

SHS Voices

Newsletter of the Summit Historical Society

Summit County, Colorado

June 2001

Meet Randy Swan, SHS Executive Director

Hello, my name is Randy Swan. I was born in Washington State. A military family, we moved around a lot. But I have spent most of my life in Colorado. I have a B.A. in Western History and a minor in Art Conservation Science from Metropolitan State College. I worked for the Colorado Historical Society between 1993 and 2001 in a variety of capacities. My wife, Lauri, and I are building our home along Bear Creek west of Evergreen. So for now, I am commuting to Summit County. My interests away from work include all types of mountain recreation, civil aviation, sports cars and road racing, shooting sports and collecting, and mountain living.

Summit Historical Society's board of directors has offered me the opportunity and the challenge to assist in the administration and shaping of the future of the Society. I am extremely excited to add my talents and experience to support the work of such a fine organization.

For me, the attraction of working with the Summit Historical Society is many faceted. I am a professional in the museum field and am pleased I can work in my area of expertise. I am an enthusiastic student of Colorado history. My work as the special projects coordinator for the Colorado Historical Society, in the Collections and Conservation Department, gave me a great deal of experience in designing, marketing, acquiring and working on grant-funded projects. I have also done a lot of museum exhibit and construction-project management as well.

I have been coming to the Summit County area since the late 1960s and have witnessed many of the transitions that have taken place during that time. The members of the Summit Historical Society have accomplished truly amazing things over the past thirty-five years. That vision and energy have contributed to the rich and wonderful history that has been preserved and interpreted. Other examples are the quality and quantity of the regional properties; they are a tribute to past staff and to professionalism of the SHS volunteers, commissioners and directors. I am glad to have a role in an organization whose goal is to preserve and interpret the heritage and social landscape in Summit County. The next challenge is to prepare the Summit Historical Society to preserve this region's history for the next 150 years.

With that goal in mind, my first task will be to learn as much as I can about the Summit Historical Society and its functions. The next will be to establish a set of short-and long-term goals that will satisfy SHS Vision 2005 developed by staff, commissioners, and directors. Finally, I will organize efforts to attain those outcomes. It will be through the support of SHS members, community leaders and volunteers that SHS will continue to be successful in its mission "to preserve and interpret the history of Summit County." Oh, we will have some fun. I know I'm looking forward to it. I hope you are too.

The Gold Miners' Ball, "It'll Be a BLAST!"

The Gold Miners' Ball, Summit Historical Society's 21st Annual Gala Fundraiser Dinner Dance and Silent Auction is set for Friday, July 13th, 6 to 10 p.m. at Breckenridge Ski Resort's Ten Mile Station, Peak 9 Ski Mountain in Breckenridge. Cost is \$45.00 per person. Space is limited. Call 970-453-9022 for reservations by July 6.

Wear your "finest duds" or wear your "diggers", hard hats are optional. It should be dry inside, so leave your rain gear and rubber boots in the wagon, but you might need your miner's candle or lantern. As the sun sinks in the west, sip a beverage, courtesy of Vail Resorts, enjoy conversation of friends and share views of the Continental Divide on Hoosier Ridge and the wildflower-carpeted slopes of Tenmile Range where Peaks 10, 9, and 8 meet the sky.

The Gold Miners' Ball theme brings images of the time when a miner would collect his diggings, head to town and plunk down his "nuggets and dust and buy a good drink, real good meal and have a real good time." Well, that is what happens here. The hors d'oeuvres and buffet dinner's trout or pork entrees, sides of vegetables, hearty breads, and cheesecake dessert will keep the hungriest miner's "bellybutton from meeting his backbone." During dinner, the Chaffee County, Colorado, band "Sons and Brothers" will play music and sing songs from the mining days. After dinner we will have an opportunity to do a little dancing and some more drinking if needed.

Through all these doings, the real action will be at the silent auction tables, where from 6:00 to 7:30 p.m. you can trade some of your gold for the good stuff donated by local and nearby businesses. In keeping with the mining theme, many auction items and professional services might help you work your claim or keep the claim jumpers away.

However, if you need a claim you could use some of your gold dust to purchase a lot recently donated to SHS in the town of Alice, Colorado, right near St. Mary's Glacier. Yep, Lot 481 on Hilltop Road in St. Mary's Subdivision, Clear Creek County, Colorado. It is about 8 miles north of I 70 on Fall River Road. The lot faces southwest and has that million-dollar Colorado view and a plowed road on three sides. Electricity and phones are at property line and a year-round neighbor lives just up the road. Homeowner Association dues of \$50.00 per year give you the right to use the 1906 school-house and fish in two stocked lakes. But you still might have to watch out for claim jumpers.

And if you need a little more action, lay down some gold for a vacation and bonus package to hotels or B&Bs (B&B means room and board, immigrant) in Colorado and New Mexico:

- The Oxford Hotel, Denver. Rockies game tickets.
- Century House B&B, Salida. Bongo Billy's Café certificate.
- Staples B&B, Golden. Quilt Museum and Railroad Museum tickets.
- Queen Anne B&B, Denver. IMAX and Denver Museum of Nature and Science tickets.
- Hotel Jerome, Aspen. Luxurious accommodations.
- Kelly's Place, outside Cortez. Ruins and petroglyphs on location. Mesa Verde and Anasazi ruins 20 miles away. Bicycling and hiking.
- Fort Marcy Hotel, Santa Fe.
- Rancho Antero, Buena Vista. (Jim and Maureen Nicholls's ranch) Complete with wonderfully restored antique buildings and appropriate antique collections. Many outdoor activities in the area, including Michael Martin Murphy's new music center. Accommodates seven people.
- Boulderado Hotel, Boulder.
- The Victor Hotel, Victor. Biking, hiking, tours, and mining information.

If you need some old stuff for your cabin, you can get things such as historic postal receipts from Breckenridge in the 1880s, a real shadow-gee from a Summit County mining site, 1940s skis, or an 1886 oil painting of the Mount of the Holy Cross.

A "dine-about" for eight people begins at historic Swan's Nest, the home of Ben Stanley Revett, "The Dredge King." Glenn and Mary Campbell will serve hors d'oeuvres, in Breckenridge; Ed and Patty Wahtera will serve main the course; then on Peak 8, Jim and Terry Merrick provide dessert.

Suzanne Bailey will lead a special tour of Swan River Golden Horseshoe area of Summit County. Susan Donaldson will conduct a tour of the Jumbo/Jessie mines.

Robert Porter will lead two mountaineering trips: "some place it is high," overnight trip in the Tenmile Range, and "some place it is green," a three-day trip to Peak "C" in the Gore Range.

The door prize is a jewelry-quality 1.6-gram gold nugget. For more information, please call Louise Henderson at 970-453-6365.

Summit County sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places

- Boreas Railroad Station Site, Boreas Pass Road, east of Breckenridge, White River/Pike National Forest 1993-10-28
- Breckenridge Historic District, Jefferson Avenue., Wellington Road., High and Main Streets, Breckenridge, 1980-04-09
- Frisco Schoolhouse, 120 Main Street, Frisco, Rural School Buildings in Colorado, 1983-09-15
- Porcupine Peak Site, address restricted, Dillon 1980-08-01
- Slate Creek Bridge, County Road 1450 over Blue River, Slate Creek, 1985-06-24, Vehicular Bridges in Colorado.
- Wildhack's Grocery Store-Post Office, 510 Main Street, Frisco, 1985-05-16

Hike "The Summit" and Brunch at the Blue Spruce

-Sunday Morning, August 19

We're doing it again and you don't want to miss it! You can exercise first by taking one of the many hikes offered or you can sleep in, but either way join us for a scrumptious brunch at one of Summit County's favorite restaurants, the Blue Spruce Inn in Frisco. The cost will be \$30 per person.

A variety of hikes and walks to entice you to enjoy the wildflowers, beauty, and the history of Summit County are planned. This is sure to be a sellout and some of the hikes will have a limit on them.

Activities planned to date:

Mary Ellen Gilliland - North Tenmile Creek
Susan Donaldson - Frisco Cemetery and Lake Dillon
Shoreline

Marty Richardson - Wilder Gulch

Nancy Redner and Virgil Best – Weeds, Wildflowers,
and rare plants

Robert Porter - Wheeler Lakes

? Rainbow Lake, Miner's Creek, and Peaks Trail

? Bike ride from Frisco to Vail Pass

So mark those calendars now and reserve the morning of Sunday, August 19, for a fun time. Be on the lookout for the July mailing.

The Blue Spruce Inn, a historic log cabin, originally was located on the old Highway 9 that ran between Dillon and Breckenridge. It had a gas station in front, so it was an important and popular stop. That site is now under Lake Dillon. The cabin was moved to the east end of Main Street in Frisco in the early 1960s, just before construction of the Dillon Dam began. It was moved to its present site at the corner of Madison Avenue and Main Street in Frisco in the 1970s.

The old cabin has been remodeled and enlarged a few times. The upstairs rooms that once served lodgers have been turned into one large room where diners are served instead. The newest change is the addition of an authentic Brunswick bar, complete with gouges made by miners' knives in the bar's top sheet. Made in Brunswick, N.Y., in the mid-1880s, the bar was transported via wagon train to Central City and installed in that city's Elk's Lodge, then called the Royal Flush Saloon. One hundred years later the bar was taken out to make way for a casino. It was purchased by farsighted Blue Spruce management and put in storage in Frisco for 12 years before being installed in its present resting place. Between the building and the bar, there's a remarkable history in this place.

Summit Historical Society Book and Travel Club

2001 Summer Calendar of Event

July 15, Sunday: Waldorf, Argentine Pass and Guanella Pass. The group will meet at 9:00 a.m. at the Carter Museum, 111 North Ridge, Breckenridge, for an excursion exploring early transportation routes in the region. Bring a four-wheel drive vehicle and a sack lunch. Tour leaders and guides: Steve and Pat Larson.

August 25, Saturday: Hagerman Tunnel, Vicksburg and Winfield. The group will start at 8:00 a.m. from the Safeway parking lot in Leadville for a hike to the Midland Railroad Hagerman Tunnel. Following the hike, the group will tour the old mining communities of Vicksburg and Winfield. Bring a sack lunch, hiking and rain gear. Tour leaders and guides: Suzanne Bailey and Maureen Nicholls.

September 15, Saturday: Lookout Mountain and Golden. The group will meet at 8:30 a.m. at the Carter Museum, 111 North Ridge, Breckenridge, prior to departure for (1) Buffalo Bill's grave at Lookout Mountain, and (2) the Railroad Museum and other sites in Golden. Tour leaders and guides: Pat and Steve Larson

October 6 and 7 or October 13 and 14, Saturday and Sunday: Manitou Springs, Pikes Peak, and Colorado Springs Overnight at Historic Hotel in Manitou. Ride up Pikes Peak on Cog Railway 6 hours round trip, Visit Museum of Western Industry, Will Rogers Shrine, Cowboy Hall of Fame and others. Look for more information in September's newsletter.

The SHS Book Club is open to all members and guests interested in Western history and literature. For additional information, please contact the SHS office at (970) 453-9022 or Karen Musolf at (970) 453-8874. SHS Book Club events are also posted on the Society's web site: <http://summithistorical.org>

SHS Annual Meeting/BBQ Picnic

Saturday, August 4, 2000, 5:00 p.m. Dillon Town Park and SHS Museum

The Summit Historical Society's summer potluck BBQ and annual meeting is Saturday, August 4, 5:00 p.m. at Summit Historical Museum and Dillon Town Park, 403 La Bonte Street, Dillon. Bring your own service, side dish to share, and entrée to grill, beverages, wine and cheese and melons will be provided. The annual meeting will begin at 6:00 p.m. After the meeting, enjoy a 7:00 p.m. free concert sponsored by Town of Dillon at Dillon Amphitheatre. "Hired Hands" a Northern New Mexico band with "three voices, six hands, and more instruments than most states allow" will entertain with folk, country and R&B.

Note: This is the weekend of the Dillon Regatta, so there may be some congestion in town. Parking is available at the Dillon Town Hall, at the museum, at the church lot south of museum and at Dillon Town Park. If you can take the Summit Stage or carpool please do so. Give some thought to coming early and making it a full day. A snooze on the grass just before the meeting sounds good.

Draft agenda:

1. Call to order 6:00 p.m.
2. Approval of agenda
3. Introductions
4. Special election to fill the director position created by resignation of Nancy Anderson. Term to expire 12/2002.
 - a. Nominations
 - b. Discussion
 - c. Election
5. Approval of minutes of March 30, 2001 semiannual meeting
6. Approval of Treasurer's report
7. Discussion of board of directors' decision that future annual meetings be held the first Saturday in August.
8. Discussion of board of directors' plans to increase size of board of directors to nine members.
9. Election of six members to the board of directors, one term to expire 12/2002, five terms to expire 12/2003.
 - a. Nominations
 - b. Discussion
 - c. Election
10. Site operations report
11. Members comments
12. Schedule 2002 annual meeting
13. Adjourn

The reasons for this August meeting are:

1. A great many SHS members are here in the summer and it is a good time to have a meeting.
2. SHS has been holding semiannual meetings in March and October. A suggestion to hold an annual meeting during the summer was made at the March meeting. The board of directors decided that this was a good idea and plans to amend the by-laws at the July 10 board meeting. SHS members elect directors at the fall meeting for two-year terms. Directors take office in January following their election. With the change to an annual meeting in August, early elections are required.

Present board members and terms are:

- a. Louise Henderson elected 10/2000, term expires 12/2002.
 - b. Bill Strand elected 10/2000, term expires 12/2002.
 - c. Nancy Anderson elected 10/2000, term expires 12/2002, resigned 4/2001.
 - d. Karen Musolf elected 10/1999, term expires 12/2001.
 - e. Robert Porter elected 10/1999, term expires 12/2001.
 - f. Carleton Rutledge appointed 5/2001 to a special term that expires 12/2001. A special election for a one-year term will be held at next members meeting to elect a replacement for Nancy Anderson's term in office.
3. Currently the board of directors has five members. Due to the size of the Society's operations, an increase to nine members will spread the workload. The addition of four members to the board will accomplish this. The Board of Directors will amend the bylaws to increase the size of the board to 9 members at the July 10, 2001 meeting with the members election of the board of directors to take place at the annual member's meeting held the first Saturday in August each year.

Under current bylaws, the board of directors is empowered to make changes to the bylaws as needed by notifying the secretary of the board of directors of the proposed bylaw changes three weeks prior to the meeting when the changes to the bylaws are to be voted on. Notice of the proposed changes was given to the board secretary on June 26, 2001.

Green Mountain Dam and Reservoir

In Colorado, water runs uphill to money, then downhill to the Front Range

By Robert Porter

Beginning in the 1890s, various proposals were made to transfer water from the west slope of the Continental Divide to the East Slope communities along the Front Range of the Colorado Rockies. In 1907, Summit County Promoter Colonel James Haven Meyers "Lord of the Lenawee," proposed a six-mile long Continental Divide bore between Peru Creek and Silver Plume. Meyers and George Bancroft filed papers for the water diversion but the bore was never started.

The concept of damming the Blue River near Dillon and sending water to Denver through a tunnel was conceived in 1914 and completed in 1963. Water flows east from Lake Dillon via the 23-mile-long Harold D. Roberts Tunnel to the North Fork of the South Platte River near Grant, then on to Denver. The Hoosier Pass diversion, a small ditch on Boreas Pass, and a couple of minor diversions near Fremont Pass take water out of Summit County and deliver it to the Front Range. These are small projects compared to the Bureau of Reclamation's Colorado-Big Thompson (CBT) Project.

In 1904, the newly established United States Reclamation Service (USRS) concluded a report that suggested raising the elevation of Grand Lake 20 feet. At the lake's outlet, a dam would create a reservoir storing about 140,000 acre-feet of water. The plan included construction of a 12-mile tunnel from Grand Lake to either the Big Thompson River or St. Vrain Creek. The report languished for years, but in the thoughts of many Northern Coloradoans, its proposals were worth pursuing. Eleven years later, Congress passed a bill creating the 260,000-acre Rocky Mountain National Park, 50 miles northwest of Denver. That bill shaped the direction of future transmountain diversion in the area. The measure specifically granted permission for the USRS to "enter upon and utilize for flowage or other purposes any area within said park which may be necessary for the development and maintenance of a Government Reclamation Project."

President Roosevelt approved the secretary of the interior's finding of feasibility for the CBT project on December 21, 1937. Congress authorized spending an estimated \$44 million for construction in the 1938 Interior Department appropriations bill.

On October 12, 1938, private engineers from around the country, Reclamation staffers, and other interested parties met in downtown Denver's Customhouse to watch the opening of five bids on construction of the highest and largest earth fill dam ever built by the Bureau. A little more than a month later in Washington Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes announced the first contract awarded for the construction of the CBT to the Warner Construction Co. of Chicago on a low bid of \$4,226,206.20.

The contract covered the building of the Green Mountain Dam and Power Plant located on the Blue River in northern Summit County, Colorado. Warner had 1,620 days, until May 1943, to complete construction. The design of the earth and rockfill dam called for it to stand 309 feet high with a crest length of 1,150 feet and hold 4.5 million cubic yards of material. An adjoining reservoir would cover 2,000 acres and hold 152,000 acre-feet of water.

Construction of Green Mountain Dam was the first project of CBT due to an agreement with Western Slope water users. To assure that the water diverted to the fields and towns of Eastern Colorado and managed by the Northern Colorado Water Conservation District (NCWCD) would not impinge on Western Slope water rights, Green Mountain would deliver 52,000 acre-feet a year to the Western Slope of Colorado and provide 100,000 acre-feet additional storage for future Western Slope development.

Overseeing activities were Reclamation construction engineer R.B. Ward and Warner general superintendent J.D. Fogg. The first official workday was December 1, 1938. Some work actually began two months earlier when Reclamation commenced preliminary clearing of a campsite and stringing of power lines from Dillon to the dam site. Because of the site's remoteness and the severity of high country winters, most construction at Green Mountain Dam was seasonal. Attempting to avoid excessive delays, Reclamation extended the existing road from Kremmling, the nearest railroad point, to the dam and camp.

In that first winter in the mountains, Warner's men completed the camp and moved in equipment. Reclamation's headquarters camp was a thousand feet downstream from the southwest end of the dam. The camp consisted of 25 bunkhouses, commissary, mess hall, warehouse, and field offices. On average, the bunkhouses were 200 chilly feet away from the community bathhouse. Early in construction, trailers, small shacks, and tents bloomed near the work site. In an attempt to comply with sanitary regulations, Warner built a small town on the left bank of the Blue River, 1,200 feet upstream from the construction area. Warner laid gravel roads and installed water, sewer and streetlight systems. Workers paid \$6 per month for a 30' x 40' space, electricity, water, sewer, and use of the laundry room, and trash collection. A one-room school barracks held 39 to 46 grade school children and five to eight high schoolers.

Labor controversy followed CBT during its first spring and summer of construction. On July 12, 1939, a strike was called by five American Federation of Labor (AFL) craft unions to support demands for collective bargaining recognition and a closed shop. The State Industrial Commission called the shutdown illegal because union officials failed to comply with a Colorado statute requiring 30 days' notice of intention to strike. The NCWCD also came out against labor's walkout, saying its members were in favor of an open shop to hire nonunion men. For two-and-a-half weeks, there were no direct negotiations between the union and Warner. A Department of Labor mediator, P.W. Chappell, separately consulted with both factions to resolve the issue. Reclamation chose to stay on the sidelines, according to engineer Preston, as the strike was "a matter for the contractor and workers to settle between themselves."

Summit County swirled in rumors of local unionists phoning Denver's AFL headquarters for 500 reinforcements, and "dozens of cars and trucks carrying an estimated five hundred Mexicans, Negroes and hard cases" were on route to the mountains to join the strikers. Warner tried to hire strikebreakers, and at 4:30 p.m. on August 1, an anti-union caravan headed toward the main gate only to find the road littered with structural iron and equipment. Leading the strikebreakers' charge was a local blacksmith, Dan Hore, who "drove his car squarely against the wooden gate, smashing it down." Behind Hore, a "back to work" force of "100 former employees and 100 ranchers and businessmen" quickly dispersed the pickets. Described by a Denver newspaper, the strikebreakers were "Jumping from their cars," driving "the picket force aside by sheer force of numbers." At the end of the day, two picket lines had been broken. The sole injury belonged to one strikebreaker, his scalp cut by a flying rock.

On August 4, Colorado Governor Ralph Carr called out a National Guard force equipped with rifles, machine guns, and two tanks. The governor wished the disturbance would resolve itself not only for the state's image, but the Guard was draining the state treasury at a rate of \$1,000 a day. Carr declared martial law in Grand and Summit counties, as negotiations between all parties continued. On August 22, Warner and the AFL reached agreement, and the union won permission to sign a closed-shop agreement on September 15. In Greeley, the NCWCD Board expressed its anger at Warner for ending the strike by voting to bill the company for the cost of sending men to Green Mountain to participate in the negotiations. In Washington, Ickes resented NCWCD meddling in the hiring of men on a federal project. Early in September, he told a press conference, "The Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District favored an open-shop policy to encourage hiring of workers from the area . . . an area of chiefly unorganized labor." He added, "The proposition that non-urban labor should have first call on the jobs appears unfair to me in the face of the great unemployment in labor in the larger cities."

Warner's men drove the diversion tunnel for the Blue River. In May 1940, after the removal of 150,000 cubic yards of material, the tunnel was completed. Work on the dam itself went forward at the same time.

World events intervened in the completion of the CBT. On November 15, 1942, the War Production Board (WPB) suspended all work to conserve steel and other vital war material. On the last day of 1942, construction on all project features came to a halt, except Green Mountain Dam and Power Plant. During 1943, '44, and '45, some CBT projects were allowed to continue construction but at a reduced pace.

By the last week of May 1943, on schedule, the Green Mountain Power Plant generating units began supplying power to war plants in Denver. By November 1943, Green Mountain Dam construction was complete.

The width of the embankment's base is 1,500 feet, eventually narrowing to a 40-ft. wide, 1,150-ft. long crest. The 309-ft. high dam embankment contains about 3.5 million cubic yards of clay, sand, and gravel roller compacted in six-inch layers. The dam's upstream face is made up of 740,000 cubic yards of cobblestones and coarse rock. The primary source of rock came from a borrow pit on the left abutment above the dam site. The capacity of the reservoir is 153,639 acre-feet. When full, the reservoir has a surface area of approximately 2,125 acres.

Green Mountain Dam also contains outlet works, a 1,070-ft. concrete-lined open channel spillway, and a hydroelectric generation plant. The concrete-lined, 18-ft. diameter outlet tunnel terminates at the hoist house and gate chamber. At the gate chamber, two 102-inch ring seal gates control the flow of water through the 102-inch penstocks which lead to the power plant to drive two 13,500 KW Francis turbines. Two 44-inch tube valves that branch off the penstocks control a bypass through the power plant.

After World War II ended, CBT construction took place on many fronts. By the mid-1950s, Reclamation could look back at almost twenty years of sustained achievement. The work resulted in 13 dams and 10 reservoirs with a total storing capacity of 994,340 acre-feet of water. Eleven power plants provide energy for 18 pumping plants and surplus electricity for customers in Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska and Kansas.

Those who manned the equipment, dug the tunnels, and set the dynamite, saw their wages increase and went about their jobs in relative safety. Through the summers of 1947 to 1951, there was summer work for a thousand men and 800 in winter. There were some fatalities among those working to bring water over the mountains. Four men died in 1948, two in 1949, and three in 1950. These accidental deaths resulted from cave-ins, machinery malfunction, electrocution, and a tractor rolling over and crushing its operator.

Today "Big Tom", as the CBT project is known, includes over 100 water and power facilities that store, regulate, and divert water from the west slope of the Rockies under the Continental Divide to 125 water user organizations and municipalities on the east slope in northeastern Colorado and encompasses 1.5 million acres in portions of Larimer, Boulder, Weld, Morgan, Washington, Logan, and Sedgwick counties.

The remaining Green Mountain Camp buildings are just north of the dam. Their preservation and interpretation will take money and effort. For now, they are slowly weathering away. Please let SHS know if you are interested in this project.

This article was compiled with information from:

LULA, A Portrait... Of A Keystone, Colorado Family, by Mary Ellen Gilliland

<http://www.gp.usbr.gov/co/CBTPA.HTM>

<http://www.gp.usbr.gov/co/CBTPC.HTM>

<http://www.gp.usbr.gov/aop/cbt/0001/cbtaop.htm>

Wanted: Volunteers for Special Projects

Please call 970-453-9022 for more information.

- **Website Content Manager** - Check and maintain website. 1-3 hours/month.
- **Preservation Projects Manager** - Assist in development and implementation of structure/site improvement plans. Construction background. 2-6 hours/week
- **Newsletter Editor** - "SHS Voices" newsletter is published quarterly. For the creative individual who has some free time but doesn't want to get dirty or paint splattered, this could be your niche. We will provide most of the copy. All that you have to do is put it together in a fun and snappy fashion so people read it before putting it in the recycle tub.
- **Collections Management Staff** - We have lots of stuff, and we need more. We also need to catalogue and inventory and store all the stuff (a.k.a. artifacts and manuscripts and ephemera, etc.). We are looking for some detail-oriented individuals that could be trained to carry out the tasks of identifying, tagging, cataloguing, inventorying and assisting researchers in retrieving items within our collections.
- **Information Officer** - Requires extensive local knowledge and location of information resources.
- **Restaurant Menus** - One hundred years from now we can be assured of a couple of things: 1) Most of us won't be around, and 2) people will still be eating. It would be good to have a collection of restaurant menus in the archives so researchers will be able to understand that our diet did not affect our judgment.

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