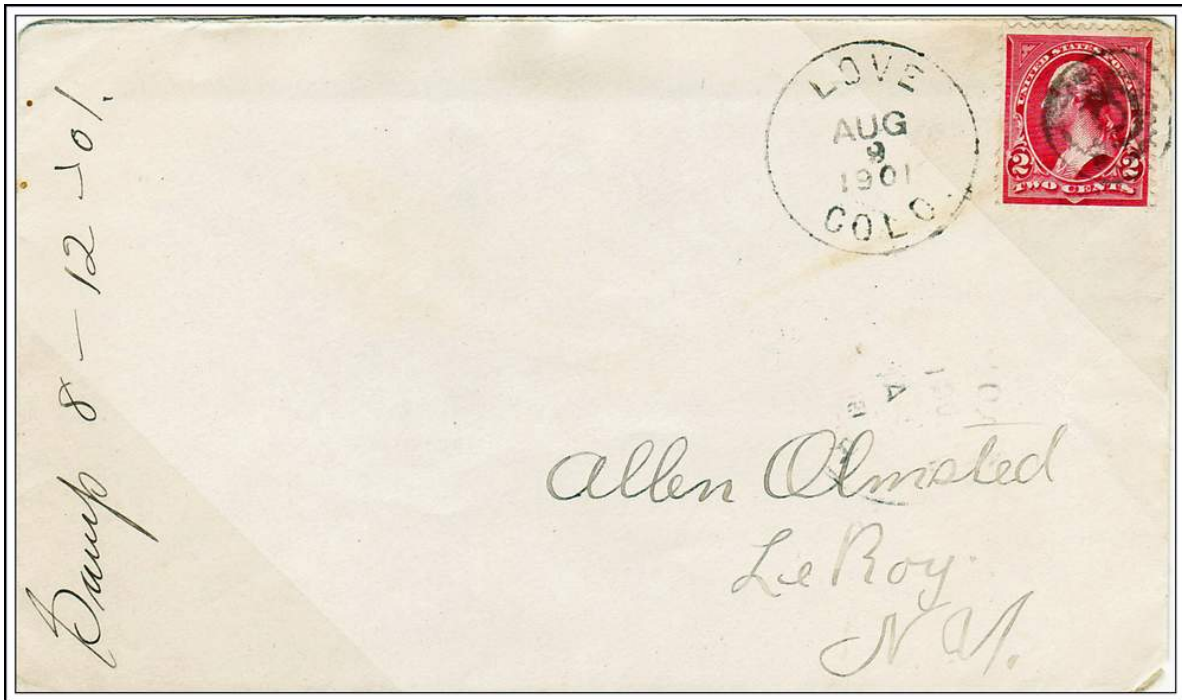
**LOVE**

John Love owned a large ranch on West Beaver Creek east of Cripple Creek. The ranch was on the wagon road from Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek and became a station on the Colorado Springs, and Cripple Creek District Railway. The ranch also provided limited quarters for miners making their way back to the Cripple Creek mines after visits to Colorado Springs.

Love was one of several post offices that were along the Gold Camp Road from the Cripple Creek District to Colorado Springs. The post offices, from west to east, were Love, Clyde, Seward, Hobart and Rosemont.

Love was actually on the stage road from Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek, which was in the valley below the future grade of the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek Railroad.

Colorado Highway 67 circles the Cripple Creek District. On the east side it intersects Teller County Road 8, the Gold Camp Road. From the intersection, go three miles east on the Gold Camp Road. At that point you can look down on the ranch buildings that are at the site of Love.



**LOVE / COLO.      August 9, 1901**

**Chronology of the Post Office**

May 4 1894 ---      NE/4 Sec 23 T15S R69W On West Beaver Creek  
Proposed postmaster- Kalman Freeman

**LOVE – Continued**

Dec 29 1894	Established
Dec 29 1894	Freeman, Kalman
May 28 1897	Cox, Charles L.
Aug 27 1897	Cross, Marion S.
Nov 2 1897	Order rescinded
Jun 20 1898	Nettleton, Clarence A.
Feb 21 1899	Pruett, Cordelia
Oct 5 1899	Cady, Frank W.
Jun 23 1902	Ordered closed
Jul 15 1902	Discontinued Papers to Clyde

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

1	LOVE / COLO. CI 10P 28.0	Oct 4 1897 Nov 17 1897 Hstp Target, 4-ring 18mm
2	LOVE / COLO. CI 10P 28.0	Aug 9 1901 Hstp Target, 4 ring 17mm; larger letters, wider spaced

**MACON**

In the area on the lower slopes of Bull Hill, a mile north-northwest of Goldfield, there were three named settlements in the area – Hull City Placer, Macon and Independence. The latter two were on the site of the Hull City Placer but it is not clear whether Macon and Independence began as separate but nearly contiguous communities. Eventually they became synonymous. Under the name of the Independence Town and Mining Company W. S. Montgomery purchased the area. Independence was platted on November 14, 1894.

In early 1894 a miners strike began. Altman, on the top of Bull Hill, was a focal point for the strike, which interfered with the post office operations at Altman. Altman postmaster George Blakey moved the post office to a location in the town of Independence on the Hull City Placer.

When the strike ended in early 1895 Blakey did not want to return to Altman, so the post office became Macon, even though it was in the town of Independence. It would be another four years before the post office and town names came into agreement as Independence.

Macon was a little over a mile north of Victor and less than that from Goldfield. At first it was considered a part of Goldfield.

From Goldfield, Macon (Independence) was somewhat to the northwest, on the hillside above the road. This area is heavily involved with the mining development of the Cripple Creek-Victor Gold Mining Company. The mining company has been rapidly stripping the mountain above the site of Independence and through the past ten years their activities have continued to move down the mountain and encroach on what was once Macon/Independence.

**Chronology of the Post Office**

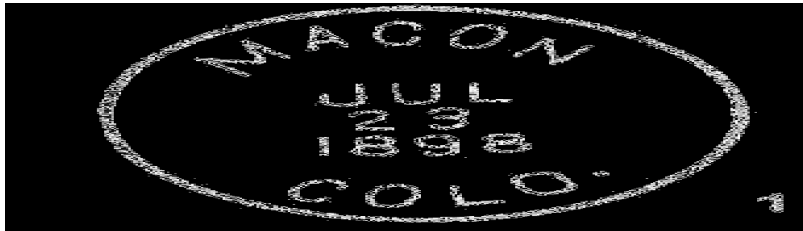
Feb 20 1895	Moved from Altman
Feb 20 1895	Blakey, George C.
Apr 27 1896	Leavenworth, William H.

**MACON – Continued**

Feb 11 1898            Rogers, Orlando  
May 12 1899            Name changed to Independence

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

- |   |                              |                                                    |
|---|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | MACON / COLO.<br>CI 10P 28.0 | Jan 6 1897 Jul 23 1898<br>Hstp Target, 3-ring 13mm |
| 2 | MACON / COLO.<br>CI 10P 28.0 | Jan 18 1899 Apr 12 1899<br>Dplx Grid, 9-bar oval   |



**MANITOU PARK (I)**

Manitou Park was the second of the three “Parks” in this portion of Teller County. The first was Summit Park and the third was Woodland Park.

In 1888 the Summit Park Post Office was closed or moved to Manitou Park. The new location was on the Colorado Midland Railroad that had recently arrived at this point on the Ute Pass Road from Colorado Springs.

Although not stated, I suspect that the Colorado Midland chose a location that would be better suited to the railroad’s operation – an area in which the terrain was more level than at the former site of Summit Park.

The new town and station continued to serve travelers on the wagon road and also provided loading facilities for timber cut from the surrounding forests.

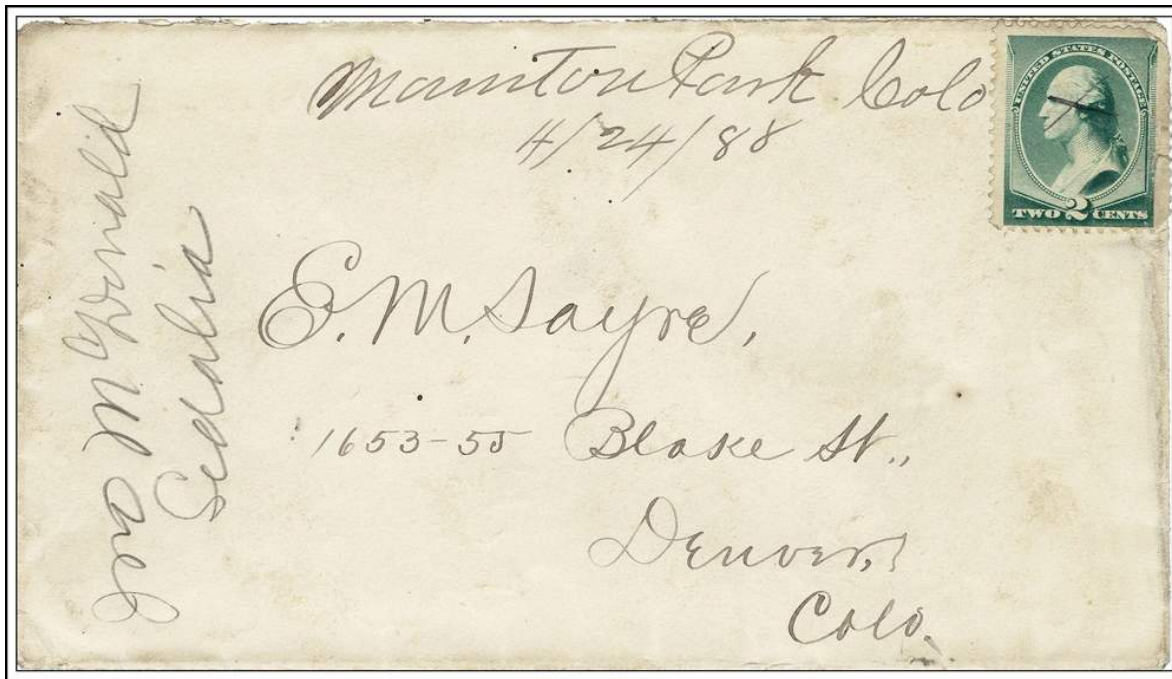
The Post Office Department Geographical Site Location Report that covers the move from Summit Park also contains some interesting information. That report indicates that the Summit Park Post Office was moved from a different location than the one reported in the listing below for Summit Park.

It indicates that the move was from a location that plots on present day US 24, about half-way between Woodland Park and the site of Langdon/Crystola on the El Paso-Teller County line.

**Chronology of the Post Office**

- |             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Feb 17 1888 | --- NE/4 Sec 24 T12S R69W 1-1/4 mile north of Fountain Qui Bouille Creek<br>500 feet north of the Colorado Midland Railway, Manitou Park Station<br>The second page of this document is a bit confusing. The sketch map seems to indicate that this was at first a move from "Summit Park" to Woodland Park.<br>It states: From: NE/4 Sec 31 T12S R68W To: NE/4 Sec 24 T12S R69W<br>The "previous" location is closer to Fountain Creek and is labeled Junction House/Summit Park P.O. This move was likely to place the post office on the railroad. [Document filed under El Paso County]<br>Proposed postmaster - Marie Baldwin |
| Mar 19 1888 | Moved from Summit Park                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Mar 19 1888 | Baldwin, Moses M.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Oct 9 1889  | Wright, Charles J.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Feb 20 1890 | Name changed to Woodland Park                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

MANITOU PARK (I) – Continued



Manitou Park Colo

April 24, 1888

Confirmed types of postal markings

0.1 MANITOU PARK / COLO

Apr 24 1888

Mscp

Pen cancel

1 MANITOU PARK / COLO.

Nov 8 1888 Sep 13 1889

CI 10P 27.0

Hstp Target, 4-ring

*Manitou Park Colo  
4/24/88*

0.1



1



MANITOU PARK (II)

In 1888 the Summit Park Post Office was moved and renamed Manitou Park. In 1890 that version of Manitou Park was renamed Woodland Park. Four months after the change in name to Woodland Park, a Manitou Park Post Office opened again but at a different location. The new location was seven miles north of Woodland Park in an area that had earlier been the scene of lumbering operations.

Dr. William A. Bell planned the new community as a resort. He named his resort Manitou Park, but that name was in conflict with Manitou Park on the Colorado Midland Railroad, so that post office changed its name to Woodland Park.

This is another example of a mis-interpretation on my part of the Post Office Department records. In this instance the Section and the Range noted on the Site Location Report are clear, however, the Township is not. I thought that it read T12S, which would have placed the post office about three miles northwest of Woodland Park.

**MANITOU PARK (II) – Continued**

That location did not agree with an additional note on the Site Location Report that the Woodland Park Station (Colorado Midland) was seven miles south of the post office. If instead the post office was in T11S then the reference to Woodland Park makes sense. And when I examine a modern map I find that at seven miles from Woodland Park, on the east side of Colorado Highway 97, there is a Manitou Park Lake.

Therefore I now conclude that the second version of Manitou Park was about a mile south of the entry road, from Highway 67, to the Manitou Experimental Forest Headquarters complex.

This would be only a short distance south of where the Torrington Post Office was located from 1896 to 1903. The area is largely open meadow and in searching for signs of Torrington we did not observe anything that might also represent Manitou Park.

**Chronology of the Post Office**

- Jun 14 1890 --- Not reported 1/10 mile east of Trout Creek Colorado Midland, Woodland Park Station seven miles south of post office NOTE: In spite of the description for this site, it does not seem to be a logical location From the sketch map seems to be in SW/4 SE/4 Sec 10, T?? R69W on Trout Creek Proposed postmaster - Horace George Thornton
- Jun 30 1890 Re-established at a new location
- Jun 30 1890 Thornton, Horace G.
- Feb 17 1892 Discontinued Mail to Woodland Park

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

- 1 MANITOU PARK / COLO. Aug 30 1891 Nov 27 1895
- CI 10P 27.0 Hstp Target, 4-ring



**MARIGOLD**

Marigold was originally a stage stop on the road from Canon City to Victor via the Shelf Road and Four Mile Creek. At the time there was no organized community.

In 1930 construction began on the Carlton Tunnel. The portal was at the former site of Marigold but the post office was not reopened. The Marigold location became the location of the construction camp for the tunnel. The Carlton Tunnel was completed in 1941 at a cost of 1.25 million dollars. The tunnel was for drainage purposes and allowed many of the mines to continue to operate at a profit for several more years.

When Jim Ozment and I visited the location of Marigold (and Sunol) we began in Canon City. From US Highway 50 we turned north on to Dozier Avenue. Four Mile Creek Road will take you all the way to Marigold just north of the Fremont-Teller County line, twenty-three miles from US 50. On the way you will experience the pleasure of driving about four miles on what is known as the Shelf Road – not a particularly pleasant ride for the faint of heart.

As you approach Marigold there are remnants of a stone building to the east of and a short distance above the road. As the road, now Shelf Road or Teller County Road 88, turns sharply to climb away from the valley, you will see the long tailings pile that resulted from construction of the Carlton Tunnel.

### MARIGOLD – Continued

From Marigold you can continue on to Cripple Creek or Victor. I have not provided directions from that direction as recent mining activity in the area has resulted in major changes to the road system between Cripple Creek and Victor.

Latitude = 38:39:40 North Longitude = 105:13:15 West

### Chronology of the Post Office

<b>Oct 14 1895</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>SE/4 Sec 9 T16S R70W 100 feet north of Four Mile Creek</b>
		<b>Proposed postmaster - Enoch Walker</b>
<b>Oct 31 1895</b>		<b>Established</b>
<b>Oct 31 1895</b>		<b>Walker, Enoch</b>
<b>Jun 18 1902</b>		<b>Ordered closed</b>
<b>Jun 30 1902</b>		<b>Discontinued Papers to Victor</b>

### Confirmed types of postal markings

<b>1</b>	<b>Marigold Colo</b>		<b>Dec 24 1895</b>
	<b>MS</b>	<b>Mscp Not recorded</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>MARIGOLD / COLO.</b>		<b>Feb 25 1899</b>
	<b>CI 10P 28.0</b>	<b>Hstp Not recorded</b>	



### MIDLAND

Before 1893 and the arrival of the Midland Terminal Railroad, this place was already an important stage stop on the road from Divide to Cripple Creek. For a time the settlement was the end of track and during that period, as a passenger and freight transfer point, it boomed. When the railroad moved on towards Cripple Creek, Midland faded to little more than a siding and a few buildings.

The post office and town were named for the Midland Terminal Railroad. On April 20, 1892 the Oil Creek Land and Water Company filed a town plat. The site of Midland is in the upper portion of Four Mile Creek, which was, and sometimes still is, known as Oil Creek.

From US Highway 24 at Divide drive five and one-half miles south on Colorado Highway 67 to where that highway intersects Four Mile Road to the right. Midland was along the road at the junction. In 2001 there were a few nondescript buildings along the road.

Do not confuse this place with Midway which was further down the eastern arc of Highway 67 on the way to Victor. There was not a post office at Midway.

### Chronology of the Post Office

<b>Jun 2 1892</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>SE/4 Sec 1 T14S R70W 200 feet west of Oil Creek or Four Mile Creek</b>
		<b>[Document filed under El Paso County]</b>
		<b>Proposed postmaster - James A. Lashbaugh</b>
<b>Jun 27 1892</b>		<b>Established</b>
<b>Jun 27 1892</b>		<b>Lashbaugh, James A.</b>
<b>Jan 4 1895</b>		<b>Discontinued Mail to Divide</b>

**MIDLAND - Continued**

Feb 14 1895	---	SE/4 Sec 1 T14S R70W 100 yards west of Four Mile Creek 1/2 mile west of Midland Terminal Railroad, Midland Junction Station Proposed postmaster - Lucinda Jame McOrmond	
Feb 21 1895		Re-established	
Feb 21 1895		McOrmond, Lucinda	
May 28 1897		McOrmond, John	
May 28 1898		Weaman, Harry A.	Declined
Jun 27 1898		Yates, Mary	
Jan 6 1899		Nash, James A.	
Aug 31 1899		Discontinued Papers to Divide	

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

1	MIDLAND / COLO. CI 10P 28.0	Mar 8 189- May 22 1893 Hstp Target, 4-ring smudged
---	--------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------



**MORLAND**

Morland is a post office that may never have existed. It seems certain that there was never a town by that name.

In December 1891 the gold rush to Cripple Creek led first to the establishment of the settlement of Hayden Placer. The opening of a post office named Fremont shortly followed that. The town of Fremont, adjacent to the Hayden Placer was plated on November 6, 1891.

The competition and legal wrangling between Fremont and Hayden Placer led to an attempt to change the name of the Fremont Post Office to Morland. The name change was accomplished but the Post Office Department must have had second thoughts about the reason for the change. In less than two months the name reverted to Fremont. Finally, on June 20, 1892 Fremont became Cripple Creek.

I have not found any solid evidence that the name Morland was ever applied to anything other than the post office, and I have doubts that the Fremont Post Office ever processed mail under the name of Morland.

Morland (and Fremont) were located in the northeast corner of Cripple Creek, in the bend where Colorado Highway 67 turns from north to east to begin the climb up to Gillett.

**Chronology of the Post Office**

Jul 14 1891	---	NE/4 Sec 13 T15S R69W Proposed postmaster - William Harvey Gowdy
Dec 9 1891		Formerly named Fremont
Dec 9 1891		Gowdy, William H.
Feb 4 1892		Re-named Fremont

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

**NO POSTMARKS HAVE BEEN REPORTED FROM MORLAND**

## **MOUND**

This place, located in the area where Squaw Gulch met Cripple Creek, was first called Squaw Village. The village was renamed Mound City and in 1893 the post office took the shorter name of Mound. Mound was platted in 1894 but was never incorporated.

The village was centered on the Rosebud and Brodie Mills. The Brodie Mill was one of the first cyanide reduction mills in the district. The Rosebud Mill was a traditional stamp mill.

With other growing communities in the immediate area, the town of Mound did not advance beyond some homes for workers in the mills.

Leave Cripple Creek on Colorado Highway 67 and go to the junction with Teller County Road 88, otherwise known as the Shelf Road, to Canon City. Take that road. Mound was a mile and a half to two miles from the junction.

I have twice been through the site of Mound – 1989 and 1996. No structures remained but there were numerous piles of tailings along the road and a few foundations could be seen. However, within the last few years the roads between Cripple Creek and Victor have been relocated and I don't know what effect that has had on the site of Mound.

### **Chronology of the Post Office**

	<b>No documents were found in the Teller County Geographic Site Location Reports.</b>	
<b>Mar 3 1893</b>	<b>Established</b>	
<b>Mar 3 1893</b>	<b>Zeazle, S. C.</b>	
<b>May 10 1894</b>	<b>Discontinued</b>	<b>No papers sent Not listed in postal guides</b>

### **Confirmed types of postal markings**

**NO POSTMARKS HAVE BEEN REPORTED FROM MOUND**

## **ROSEMONT**

Rosemont was by far the largest and longest lasting of the post office communities that existed along what is today the Gold Camp Road from Cripple Creek to Colorado Springs.

Initially Rosemont was a station on the Cripple Creek Stage Road with Charlie Haycock as proprietor. The station was in a natural park that allowed for some development. Rosemont was named for nearby Mount Rosa, 11,499 feet altitude.

Rosemont did become a community with a school, homes and perhaps as many as 350 residents. Rosemont was a popular place for summer outings and attracted people from both Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek.

The Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek District Railroad contributed to the success of Rosemont. The railroad was dismantled in 1922 and the Rosemont Post Office lasted only until 1926.

As a result of the construction of the Penrose-Rosemont Reservoir, all of that is gone. Today the reservoir, a caretaker's house and some equipment are all that remain.

Latitude = 38:44:32 North Longitude = 104:57:23 West

### **Chronology of the Post Office**

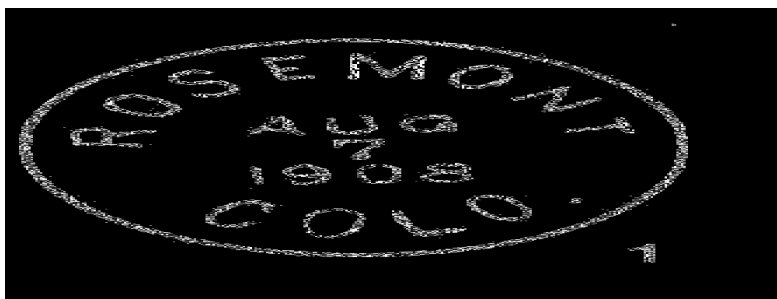
<b>Jan 6 1903</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>SE/4 Sec 24 T15S R68W 1/2 mile east of East Beaver Creek 20 feet north of the CS&amp;CCD Railroad (Summit Station) Proposed postmaster - Mrs. Jennie Bright Skinner</b>
<b>Mar 31 1903</b>	<b>Established</b>	
<b>Mar 31 1903</b>		<b>Skinner, Jennie B.</b>
<b>Jun 29 1904</b>		<b>Looney, Elizabeth A.</b>
<b>Dec 6 1906</b>		<b>Paxton, Walter T.</b>
<b>Aug 20 1907</b>		<b>Day, May</b>

**ROSEMONT - Continued**

Oct 23 1909	Mote, Jessie L.
Apr 27 1911	Reed, Earnest B.
Nov 22 1912	Huffman, Henry R.
Sep 15 1913	Lane, Ida M.
Mar 19 1918	George R. Adams
Oct 28 1926	Ordered closed
Nov 15 1926	Discontinued Mail to Colorado Springs

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

1	ROSEMONT / COLO. CI 10P 28.0	Hstp Target	Sep 27 1903 Jul 24 1911
2	ROSEMONT, / COLO. CI 10P 32.0	4bars S-24x19mm	Aug 28 1912 Jun 2 1919



**SEWARD**

Although the Seward Post Office existed for almost two years it has not been mentioned in the literature of Colorado history that I have read. I suspect that it was a stage station prior to the construction of the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek District Railroad. If that is true, then soon after completion of the railroad the post office was moved from Seward to Clyde, which was at a more appropriate and active site.

From the location of Clyde, east of the tunnel, continue east on the Gold Camp Road four and four-tenths miles. There is a moderately high fill at that point and Seward was likely below the fill in the small open valley. From the road nothing is visible.

**Chronology of the Post Office**

Jun 19 1896	---	NW/4 Sec 22 T15S R68W 1 mile east of Middle Beaver Creek Boaz is seven miles southeast of location Proposed postmaster - Mrs. Eva Saderlind
Aug 6 1896		Established
Aug 6 1896		Saderlind, Eva
May 25 1898		McCarthy, George
Oct 12 1899		Name changed to Clyde

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

**NO POSTMARKS HAVE BEEN REPORTED FROM SEWARD**

**SIGNAL**

I have found no historical references to this place, not surprising since the post office was only open for less than one month. There is a high probability that the Signal Post Office was never open.

The site provided by the Post Office Department Geographic Site Location Report places the settlement on Trail Creek, on a road that connects Florissant and Westcreek. From the location, Signal may have been intended as a way stop on the road.

**SIGNAL - Continued**

Getting to this place is not a simple task, not for a lack of roads, but because there are numerous roads in the area and it is easy to get on the wrong one. Perhaps the simplest route to Signal is to begin at Florissant on US Highway 24. Find Teller County Road 3 (Wildhorn Road) and go north. Six and a half miles should bring you to the intersection with Forest Service Road 360 (Cedar Mountain Road). Continue north on Road 3 (This will become Forest Service Road 200) three miles to a small opening in the forest and valley. Signal Mountain is visible to the north. In 2001 there was an ATV trail to the west and near the road, on the west side, there were a couple of “cellar pits,” one with a tree growing from its center.

Unfortunately, much of this area was involved in the Hayman Fire of June 2002 and I am not certain what roads may be open or closed or what remains after the fire.

**Chronology of the Post Office**

Mar 9 1896	---	NE/4 Sec 32 T11S R70W Immediately on northwest side of Little West Creek [Document filed under El Paso County] Proposed postmaster- Edwin M. Ewing
May 1 1896		Established
May 1 1896		Ewing, Edwin M.
May 23 1898		Discontinued Papers to Florence

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

**NO POSTMARKS HAVE BEEN REPORTED FROM SIGNAL**

**SUMMIT PARK**

Summit Park was the earliest of the three “Parks” on the road from Colorado Springs over Ute Pass to South Park. The other two were Manitou Park and Woodland Park. Only Woodland Park survives today.

The first settler at Summit Park was a Mrs. Edwards. In 1877 she sold her rights to E. E. Nichols and John A. Himebaugh of Colorado Springs. Himebaugh lived at Summit Park for two years operating a hotel and he was the first postmaster there.

Summit Park served as a way station on the Ute Pass Road and as a small resort. There was also a growing lumber industry in the area. In 1888 the post office moved from Summit Park to Manitou Park and took a new name.

The move of this post office is likely tied to the arrival of the Colorado Midland Railroad. The area around the original location is far from level, whereas the new location offered more suitable land for a railroad station and sidings.

Two years later the Summit Park Post Office was reopened but at a different location than the earlier office. The second location was on the Midland Railroad and in the same quarter section as the later Edlowe Post Office (1896-1899). This second location, like the site of today’s Woodland Park, offered a better location for railroad activities.

Starting at Woodland Park, drive west on US Highway 40 to Edlowe Road. Turn south on that road a short distance to Midland Road, which goes to the east. Midland Road is partially on the grade of the Midland Railroad. Summit Park and Edlowe were both in the area of the intersection, along the old railroad grade.

In 1998, when Jim Ozment and I were visiting the post office sites in this portion of Teller County, we drove east on Midland Road looking for something we could possibly equate to the early (1873-1888) site of Summit Park. We spent some time looking along Midland Road and a couple of other roads in that area, on the way towards Woodland Park. We found nothing that we felt might have been part of the original Summit Park.

**SUMMIT PARK – Continued**

**Chronology of the Post Office**

Aug 20 1873	---	Unsurveyed land One mile north of Fountain Creek [Document filed under El Paso County]
Sep 1 1873		Established
Sep 1 1873		Himebaugh, John A.
Sep 29 1874		Nichols, Willard S.
Jul 28 1879	---	NW/4 SE/4 Sec 26 T12S R69W
May 4 1883		Sharrock, George
Mar 19 1888		Moved to Manitou Park
Jan 15 1890	---	SE/4 Sec 34 T12S R69W 40 yards from Summit Park Station on Colorado Midland Railroad [Document filed under El Paso County] Proposed postmaster - William Henry Lengel
Mar 17 1890		Re-established
Mar 17 1890		Lengel, William H.
Jul 15 1892		Discontinued Mail to Woodland Park

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

1	SUMMIT PARK / COLO. CI 10P 25.0	Hstp Target, 4-ring 18mm	Jun 28 18-- May 18 188-
2	SUMMIT PARK, / COLO. CI 11P 28.0/26.0	Hstp Target, 4-ring 18mm	Oct 11 1883 Aug 6 1887



**SUNOL**

I have been unable to find any historical reference to this place in Teller County.

Sunol was located on the Teller-Fremont County line where Wilson Creek joins with Four Mile Creek. It is possible that nearby there was some attempt at mining.

Follow the directions given to reach the site of Marigold. Sunol was at the county line, just short of the stone ruins at Marigold. There is a small parking lot at the location.

**Chronology of the Post Office**

Aug 3 1892	---	SW/4 Sec 15 T16S R70E 100 feet west of Wilson Creek Sketch map places it at the junction of Wilson Creek with Four Mile or Oil Creek [Document filed under Fremont County] NOTE: This location plots right at the Teller-Fremont County line. Proposed postmaster - Daniel Cornue
Sep 8 1892		Established
Sep 8 1892		Cornue, Daniel
Oct 18 1894		Discontinued Papers to Eldred

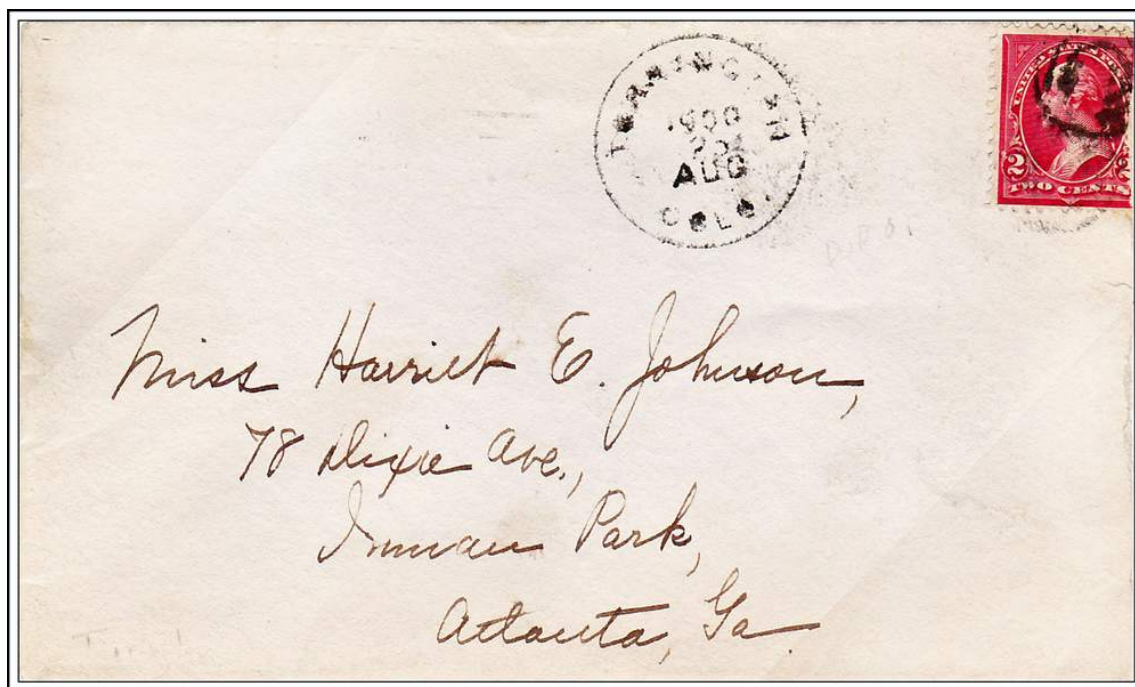
**Confirmed types of postal markings**

**NO POSTMARKS HAVE BEEN REPORTED FROM SUNOL**

**TORRINGTON**

Torrington was a 60-acre resort development in the north end of Teller County, only two miles south of the Teller-Douglas County line. It was on Dr. Bell's ranch and had a saloon, dance hall, livery and store. The lake was dammed up in 1896 and Dr. Bell platted a town to be named Torrington. I have no information as to the source of the name. Perhaps it was named for Torrington, Connecticut.

From the county line drive south two miles on Colorado Highway 67 to Forest Service Road 347, to the east. This road is just north of a small lake and goes in to the Manitou Experimental Forest Headquarters complex. Torrington would have been in the vicinity of the small lake, but there is nothing visible. That is not surprising given an early penchant of the Forest Service to remove signs of previous habitation.

**TORRINGTON / COLO.****August 25, 1900****Chronology of the Post Office**

Jul 7 1896	---	NE/4 Sec 15 T11S R69W 40 rods east side of Trout Creek Proposed postmaster - Elbert W. Shove
Sep 14 1896		Established
Sep 14 1896		Shove, Elbert W.
May 28 1897		Canty, William
Jun 5 1900		Law, Henry M.
Oct 22 1903		Ordered closed
Nov 14 1903		Discontinued Papers to Woodland Park

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

1 **TORRINGTON / COLO.**  
CI 10P 28.0

**Aug 25 1900 Sep 7 1900**

Hstp Target



## **TOURAINÉ**

Touraine was a small mining camp on the eastern edge of the Cripple Creek District. The camp was named for the man who formed the Touraine Mining Company. The Bennett and Myers Company are credited with laying out a townsite in 1892 and for a time it served as a terminal of the Short Line Railroad.

Several writers have reported that Allen Guillion owned a ranch in the area. He had a digestive problem so his neighbors named the settlement "Gassy." That name was deemed inappropriate, so it was changed to "Grassy." I find this story unlikely. The townsite was on Grassy Creek, so taking the name of the creek for the community would have been appropriate.

The Woods Investment Company purchased the townsite and they changed the name to Cameron.

Please refer to the discussion of Cameron for the subsequent history of this place, directions to it and a recent description of the location.

### **Chronology of the Post Office**

<b>Nov 4 1899</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>SE/4 Sec 17 T15S R69W</b>
		<b>Proposed postmaster - John J. Clendenney</b>
<b>Nov 9 1889</b>		<b>Established</b>
<b>Nov 9 1899</b>		<b>Clendenney, John J.</b>
<b>Jun 23 1900</b>		<b>Dickinson, Lyman</b>
<b>Apr 10 1901</b>		<b>Moved to Cameron</b>

### **Confirmed types of postal markings**

<b>0.1</b>	<b>Touraine / Colo</b>		<b>Jan 12 1900</b>
	<b>Mscp</b>	<b>Pen encl</b>	
<b>1</b>	<b>TOURAINÉ / COLO.</b>		<b>Dec 21 1900 Mar 12 1901</b>
	<b>CI 10P 28.0</b>	<b>Hstp Cork, smudge</b>	



## **VICTOR**

The Victor Mine, located in 1891, was one of the earliest mines in the neighborhood of the town of Victor. However, the initial town was Lawrence, platted on January 4, 1892 and located below what would become Victor. In 1893 the Woods Investment Company located Victor on the Mount Rosa Placer and began to promote the new town. A plat for Victor was filed on November 6, 1893 and the town was incorporated on July 16, 1894.

The source of the name has generated some controversy. Some writers claim that it was named for the Victor Mine. Others claim that it was named for Victor C. Adams on whose property the town was platted. Quite probably it is a combination of the two opinions; the Victor Mine being named for Victor Adams and the town name paying homage to both the man and the mine.

Victor had superior financial backing and grew rapidly at the expense of Lawrence. In a short time Victor became the second largest of the towns in the Cripple Creek District. It became known as "The City of Mines." Victor was the birthplace of noted radio newscaster Lowell Thomas.

### **VICTOR – Continued**

Three railroads reached Victor. The Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad in 1894, The Midland Terminal Railroad in 1895 and later the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek District Railway also came to Victor.

Nearly every mining camp in Colorado was at some time swept by fire. Victor was no exception. On April 21, 1899 wind-driven flames destroyed Victor in only five hours. In less than six months Victor had risen from the ashes, rebuilt with brick.



#### **Downtown Victor**

Photograph by Marianne Mogon

From <https://gazette.com/pikespeakcourier>

Victor is still an active city. The business district of brick buildings has become a tourist center with numerous shops and restaurants. There is a residential district, many of which are renovated older homes but there is some new construction.

Drive through Cripple Creek on Colorado Highway 67 circling south and east around Bull Hill to Victor.

Latitude = 38:42:36 North Longitude = 105:08:22 West

#### **Chronology of the Post Office**

<b>Mar 19 1894</b>	—	<b>T15S R69W 300 feet south of the Florence &amp; Cripple Creek Station 1/2 mile north of Wilson Creek Sketch map shows Lawrence at junction of creeks below Victor.</b>
<b>Jun 7 1894</b>	<b>Established</b>	
<b>Jun 7 1894</b>	<b>Bernardo, Douglas</b>	
<b>Mar 30 1895</b>	<b>Royd, Andrew Jr.</b>	
<b>Oct 1 1895</b>	<b>Royd, Andrew Jr.</b>	<b>P</b>

**VICTOR – Continued**

Dec 19 1895	Royd, Andrew Jr.	P&S
Nov 16 1897	Reardon, Frank M.	P
Jan 10 1898	Reardon, Frank M.	P&S
Feb 10 1902	Reardon, Frank M.	P&S
Mar 11 1902 ---	NW/4 Sec 32 T15S R69W 1/2 mile west of Wilson Creek F&CC, CS&CCD, Midland Terminal - South 450, 700, and 1150 ft distant respectively	
Apr 5 1906	Reardon, Frank M.	P&S
Mar 2 1907	Reardon, Augusta	P&S
Aug 2 1910	Reardon, Eugene	P
Jan 10 1911	Reardon, Eugene	P&S
Jun 12 1912	Simonton, Frank	P&S
May 6 1914 ---	NW/4 Sec 32 T15S R69W 1/2 mile north of Wilson Creek 900 feet south of the Midland Terminal Railroad	
May 25 1916	Halloran, Jerry F.	P&S
Jan 26 1923	Pennington, Dixon D.	P&S
Jan 17 1927	Pennington, Dixon D.	P&S
Jan 23 1931	Pennington, Dixon D.	P&S
May 15 1931	Moore, Harry G.	Acting
May 20 1931	Moore, Harry G.	Assumed charge
Jan 4 1932	Moore, Harry G.	Nominated
Jan 22 1932	Moore, Harry G.	Appointed Presidential
Apr 4 1932	Moore, Harry G.	Commissioned
Jul 8 1932	Penman, Robert	Assumed charge
Jul 12 1932	Nolte, Henry E.	Acting
Jul 20 1932	Nolte, Henry E.	Assumed charge
Aug 25 1932	Penman, Robert	Acting
Nov 25 1933	Huber, Matthew W.	Acting
Dec 4 1933	Huber, Matthew W.	Assumed charge
Jan 23 1934	Huber, Matthew W.	Nominated
Feb 1 1934	Huber, Matthew W.	Confirmed
Feb 26 1934	Huber, Matthew W.	Commissioned
Mar 16 1938	Huber, Matthew W.	Nominated
Mar 22 1938	Huber, Matthew W.	Confirmed
Mar 25 1938	Huber, Matthew W.	Appointed Presidential
Apr 14 1938	Huber, Matthew W.	Commissioned
Oct 21 1941 ---	NW/4 Sec 32 T15S R69W 102 North 3rd Street	
May 15 1942	Huber, Matthew W.	Nominated
Jun 4 1942	Huber, Matthew W.	Confirmed
Jun 5 1942	Huber, Matthew W.	Appointed Presidential
Jun 29 1942	Huber, Matthew W.	Commissioned
Jan 1 1949	Harshberger, Glen Ivan	Assumed charge
May 8 1950	Harshberger, Glen Ivan	Nominated
Jun 14 1950	Harshberger, Glen Ivan	Confirmed
Jun 22 1950	Harshberger, Glen Ivan	Appointed Presidential & Commissioned
Oct 6 1978	King, Ms Laverne M.	Officer in charge
Jan 13 1979	Meredith, Mrs. Chanda C.	Appointed
Feb 15 1980	King, Mrs. Laverne M.	Officer in charge
May 31 1980	Baker, Mrs. Eleanor G.	Appointed

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

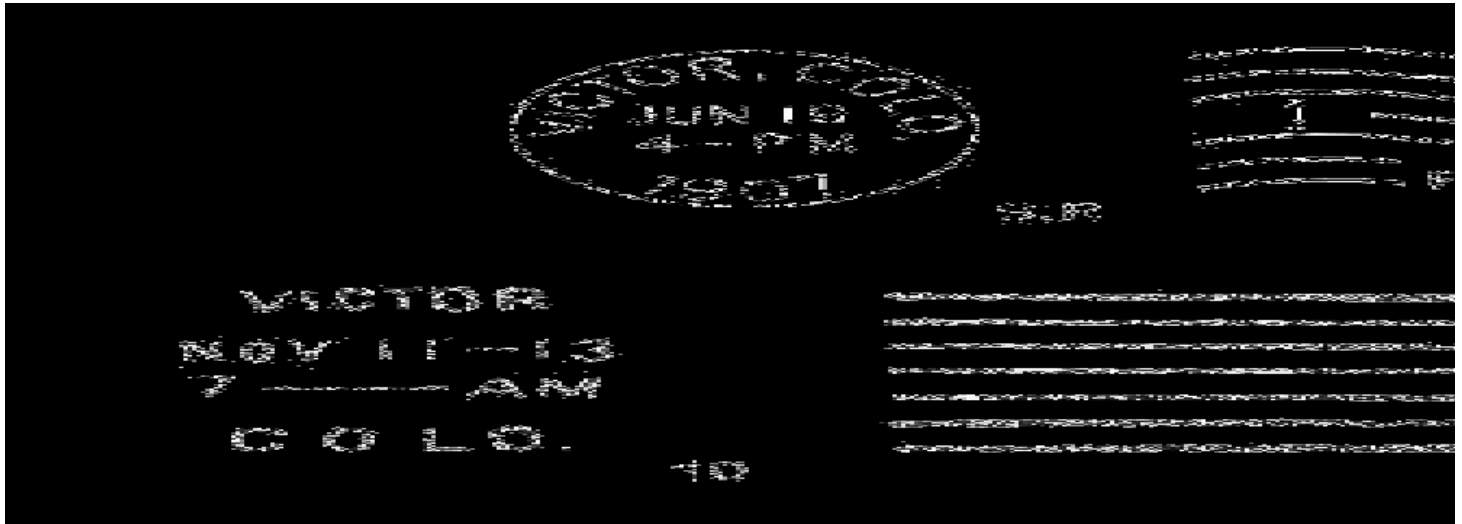
1	VICTOR / COLO. CI 10P 27.5	Hstp Not recorded	Aug 9 1894 Dec 10 1894
1.1	VICTOR, COLO. / M.O.B. CI 11P 27.5	Hstp Not present	Jun 13 1895

VICTOR – Continued

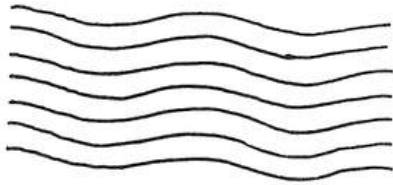


2	VICTOR / COLO. CI 10P 28.0	Mar 10 1895 Sep 13 1895	Hstp Cork, smudge
3	VICTOR, COLO. / REC'D. CI 10P 28.0	Aug 6 1896	Hstp No killer, backstamp [NOT AVAILABLE FOR ILLUSTRATION]
4	VICTOR / COLO. OV 10P 30.0x20.0	--- -- 189-s	Hstp No killer, circular use
5	VICTOR, COLO CI 10P 25.5	Feb 13 1897 Jul 13 1899	Dplx Grid, Oval with 1 and circle, abbreviated year date
5.1	VICTOR, COLO. / M.O.B. CI 11P 29.0x19.0	Feb 11 1898 Jul 17 1917	Hdsp No killer
6	VICTOR, COLO. // REGISTERED SL 00R 43.0x17.0	Nov 26 1900	Hstp No killer
7	VICTOR, COLO. CI 10P 25.5	Sep 17 1900 Jun 12 1910	Dplx Grid, Oval with 1 and circle
7.1	VICTOR, COLO. CI 10P 25.5	Jul -- 1901	Dplx Grid, Oval with 1 and circle, abbreviated year date [NOT AVAILABLE FOR ILLUSTRATION]
8	No Listing		
9.C	VICTOR, COLO. CI 10P 20.0	Jan 26 1906 Jun 18 1913	Mach 7 wavy lines with 1-C
9.D	VICTOR, COLO. CI 10P 20.5	Sep 28 1904 Nov 23 1918	Mach 7 wavy lines with 1-D
9.R	VICTOR, COLO. CI 10P 20.5	Jun 19 1907 Aug 3 1909	Mach 7 wavy lines with 1-R
9.1	VICTOR, COLO. / REGISTERED. CI 11P 30.0x20.0	Jun 12 1910	Hstp No killer
10	VICTOR / COLO. SL 00R 19.0x22.0	Nov 11 1913 Jan 22 1915	Mach 7 straight lines, abbreviated year date
11	VICTOR / COLO. SL 00R 22.0x18.0	Dec 11 1915 Dec 15 1917	Mach 6 wavy lines

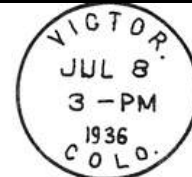
VICTOR – Continued



12



12.2



13



VICTOR, COLO.

13.1



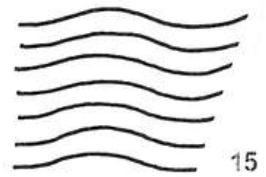
1955



14



15



16



16.0



16.1



17



**VICTOR STATIONS – Continued**

**VICTOR CENTENNIAL STATION – Continued**



**VICTOR STATION**

**Chronology of the Post Office**

Mar 23 1999      Established as a Special Commemorative Station

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

1      Victor Station / Colorado, 80860  
RC 10P 82.0x38.0

Mar 23 1999  
Pict Scene - County seal at left; Text -Teller County  
Centennial / A Golden Heritage



**WOODLAND PARK**

In 1887 the Colorado Midland reached the location of modern day Woodland Park. The Summit Park Post Office was moved to the site and renamed Manitou Park. Later the name was changed to Woodland Park.

Please refer to the discussions of Summit Park and Manitou Park for more on this convoluted sequence of post offices.

As the railroad was being constructed up the canyon from Colorado Springs, Daniel Staffe platted a portion of his ranch land into a new town site which he called Manitou Park and that was the name the Colorado Midland gave to its station. However, Dr. William Bell, insisted that the name be changed to Belmont. That was done but it was only temporary. Dr. Bell was in the process of developing a resort north of Manitou Park, which he also called Manitou Park. In 1890, to straighten out this mess, the Manitou Park Post Office became Woodland Park and a new Manitou Park Post Office opened at Dr. Bell's resort, seven miles north of Woodland Park.

Woodland Park grew into a small mountain community serving travelers on the railroad and the wagon road, lumbering from the surrounding forests and as a resort community. In recent years Woodland Park has become an attractive residential community for retirees and for people commuting to work in Colorado Springs.

**WOODLAND PARK – Continued**

Latitude = 38:59:38 North Longitude = 105:03:23 West

**Chronology of the Post Office**

Feb 17 1888	---	NE/4 Sec 24 T12S R69W 1-1/4 mile north of Fountain Qui Bouille Creek 500 feet north of the Colorado Midland Railway, Manitou Park Station The second page of this document is a bit confusing. The sketch map seems to indicate that this was at first a move from Summit Park to Woodland Park. It states: From: NE/4 Sec 31 T12S R68W To: NE/4 Sec 24 T12S R69W The previous location is closer to Fountain Creek and is labeled Junction House/Summit Park P.O. This move was likely to place the post office on the railroad. NOTE: It seems more likely that the "from" section should be Section 34. Proposed postmaster - Moses Baldwin
Feb 20 1890		Formerly named Manitou Park
Feb 20 1890		Wright, Charles J.
Jun 5 1890		Baldwin, Moses M.
Dec 29 1892		Baldwin, James
Dec 19 1896		Saunders, William C.
Dec 5 1899		Baldwin, Moses M.
Mar 21 1905		Hickman, Harry D.
Jan 6 1909		Carrington, Leonard J.
Apr 30 1914	---	NE/4 Sec 24 T12S R69W 150 feet north of the Colorado Midland Railroad
Jul 6 1917		Moore, Marguerite M.
Mar 13 1918		Embree, Gertrude M. Confirmed
Apr 2 1918		Embree, Gertrude M. Commissioned
Apr 11 1918		Embree, Gertrude M. Assumed charge
Sep 25 1933		Carroll, Mrs. Gertrude M. Name changed by marriage
Jan 16 1939		Carroll, Mrs. Gertrude M. Nominated
Jan 25 1939		Carroll, Mrs. Gertrude M. Confirmed
Jan 30 1939		Carroll, Mrs. Gertrude M. Appointed Presidential
Mar 4 1939		Carroll, Mrs. Gertrude M. Commissioned
Oct 21 1941	---	Sec 24 T12S R69W 70 feet south of the Midland Terminal tracks
Feb 28 1951		Harbour, Frank Grant Assumed charge
Mar 12 1951		Harbour, Frank Grant Acting
Oct 12 1951		Harbour, Frank Grant Nominated
Oct 19 1951		Harbour, Frank Grant Confirmed, Apptd. Presid. & Commissioned
Jun 27 1972		Craig, Robert G. Officer in charge
Feb 17 1973		Rhodes, Don L. Appointed
Jun 12 1980		Lopez, Elise Officer in charge
Aug 22 1980		Van Patten, James S. Officer in charge

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

1	WOODLAND PARK / COLO. CI 10P 27.0	Hstp Cork, smudge	Feb 13 1896 Apr 24 1896
2	WOODLAND PARK / COLO. CI 10P 28.0	Hstp Cork, smudge	Apr 16 1898 Nov 23 1898
3	WOODLAND PARK / COLO. CI 10P 28.5	Dplx Grid, 9-bar oval	Jul 9 1907 Apr 1 1912
4	WOODLAND PARK / COLO. CI 10P 32.0	4bars S-24x20mm [NOT AVAILABLE FOR ILLUSTRATION]	Jun 17 1918 Dec 5 1936
5	WOODLAND PARK, / COLO. CI 10P 33.5	4bars S-24x20mm	Aug 15 1915 Aug 16 1922
6	WOODLAND PARK, / COLO. CI 10P 32.0	4bars S-23x19mm	Mar 25 1923 Dec 15 1936

**WOODLAND PARK – Continued**

7	WOODLAND PARK, / COLO. CI 10P 33.0	4bars S-23x19mm	Nov 18 1935 Sep 30 1941
8	WOODLAND PARK / COLO. CI 10P 34.0?	4bars S-25x21mm (distorted cds)	Mar 11 1943
9	WOODLAND PARK / COLO. CI 11P 30.0/20.0	Hstp No killer	Aug 6 1945
10	WOODLAND PARK / COLO. CI 10P 30.0	Dplx Grid, diamond with 1	Apr 4 1944 Feb 21 1951
11	WOODLAND PARK, / COLO. CI 10P 22.0	Mach 7 wavy lines	May 31 1955 Jun 22 1965



12	WOODLAND PARK, CO / 80863 CI 10P 21.0	Mach 7 wavy lines	Jun 1 1960 Aug 20 1968
12.1	WOODLAND PARK, CO / 80863 CI 10P 21.0	Mach 7 wavy lines	Jul 13 1969 Apr 14 1989
13	WOODLAND PARK, CO / 80863 CI 10P 32.0	4bars S-23x19mm	Sep 28 1969 Dec 29 1975

## WOODLAND PARK – Continued



- |      |                                                    |                                          |                                                    |
|------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 13.1 | WOODLAND PARK, CO 80863 / USPS<br>CI 11P 29.0/19.0 | Hstp No killer                           | Jan 31 1986                                        |
| 14   | WOODLAND PARK, CO / 80863<br>CI 10P 31.0           | 4bars S-24x18mm                          | Mar 17 1987 <a href="#">[or Mar 7 as traced ?]</a> |
| 15   | WOODLAND PARK, CO 80863 / USPS<br>CI 11P 29.0/19.0 | Hstp No killer                           | Jan 31 1986 May 29 1993                            |
| 16   | WOODLAND PARK, CO / 80863<br>CI 10P 40.0           | 4bars S-16x20mm                          | Jul 21 1992 Jul 21 1992                            |
| 17   | WOODLAND PARK CO / USPS 80863<br>CI 11P 34.5/22.5  | Hstp No killer, Inner circle is two arcs | May 13 1998                                        |
| 18   | WOODLAND PARK CO 80863 / USPS<br>CI 11P 31.0/23.0  | Hstp No killer                           | Oct 16 2000                                        |
| 19   | WOODLAND PARK CO 80863 / USPS<br>CI 10P 18.0       | Hstp No killer                           | Oct 20 2000                                        |

## WOODLAND PARK STATIONS

## MILLENNIUM TREE STATION

## Chronology of the Post Office

Nov 27 2000      Established as a Special Commemorative Station

## Confirmed types of postal markings

- |   |                                                                     |                                                      |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Woodland Park, CO 80866 Millennium Tree Station<br>IR 00R 85.0x57.0 | Nov 27 2000<br>Pict Scene - Stylized trees and stars |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|

**WOODLAND PARK STATIONS – Continued  
MILLENNIUM TREE STATION – Continued**



**TAMARAC STATION**

**Chronology of the Post Office**

Sep 8 2000      Established as a Special Commemorative Station

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

- 1      Woodland Park, CO 80863 // TAMARAC STATION      Sep 8 2000  
IR 00R 112.0x49.0      Pict Scene - Mountains and lodge building



**WOODLAND PARK STATION**

**Chronology of the Post Office**

Jul 4 1991      Established as a Special Commemorative Station  
Mar 23 1999      Established as a Special Commemorative Station

**Confirmed types of postal markings**

- 1      WOODLAND PARK, CO / 80866 :: WOODLAND PARK, COLORADO      Jul 4 1991  
CI 11P 26.0x19.0      Pict Scene - Steam engine in mountains; Text -  
1891 Centennial 1991
- 2      Woodland Park Station / Colorado, 80863      Mar 23 1999  
RC 10P 82.0x38.0      Pict Scene - County seal at left; Text -  
Teller County Centennial / A Golden Heritage

WOODLAND PARK STATIONS – Continued  
WOODLAND PARK STATION – Continued



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**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.

GALLERY OF TELLER COUNTY COVERS



ANACONDA / COLO.

July 9, 1907



BOAZ / COLO.

July 2-, 1898



CLYDE / COLO.

December 11, 1905



CRIPPLE CREEK / COLO.

October 27, 1893



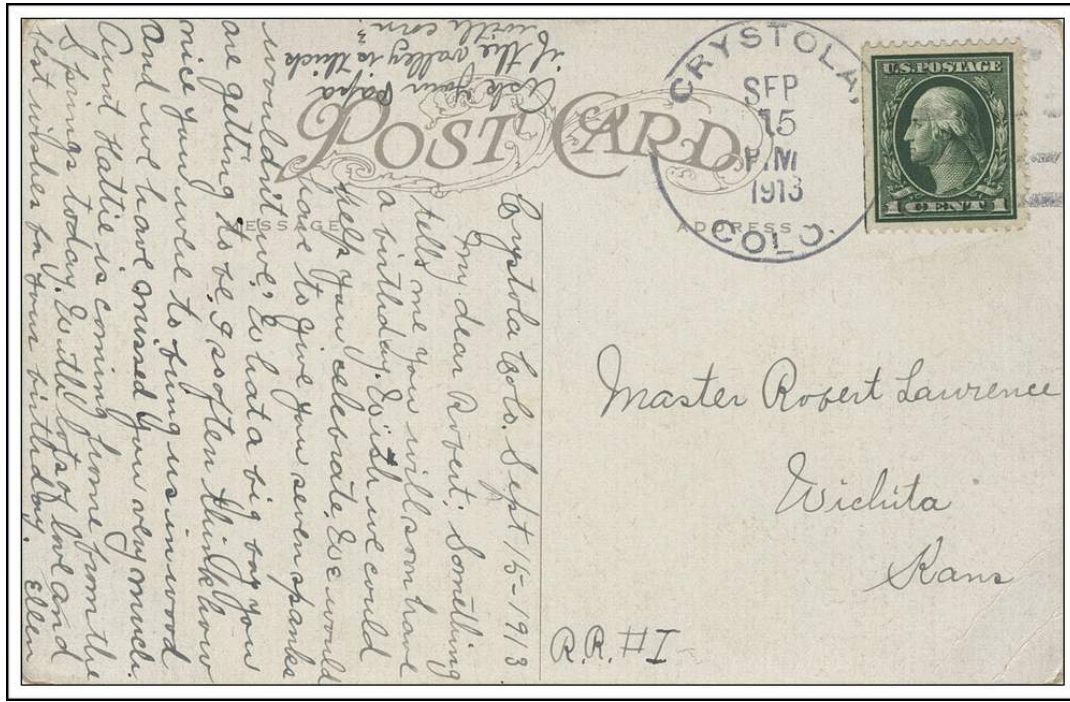
CRIPPLE CREEK / COLO.

December 4, 1895



CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO.

September 5, 1907



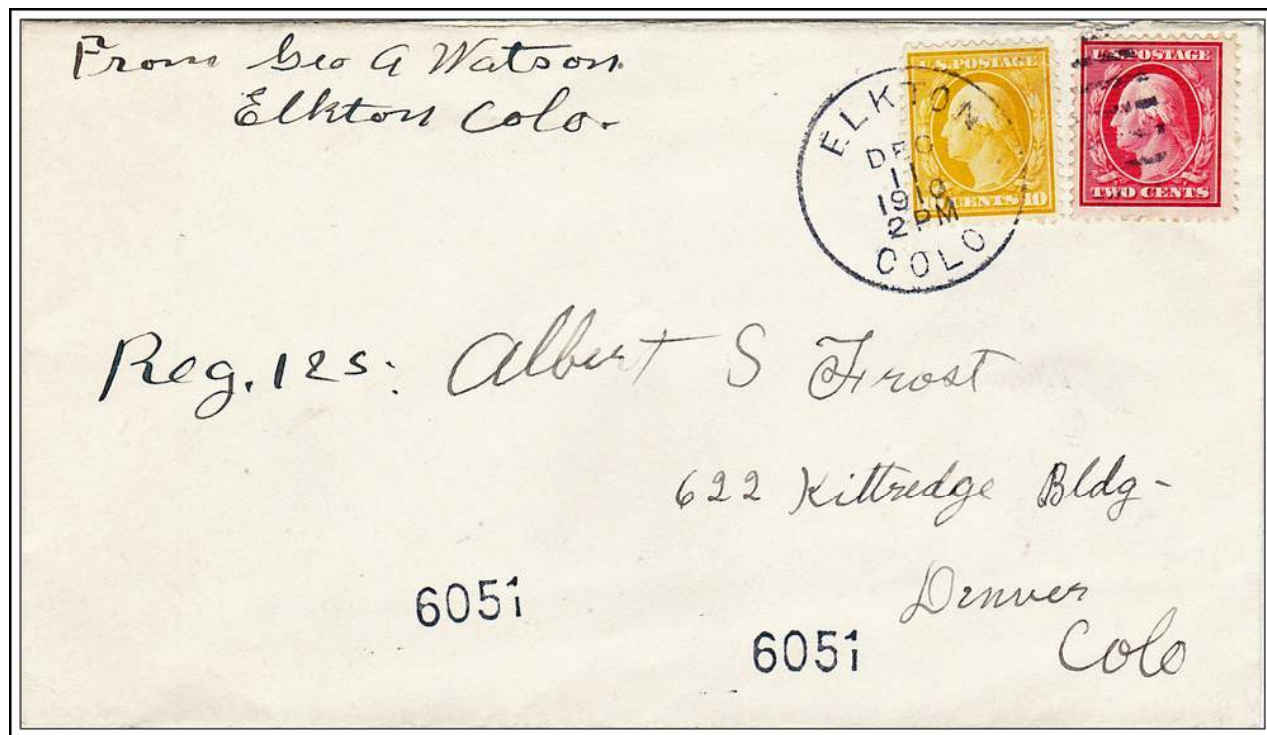
CRYSTOLA, / COLO.

September 15, 1913



DIVIDE / COLO.

May 7, 1893



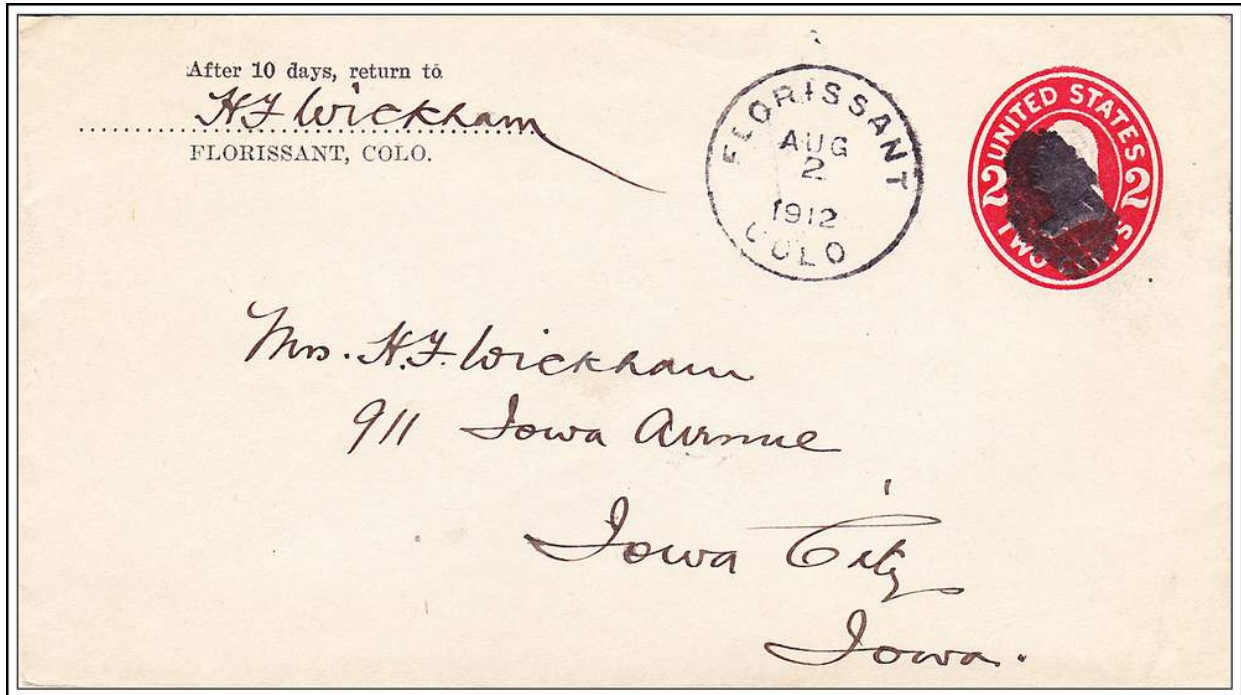
EKLTON / COLO

December 11, 1910



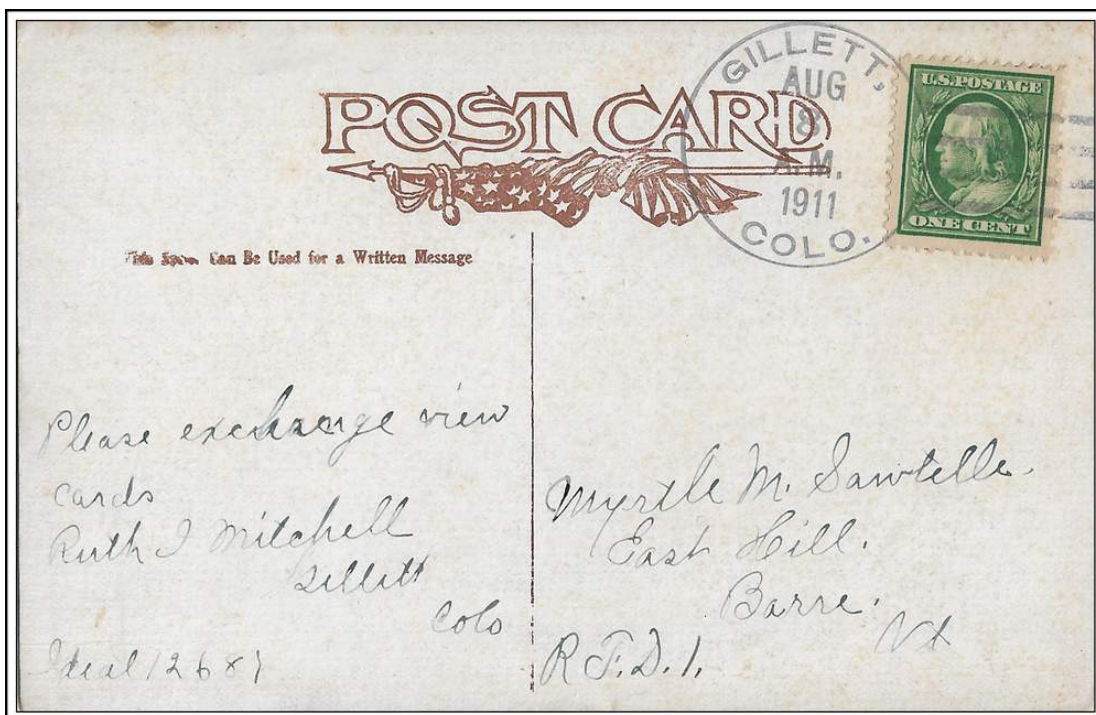
FLORISSANT / COLO.

April 24, 1883



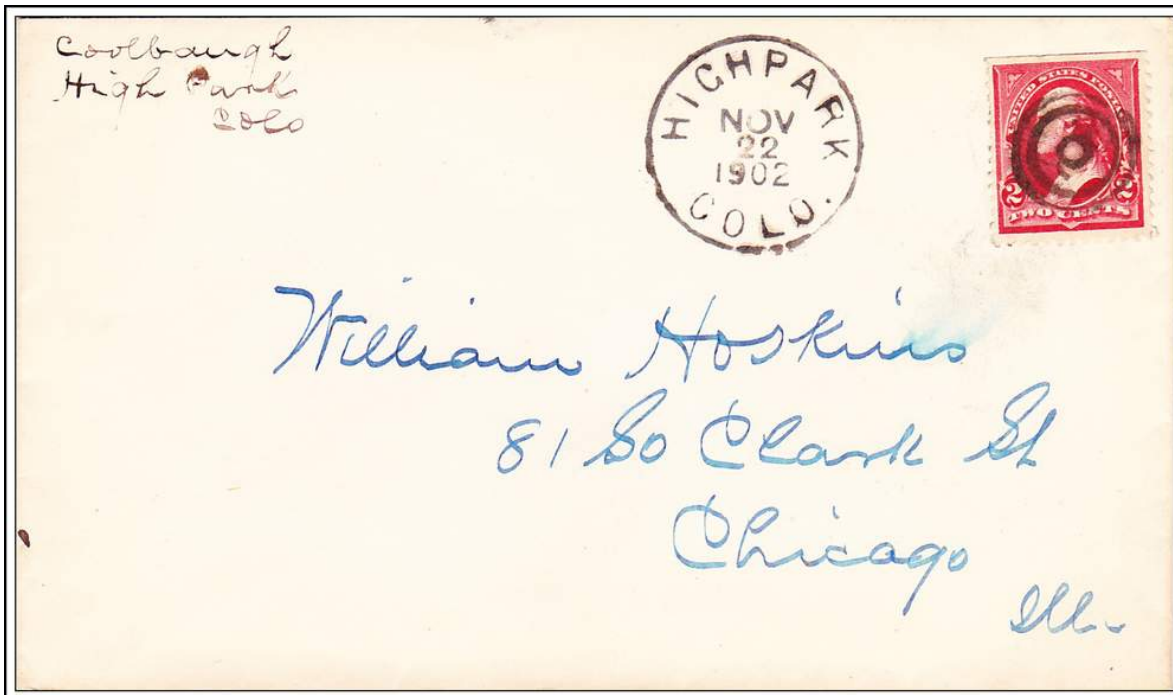
FLORISSANT / COLO

August 2, 1912



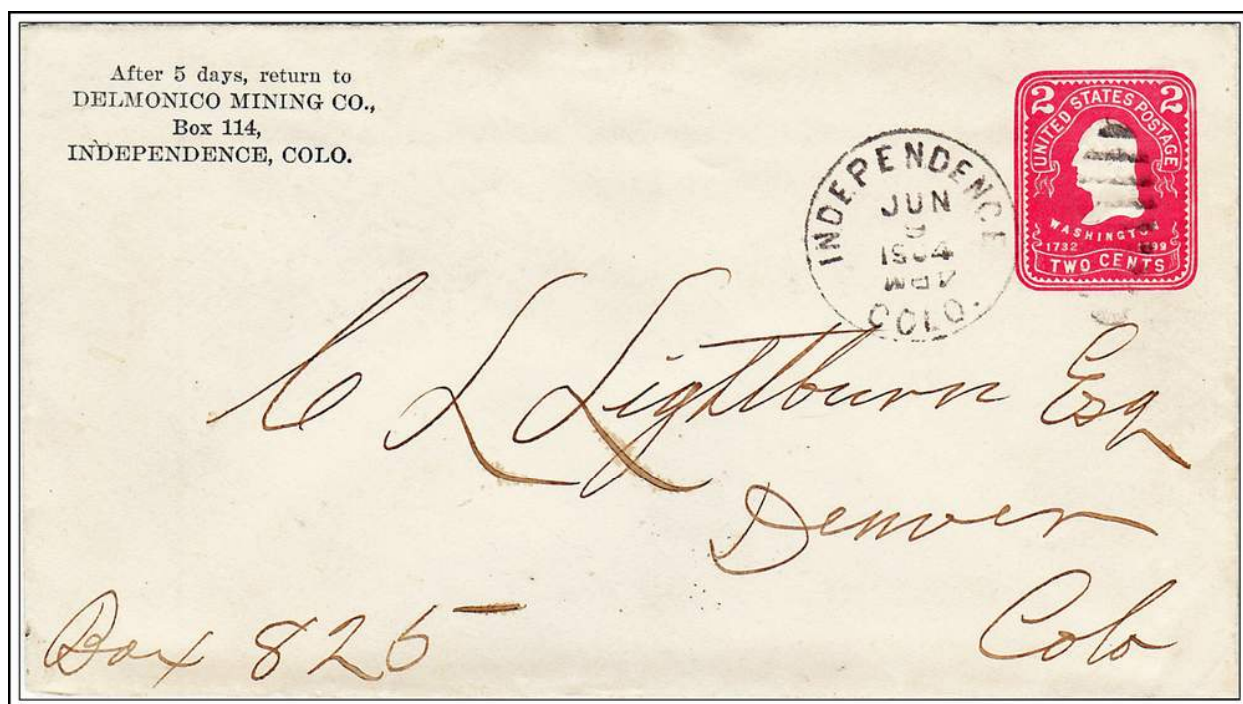
GILLETT, / COLO.

August 8, 1911



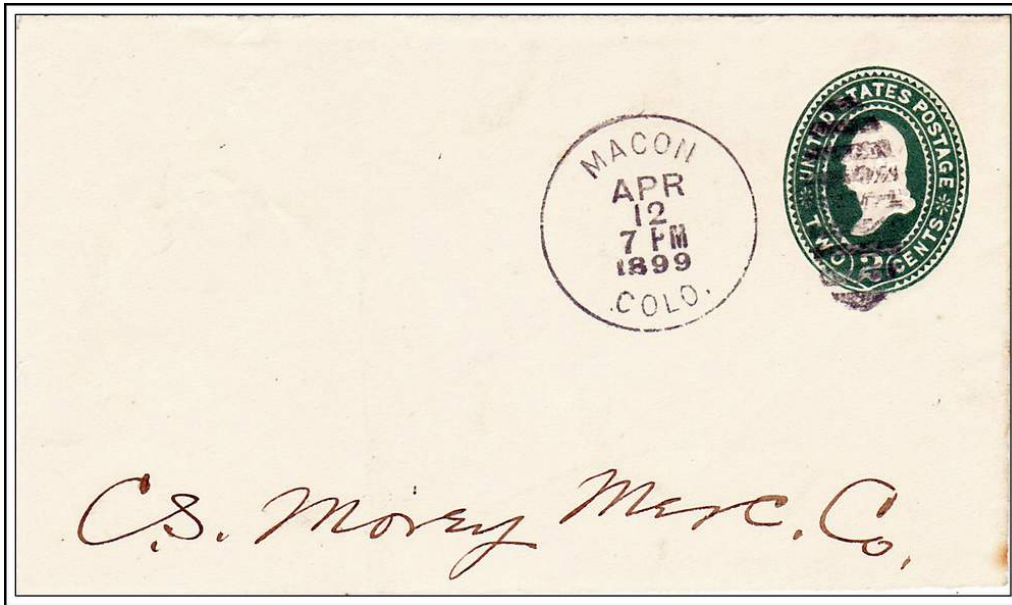
HIGHPARK / COLO.

November 22, 1902



INDEPENDENCE / COLO.

June 9, 1904



MACON / COLO.

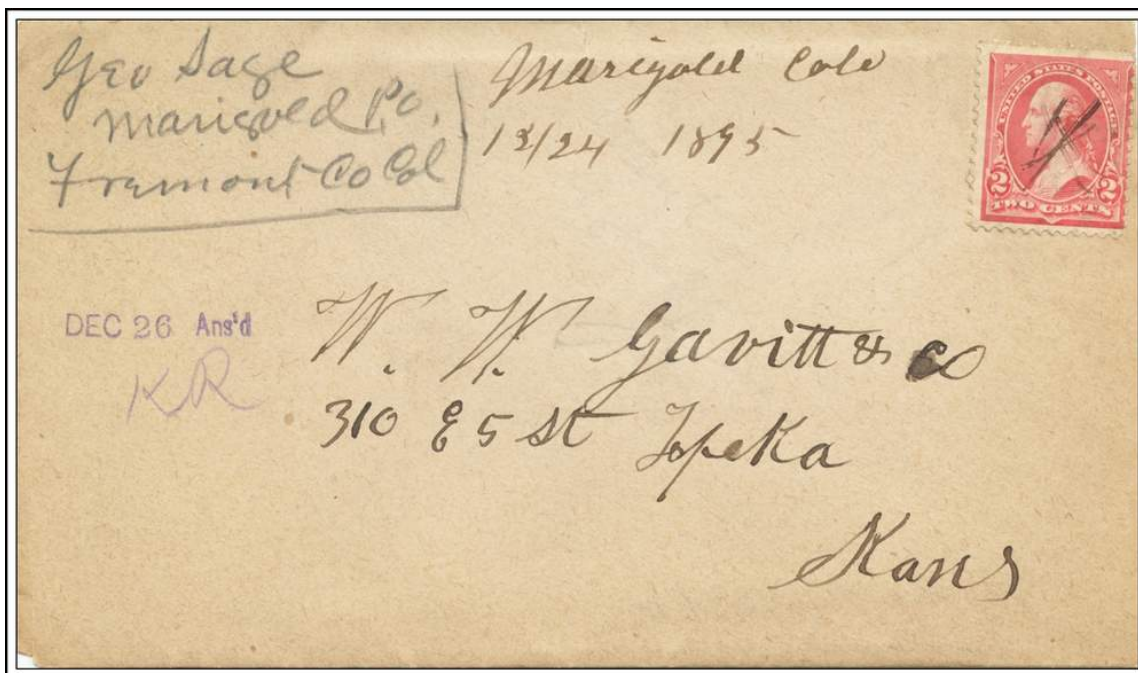
April 12, 1899

Front Only



MANITOU PARK / COLO.

November 8, 1888



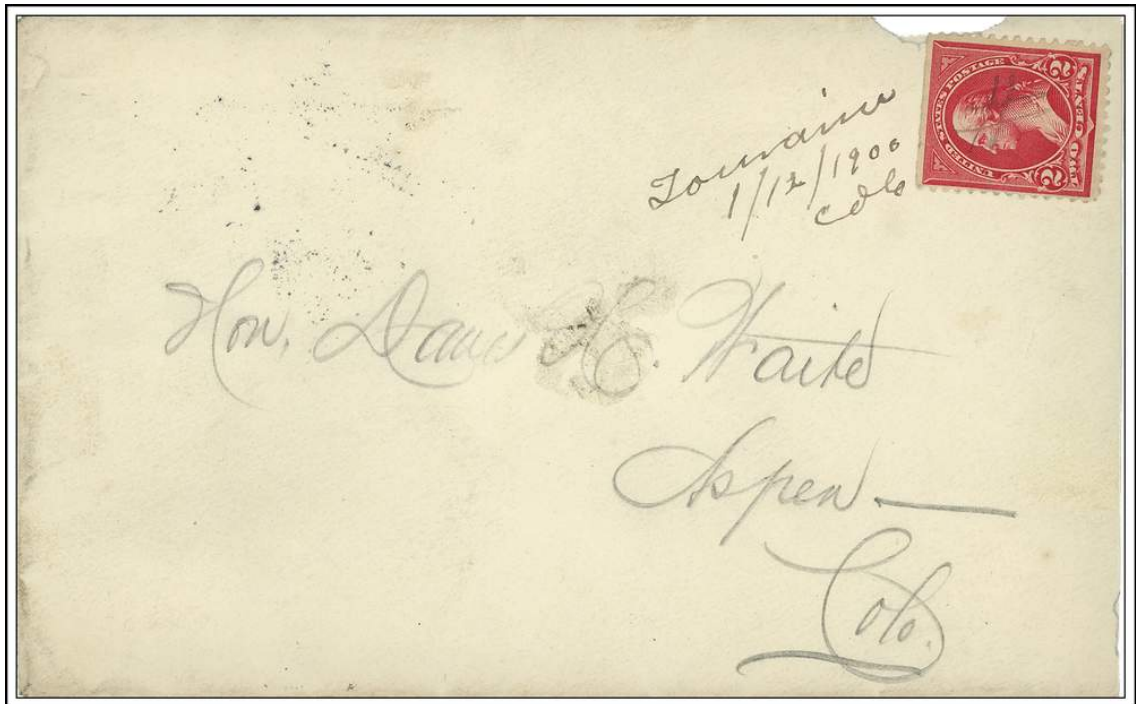
Marigold Colo

December 24, 1895



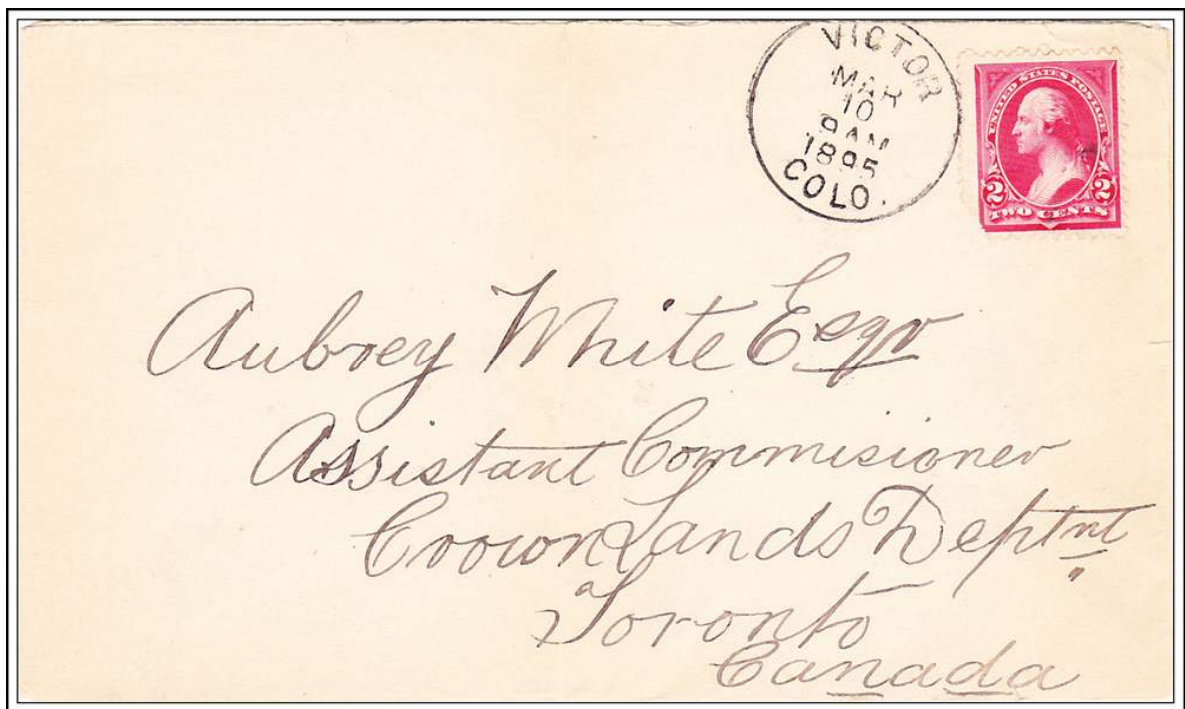
ROSEMONT / COLO

July 6, 1908



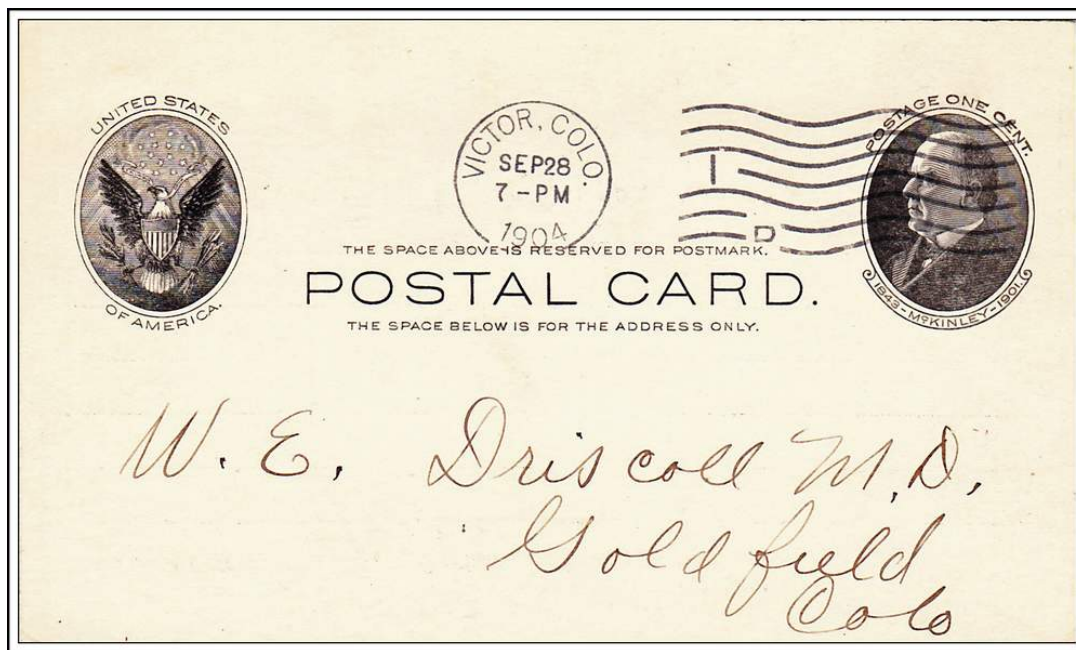
Touraine / Colo

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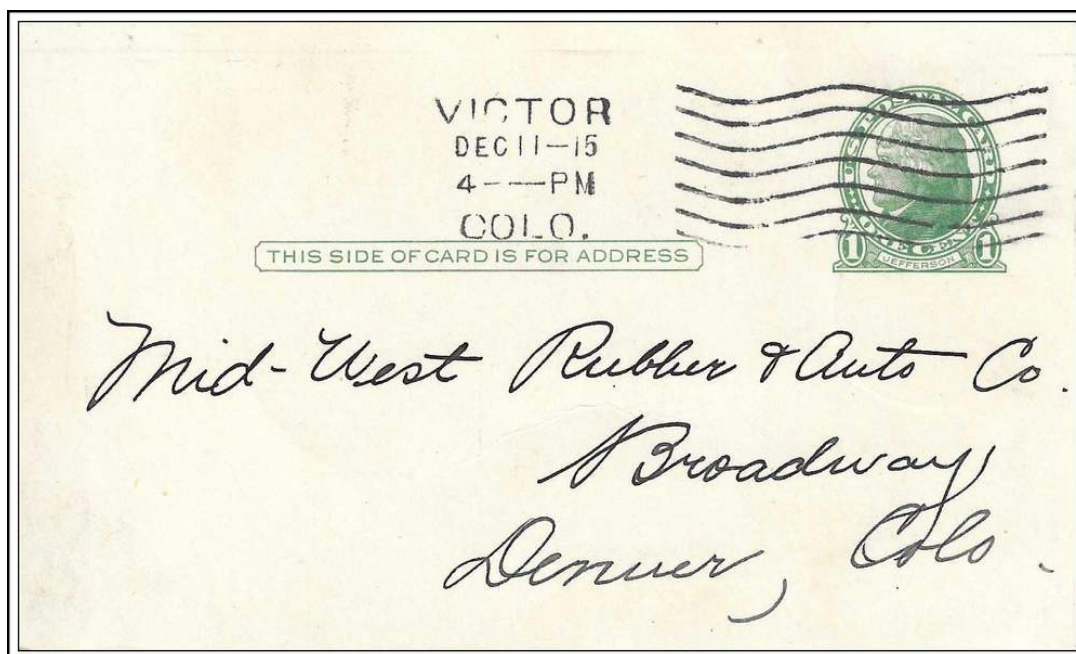
VICTOR / COLO.

March 10, 1895



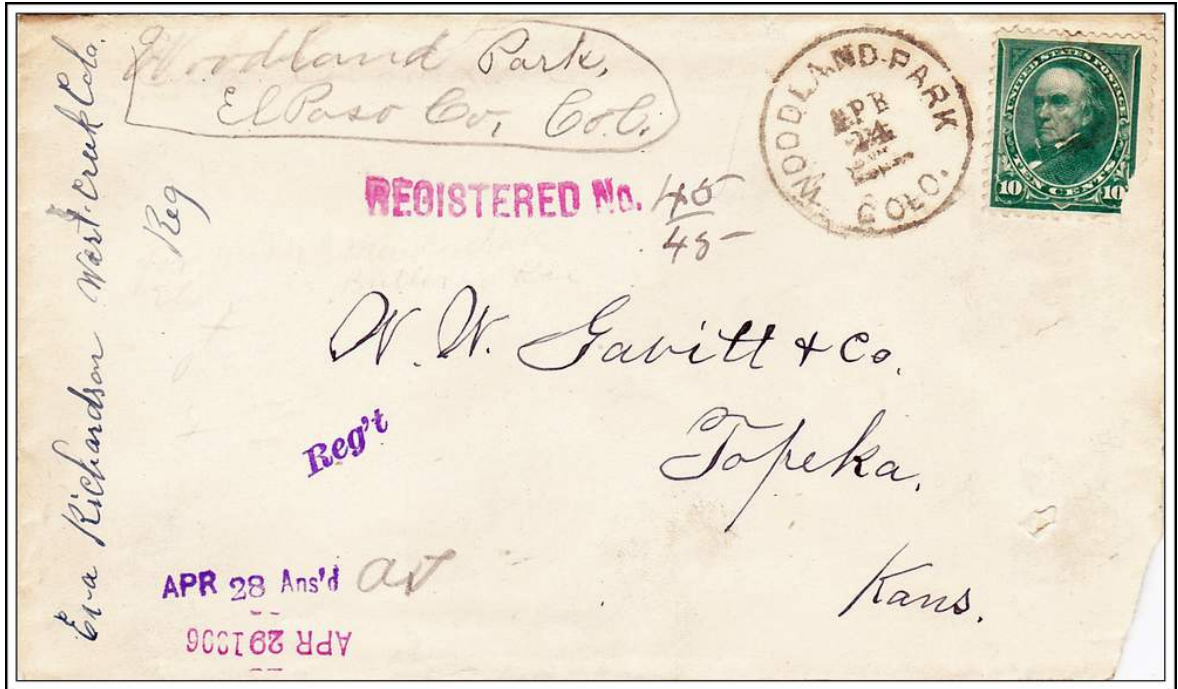
VICTOR, COLO.

September 28, 1904



VICTOR / COLO.

December 11, 1915



WOODLAND PARK / COLO.

April 24, 1900