

HISTORY COLORADO

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES NOMINATION FORM

SECTION I

Name of Property

Historic Name The Selak Townsite

Other Names Selak Stage Stop, Selak General Store, Selak Post Office, site 5GA.4941

Address of Property

[] address not for publication

Street Address 479 County Road 6237 B908

City Granby County Grand Zip 80446

Present Owner of Property

(for multiple ownership, list the names and addresses of each owner on one or more continuation sheets)

Name Legacy Park Ranch Homeowners

Address PO Box 66

Phone (303) 909-8144 (Danny Ezrol for LPRH)

City Winter Park State CO Zip 80482

Owner Consent for Nomination

(attach signed consent from each owner of property - see attached form)

Preparer of Nomination

Name Michelle A. Slaughter with contributions from Linda Koshio Rogers, Legacy Park Ranch

Historical Association board member _____ Date 12 April 2023

Organization Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Address 2130 E. Main St. Phone (720) 699-1297

City Montrose State CO Zip 81401

FOR OFFICIAL USE:

Site Number 5GA.4941

2/2/2023 Nomination Received

5/19/2023 Review Board Recommendation

Approval Denial

5/24/2023 HC Board State Register Listing

Approved Denied

Listing Criteria A B C D E

Certification of Listing: Patrick A. Eidma Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer HISTORY COLORADO

5/31/23 Date

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Selak Townsite
Name of Property _____

Grand
County _____

SECTION II

Local Historic Designation

Has the property received local historic designation?

no

yes --- individually designated designated as part of a historic district

Date designated _____

Designated by _____ (Name of municipality or county)

Use of Property

Historic Stage stop, post office, and general store

Current None

Original Owner Colonel Albert Selak and wife, Elizabeth

Source of Information See Bibliography for sources

Year of Construction Approximately 1882

Source of Information See Bibliography for sources

Architect, Builder, Engineer, Artist or Designer Frank and Fred Selak (assumed), sons of Albert and Elizabeth

Source of Information See Bibliography for sources

Locational Status

Original location of resource(s)

Resource(s) moved to current location

Date of move _____

For Office Use Only

Property Type: building(s) district site structure object area

Architectural Style/Engineering Type: Pioneer Log Cabin Style

Period of Significance: (A) 1882-1905, (C) c.1910-1930, (E) c.1870-c.1930

Level of Significance: Local State National

Multiple Property Submission: _____

Acreage _____

P.M. ____ Township ____ Range ____ Section ____ Quarter Sections _____

UTM Reference: Zone ____ Easting _____ Northing _____ NAD83

Site Elevation: _____ feet

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Selak Townsite
Name of Property

Grand
County

SECTION III

DESCRIPTION AND ALTERATIONS

(Describe the current and original appearance of the property, followed by a discussion of all alterations.)

The 1.63-acre Selak Townsite, site 5GA.4941, is a late nineteenth–early twentieth century archaeological site with one standing building located in Grand County, approximately two miles due northeast of the town of Granby (see topo map in Section V, and Figure 1). The area is characterized by plateaus, rolling hills, and shallow drainages. Vegetation on site is predominantly sagebrush with clumps of conifers scattered across the landscape. Sediments are Aeolian silty loam, with occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions. Based on the depth of the on-site eroded wagon road, soil depth is at least 18 inches. The site is surrounded by open fields in all directions with Smith Creek to the north, and a Smith Creek tributary and ridge adjacent to, and east of, the site. The residential community of Legacy Park Ranch surrounds the site, although the parcels are large, so houses are spaced quite a distance apart and none are visible from the Selak Townsite.

The site is the former location of the Selak General Store (ca. 1882–early twentieth century), Post Office (ca. 1883–1893), Stage Stop (ca. 1882–early twentieth century), a barn, and several other modest log buildings and features. Building construction at the site was dynamic and seems to span a 20–30-year time period. In all, 10 features and one artifact concentration (AC-1) were recorded in December 2021 (see Photograph 1 and site sketch map in Section VII, at the end of the form). Feature 1 is a three-room log cabin that post-dates at least some of the other buildings and represents the most intact building on site. Feature 2 is the collapsed and scavenged remnants of a barn. Features 3 and 4 are mostly collapsed and scavenged log buildings west of Feature 1. Feature 4 is what is left of the Selak General Store. Feature 5 is a collapsed log building directly west of Feature 6, which is the building platform and construction debris where a building was located historically but has since been moved off site. Feature 7 is the remnants of a heavily scavenged log building. Features 8–9 are outhouse depressions behind and west of Feature 2. Feature 10 is the eroded wagon road that bisects the site and is oriented generally north–south. All but Feature 1 (the cabin) are missing their roof, and most buildings only have 4–7 courses of logs remaining in the portions of the walls that are left. Detailed descriptions of each feature follow. Figures 1–2 show the site ca. 1900.

Selak Townsite
Name of Property

Grand
County

Feature 1 (Photos 2–6, 15–16)

Feature 1 is a well-built, three-room log cabin, the construction of which postdates at least some of the rest of the site, although a clear construction timeline has not been established. The cabin’s construction is estimated to have been around the turn of the twentieth century (Photograph 2). The relationship between Feature 1 and the rest of the townsite is also unclear, but it is thought to have been built and occupied by a member of the Selak family after the closure of the stage stop, general store, and post office. The cabin does not appear in a ca. 1900 photo (Figures 1–2), and unlike other buildings on site that utilized square, or cut nails in their construction, there are no square nails noted in the cabin, only wire nails. The manufacture of wire nails in the U.S. began in 1873, large-scale production started in the 1880s, and by 1888, wire nails were in serious competition with cut nails in America. By 1913, wire nails dominated the market, making up approximately 95 percent of the nails available for sale.¹ In Colorado, the transition to wire nails seems to have occurred by 1890. It is likely that the tremendous growth of the mining industry in the mountains of Colorado in the 1880s created a ready market for wire nails as their production by eastern manufacturers increased exponentially and railroads made delivery economical. While the railroad did not arrive in this part of Grand County until 1905 (in Granby), nails could easily have been brought to the site by wagon prior to that. It is logical that the earlier buildings on site would only have square nails, or a mix of square and wire nails, and it is not unusual to see a mix of nail types at the turn of the century.

The vernacular style, three-room cabin, is oriented northwest–southeast, but for simplicity’s sake, the four sides will be referred to as if they align with the cardinal directions. The square-shaped cabin measures 26’ north–south x 22’ east–west. The cabin’s workmanship and higher quality construction materials made it a much finer building than the others on site would have been, and more care was put into the construction of the cabin than the other buildings.

The cabin has a dry-laid, stacked field stone masonry foundation comprised of irregular courses, framed window openings, and a shingled roof. It is the only building on site with any type of foundation. Unlike the other buildings, the log walls are roughly hand hewn on the interior (modified to have a flat surface), and the square-notched log ends are cut flush at the corners, instead of rough-cut and at different lengths like the other buildings (Photograph 3). Additional details on the exterior include the vertical milled-lumber trim boards that cover the four exterior corners, giving them a more finished look, and the walls have a combination of cement chinking and wood shim chinking, to help keep out drafts.

The front of the cabin faces west and features an entry door opening in the center of the wall, flanked by a window opening on each side. There was likely a single step in front of the door at one time, as the doorway sits slightly above the surrounding terrain. The wooden doorframe is intact, but the door is gone. The doorway leads into the large, primary living space in the cabin. The milled-lumber vertical wooden frames of all the windows in the cabin are still intact, although the glazing is missing in what were likely double-hung, one-over-one windows. The front (western) rooms have a direct view of Features 3 and 4, which are west of the cabin.

The southern side has two side-by-side vertical window openings in the center of the wall; the wood frames are still intact. These were also presumably one-over-one, double-hung windows.

¹Buckles, William G., *Anthropological Investigations Near the Crest of the Continent, 1975-1978* (Denver, CO: Prepared by University of Southern Colorado, Pueblo. Prepared for U.S.D.I, Bureau of Reclamation, 1978); Clark, Victor S., *History of Manufactures in the United States. Volume I: 1860-1893*. (Reprinted New York, NY, Peter Smith, 1949a. Originally published Washington, D.C., Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1929), 351–355; Clark, Victor S., *History of Manufactures in the United States. Volume II: 1860-1893*. (Reprinted New York, NY, Peter Smith, 1949a. Originally published Washington, D.C., Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1929), 126.

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Selak Townsite
Name of Property

Grand
County

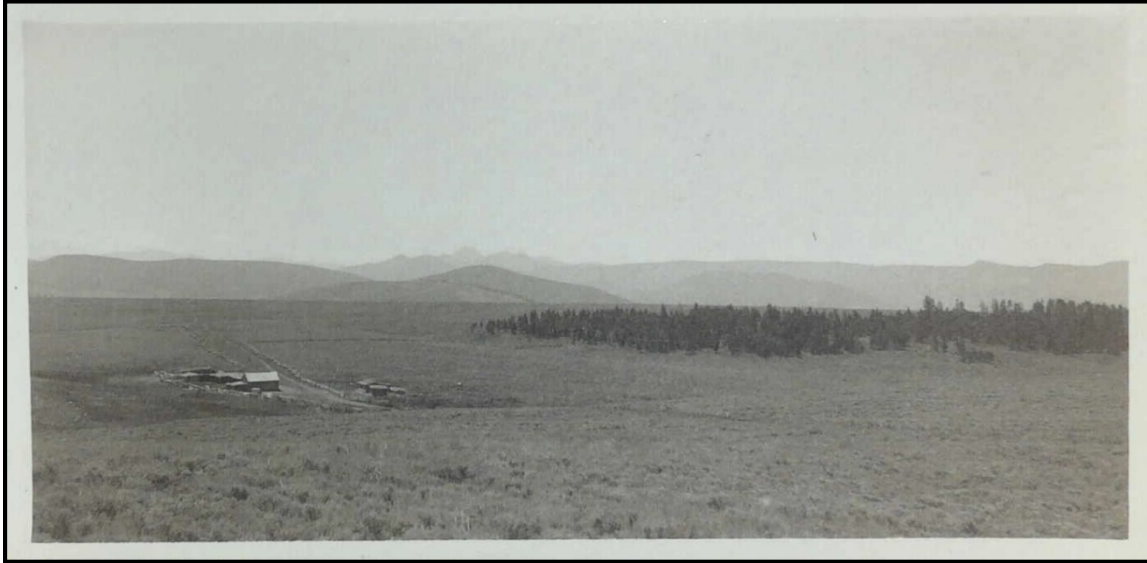


Figure 1. This photo of Selak was taken ca. 1900, looking south. The caption in the photo album where this was found read, "On mesa between Granby and Camp Chief Ouray. Fred Selak has a store and post office, later had store at Grand Lake...Byers Peak in Back." Note that the cabin (Feature 1) that now stands north of the barn (Feature 2) had not yet been built (the barn is the large building on the left). Courtesy of the History Colorado, Hart Library, Harry H. Lake collection, Ph.00249, Box 3, Album 3, Accession No. 1957.3.3.



Figure 2. Same photo as Figure 4, cropped to emphasize the buildings. Note wagon road (Feature 10) between the Selak barn (Feature 2) on eastern side, and the general store (Feature 4) and other buildings on the western side. Today, that road has become an eroded drainage that bisects the site.

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Selak Townsite
Name of Property

Grand
County

The eastern side has an entry door opening in the center of the wall, and like the western door opening, this doorway also leads into the main living space in the cabin. The door opening is directly across from the one in the western wall. The wooden doorframe is still intact, but again, the door is missing. There is one vertical window opening to the north of the door, which is similar to all the others. Finally, unlike the other three sides of the cabin, the northern wall does not have any fenestration.

The relatively low pitch hipped roof, has skip sheathing (common milled lumber rafters) and is clad in wooden shingles that are mostly missing. At one time, a metal roll ridge cap topped the roof.² The four places where each side of the roof meet have overlapping metal “shingle” flashing that conforms to where the two slopes come together. This adds an elegant detail to the cabin and provided extra waterproofing along those seams (an example can be seen in the center of Photograph 2). Most of the rafter tails are exposed now, although it appears that they were originally boxed. There is a large attic area between the roof and the interior ceiling and local lore suggests that it was used as a loft space, possibly for storage or as another room (Photograph 4).

The interior has three rooms, one large living and kitchen area at the southern end of the cabin, and two bedrooms on the northern end. At one time, there was a woodstove in the main room, located between the two bedroom doors, and there was a brick chimney that enclosed the stove flue pipe. A rectangular opening near the ceiling in the center of the wall, between the living room and bedrooms, shows that the chimney was exposed in the bedrooms to help heat those rooms (Photograph 5). Also, low on the same wall, centered between the doors where the stove would have been, are two deliberately constructed rectangular gaps in the wall, each one opening into a bedroom to help provide heat to those rooms. The only sign of where a flue could exit the roof was in this location, so this stove would have been used for cooking as well as heating.

Similar to the exterior of the cabin, there are nonessential details that make the interior cozier and more home-like. The interior dividing wall between the living area and bedrooms is clad in vertical milled board paneling, and all the interior walls have plain, wide, baseboards painted white. The bedroom and living room interior walls are vertical milled wooden planks, as are the floors and ceiling, although many of the floor and ceiling boards are now broken or gone. The two-bedroom doorframes are milled boards that were painted pale green. Narrow wood shims fill in some larger gaps on the exterior walls, as seen in a photo of the living room (Photograph 6). Hardware for curtains is still in the upper corners of some of the window frames.

Feature 2 (Photos 7, 15)

Feature 2 is the collapsed and scavenged remnants of a possible log barn (Photograph 7). According to Legacy Park Ranch Historical Association (LPRHA) board member and Selak historian, Linda Koshio Rogers, the barn was built around 1899 for \$100.00³; if this date is accurate, the barn would have been constructed when the general store and stage stop were still in operation. The existing building is rectangular shaped and measures 23’ north–south x 35’ east–west. It opens to the west, and almost all the logs from the front/western wall have been scavenged, as have many from the other walls. The wall logs are all saw-cut at the ends, and the notching is irregular with a mix of v-notching and saddle-notching present. Five to six courses of logs remain on the northern and southern sides, and the walls are still intact where they meet the eastern wall but have collapsed from the back towards the front/western side. The back/eastern wall is the most intact, with 7–8 courses of logs and a milled lumber board-framed, square

²Ezrol, Danny, *Selak Cabin Preliminary Property Evaluation Form* (Denver, CO : On file at the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, History Colorado, 2021), 3.

³This information was written on back of Hot Sulphur Springs Pioneer Museum photo no. 2562, taken by Paul Gilbert.

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Selak Townsite
Name of Property

Grand
County

window opening that was positioned slightly off center in the wall. There is no glazing in the window and the only nails noted in the building were wire nails in the milled lumber window frame. The western window opening is the only obvious fenestration in the barn. The roof is partially gone, although sections of it have collapsed inward on the western side. It appears to have originally been a front gable roof, clad with hewn wooden poles. There was no foundation associated with the building. A historical photo from 1900 (Figures 2–3), may show corrals and possible outbuildings or loafing sheds south of the building.

Feature 3 (Photos 8, 10)

Feature 3 is the remnant of an east-facing, rectangular, collapsed log building in the western portion of the site (Photograph 8). It measures 11' east–west x 13' north–south. Features 3–7, seem to be the oldest on site, based on the presence of square nails in the structures, rather than wire nails. Additionally, Features 3–7 are all very similar in construction. The building rested directly on the ground. Most of the logs in Feature 3 have been scavenged but the southern corner still has 7–8 courses of logs in situ. The saw-cut, hand-hewn logs are v-notched at the corners, and there are wood shims and chinking sealing the gaps between the logs. The roof is no longer intact and too little remains to suggest what it was made of, its forms, or its pitch. The door opening to the building was in the eastern wall, near the northern corner. The function of Feature 3 is unknown, and no artifacts were associated with it that might have helped indicate its usage. It could have been an outbuilding or a cabin for traveler lodging.

Feature 4 (Photos 8–10)

Feature 4 is immediately adjacent to, and east of, Feature 3 (Photograph 9). It measures 15.5' east–west x 14.75' north–south, and rests directly on the ground. Like Feature 3, it is also an east-facing, collapsed log building, but is more intact than Feature 3. Top portions of the walls are missing, and the roof is completely gone. The north-northwest corner still has approximately 13 courses of saw-cut, hand-hewn logs, and the corner where the western and northern walls meet is mostly intact. Notching at the end of the logs is a mix of saddle notching and v-notching. Logs from the building have fallen to the ground around the exterior of the building, and no window openings were evident in the northern, western, or southern wall remnants. Both wire and square nails were noted in the structure.

Using historical imagery as a reference, Feature 4 is identified as the former Selak General Store. Figure 3 is a historical photo of the store when it was open for business in the early twentieth century; Feature 3 can be seen in the background on the left side. Photograph 10 was taken when the site was recorded in 2021 and depicts a modern-day view of Figure 4. In the historical image, the logs at the corner of Feature 3 are differing lengths, which matches the existing building. What initially appeared to be a wide doorway opening is actually the right/northern side of the doorframe, and the left/southern side of the vertical wooden framing is the edge of the window frame in Figure 4 (Photograph 9). All the short horizontal logs that once separated the two openings (seen in Figure 4) are now gone, which makes it appear to be a single large opening. Finally, the eastern/front wall of the store had 2–3 almost 15'-long wooden poles above the door, under the roofline, which spanned the length of the building. At least two of those are still intact, although collapsed, as shown in Photograph 9.

Selak Townsite
Name of Property

Grand
County



Figure 3. The Selak General Store (Feature 4), ca. 1903. The words, “Beer – Cheese Crackers” have been penciled onto the photo on the roofline of the building. The sign over the door reads, “GENERAL/STORE.” Photo from the Walt Kennedy Album, Accession # 83.28, courtesy of Hot Sulphur Springs Pioneer Museum.

Feature 5 (Photos 11–12)

Feature 5 is a 16'-x-11' rectangular, collapsed log building that is oriented north–south and is likely contemporaneous with Features 3–7 (Photograph 11). It is also east facing and based on research and conversations with the LPRHA Board, we believe that it is the original post office. Like the other log features, it is missing its roof but rectangular tin shingles were found in the vicinity of the feature, suggesting that the roof had at least partial tin shingle roofing. In addition, there are long, east–west-oriented, 2"-x-6" milled lumber planks that are still resting on the western wall with their eastern ends collapsed into the structure. These boards suggest that Feature 5 may have had a shed-style roof that sloped down towards the west. Like Features 3–7, Feature 5 is mostly collapsed and its logs have been removed from the site. The northwestern corner is the most intact, and it is roughly 15 courses tall. The logs on the northern and southern walls are saw-cut with no notching. The western wall has silt built up against it, which has buried the first course of logs. Similar to Features 3 and 4, most of the logs on the western wall are v-notched. One large square nail was noted in a log, and tiny square roofing nails were seen in some of the shingles. There was a window opening in the center of the southern wall.

There is a large dugout space at the southeastern corner of the building, on the eastern (front) side. Building debris from Feature 5 made it impossible to determine if the dugout was originally on the interior or exterior of the building, but its function was possibly as a root cellar, or given the proximity to lakes, ice storage. Dimensions of the dugout were difficult to determine because of erosion and the presence of building debris inside, but currently it is roughly 6'–7' east–west and 4'–5' north–south. The depth is unknown because the feature has collapsed into itself, and sediments have settled in the feature over the years.

Feature 6 (Photos 8, 11, 12)

The building that once was at the Feature 6 location has been moved off site. All that is left is the packed-dirt building platform, the eastern and northern sides of which are mounded 1' higher than the surrounding terrain. The building platform is rectangular, measuring approximately 19' east-west x 20' north-south (Photograph 12). Some logs may still be in situ but buried on the northern and eastern sides; a minimal amount of deteriorated logs are scattered within the structure's footprint. A local informant confirmed that the building was removed from the site and reconstructed on a local ranch, hence the noticeable lack of building materials left on site from Feature 6. The building served an unknown purpose, and there were no associated artifacts that would hint at its use.

Feature 7 (Photo 13)

Feature 7 is what little remains of a log building in the far southeastern portion of the site (Photograph 13). The building is oriented northwest-southeast on the long axis, is rectangular, and measures 26' x 14'. The building sat directly on the ground, and only a small portion of the northern and western walls are still in place. A doorway opening is in the northern wall, in the northeastern corner, and faces the rest of the site. Most of the original building materials have been scavenged. Four to five courses of saw-cut, hand-hewn logs of the remaining northern and western walls are still intact at the northwestern corner of the building, and feature saddle and v-notching. The eastern and southern walls are limited to a few out-of-place logs strewn across the ground, although a few courses of logs remain at the building's southwestern corner. Nothing remains of the roof. A single wire nail was noted in one of the logs.

Feature 8 (Photo 4)

Feature 8 appears to be an outhouse depression and has four sub-rounded cobbles that form an L that could have been part of the outhouse foundation (Photograph 14). The outhouse would have been oriented north-northeast-south-southwest and would have measured approximately 5' square; it is several inches shallower than the surrounding terrain. Feature 8 is located behind and east of Feature 2 (the barn).

Feature 9 (Photo 15)

Feature 9 is a roughly square depression that is also a possible outhouse location (Photograph 15). It is roughly 6' x 2 ½' and several inches deep. Like Feature 8, it is also behind and east of Feature 2, and less than 20' west of Feature 8. Feature 9 is ephemeral, but the depression is at least several inches lower than the surrounding terrain and is notably square, with a small piece of deteriorated board in the center. The feature has silted in quite a bit on the northern and southern sides.

Feature 10 (Photo 16)

Because of its width and depth, Feature 10 was initially assumed to be an erosional drainage. After the site was recorded in 2021, members of the LPRHA revealed that this is thought to be the north-south-oriented wagon road that passed through Selak; Figures 2-3 support this assumption. In the historic photographs, the wagon road has buildings on both sides, and the placement of Feature 10 reflects that. No evidence of buildings was found on the western side of the existing two-track dirt road, that is west of the site, suggesting that the existing two-track road is not the former wagon road. In fact, the earliest topographic map for the region dates to 1957, and the current two-track road does not appear on it, meaning that the road west of the site post-dates Selak.⁴ The heavily eroded wagon road in the center of the site measures 8' wide and is roughly 6"-18" deep (Photograph 16).

⁴ USGS, *TopoView website*. <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/>. Accessed June 10, 2022.

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Selak Townsite
Name of Property

Grand
County

Artifacts

Artifacts were sparse on site, not concentrated near any of the features and consisted primarily of construction debris. Only one notable AC was identified on site. AC-1 is a small, 5'-x-7', partially buried artifact concentration; artifacts in AC-1 were domestic in nature, and limited to various colored glass bottle and jar fragments (mostly clear, but also one piece each of purple glass and brown glass) and plain, white glazed earthenware plate fragment. Aside from glass colors, none of the artifacts had any diagnostic features.

Selak was a hub of activity for several decades, with people living and working on site, locals stopping for their mail and groceries, and merchants and visitors continuously passing through, stopping for rest and refreshments, on their way to other places. Those people would have left behind traces of their lives and activities. Dense sagebrush likely obscures artifacts on site, and Aeolian sediments have almost certainly buried artifacts. Windblown sediments several inches deep were noted at the base of some of the features, and even deeper at others, such as Feature 5. It is difficult to predict where additional cultural deposits may be without archaeological testing. It is not surprising that local farmers or ranchers may have scavenged the reusable logs, but the artifacts—trash to anyone but an archaeologist—are probably still intact given the site's location far from public access.

INTEGRITY

The site retains enough of the seven aspects of integrity (feeling, association, location, setting, workmanship, materials, and design) to convey its significance and make it worthy of listing in the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties under Criteria A, C, and E. The property is significant under Criterion A in the area of Exploration/Settlement for its association with the settlement of this portion of Grand County. It is further significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for Feature 1, the cabin, as an excellent example of the Pioneer Log Cabin Style. Finally, the Selak site is significant under Criterion E, for its potential to yield information in the area of Historic Non-Aboriginal Archaeology.

Integrity: Criterion A:

Concerning Criterion A, although the site has certainly changed over the decades, falling into disrepair and ruin, the **setting** of the Selak site remains quite similar to the way it would have been 100+ years ago. The site remains in its original **location**, situated in a low area with ridges to the north and east, a large stand of trees to the west, and open fields to the south. Aside from a modern equestrian center with single story buildings and corrals in the distance to the northwest, there are no modern visual intrusions to mar the feeling that the **location** still evokes—a feeling of solitude. Standing at the site with little but the site and the natural world visible in all directions, and in a silence that is only interrupted by wind and bird song, the **feeling** is like it would have been in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries because no modern development has occurred to impact the surrounding open grassland of Granby Mesa or obscure the surrounding mountains. The homes of Legacy Ranch are not visible from Selak, and the **feeling** of remoteness highlights why there was a need for a stage stop, store, and post office this far off the beaten path. Therefore, the site retains a high integrity of **setting, feeling, and location**.

The remnants of all the buildings on site, save the cabin, retain integrity of **materials**, because enough remains to make it clear that each was a log building when the site was originally settled. Unfortunately, because all of the early original buildings are in ruins, they no longer retain integrity of **workmanship**.

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Selak Townsite
Name of Property

Grand
County

Feature 1, the cabin, still retains a high degree of integrity of **materials** and **workmanship**, and was built with more thought, care, and financial expense than other buildings on site. The log and milled lumber building has a thoughtful eye to unnecessary details (e.g., green painted doorframes and curtain rods for curtains), and materials such as the overlapping tin shingles that covered the seams where the four sides of the roofline meet. The shingles served an aesthetic purpose as well as a practical one. The rustic log construction of the other buildings and the mix of square nails and more modern wire nails in the older buildings compared to the cabin, suggest the cultural and temporal changes of the Selak community over the span of time that the site was occupied.

Integrity of **design** is still good at Selak. The spatial layout of the site, with the generally north-south-oriented, character defining eroded wagon road that bisects the site, conveys the original arrangement of the Selak site, with all but one of its buildings facing the wagon road. The wagon road itself helps establish the site's integrity under Criterion A. Buildings depicted in historical photographs are still present, and the function of some of those buildings is known, which also contributes to the **design** of the site.

Based on archival information we know the Selak family constructed the buildings at the site, so from a historical perspective the site retains its **association** to the people who built it, people who were some of the earliest settlers and merchants in Grand County. Additionally, the physical remains of the site are associated with its former use as a stage stop and general store. Feature 4 can be directly correlated to historical photos as a general store, and Feature 10, the wagon road, ties the site to the stage stop, with historical photos depicting the road bisecting the site.

Integrity: Criterion C:

Feature 1, the Selak cabin, is considered eligible under Criterion C because it embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method, of construction. Specifically, the cabin is a good example of Pioneer Log Style.

The cabin retains excellent integrity of **location** and **setting**. While the Selak site (aside from the cabin) is in total ruins, the surrounding lands remain almost visually unchanged and undeveloped, appearing much like it did when the site was occupied over 100 years ago. The **feeling** of the site is diminished because of its state of disrepair, but in general is intact enough to still have a reasonable degree of integrity of **feeling**. The integrity of **association** is marginal because we do not know what the specific association is between the cabin and the earlier features on site. Despite decades of exposure to the elements, the cabin is still standing and its interior room arrangement and most of its construction materials are intact, thus retaining integrity of **design** and **materials**. Furthermore, the cabin's integrity of **workmanship** is retained as the notching of the logs and the chinking, and the wood-shingled roof are all character defining features of the Pioneer Log Style.

Integrity: Criterion E

In consideration of Criterion E, as an archaeological site, Selak retains integrity of **materials** and **workmanship** even though the log buildings (Features 2–7) have been scavenged for their logs. The remains of these features clearly illustrate that they were all simple notched-log buildings, created by hand expeditiously, and with locally available materials.

We know that the site has buried cultural remains (artifacts) in at least one location (AC-1 on the plan map at the end of the nomination) and quite likely at other places as well, given the considerable soil deposition that postdates the Selaks' occupation. Like the supply chain and temporal information that cut vs. wire nails can provide, buried cultural deposits could contribute important information about the site and help flesh out some of the more nuanced parts of the Selak family's history and their **association** with the site.

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Selak Townsite
Name of Property

Grand
County

The site and its features (aside from the building that used to be on the Feature 6 building platform, but has since been moved off site) are all in their original **locations**. As described above, the **setting** remains almost totally unchanged, visually, which helps the site retain its sense of **feeling** of what it would have been like to live and work in this location over 100 years ago. And despite the site being preliminary archaeological, the layout of the features across the site still conveys the original **design** of the site, and the remaining logs convey the design of the former cabins, store, and other buildings. Additionally, archaeological work at the site might establish the function of unknown features, further contributing to the understanding of the site and its **design**.

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Selak Townsite
Name of Property

Grand
County

SECTION IV

Significance of Property

Nomination Criteria

- A** - property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to history
- B** - property is connected with persons significant in history
- C** - property has distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or artisan
- D** - property is of geographic importance
- E** - property contains the possibility of important discoveries related to prehistory or history

Areas of Significance

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Economics | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | Architecture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology –
prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Law |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Archaeology –
historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment/
Recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exploration/
Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Performing Arts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Geography/
Community Identity | <input type="checkbox"/> Politics/
Government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community
Planning and
Development | <input type="checkbox"/> Health/Medicine | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Social History |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Selak Townsite
Name of Property

Grand
County

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

The Selak Townsite, although mostly in ruins, is significant at a local level and its period of significance spans from the late 1870s to at least the first few decades of the twentieth century. The Selak site is recommended as eligible to the State Register of Historic Properties under Criterion A for its significance associated with events that have made a significant contribution to history in the areas of Exploration/Settlement, Criterion C for Architecture because the cabin is an example of the Pioneer Log cabin style, and Criterion E, as the property contains the possibility of important discoveries related to history in the area of Historic Non-Aboriginal Archaeology. The site does have historic ties to the themes of communications and government (via the onsite post office which gave locals the ability to send and receive mail from this remote location), transportation (the site was a stop on the wagon road), and commerce (the on-site general store provided a variety of goods and groceries for sale), but there is insufficient site integrity to convey these functions.

Criterion A

The Selaks moved to Grand County from Georgetown in the late 1870s to raise cattle and to homestead. They proved up on their land in 1883 and 1884 (Area of Significance: Exploration/Settlement [late 1870s–1884]). Selak served the local community during the early years of Grand County when homesteaders, miners, and loggers came to the area to put down roots, to make their living, or both. It was a period of growth yet the county was sparsely inhabited at the time the stage stop, general store, and post office were in operation. Ranches and homesteads were large, so neighbors were not close to one another. The Town of Granby was not established until after the turn of the century, and Grand Lake, founded shortly before Selak, is roughly 14 miles away from Selak. The stage stop also served travelers through the county. The stage stop was along a major road from Georgetown, built by the Georgetown and Middle Park Wagon Road Company, beginning in the 1870s. The wagon road was instrumental in the development and settlement in Grand County. While the archaeological remains do not necessarily convey these functions any longer, the historic record does. The fact that the Selaks opted to settle and homestead in this location along this important wagon road, and the amenities they offered there played an important contributing role to the county's early growth. Thus the site is significant under Criterion A for not just the Selak family's exploration of Grand County and settlement there, but also for the support services that they provided that helped make settlement possible for their neighbors. The period of significance for Criterion A is 1882 (the approximate year the store opened) through ca. 1905 when the railroad came to Grand County and the wagon road fell out of use.

Criterion C

Feature 1, the cabin, is representative of the Pioneer Log Cabin Style. According to the History Colorado website, this style of cabin is,

Generally located in or near mountainous regions . . . were constructed of round logs, hewn logs or mill waste (log slabs) and were usually laid on alternating tiers, notched at the corners to fit together. Spaces between the logs were filled with wet moss or clay, animal hair or straw (daubing), and stone or wood strips (chinking). Roofs were canvas, earth, shingles, wood boards, sheet metal, or tree limbs. Gable ends were either log or frame. . . Common notching types include saddle, V-notch, square, and dovetail, as well as channel (hog trough) and boxed corners.⁵

Aside from having a hipped roof rather than the more typical front or side gabled roof, the Selak cabin has all of the above attributes. The cabin sits in Middle Park, surrounded by mountains. The log

⁵ History Colorado, *Pioneer Log Cabins webpage*. <https://www.historycolorado.org/pioneer-log>, accessed 11 April 2023

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Selak Townsite
Name of Property

Grand
County

walls feature square notching at the corners, and the daub between the logs is cement with wood strip chinking. The roof was clad in wooden shingles. These features all serve to make the cabin significant under Criterion C for Architecture as a representative example of the Pioneer Log Cabin Style. The period of significance is more nebulous for the cabin than for other features on site because no historic information was found for the construction or habitation of the cabin. The cabin does not appear on a photograph from 1900. Artifacts were sparse and one of the few diagnostic ones was a piece of aqua glass, which was manufactured until the 1920s. Therefore, the period of significance for the cabin is ca. 1910 to roughly 1930.

Criterion E

Based on soil deposition on site, the Selak Townsite likely has buried cultural deposits that could contribute additional information that is not within the historic record. There is at least one partially buried trash scatter at the site (AC-1) containing mostly domestic artifacts. There are at least two possible outhouse locations identified on site, Features 8 and 9. Excavated locations of backfilled outhouses often yield a variety of artifacts. These artifacts could provide additional information about the citizens of Selak's day-to-day lives such as what they consumed (foods, beverages, medicines, etc.), how much they relied on purchased foods compared to canned or locally procured ones, how they dressed, what they did for entertainment, the types of animal husbandry they practiced, their socioeconomic status and more. Therefore, the Selak Townsite is eligible under Criterion E (Historic Non-Aboriginal Archaeology) for its potential to yield information about the past. Although we have few artifacts on site (diagnostic or otherwise), historic records put Selak's founding to the late 1870s, and the aqua glass found in Artifact Concentration 1 indicates the site was occupied at least through the 1920s. As such, the period of significance for Criterion E is c. 1870 through c. 1930.

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Selak Townsite
Name of Property

Grand
County

DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY / ADDITIONAL HISTORIC CONTEXT INFORMATION

Much of the following information was found and compiled by LPRHA board member, Linda Koshio Rogers, and the following history borrows heavily from the narratives she has written about Selak for the two Colorado State Historical Fund (SHF) grants the LPRHA has received for documentation and preservation of the site (SHF #2021-AS-005 and #2022-PL-014).

Immigrant and patriarch, Colonel Albert Selak, born in 1825, came to the United States in 1849 from Bohemia (now the Czech Republic) with his bride Elizabeth (unfortunately, little is known about Elizabeth). The 1858 Colorado gold rush, which beckoned so many to the mountainous regions of the future state of Colorado, also drew Albert, Elizabeth, and their three young children.⁶ Instead of becoming a miner, Albert put his skills to use on a more reliable business—that of brewing beer for the miners. When he reached Denver in May 1859, he reportedly arrived with “100 gallons of condensed liquid.”⁷ Between 1860–1862 (sources differ on the year), Albert opened the Union Brewery in Black Hawk. The *Rocky Mountain News* called it the first brewery in Colorado.^{8,9} Albert’s brewery motto was “You Can Bet on a Selak” and he stamped the modified acronym of the motto, “U.B.S.,” on the kegs of lager that he shipped to Central City, as well as to Denver and Golden.¹⁰ He was also a “wholesale and retail dealer in groceries, provisions, wines, liquors and cigars” with a storefront on Selak Street in Blackhawk, and he owned the Queen of the West mine.¹¹ In April 1865, Albert listed for sale his properties, “three wood frame buildings . . . including the brewery.”¹² He must have retained the grocery business because the above information was from a newspaper ad published in 1866. For unknown reasons, Albert eventually moved his family to Georgetown and opened the Georgetown Brewery in 1868.

In the early 1870s, the Georgetown, Empire, & Middle Park Wagon Road Company was established to construct a wagon road from Georgetown to Middle Park (a wide valley with numerous rivers and streams in the area that would become Grand County).¹³ By June of 1874, the road was mostly complete, but a concerned citizen who referred to himself as “Trail Blazer,” sent a letter to the editor of the Georgetown newspaper, *The Colorado Miner*. Trail Blazer was concerned that the completion of the road might be losing momentum or funding. They lamented that if the road did not open soon, the delay would be, “dangerous to the best interests of Colorado, as another dangerous avenue will be opened that will divert the entire trade of the great valley, rich as it is in natural resources, from Colorado entirely.”¹⁴ While the above quote is certainly a bit hyperbolic, they went on to point out the benefits were many for linking Georgetown to the vast and fertile valley on the other side of the mountains, including easier and cheaper access to “beef, butter, fish, [and] wild game” and extensive pasture land for livestock. The road would also expand access to Middle Park for homesteading. Despite Trail Blazer’s concern, the Georgetown, Empire & Middle Park Wagon Road opened in the fall of 1874, originating in Georgetown, continuing north through Empire, and up and over Berthoud Pass, continuing into Grand County as far as Fraser.¹⁵ The road was expanded further into Grand County in 1878, extending as far as Hot Sulphur Springs and other destinations further to the north. By that time the road was referred to as the Georgetown &

⁶ The couple eventually had 11 children.

⁷ NA, no article name, *Rocky Mountain News*, 21 December 1861, p. unk.

⁸ Baker, Roger, *Black Hawk: The Rise and all of a Colorado Mill Town* (Black Hawk, CO: Black Hawk Publishing, 2004).

⁹ The Rocky Mountain News also reported on December 21, 1861, that Albert was planning, “a grand party [at The Union] ...that will be memorable for its magnificence.” (NA, no article name, *Rocky Mountain News*, 21 December 1861, p. unk.)

¹⁰ NA, No article name, *Rocky Mountain News*, 17 August 1863, p. unk.

¹¹ NA, Advertisement, *The Daily Mining Journal*. 15 November 1866, p. 2. NA, Queen of the West Mine. *Weekly Register Call*. 11 April 1884, p.3.

¹² NA, For Sale – Valuable Property in Black Hawk. *The Daily Mining Journal*. 17 April 1865, p. 3.

¹³ Scott, Glenn R. *Historic Trail Map of the Denver 1°x2° Quadrangle, Central Colorado*. Prepared in cooperation with the Denver Public Library, Western History and Genealogy Department. (Published by the U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C., 1999) p. 12.

¹⁴ Trail Blazer, Letter to the Editor regarding the Middle Park Wagon Road, *The Colorado Miner*, 20 June 1874, p. 3.

¹⁵ Scott, Glenn R. *Historic Trail Map of the Denver 1°x2° Quadrangle, Central Colorado*. Prepared in cooperation with the Denver Public Library, Western History and Genealogy Department. (U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C., 1999) p. 12.

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Selak Townsite
Name of Property

Grand
County

Middle Park Wagon Road. Finally, by 1885, the road reached Coulter, Selak, and Grand Lake on what was probably the original Post Road No. 20. The stage lines throughout Middle Park and Grand County operated through 1910, when the railroad made them obsolete.¹⁶

Research suggests that Albert and family resided in Georgetown for about a decade. The Selak family moved to Middle Park in the late 1870s, as did many others once the area became easily accessed via the Georgetown and Middle Park Wagon Road. In 1884, Albert's son Frank, proved up on his land in Section 28, Township 2N, Range 76W, and Albert proved up in adjacent Section 27 to the east, in 1894, homesteading and raising cattle.¹⁷ The year that Albert proved up was also the year there was a brief mention in the *Black Hawk Register Call* that Albert planned to move back to Black Hawk, "his first Colorado love."¹⁸ Thus, Albert's story diverges here, and the history of the Selak Townsite is more about Frank, Fred, and their families.

Frank's land was a wisely chosen location adjacent to Smith Creek, a reliable source of water and an attractive location for a stage stop. The Georgetown & Middle Park Wagon Road connected the Selak site to Kremmling to the west, Grand Lake to the northeast, Rollinsville to the southeast, and Georgetown to the south. The web of stage lines in Middle Park also connected many other small communities and provided them access to the outside world. Starting in 1882, brothers Frank and Fred established and managed a general store on Frank's land, with the stage stop to follow.¹⁹ The remnants of those buildings and the land on which they sit are the focus of this nomination, and have been referred to as the "Selak Townsite," which is a bit of a misnomer if the only people living at the site were the Selak family. However, local lore suggests that at one time there may have been other buildings, including a school, on the site, and The *Colorado Postal Historian* newsletter stated, "there is some evidence that a small community did develop at Selak [but] by 1893 had failed to grow significantly."²⁰

Prior to the establishment of the Town of Granby, the largest town in the vicinity today, the Selak site served an important role to the area's pioneers—it was a place where weary travelers could buy provisions, get a beverage (including beer), and snacks, like cheese and crackers, while traveling on the stage and wagon road. A newspaper ad (Figure 5) from the late nineteenth century confirms that the Selak General Store provided many common late nineteenth-century provisions.²¹ According to the ad, the Selaks sold a variety of fabrics, notions (sewing supplies), hats, shoes, laundry soap, "toilet soaps," medications, tobacco and cigars, hardware, and a variety of groceries. Available groceries included more than just the staples of tea, coffee, sugar and flour, but also canned goods such as dried fruits, spices, molasses, and more. Frank's sons (Albert's grandsons) Harry Albert (Lefty), and Ed, provided regular deliveries from the store to outlying customers,²² eventually delivering goods as far as Grand Lake and the general vicinity.²³

The Selak brothers, "thin-faced, intelligent young men with an instinct for merchandising," had the foresight to jump through the hoops necessary to establish a U.S. Post Office on their land—the only one for miles.²⁴ Records indicate that Frank J. Selak applied with the U.S. Post Office Department on May 15, 1883 to establish a post office at "Willow Ranch," presumably the name of their ranch.²⁵ The post office was yet an

¹⁶ Grand County Historical Association and Grand Lake Area Historical Society, *Old Stagecoach Routes in Middle Park 1870–1910* brochure (Grand Lake, CO: Grand County Historical Association and Grand Lake Area Historical Society, n.d.).

¹⁷ BLM, *General Land Office Records website*. <https://gloreCORDS.blm.gov/default.aspx>. Accessed 11 May 2022.

¹⁸ NA, no article title, *Weekly Register Call*, 4 January 1884, p. 5.

¹⁹ Wier, Jim, "Early Log Buildings in Grand County." In *Grand County Historical Association Journal*. (August 1993): 10.

²⁰ Colorado Postal History Society. *The Colorado Postal Encyclopedia*, Grand County. *Colorado Postal Historian*, Volume 23, No. 2. 2007:49.

²¹ NA, no article title, *Selak Courier*, (n.d. Vol. X., No. 1), p. unk.

²² Black, Robert C III, *Island in the Rockies; The Pioneer Era of Grand County, Colorado*, 293.

²³ *Ibid*, 295.

²⁴ *Ibid*, 169.

²⁵ Post Office Department, Bureau of Facilities, Reports of Site Locations, 1837–1950: Colorado: Garfield – Hinsdale. *National Archives Catalog*. <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/68245599>. Accessed 10 January 2023.

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Selak Townsite
Name of Property

Grand
County

additional much-needed service offered at the stage stop and general store. The government granted permission, and Frank was made postmaster of the new Selak Post Office on July 23, 1883, although a different record suggests the post office was established on June 11, 1883.²⁶ The Selak post office lasted until September 29, 1893; after that, mail was routed to the Coulter Stage Stop and Post Office, south of Granby (Coulter is also now defunct).²⁷

The town of Granby was founded in 1905 as a stop on the recently constructed Denver, Northwest, and Pacific Railroad. The railroad was the death knell for the stage stop, the post office was already closed by that time, and once Selak General Store closed, Frank's two sons, Harry Albert and George, established and operated the Granby Mercantile in town.²⁸ A newspaper advertisement promised a "Square Deal to All".²⁹ The third generation of Selaks ran the store for decades, but in 1956, the Selaks sold the store to Don Fulk.

Patriarch Albert Selak died on April 1, 1903 at the age of 78, after which Elizabeth went to live with their son Fred; in 1909, Elizabeth and Fred relocated to Grand Lake.³⁰ Fred established a store near Grand Lake, and a 1911 Colorado State Business Directory featured an advertisement that stated, "Fred N. Selak, general merchandise, ranch produce, real estate, loans, saddle horse, and teams for rent."³¹ Frank, who had continued to live in both Selak as well as Granby, visited Fred and their mother in Grand Lake in October 1912. While visiting, Frank ended his life with a self-inflicted gunshot at the age of 52; Frank was known to have suffered from "melancholy" throughout his life.³² Soon after, Elizabeth died on December 5, 1912, at the age of 86.³³ Fred continued living and working in Grand Lake, and was known as one of the "pioneering merchants of the Park" and "one of the oldest merchants in Grand County."³⁴

After his mother and brother died in such short succession, Fred, a life-long bachelor and having no close living relatives in the immediate vicinity, became reclusive as he aged. He was rumored to have considerable amounts of money hidden under his small cabin in Pole Creek Canyon, several miles south of Grand Lake.³⁵ Fred had been a successful businessperson, but the hidden cache of money was a tall-tale and most of his funds were in a bank in Denver. Many sought loans or donations from Fred, but he was selective about sharing his money, which occasionally led to disputes and resentment. In 1926, Ray Noakes and Arthur Osborne murdered Fred.³⁶ Previously, Osborne and Fred had squabbled over placement of a fence line, and Fred had Osborne arrested. Osborne sought vengeance and thought he would be doing the community a favor by killing Fred. Osborne and Noakes broke into Fred's home, kidnapped him, hanged him from a tree in the forest, and ransacked his house looking for Fred's supposed hidden riches. The men were eventually arrested and confessed to the crime, and Fred's body was found a month after his disappearance. Two years after the murder, Osborne and Noakes were executed for their crimes. Some of these historic newspaper are included at the end of Section VII.

²⁶ Ibid; Post Office Department, Postmaster Appointments for Grand County Colorado. *National Archives Catalog*. <https://legacy.catalog.archives.gov/id/78729998>. Accessed 10 January 2023.

²⁷ Black, Robert C III, *Island in the Rockies; The Pioneer Era of Grand County, Colorado*, 329. Post Office Department, Postmaster Appointments for Grand County Colorado. *National Archives Catalog*. <https://legacy.catalog.archives.gov/id/78729998>. Accessed 10 January 2023; Grand County History Stories website, *Stage and Freight Lines*. <https://stories.grandcountyhistory.org/article/stage-and-freight-lines>. Accessed 11 January 2023.

²⁸ Hamilton, Penny Rafferty, Ph.D., *Granby, Then and Now: A Quick History* (Granby, CO: The Greater Granby Area Chamber of Commerce, 2005), 52.

²⁹ Ibid, 43.

³⁰ NA, no article title, *Middle Park Times*, 16 July 1909, p. unk.

³¹ NA, *Colorado State Business Directory* (Denver, CO: Gazetteer Publishing Company, 1911).

³² NA, "Death of Frank Selak." *Middle Park Times*, 1 November 1912a, p. 1.

³³ NA, "Death of Elizabeth Selak." *Middle Park Times*, 13 December 1912b, p. 1.

³⁴ NA, "Local News of the Week," *Middle Park Times*, 14 July 1916, p. 5. NA, "Local News of the Week," *Middle Park Times*, 9 February 1917, p. 1.

³⁵ Black, Robert C III, *Island in the Rockies; The Pioneer Era of Grand County, Colorado*, 368.

³⁶ Peterson, Robert K. and Elsie Fletcher Ruske, *Mark Fletcher: The Life and Times of a Western Sheriff* (Fraser, CO: Peterson and Ruske, 2002) 66–75.

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Selak Townsite

Name of Property

Grand

County

It is unfortunate that the Selak brothers, who were successful businessmen and an integral part of their communities, both met with tragic ends.³⁷ By the time of their deaths, the Selak family had become firmly established and well known in Grand County. Many of the Selak family members continued to live in the area for decades, and some still do, so the Selak legacy lives on in Grand County.

³⁷ Frank and Fred were not the only ones to die prematurely. Their middle brother, Albert Nicholas (b. 1862), was stabbed and killed in a barroom fight in Lawson, Colorado in May 1883 when Fred and Frank were still young men (NA, "Stabbed with a Dirk," Colorado Miner, 5 May 1883, p. 3).

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Selak Townsite
Name of Property

Grand
County

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COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Selak Townsite
Name of Property

Grand
County

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COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Selak Townsite
Name of Property

Grand
County

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COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Selak Townsite
Name of Property

Grand
County

SECTION V

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description of Nominated Property

(describe the boundaries of the nominated property)

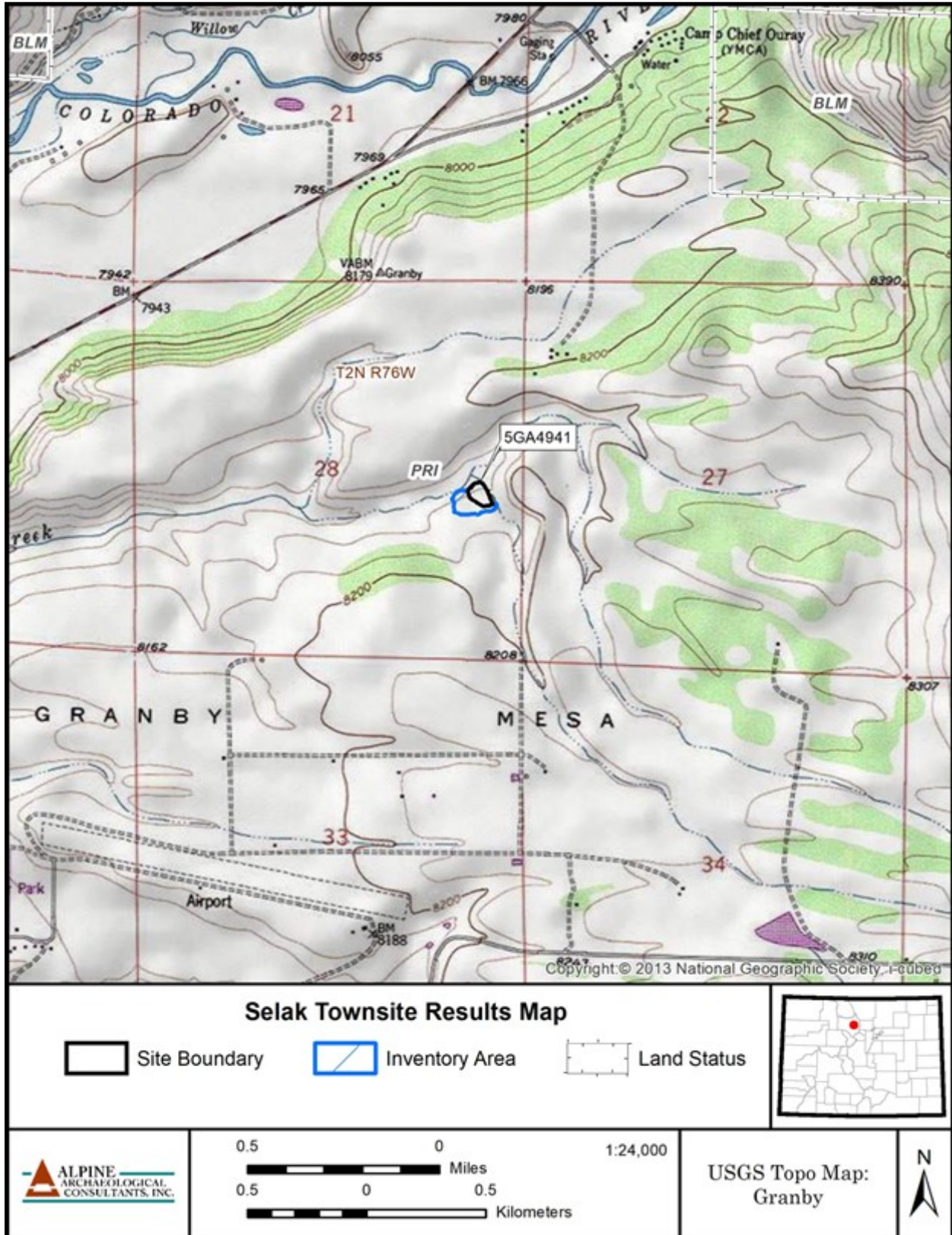
The Selak Townsite is an archaeological site with one standing building, and is surrounded by open fields to the south, a stand of trees to the west, and higher ridges to the north and east. It is located in a sparsely developed portion of Grand County, approximately two miles due northeast of the town of Granby. During the 2021 archaeological recording of the site, archaeologists surveyed 4.19 acres total, but based on the surface artifacts and archaeological features discussed in this nomination, the site appears to be limited to the 1.63 acres that are fenced.

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Selak Townsite
Name of Property

Grand
County

Official Map (show location of property on map)



COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Selak Townsite
Name of Property

Grand
County

SECTION VI

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Name of Property: Selak Townsite

Location: Grand County, approximately two miles due northeast of the center of the town of Granby.

Photographer: Michelle Slaughter and Abbie Harrison

Date of Photographs: December 2021

Photo No.	Description of View and Direction of Camera
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1. Overview of the Selak Townsite. View is to the north.
2. The cabin (Feature 1) at the Selak Townsite. The front of the cabin (left side) faces west, toward most of the original features on site. Rusted metal-shingle flashing is still present where the western face of the roof meets the southern one. View is to the north.
3. Example of the square notched- log ends, cut flush to form neat corners. The vertical trim boards are missing from this corner of the cabin but are visible in Figure 2.
4. A view of the wooden plank ceiling in the living room of the cabin, and the loft space above. View is to the north.
5. View of the cabin's living room. Note the opening high in the wall between the bedroom doors (indicated by an arrow), and the two smaller rectangular openings adjacent to each bedroom door and near the floor (circled on the photo). View is to the north.
6. Detail view of the log walls in the living room of Feature 1, with arrows showing some of the wooden shims used to help fill gaps between the logs.
7. Photo of Feature 2, the former barn. View is to the northeast.
8. Feature 3 (log building remnants) is in the center, with Feature 4 (the Selak store) on the left, and Feature 5 in the background on the right. View is to the southeast.
9. Feature 4, the former log Selak store. Note the remnants of the doorframe on the right. View is to the west.
10. Feature 4, the Selak General Store is in the foreground, and Feature 3 is in the background on the left. View is to the northwest.
11. The remnants of three partially standing walls at Feature 5. The arrow points to a dugout area in the front to the left. View is to the southwest and this photo was taken from Feature 6 (the flat building platform in front of Feature 5). View is to the west-southwest.
12. Feature 6 is the flat, building platform area in front of Feature 5's standing walls. View is to the southwest.
13. Feature 7, the remnants of a log building at the far southeastern portion of the site. The view is to the southeast, looking at the northern (left) and western (right) sides of the building.
14. Feature 8, a likely outhouse depression. The dotted lines show the shape of the depression. View is to the south.
15. Feature 9, a possible outhouse depression; the dotted lines show the general shape of the feature. In the background are Feature 1 (the cabin, on the right) and Feature 2 (the barn, on the left). View is to the northwest.
16. Feature 10, the wagon road that bisects the Selak site. View is to the north.

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Selak Townsite
Name of Property

Grand
County



Photograph 1: Site overview

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Selak Townsite
Name of Property

Grand
County



Photograph 2: Feature 1



Photograph 3: Feature 1

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Selak Townsite
Name of Property

Grand
County



Photograph 4: Feature 1



Photograph 5: Feature 1

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Selak Townsite
Name of Property

Grand
County



Photograph 6: Feature 1



Photograph 7: Feature 2

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Selak Townsite
Name of Property

Grand
County



Photograph 8: Feature 3 (center foreground), Feature 5 (background R), and Feature 4 (background L)



Photograph 9: Feature 4

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Selak Townsite
Name of Property

Grand
County



Photograph 10: Feature 4 with Feature 3 (background, L)



Photograph 11: Feature 5

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Selak Townsite
Name of Property

Grand
County



Photograph 12: Feature 6 (center of photo) and Feature 5 (background).

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Selak Townsite
Name of Property

Grand
County



Photograph 13: Feature 7



Photograph 14: Feature 8

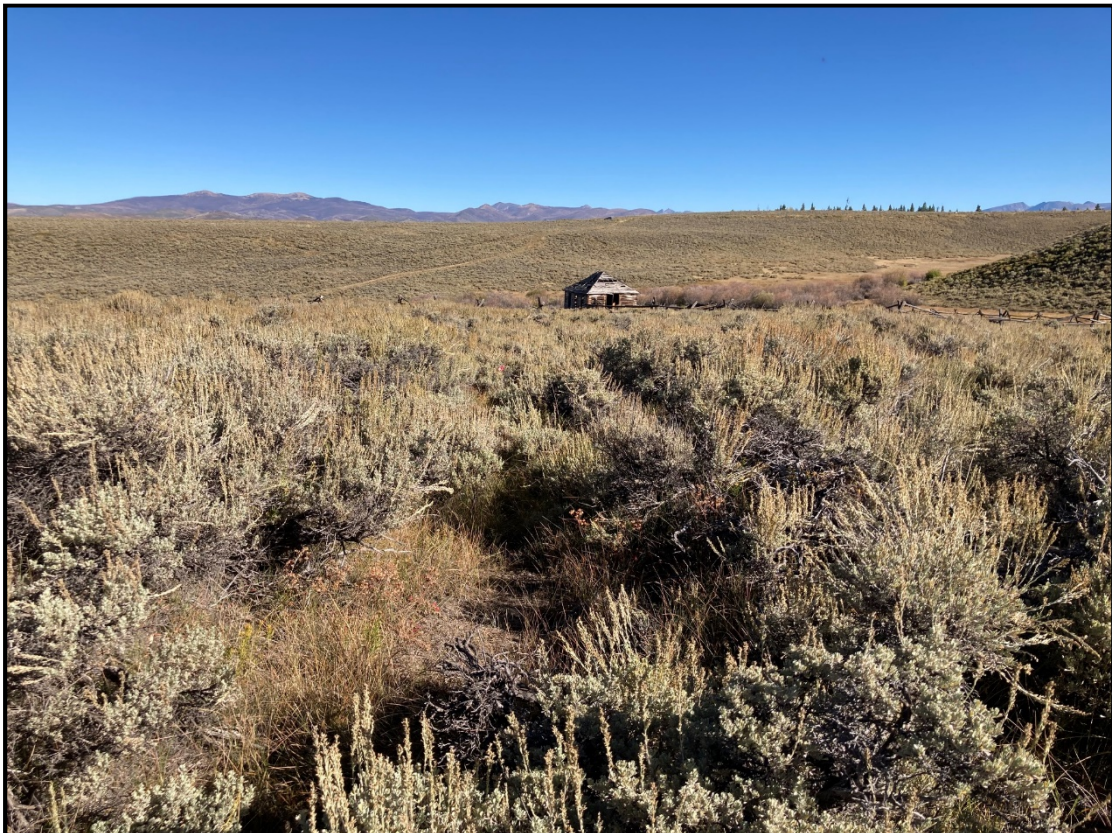
COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Selak Townsite
Name of Property

Grand
County



Photograph 15: Feature 6 (center), Feature 1 (background, R), Feature 2 (background L).



Photograph 16. Feature 10.

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Selak Townsite
Name of Property

Grand
County

HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS & FIGURES

(Insert available digital images of historic photographs and figures illustrating the property over time. Include captions with source information.)

SECTION VII

NOTE: Figures 1–3 are within the text of this nomination.

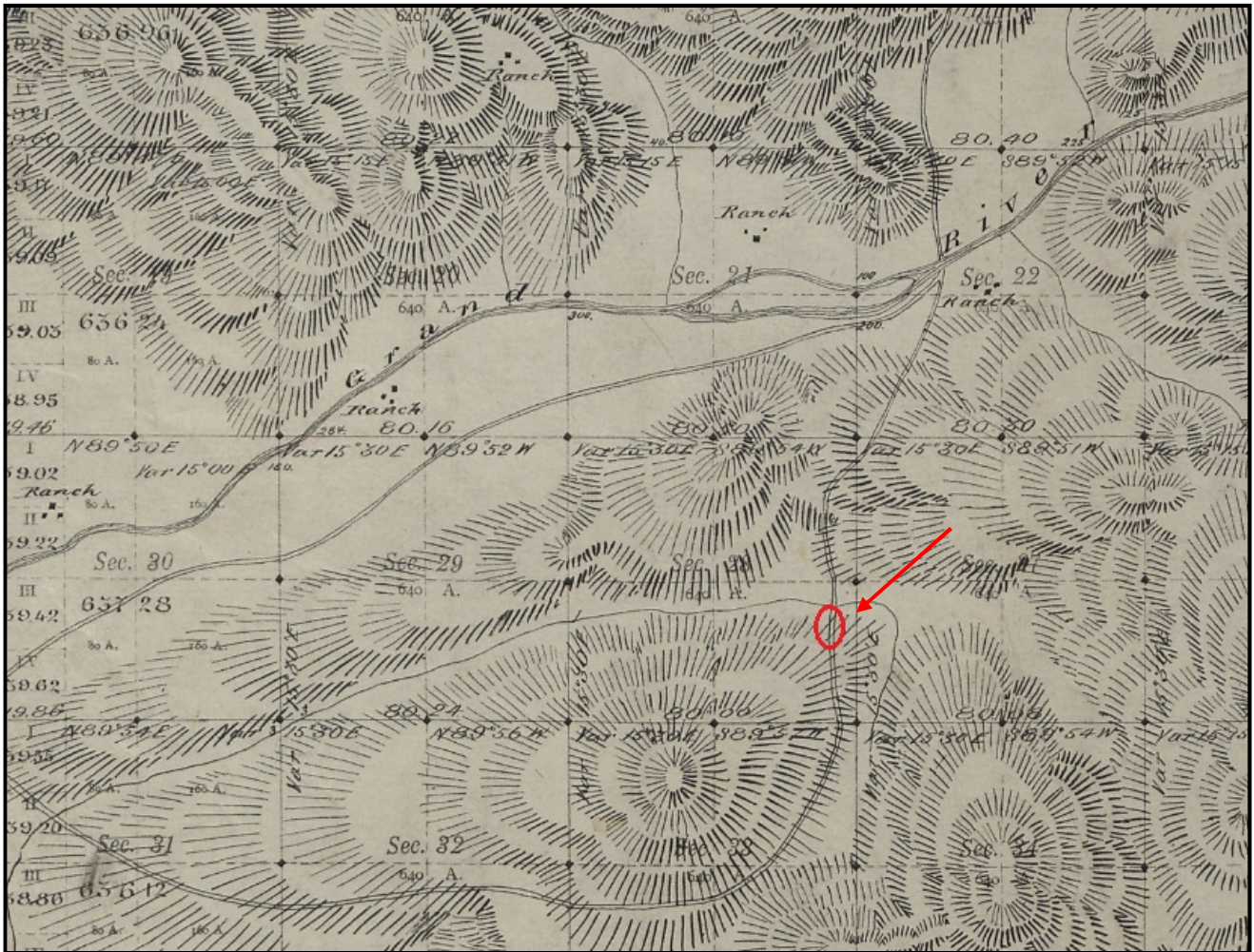


Figure 4. The 1882 General Land Office map shows the eventual location of the Selak Townsite, which was established in this spot later that year (BLM GLO website).

Frank J. Selak & Bro.,
Selak, Colo.,
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise.

Dry Goods,
Dress Goods, Prints, Muslins, Flannels,
Linen, Yarns, Crash,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
Notions, Etc.

GROCERIES,
LOAF SUGARS,
COFFEE SUGARS,
BROWN SUGARS,
TEAS, COFFEE,
SYRUPS, MOLASSES, AND VINEGAR,
SPICES,
Cloves, Cinnamon, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger,
Mustard and Pepper.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL
AND CRACKERS.
Dried Fruits,
Canned Goods,
LAUNDRY and TOILET SOAPS,
CONCENTRATED LYE, LIQUID AND
BOX BLUEING.

Confectionery,
LICORICE and CHEWING GUM.
TOBACCO and CIGARS.

HARDWARE,
Queensware Woodenware.

MEDICINES
WE ARE AGENTS FOR
CHAMBERLAIN'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES,
The Best and Most Reliable Line of
PROPRIETARY MEDICINES
IN THE WORLD.

They are just such preparations as every family should
be provided with for use in case of sickness or accident, as
they can always be depended upon.

Your patronage is always appreciated, and
no matter how small your purchases, you may
rest assured it will be appreciated.

Figure 5. A newspaper ad listing the wares available at the Selak General Store. From the *Selak Courier*, (n.d. Vol. X., No. 1), p. unknown.

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Selak Townsite
Name of Property

Grand
County



Figure 6. Ruins of the Selak Townsite, ca. 1965. Most of the original nineteenth century buildings had fallen into ruin, and the cabin (Feature 1) that was not in the ca. 1900 photo can be seen north of the collapsed barn. Photo courtesy of Hot Sulphur Springs Pioneer Museum, taken by Robert C. Black, III.



Figure 7. Selak Townsite, ca. 1982. Photo by Paul Gilbert, Image No. 2563, courtesy of Hot Sulphur Springs Pioneer Museum.

The following photos are from the Stephen Hart Library, at History
Colorado, in Denver.

Unfortunately, newspaper names and dates were not included with the
articles themselves.

To Play Leads in Drama of Death



PRINCIPALS from Colorado's drama of death, scheduled to terminate during the week of March 26 with the hanging of Jasper Raymond Noakes and Arthur Osborne for the murder of Fred N. Selak, Grand Lake hermit, in July, 1926. Top row, left to right: Noakes; Governor Adams, who has declined to take any action in behalf of the doomed cousins, and Osborne. Second row, left to right: Fred N. Selak, the slain man; Robert Emmett Lee, attorney for the youthful killers, now recovering in a Denver hospital following an operation for appendicitis, and Warden Francis E. Crawford, whose duty it will be to turn on the water tap which automatically will spring the trap to send Noakes and Osborne to death. Below: The mountain cabin of Selak, from which the hermit was led to the gallows tree.

Two Must Pay Penalty on Gallows Next Week; Woodsmen Do Not Welcome Spring This Year

BY ROBERT L. CHASE
ONE more week in which to live—a week of approaching spring—and not even a window in their death-house cells thru which to welcome spring sunshine.
 Some time next week Jasper Raymond Noakes and Arthur Osborne must pay the supreme penalty on the gallows for the murder of Fred N. Selak, Grand Lake "hermit."
 Born woodsmen, the two in the past have welcomed spring as a release from a cruel snowbound winter. But, unless intervention comes soon, their release this year will be by way of a gallows-trap and from a world that to them may seem cruel. But hope already is gone. The pair have died a thousand times on the gallows of imagination.

Staccato Beat of Death
 The steady pacing of feet outside the cell doors is a staccato beat of death in their ears. They know it is the guards of the death watch. They now March 26 is nearly here.
 They know Governor Adams has declined to snatch them from the shadow. They know their attorney—Robert Emmet Lee—is ill in the hospital, but that he had exhausted virtually every hope before his illness. They killed with the mountain code of revenge. Their hope is gone, their spirit broken, their nerves strained and jumpy—but they will die with the stoicism of the mountain where they were born and reared.
 For more than a score of years, Osborne's people had been simple mountain folk of the Granby country. Osborne knew no life except that of the rugged mountains, no code except that of the sturdy mountain folk.

Selak's simple little mountain cabin, held up the 65-year-old hermit and marched him over the hill to a gallows tree.

Killed for Revenge
 They killed, they said, for revenge—for their own revenge and to avenge the wrongs they thought the hermit had done to others.

They had been quarreling over a fence. Selak built the fence and the Osbornes complained. It kept them from getting to the road to haul wood and lumber to Grand Lake, they said.

So Osborne tore the fence down. He admitted the act to Selak a few days later and they quarreled. Osborne's father stopped the fight by taking an ax from his son and a shovel from the aged man. For the argument, Osborne and his father were fined \$10 and costs for disturbance.

The fines added fuel to a smoldering flame.
 Osborne said he tried to buy land enough to make a way for them to the road. Selak was to sell for \$100, he said. Then he wanted \$150 when they went with the money, he complained.

It was revenge for these things that Osborne and his cousin sought when they pulled the rope which hanged Selak.

Body Found
 People knew the hermit was gone, but it was not until Aug. 17, 1926 that the body was found dangling from the gallows tree in a hangman's noose.
 The youths admitted their act, were convicted and sentenced to die. The supreme court reviewed the case,

HOPE FADES FOR SELAK SLAYERS

Attorney Suffers Relapse; Plans 'Secret Legal Move'

FATE of Arthur Osborne and Ray Noakes, condemned to die on the gallows next week, rests in the hospital room of Robert Emmet Lee, attorney for the pair, and in a "secret legal move" he is preparing on his sickbed.

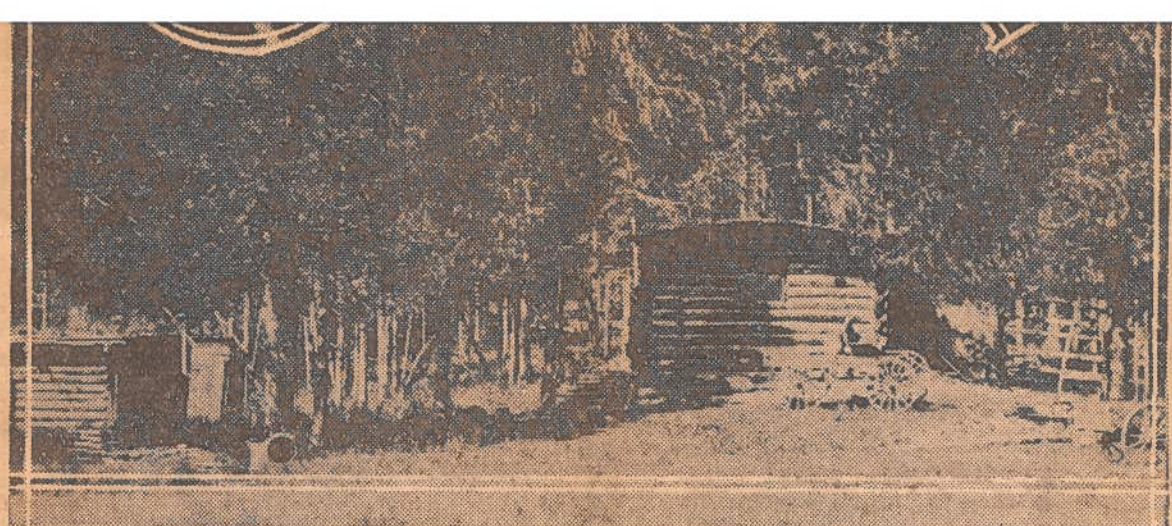
Hopes to save the two were dimmed yesterday when Lee suffered a serious relapse following a major operation several weeks ago.

Lee's relapse was attributed by physicians to worry and an attempt to work on the case. As a result he will not be permitted to have visitors before the middle of the week.

Nature of the move Lee is planning is sealed even from his wife Mrs. Lee said yesterday. He spoke of it as a "secret legal move," she said.

The slayers may go to death without seeing relatives. Lee has not heard from Albert J. Noakes, Ray Noakes' father, in Lowry, Mo., for two weeks.

Both families are poor and probably will not be able to visit the boys before their execution, Mrs. Lee said. In the meantime Osborne's father and his wife remain in silence. Neither has been heard of since the trial last spring, Mrs. Lee said. Osborne's two-year-old son is kept by



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Osborne knew no life except that of the rugged mountains, no code except that of the sturdy mountain folk.

His mother died when he was four, and he went to live with an aunt. He stayed with her until he was 15.

Thru Seven Grades

He went thru seven grades of ordinary grammar school. The rest of his education was nature, mountains and the outdoors.

He grew up. His neighbors saw a short, stalker youth, with a wedge-shaped face and blue eyes. They knew he worked hard as a lumberjack—and his stubby hands supported this knowledge.

Noakes is his cousin. He too was a Granby lumberjack, born 23 years ago in Lowry City, Mo.

His early life was of the mountains, too, the Ozark mountains, and his code of these sturdy folk.

He himself dismisses his early life with the simple declaration that he had a "Christian bringing up" by his mother and father. Three years before his arrest—five years now—he was sent to live with his cousin at Granby. He was 21 when they arrested him for murder.

It was on the night of July 21, 1926, that the two youths slipped to

Selak's simple little mountain cabin, held up the 65-year-old hermit and marched him over the hill to a gallows tree.

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Last week the governor blasted the last hope of executive clemency when he said he could find nothing to cause him to take a hand in the proceedings.

Hope of getting the case back into court is slight.

So, with hope gone, the youths watch today for spring. But they watch knowing that today begins their last full week on earth.

Next week, they must die. Custom has fixed the date of execution as Thursday, Friday or Saturday to give the doomed the full benefit of time. But—barring 11th-hour success in their battle for life—the two must die before two weeks more have passed.

WOMEN HELP IN ELECTION

United Press

MORRIS, Ill.—Women will participate in the pending primary and election in the capacities of judges and clerks, as a result of a petition to the city council from the Women's Republican club here.

HOPE FADES FOR SELAK SLAYERS

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\$12,000 DAMAGES ASKED FOR FALL DOWNSTAIRS

Dora A. Derry filed suit in district court yesterday to collect \$12,000 damages from Charles Burton. She alleged she suffered injuries Jan. 18, 1928 when she fell down the basement stairs of a residence at 2427 Humboldt st., owned by Burton.

Because of injuries sustained in an auto accident March 18, 1927, Frank Weston filed suit for \$5,300 damages against J. O. Sunderland, James Dorsey and J. H. Naylor.

The accident occurred on the Boulder road.

COLORADO DEBATERS LOSE

United Press

LINCOLN, Neb., March 17.—Nebraska University won a verdict by audience decision over Colorado University in a debate this afternoon on the Nicaraguan question. Nebraska speakers upheld the affirmative and considered American intervention unnecessary.

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Sleuth

L. W. Coffee, brother-in-law of Fred N. Selak, the slain hermit, who came to Colorado from his home in California to delve into the mysterious disappearance of Selak and who is given a large share of the credit for bringing about the arrest of the men accused of the murder.



BANK BANDITS FLEE WITHOUT ANY LOOT

Melrose, N. M., Aug. 17.—(By International News Service.)—Two men early Tuesday gagged and bound the caretaker of the First National bank here, searched his pockets for a key to the vault room, but became frightened when the cashier of the institution and another man entered to open the bank for business, fleeing without obtaining any loot.

IS FOUND

YOUTHS ADMIT KILLING HERMIT AFTER QUARREL

Recluse Taken From Cabin by Cousins And Hanged to Tree—Pleas For Life Unheeded

The decomposed and blackened corpse of Fred N. Selak, the "Hermit of Grand lake," to whose murder two vengeful lumberjacks have confessed, was found dangling from a tree three-quarters of a mile northeast of his lonely cabin at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday morning.

He was hanged to the tree on the night of July 21 last by Arthur Osborne, 22 years old, and his cousin, Ray Noakes, 21 years old, timberworkers of the district, according to confessions they are said to have made to Chief of Police Fred Reed of Denver.

A pointer dog named Sport, owned by Deputy Sheriff L. W. Sunderlin, led a posse of Grand county authorities and residents of the village of Grand Lake to the gruesome death spot, after a searching party made up of Chief Reed and Detectives Cole, Hadley and Lowry had returned to Denver with Osborne. The party spent Monday night and the early hours of Tuesday in a futile search for the body.

The dog led the way into the wasteland, as the posse combed the woods and recesses of the mountain slopes near the cabin. Suddenly he began a frantic barking, ran near the tree where the body was hanging and "pointed." The first man to see the body was Bruce Wiswall, the proprietor of the Wiswall tavern at Grand Lake.

According to the confessions of the lumberjacks, wrung from Noakes in the office of Chief Reed in the Denver police headquarters late Monday, and from Osborne while the police chief and his corps of detectives were taking him from Hot Sulphur Springs to the cabin Monday night, they hanged the 65-year-old hermit because Osborne had a grudge against him. He and Selak had quarreled over a division fence.

The confessed slayers told in detail the manner of the fiendish crime and the finding of the body bore out their statements.

Altho the body was badly decomposed, it had not been molested by birds or animals. It was cut down and taken to the village on a pack horse.

Chief Reed and his searching party passed within thirty feet of the tree on which the body was hanging in the course of their night search with flashlights.

Members of the posse that found Selak were Preston Hawkins, Redwood Fisher, Fred Anderson, Ira Myers, G. Myers, Clarence Lee, Bruce Wiswall, Deputy Sheriff Sunderlin, Sheriff Mark Fletcher of Grand county and Detective Herbert Cole of Denver, and Ranger Fred McLaren, the leaders.

According to McLaren, the day after a \$2,000 reward was posted, Noakes and Constable Gregg of Grand Lake

because it took so many men to look for one dead man.

According to Osborne's alleged confession, the quarrel over the division fence led to the killing. He said he and his father confronted Selak and a hired man across the fence that divides Osborne's 25-acre tract from some land Selak owned. Osborne said he kicked down part of the fence and that Selak and his man followed him back onto his own land. A quarrel followed, and then a fight.

Selak notified the sheriff. Osborne

(Turn to Page 5—Col. 1.)

Kellogg Denies Reports That He

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According to McLaren, the day after a \$2,000 reward was posted, Noakes and Constable Gregg of Grand Lake appeared at his station on their way into the mountains. They were carrying rifles and field glasses, and when McLaren asked them what their business was with arms and glasses, they told him they were going to search out the body of Selak and claim the reward on it. The forest ranger compelled them to leave their rifles with him, he said.

From the ranger's story it would appear that Noakes had forgotten the exact spot where he and his cousin carried out the hanging and was as anxious to locate the body as were the authorities.

When told of the arrest of his son, Osborne's father declared the officers had made a mistake and said he would start suit at once for false arrest.

The spot where Selak's body was found is known as the Little Cole Creek draw. The death rope was a half-inch manila strand and had been passed over a limb, then caught around the tree trunk. The rope which had been used to bind his hands was also a half-inch manila.

In the weeks that searching parties have been combing the forests about the cabin, dozens of persons must have passed within a short distance of the tree bearing its gruesome burden.

The first self-incriminating statements were forced from the lips of Noakes, the accomplice, rather than the leader in the crime, police say. He was brought to the Denver city jail early Monday by Sheriff Mark Fletcher of Grand county, and late Monday he is said to have avowed his part in the heinous deed, sitting almost statuesque in calm.

Osborne, handcuffed to the wrist of Detective Hadley, shared in the Monday night search, joking continually

because it took so many men to look for one dead man.

According to Osborne's alleged confession, the quarrel over the division fence led to the killing. He said he and his father confronted Selak and a hired man across the fence that divides Osborne's 25-acre tract from some land Selak owned. Osborne said he kicked down part of the fence and that Selak and his man followed him back onto his own land. A quarrel followed, and then a fight.

Selak notified the sheriff. Osborne (Turn to Page 5—Col. 1.)

Kellogg Denies Reports That He Plans to Resign

Paul Smith's, N. Y., Aug. 17.—(By Associated Press.)—Secretary of State Kellogg Tuesday flatly denied a newspaper report that he contemplated resigning. The dispatch, emanating from Washington, said his visit to President Coolidge at White Pine camp was to clear up pending departmental business prior to his retirement.

At the executive offices it was said for President Coolidge that he not only did not know of any intention of Mr. Kellogg to retire, but he considered the secretary a very valuable member of the cabinet and would regret very much to have him resign.

BEACH TENTS, NOT BATHING SUITS, ARE RAPPED BY CENSOR

Los Angeles, Aug. 17.—(By Associated Press.)—Bathing costumes on Los Angeles beaches know no curb except the wearer's own modesty or the whims of fashion, but the city council views with less toleration the humble beach tent. Mayor George E. Cryer Monday signed an ordinance requiring occupants of beach tents on the municipal beaches to keep two sides of their tents open.

SHOW NO REGRET HANGING OF SELAK

Themselves as Heroes for 'Hanging of Pest'—Tell Story of Bravado.

(By JAMES WAYNE.)

Boasting in their steps, Ray Noakes and his companions tell themselves as heroes for having, as they say, "rid the country of a pest," from his cabin near Grand Lake where he was dead.

Osborne, a short, stalky youth with a wedge-shaped face in which his blue eyes seem to be on pivots, judging from

their restlessness, talked glibly of his share in the murder and of himself.

His voice is low and his enunciation indistinct. His stubby hands give evidence of hard work, and he admitted that his hands swung the rope over the tree branch and his hands tied the knot before Noakes lifted the wriggling body of Selak from the ground and let it twirl in the air under the branches of the tree.

"Yuh see," he said, biting his red, full lips between words, "that old fellow had become a nuisance in the country. He'd done me dirt, and I thought I'd be doin' a favor to folks if he was bumped off."

Osborne slid down onto the chair and examined his grimy fingernails.

(Turn to Page 5—Col. 6.)

ADS POSSE TO BODY OF SLAIN

Principals in Gruesome Tragedy

HERE are the principals in one of the most gruesome tragedies ever enacted in Colorado, together with an artist's conception of the manner in which the crime was perpetrated. The pair pictured at the top are Jasper Raymond Noakes, left, and his cousin, Arthur Osborne, who have confessed they took Fred N. Selak, "Hermit of Grand Lake," from his mountain cabin and hanged him to the tree, where his body was found Tuesday. At the bottom is a photo of Selak, their victim.



Hermit's Abode

IT WAS from this cabin in the primitive country adjacent to Grand Lake that Fred N. Selak was led at the end of a rope to the tree three-quarters of a mile away, where he was hanged.

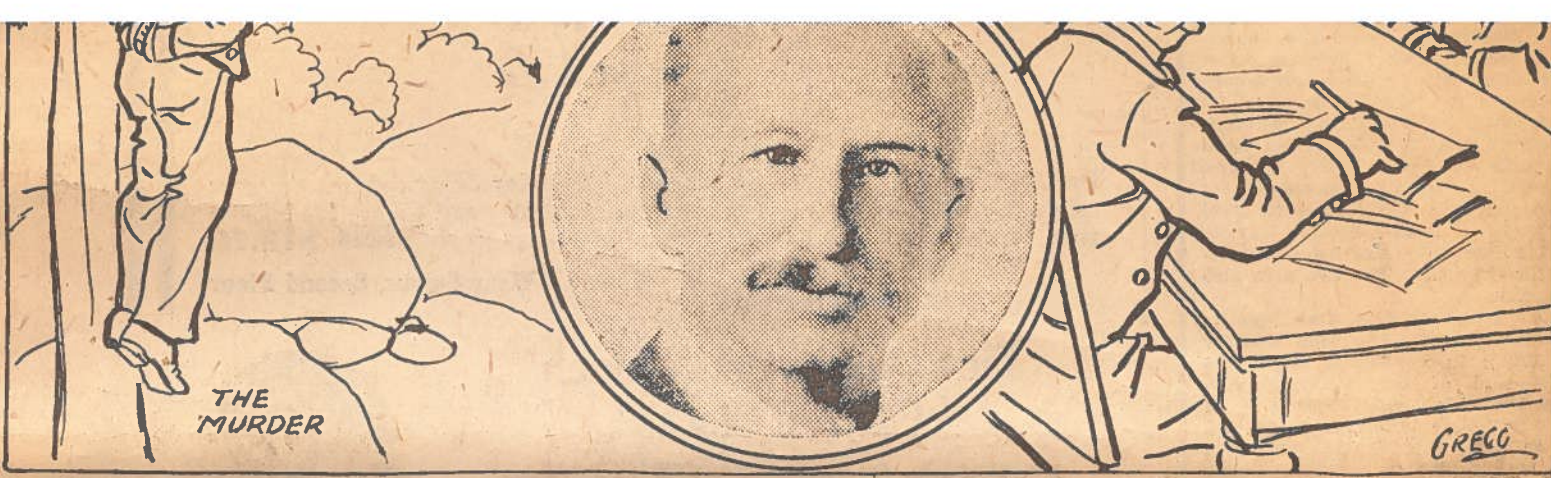
the rope to the tree and let him hang there. As far as I know he's hanging there yet.

All that was after we'd got him out of the cabin, of course. We went up there about 8 or 9 o'clock the night of July 21, and Art made him put up his hands by sticking an automatic pistol in his face. The pistol wasn't Art's; it belonged to Marion Reese, who works for my uncle, Lon Osborne, Art's father.

Old man Selak stuck up his hands and we yanked 'em behind him and tied 'em, then looked thru the cabin, but didn't find anything, only what he

MERCHANT'S SON EXONERATED FOR KILLING ROBB

Coroner's Jury Probes

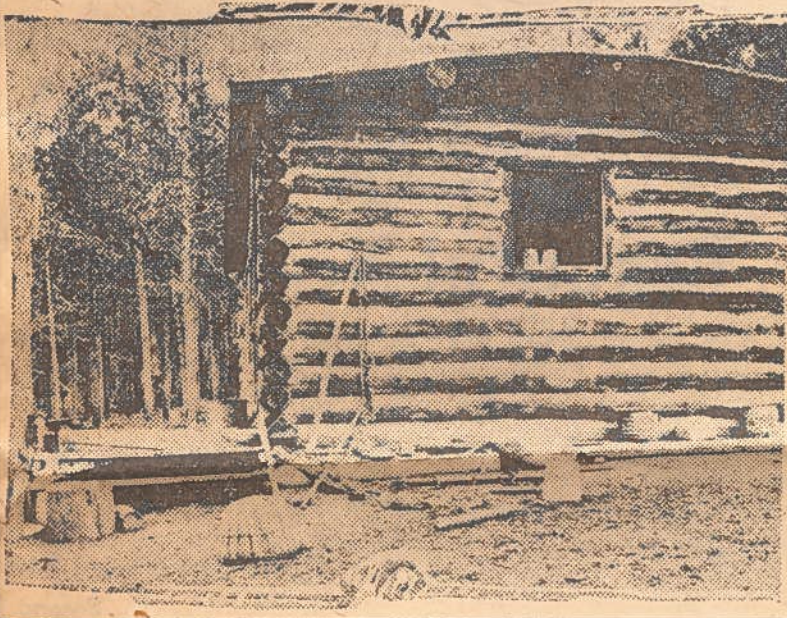


THE MURDER

GREGG

Hermit's Abode

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YOUTHS DESCRIBE SELAK HANGING

Victim Offered All He Owned for Mercy, Says Osborne. Noakes Blames Capture On Theft of \$75 From Cabin.

(Here is Arthur Osborne's own version of the slaying of Fred N. Selak, the "Hermit of Grand Lake.")

(By ARTHUR OSBORNE)

"I'm 22 years old and married and have one kid, a girl. Wife and child are in Missouri.

Selak was a mean man, he'd done a lot of harm to a lot of people and was going to do more. We'd had some words. I got Noakes to go with me to his cabin one night almost a month ago. We decided to get the old fellow. We didn't care for his money. We got him out of the cabin into my car. He had said we could have all he had if we would let him go.

We took him to a place in the trees. We didn't tie his hands, I climbed up and swung the rope over a limb of a big tree. Noakes lifted Selak and I tied the rope in a knot and the body swung loose.

We didn't hang around but we knew he was dead when we got ready to leave.

We went back to my cabin and thought no more about it. I wasn't afraid of being caught for nobody but Noakes and Selak knew about it and he was dead.

Guess I'm in for a good bump now. Perhaps I've done wrong, but I don't think so, because Selak did so much wrong to so many people. I don't deny helping to hang him and I'm going to tell the truth and stick to it.

(Following is Jasper Raymond Noakes' own story of the brutal slaying of Fred N. Selak, Grand Lake money lender.)

(By JASPER RAYMOND NOAKES.)

We strung up old man Selak to a tree, my cousin, Art Osborne, and I did, because Art said the old man done him dirt. I told Art I didn't think he ought to do it, but he said he'd been done dirt and there wasn't anything else to do.

So we took a halter rope and Art climbed up the tree, put the rope over a limb and got ready to hang Selak.

The old man didn't fight back, I guess he knew he wouldn't have a chance. All he did was talk a little. I didn't pay much attention to him when we took him up there, but when we got ready to hoist him up he said he didn't see much use in doing what we were.

Then Art asked him if he didn't remember him telling him not to start anything. That was about the fence deal. Selak had Art arrested. I don't remember whether Selak said anything to that or not. He wasn't talking very much.

So we grabbed hold of the rope and pulled him up. Art and I, till his feet was off the ground. Then we tied

the rope to the tree and let him hang there. As far as I know he's hanging there yet.

All that was after we'd got him out of the cabin, of course. We went up there about 8 or 9 o'clock the night of July 21, and Art made him put up his hands by sticking an automatic pistol in his face. The pistol wasn't Art's; it belonged to Marion Reese, who works for my uncle, Lon Osborne, Art's father.

Old man Selak stuck up his hands and we yanked 'em behind him and tied 'em, then looked thru the cabin, but didn't find anything, only what he had on him.

Then we taken him up in the hills and hung him to the tree. When the three of us went out we didn't tell the old man what we was going to do with him, but we had the halter rope around his neck so I guess he knew. It was about three-quarters of a mile walk up there and when we got there we just put the rope on the tree and strung him up.

SPLIT \$75 FOUND IN VICTIM'S CABIN.

Then we come back to the cabin and looked around. We found a little cloth sack with about \$75 in it and we took that and split it in half. Art and I'd agreed to go halvers on everything we got up there. Besides the money we got a suit of clothes and two coyote hides, some underwear, a shotgun, two watches and a looking glass. Some of the stuff we hid up on the old man's property. I spent some of the money and that's how I come to get caught.

I've been up around Grand Lake for about three years, but I never knew old man Selak very well, just when I seen him. I been living with my uncle, and done teaming work and logging in the woods.

Then this about the fence come up between him and Art, so we just taken him up in the hills and strung him up.

RIO BLANCA DEPUTY WHO KILLED WOMAN IS PLACED ON TRIAL

Meeker, Colo., Aug. 17.—Deputy Sheriff Earl Cook was placed on trial Tuesday morning in the district court, charged with the murder of Mrs. John Miller at Rangely on April 16.

Deputy Sheriff Cook and Deputy Sheriff Gross were driving toward the Utah line seeking William Cothorpe, brother of Mrs. Miller, suspected of transporting booze into Colorado from Utah. Mrs. Miller is believed to have become cognizant of the object of the officers and started out in a machine accompanied by her husband and "Shorty" Miller to inform her brother. As the trio passed the car in which Cook and Gross were driving, the former called on them to halt. No attention was paid to the command. Cook fired at the fleeing machine, the bullet striking Mrs. Miller in the back of the head, killing her.

A coroner's jury which investigated the killing exonerated Deputy Cook and he was also held blameless by a local justice of the peace. Later Cook was re-arrested and bound over to the district court by a direct information filed by District Attorney Delaney.

MERCHANT'S SON EXONERATED FOR KILLING ROBBERS

Coroner's Jury Probes Shooting of Golden Industrial School Youth.

Hayden, Colo., Aug. 17.—Way Birkett, young son of John I. Birkett, dry goods merchant of Hayden, early Monday morning shot and killed Pearl Roberts, 16 years old, while and William Wall, another youth were attempting to rob his father's store, was exonerated by a coroner's jury Monday afternoon. Roberts' body is being held here pending word from his mother, who is said to live Longbeach, Calif. Roberts and Wall escaped from the State Industrial school at Golden Saturday, and an auto in which they drove to within twelve miles of Hayden.

Young Wall, who was arrested at the killing of Roberts, is still in county jail at Steamboat Springs where he was removed by Sheriff Chens. He probably will be returned to Golden within the next day or two or he may be held here and tried on a burglary charge and sent to state reformatory at Buena Vista convicted, of which there seems doubt.

Wall was sent to the reform school from Denver, for stealing an automobile. He lived at 947 1/2 Eleventh street. Roberts was also sent up from Hayden on a similar charge. The conduct of both youths at the Industrial school is said to have been good until they disappeared Saturday when they were sent on an errand which took them outside of the institution grounds.

'STORY OF COLORADO' TO BE PORTRAYED IN PAGEANT AT FLORENCE

Florence, Colo., Aug. 17.—"Story of Colorado" will be portrayed in pageant in the natural Fawn Theater by the people of Fremont county, Aug. 19, in the evening.

The pageant is the story of Colorado's history, beginning with wilderness with Indians as the first inhabitants. Coronado, with his Spaniards seeking the cities of gold, appear. The Indians lead him to believe the fabled cities are to the northward. They go on.

Pike comes with his small band of poorly clad soldiers to explore and gather information for the government.

With the discovery of gold comes miners and settlers to make Colorado a state.

Miss Nancy Pleasants of Canon will be crowned in this large pageant. She will be surrounded by princesses, one from each community.

A woman golfer recently discovered a ball that killed a crow flying over links near Dungannon, Ireland.

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Selak Townsite
Name of Property

Grand
County

SECTION VII

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS TO ACCOMPANY NOMINATION

Sketch Map(s)

Digital Images (separate files)

PDF of Current photos (see check-off list)

Owner Consent Form (Section VIII)

Use of Nomination Materials

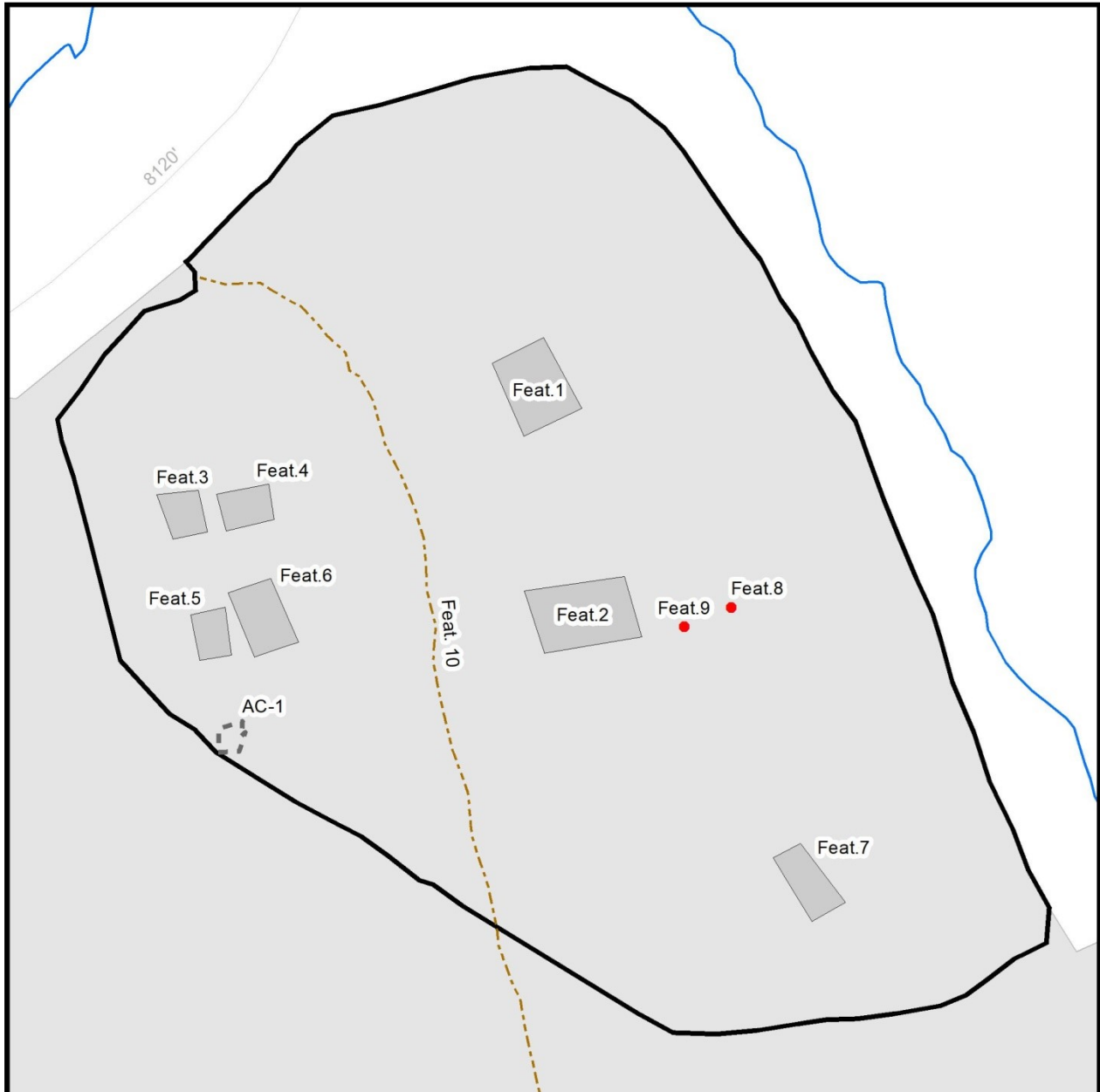
Upon submission to the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, all nomination forms and supporting materials become public records pursuant to CRS Title 24, and may be accessed, copied, and used for personal or commercial purposes in accordance with state law unless otherwise specifically exempted. History Colorado may reproduce, publish, display, perform, prepare derivative works or otherwise use the nomination materials for History Colorado and/or State Register purposes.

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Selak Townsite
Name of Property

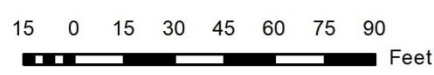
Grand
County

Sketch Map of the Selak Town Site



Site 5GA4941

- Feature
- Smith Creek
- ⋯ Former Wagon Road
- Contour Line
- ⋯ Artifact Concentration
- ▭ Feature
- ▭ Site Boundary
- ▭ Inventory Area



COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Selak Town Site
Name of Property

Grand
County

SECTION VIII

**COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
OWNER CONSENT FORM**

***Proof of Ownership must accompany the form. Each partial owner must sign a separate form.
Reproduce form as needed.***

Property Name Selak Site

I, William Hay
(type or print name)

Legacy Park Ranch Home Owners Association Board of Directors President
title

certify or affirm that I am the sole owner___; partial owner X; or the legally designated representative
of the owners X of the land X and property X located at
Township 2N, Range 76W, Section 28

street number and name (or other geographic location)

Granby Grand
city county

and that I hereby give my written consent and approval for this property's nomination to and inclusion
in the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties.


signature

01/16/2023
date