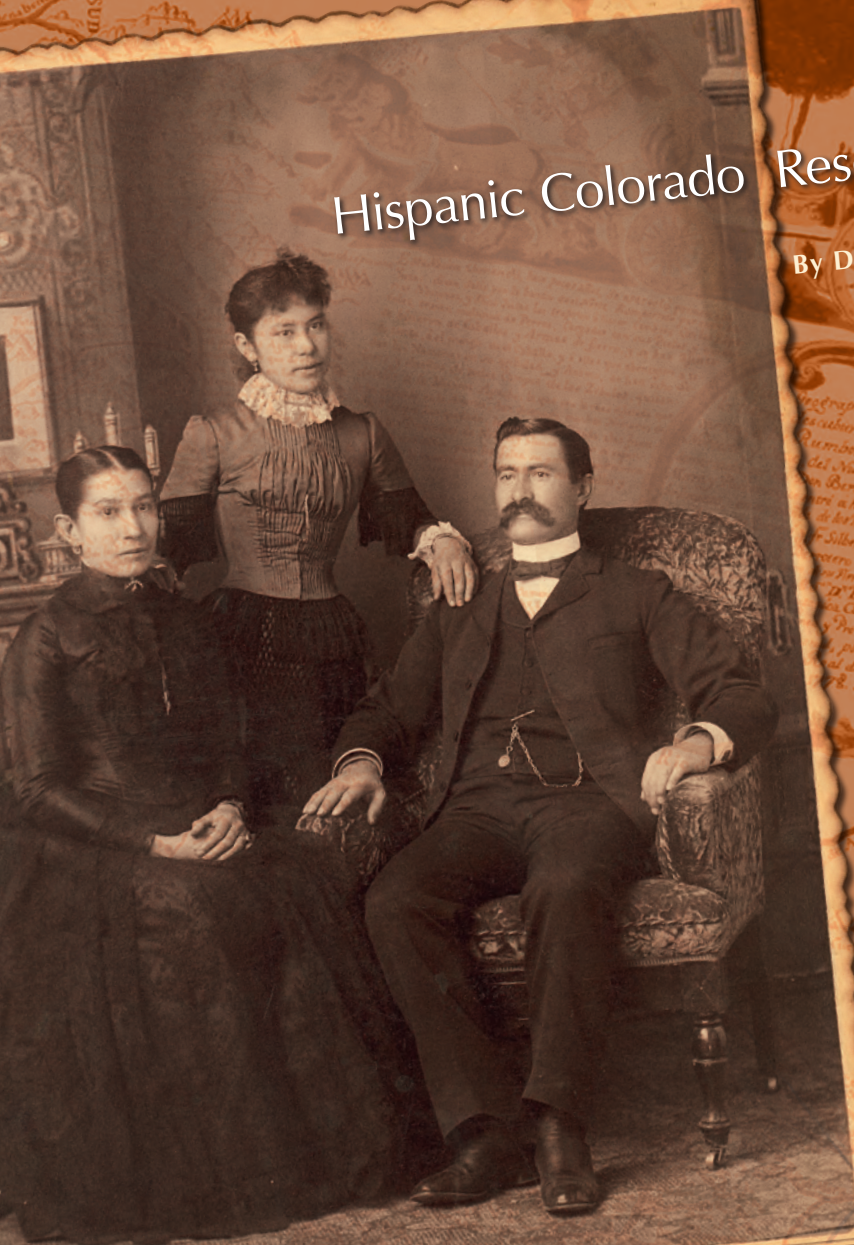


# Hispanic Colorado Resource Guide

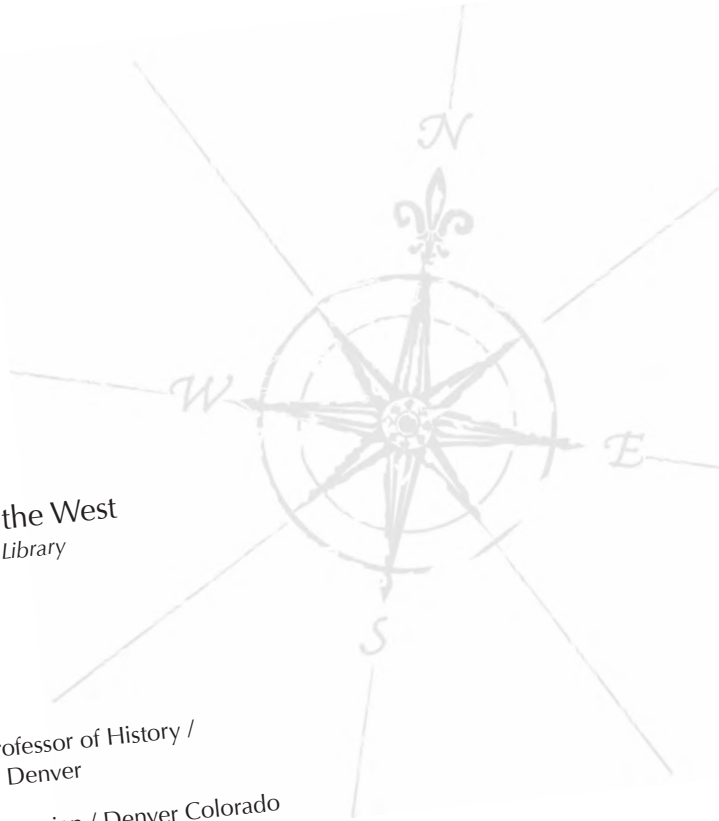
By Dana Echhawk



A. Martin, 1634 Larimer St., Denver.

# Hispanic Colorado Resource Guide

By Dana Echohawk



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*Center for Colorado & the West at Auraria Library, Denver, Colorado*

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Dana is King Fellow for the Center for Colorado & the West and a Coulter Scholar in Colorado history. In 2009, she was a Koch Fellow at the Colorado Historical Society and 2010 received the Ward Family Prize in Public History.

#### **PROJECTS:**

**2010:** Collection and captioning of 500 historic photographs that best depict Latino / Hispanic history in Colorado. The collection is hosted online by the Denver Public Library, Auraria Digital Collection: <http://digital.denverlibrary.org/>. Funding was provided by the Institute of Museum and Library Services award, distributed through Colorado State Library.

Project manager for two educational videos titled: "What is Native American History in Colorado?" and "Salvaje y Libre". Videos are hosted by the Center for Colorado and the West at Auraria Library: <http://coloradowest.auraria.edu/>

**2011:** Collection and captioning of 100 additional historic photographs that depict Latino / Hispanic history in Colorado. The collection is hosted online by the Denver Public Library, Auraria Digital Collection: <http://digital.denverlibrary.org/>

Project manager/interviewer for four videos focusing on conversations with Hispanic community members about the 'Hispanic Experience' in Colorado. Videos are available online for elementary school teachers on the History Colorado Museum web site.

*Front Cover:* State Senator Casimiro Barela and his first wife, Josefita Ortiz Barel and their second daughter, Juanita. *Denver Public Library Auraria Collection. Contributed by Ed Cordova.*

*Back Cover:* Andy Trujillo and his daughter Angela from Fort Collins. *Denver Public Library Auraria Collection. Contributed by Fort Collins Museum & Discovery Science Center. Local History Archive.*

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## A Note Regarding Terminology

The terms Hispanic, Hispano, La Raza, Latino, Chicano, Mexican, Mexican-American, Spanish-American, and others reflect the diverse and dynamic traditions of different members of this ethnic group. As is apparent in the following sections, all of these terms are used hopefully without offense to anyone to explore the history and resources of Hispanic Colorado over the past 400 years.





## Introduction

Colorado—within our state boundaries is land once claimed by Spanish Kings and Mexican governors. Although native people first lived in the region, the first Europeans to visit came from Spain or Mexico. Early Hispanic families moved north from New Mexico to settle in Southern Colorado. Newcomers from Central and South America continue to enrich the State's population.

The *Hispanic Colorado Studies Resource Guide* identifies resources providing perspectives on the diverse experiences of Hispanics in Colorado — who they are, where they came from, how they lived, and what they contributed. In collaboration with Hispanic, Chicana/o, and Latino/a scholars, project manager and graduate student Dana EchoHawk produced this annotated list as a beginning point for exploration of a vast subject.

With grant funding from the Kenneth King Foundation and the Colorado State Library's Library Services and Technology Act, King Fellow Dana EchoHawk also collaboratively produced a 600 image digital photography collection and an educational video, *Salvaje y Libre*, with members of the statewide Hispanic community.

In a further collaboration with the Hispanic community, History Colorado, Metropolitan State University of Denver, and Center for Colorado & the West at Auraria Library (CC&W), CC&W produced four educational video vignettes. As 'Conversations on History', six community members reveal their own experiences of "who we are", "where we came from", "how we lived in the past", and "what we contributed to the state of Colorado". To view CC&W digital content on Hispanics in Colorado, go to: <http://coloradowest.auraria.edu/> and <http://history.denverlibrary.org/>

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# Colorado Hispanic History Timeline

Ancestral Pueblo Indians settle southwestern Colorado.	<b>0-1300</b>
Cristobal Colón (Christopher Columbus) has first contact with the Americas.	<b>1492</b>
Conquistador Hernán Cortés leads expedition to the mainland from Cuba, occupies the central valley of Mexico, and defeats the Aztec Empire.	<b>1519-1521</b>
Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca and companions, survivors of the ill-fated Narváez expedition to Florida, journey through the Southwest seeking return to New Spain.	<b>1528-1536</b>
Francisco Vásquez de Coronado, a Spanish conquistador appointed by the Viceroy of New Spain, leads a large expedition to explore the Provincias Internas (modern day New Mexico, Arizona, and Kansas).	<b>1540-1542</b>
Juan de Oñate leads the first Spanish colonizing expedition to northern New Mexico and may have been the first known European to set foot in present day Colorado.	<b>1598</b>
Juan de Archuleta excursion into Colorado to El Quartejejo on the Arkansas River near present day Las Animas	<b>1664</b>
Diego de Vargas followed the Rio Grande and 'marveled' at a herd of five hundred buffalo in the San Luis Valley. His journal mentions names of Colorado rivers, creeks and mountains.	<b>1694</b>
Juan de Ulibarrí crosses southeastern Colorado in pursuit of Indians approximately as far as present day Las Animas.	<b>1706</b>
Antonio de Valverde crossed the Raton Mountains.	<b>1719</b>
Pedro de Villasur traveled the Santa Fe Trail past El Quartejejo to the junction of the North and South Platte River and were attacked and killed by Pawnee.	<b>1720</b>
Juan Maria de Rivera explored southwestern Colorado along the San Juan Mountains as far as the Gunnison River near present-day Delta.	<b>1765</b>
The Domínguez -Escalante expedition produces a journal and the first map of Colorado and the Southwest.	<b>1776</b>
New Mexico Provincial Governor Juan Bautista de Anza engages, defeats, and enforces a peace agreement with the Comanches led by Cuerno Verde (Chief Greenhorn) and his warriors near present-day Pueblo, Colorado.	<b>1779</b>
Louisiana Purchase.	<b>1803</b>
Zebulon Pike explores the western boundary of the Louisiana Purchase, enters Spanish territory illegally, and is captured by Spanish soldiers.	<b>1806</b>
Adams-Onís Treaty defines Spanish Colorado as the area south of the Arkansas and west of its headwaters.	<b>1819</b>
Mountain men and Trappers move into Colorado.	<b>1820s</b>
Mexican Independence from Spain.	<b>1821</b>
Santa Fe Trail crosses Colorado linking a trade route between Santa Fe, New Mexico and western Missouri.	<b>1822-1880</b>
Bent's Fort established on the Arkansas River dividing the U.S. from Mexico.	<b>1833</b>

- Fort Vásquez is founded by Louis Vásquez and  
**1835** Andrew Sublette near current day Platteville, Colorado.
- 
- El Pueblo Trading Post founded on the Arkansas River, which  
**1842** promotes trade between Native Americans and Euro-Americans.
- 
- Governor Manuel Armijo approves multiple land grant partitions within  
the border of modern Colorado. (Tierra Amarilla; Conejos; Maxwell (also  
known as Beaubien and Miranda); Vigil and Ceran St. Vrain (also known  
**1843** as the Las Animas); Nolan; Sangre de Cristo; Luis Maria Baca No. 4)
- 
- 1845-48** U.S. – Mexican War.
- 
- Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo cedes northern third of  
Mexico to U.S. but in theory guarantees former Mexican  
**1848** citizens the right to their land, language, and religion.
- 
- New Mexico becomes a U.S. Territory (includes current day Colorado, Utah  
and Arizona). It remains a territory for 62 years, the longest of any territory.  
**1850**
- 
- San Luis established as first permanent Hispano town in Colorado.  
**1851**
- 
- Ute warriors attack El Pueblo.  
**1854**
- 
- Mexicans find gold in the South Platte River  
in present-day Denver at Mexican Diggings.  
**1857**
- 
- Russell Party discovers gold in Cherry Creek and the  
South Platte, triggering the great Colorado gold rush.  
**1858**
- 
- Colorado becomes a U.S. territory.  
**1861**
- 
- Felipe Baca establishes the town of Trinidad.  
**1862**
- 
- Colorado becomes a state.  
**1876**
- 
- U.S. Congress authorized settlement of the land  
grant claims by the Court of Private Land Claims.  
**1891**
- 
- La Sociedad Protection Mutua de Trabajadores Unidos  
(The Society of Mutual Protection of United Workers,  
SPMDTU) is founded by Celedonio Mondragon.  
**1900**
- 
- The Great Western Sugar Company recruits  
Hispanic workers to work in northern Colorado.  
**1910**
- 
- Ludlow coal strike on April 20, 1914.  
**1914**
- 
- 1914-18** World War I.
- 
- Immigration Act of 1917 (allows massive influx of Mexican migrant workers).  
**1917**
- 
- The Great Depression.  
**1930s**
- 
- A Works Progress Administration (WPA) weaving project is  
started involving Hispanic women. “Rio Grande Blankets”  
**1934** made on looms during the project are coveted by collectors today.
- 
- Governor “Big” Ed Johnson declares martial law at the  
New Mexico border to hold back ‘hordes’ of migrant workers.  
**1936**
- 
- The San Luis Institute of the Arts and Crafts is established in the town of San  
Luis, Colorado. As a Works Progress Administration project, the college  
**1943** served a population that was 90 percent Spanish-American.



World War II. **1941-45**

---

Crusade for Justice and other Chicano rights organizations founded in Denver. **1960s**

---

Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzalez is fired from the Neighborhood Youth Corps Directorship. Soon after Corky founded the Crusade for Justice in Denver, Colorado. **1966**

---

The Young Chicanos for Community Action evolves into the Brown Berets, one of the largest non-student organizations in the country. A chapter in Denver, Colorado was formed. **1967-1968**

---

The first national Chicano Youth Liberation Conference is sponsored by Crusade for Justice in Denver, Colorado. **1969**

---

United Farm Workers of America, lead by coordinator Chester Ruiz, boycott the sale of grapes, lettuce and Gallo Wine at locations across Colorado. **1971**

---

Richard Castro, twenty-five years old, is elected as a Colorado State Representative.

Denver Urban Renewal Authority (DURA) began phase two of its demolition of the predominately Hispanic Auraria neighborhood in preparation of building the Auraria campus for three institutions of higher learning. **1974**

---

Rubén Valdéz first Hispano Speaker of the House in the Colorado General Assembly. **1976**

---

First Hispanic woman senator, Polly Baca-Barragán elected to the Colorado State Legislature. **1978**

---

Sergeant William "Billy" Gallegos, twenty-two years old and a United States Marine Corp guard, returns home to Colorado after being held as one of 52 hostages in Iran for 444 days. **1981**

---

Federico Peña elected as Denver's first Hispanic mayor. **1983**

---

Denver's first Cinco de Mayo celebration is organized. By 2010, over 400,000 people annually attend the event in down town Denver. **1987**

---

Celeste C de Baca begins career as a Denver County Court Judge. As a Hispanic woman, she also served as past president of the Colorado Hispanic Bar Association and was a founding member of the League of Latin American Citizens. **1990**

---

Henry Solano is appointed as United States Attorney for the District of Colorado. **1994**

---

Colorado Supreme Court rules that descendants of the original settlers of the Sangre de Cristo Grant had the right to the traditional uses of access from grazing, firewood, and timber on communal land that had become part of the Taylor Ranch. **2002**

---

Ken Salazar elected to U.S. Senate and his brother John to the U.S. House of Representatives. **2005**

---


Immigration rights reform rallies held on March 25, 2006 in cities across the county, including at Denver's Civic Center Park. Denver Police estimated there were 50,000 people at the park. **2006**

---

Kenneth Lee "Ken" Salazar is confirmed as U.S. Secretary of the Interior. **2009**

---

2010: Hispanics Comprise 20.3 % of Colorado's population as by far the largest ethnic group. **2010**



## Colorado Hispanic / Latino Historical Overview

Colorado has a rich and unique Hispanic heritage. Spanish exploration and prospecting in Colorado was more frequent than the records reveal. Between 1540 and 1542, Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, a Spanish explorer looking for the mythical Seven Golden Cities of Cibola, may have crossed into Colorado. Old Spanish records indicate that as far back as 1598 Juan de Oñate reported gold discoveries in the San Luis Valley. These early Spanish expeditions usually traveled trails that Native Americans before them had worn into the deserts, plains and mountains. Native Americans typically also served as guides to European explorers.

On April 30, 1598, during Juan de Oñate's expedition north from Mexico up the Rio Grande del Norte, he claimed all of that river's drainage for Spain. The Adams-Oñis Treaty of 1819 between Spain and the United States more precisely defined, Spanish Territory in present day Colorado as everything south of the Arkansas River and west of a line running due north from the Arkansas River Headwaters on Fremont Pass up to the 102nd parallel.

Juan de Archuleta led a Spanish excursion into what is now Colorado in 1664. Following an unknown route, he chased runaway Taos Pueblo Indians to El Cuartelejo, an Apache settlement on the Arkansas River near present day Las Animas. The first traceable Spanish expedition into Colorado came in 1694 when Diego de Vargas, the governor of New Mexico, followed the Rio Grande to a tributary, Culebra Creek. Vargas skirmished with Ute Indians, marveled at a herd of five hundred buffalo in the San Luis Valley, and left a journal in which he mentioned the names of Colorado rivers, creeks, and mountains, indicating that the Spanish had already explored parts of southern Colorado.

In 1706, Juan de Ulibarri and forty soldiers traveled north to the Arkansas River, skirting the Spanish Peaks. Like Archuleta, Ulibarri headed for El Cuartelejo, the Apache settlement that had become a haven for Pueblo Indians fleeing Spanish rule. Ulibarri claimed the Rio Grande and Arkansas drainages for King Philip V of Spain in officially claiming "the province of San Luis," Ulibarri's party first sang the Te Deum Laudamus, then he made a speech, cut the air in all four directions with his sword, and presided over a discharge of guns.

Antonio de Valverde, governor of New Mexico, became the next known official visitor in 1719. He crossed the Raton Mountains and headed for El Cuartelejo, where he apparently failed to build a planned

fort and mission. In the following year Pedro de Villasur set out from Santa Fe with forty-five Spanish soldiers and about sixty Indian allies. Pushing beyond El Cuartelejo into unknown territory, Villasur's party explored the South Platte River, which he named the Rio Jesus y Maria. They camped near the junction of the North and South Platte rivers, where Pawnees, encouraged by the French, surprised the camp at dawn, killing Villasur and all but thirteen of his party.

Juan Maria de Rivera became the first recorded explorer of southwestern Colorado in 1765. Rivera skirted the San Juan Mountains and got as far as the Gunnison River near present-day Delta, where his troop carved a cross, a name, and the date into a tree. Rivera reported finding silver in what are still called the La Plata Mountains.

Hoping for an overland link between her New Mexico settlements and those in California, Spain sought to establish a route between Santa Fe and the West Coast. To this end, two Franciscan priests, Fathers Francisco Atanasio Domínguez and Silvestre Vélez de Escalante, set out from Santa Fe in 1776 for Monterey, the Spanish capital of California. In their ten-man party was Captain Bernardo y Pacheco Miera, an engineer and artist, who drew the first surviving, detailed map of Colorado [see Figure 1]. In his honor, a particularly spectacular and craggy canyon of the Dolores River was christened El Laberinto de Miera (Miera's labyrinth) because he found a way through it. The Domínguez -Escalante party followed more or less Rivera's route along the Dolores, San Miguel and Uncompahgre rivers to the Gunnison River. Pushing westward into modern Utah, they reached Utah Lake but the approaching winter blizzards and formidable mountain ranges still ahead inspired them to abandon their California goal. They returned to Santa Fe via the Grand Canyon. Escalante's diary and Captain Miera's map made this the most important Spanish expedition into Colorado and gave the world the first detailed map and description of western Colorado.

In 1779 New Mexico Governor Juan Bautista de Anza led 645 men on the last major Spanish thrust into Colorado. Marching through the San Luis Valley and over Poncha Pass, Anza's army then turned east to corner Chief Cuerno Verde (Green Horn) and his Comanches, whom they routed on what is still called Greenhorn Creek. Other Spanish and Mexican expeditions have gone unrecorded in a state that Hispanics were the first Europeans to explore, map, write about and settle. As the Spanish advanced into the northern frontier to trade with the Ute, they began use of a trail that in 1844 John C. Fremont labeled the Spanish Trail. As the Santa Fe Trail crossed to the east to establish trade from Santa Fe with the Americans, the Old Spanish Trail started out going the opposite direction as a trade route to the west connecting Santa Fe with Los Angeles. Old wagon ruts can still be seen in the southern part of the state, evidence of Spain's early occupation.

After winning independence from Spain in 1821, Mexico grew concerned about protecting its northernmost territory, where it faced not only hostile Native Americans, but aggressive United States citizens who had erected Bent's Fort just across the Arkansas River, the border between U.S. territory and Mexico. To reinforce Mexican claims to what is now part of Colorado; Gov. Manuel Armijo of New Mexico made land grants to attract settlers.

The Tierra Amarilla Grant along the upper Chama River went to Manuel Martinez, his eight sons, and several associates. Most of the area lay in New Mexico, but a small wedge protruded into parts of what became Archuleta and Conejos counties in Colorado.



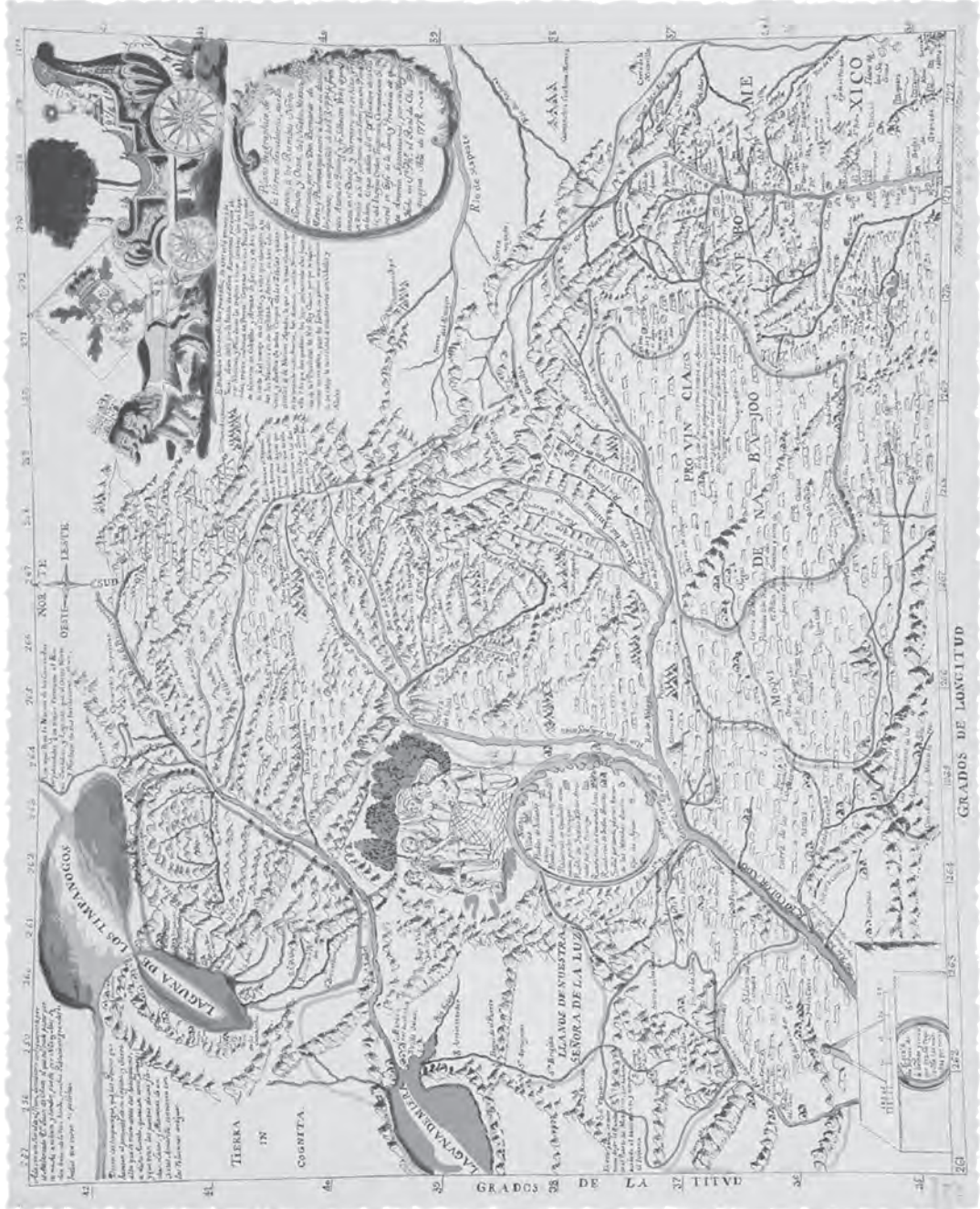


FIGURE 1: Miera's Map Of Western Colorado for the Dominguez-Escalante Expedition. Credit, Denver Public Library.



The Sangre de Cristo Grant, presented by Governor Armijo to Stephen Luis Lee and Narciso Beaubien, stretched from the crest of the Sangre de Cristo range westward to the Rio Grande, embracing all of what is now Costilla County and some of northern New Mexico. Although Lee and Beaubien, two residents of Taos, did not settle on their grant, others did. The town of San Luis, the oldest permanent town in Colorado, was established there in 1851. San Luis still uses its 1852 communal water ditch called an *Acequia* and the *Vega*, a 600-acre public commons.

The Luis Maria Baca Grant No. 4 in the San Luis Valley was made in 1860 when the U.S. government gave the 100,000-acre site to the Baca family in exchange for some of the original Baca Grant in New Mexico. The original New Mexico Vegas Grande Grant was issued to Luis Maria Cabeza de Baca and his seventeen sons in 1823.

These Mexican land grants suffered various fates after 1848, when Mexico surrendered this territory to the United States in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the Mexican War. Although the treaty guaranteed property rights of Mexican settlers, much land was stripped away from the original owners. Complex and controversial circumstances surrounded the disposition of these vast grants. United States courts cast doubt upon the claims by citing an 1824 Mexican law forbidding government grants larger than eleven square leagues (a square league was about 4,400 acres). All of these Mexican grants were larger than that and thus could be construed as illegal. Under the terms of the original grants, settlement had to take place within a specified number of years or ownership would revert to the government. Thus lack of settlement became another legal cloud.

Many of the original grantees were dead or no longer had written records of their grants by 1891, when the U.S. Congress authorized settlement of the land grant claims by the Court of Private Land Claims. This court threw out the Conejos grant, declaring that the land had not been settled within the time specified by the terms of the grant. The Vigil and St. Vrain grant was reduced from over 4 million acres to 97,390.95 acres in an 1860 U.S. court decision, which was upheld in 1898. The Maxwell, Sangre de Cristo, and Baca claims were upheld, but the Nolan grant was reduced to eleven square leagues (48,700 acres).

A century and a half of judicial assaults on Mexican land grants ended on June 24, 2002 when the Colorado Supreme Court ruled, by a four to two vote, that descendants of the original settlers the Sangre de Cristo Grant had the right to the traditional uses of access for grazing, firewood, and timber but not for fishing, hunting, and recreation on the communal land that had become part of the Taylor Ranch. North Carolina timber baron Jack Taylor purchased 77,500 acres of the Sangre de Cristo Grant in 1960 and fenced off locals pursuing traditional grazing, hunting, wood gathering and other communal uses.

Life changed for Spanish speaking farmers and ranchers after railroads arrived in Colorado in the 1870s. Along with the railroad came English-speaking settlers who influenced economic and political change. Poorer Hispanics from the southern part of the state often migrated to work in the northern Colorado mines, in the steel mills of Pueblo, and to work in the sugar beet industry. In 1900 Celedonio Mondragon formed Sociedad Protección Mutua de Trabajadores Unidos (SPMDTU). The Society for the Mutual Protection of United Workers helped prevent the usurpation of Hispanic land ownership and to combat discrimination against wage laborers. But, transformation



wrought by the influx of Anglos, the federal and state governments remained difficult for Hispanics living in rural areas. In 1936, Governor “Big” Ed Johnson declared martial law at the New Mexico border and attempted to hold back ‘hordes’ of migrant workers. The effort was a total failure.

Hispanos served in the U.S. military during the Indian Wars and the Civil War at Glorietta and Valverde. After World War II, the Works Progress Administration (WPA), established programs to help returning service men and their families in rural Colorado towns. Women contributed to a WPA traditional weaving program and in the town of San Luis the Institute of Arts and Crafts was founded by Adams State College president for the purpose of providing industrial skills and training to returning Hispanic servicemen. After World War I and World War II however, Hispanic servicemen increasingly moved their families from rural agricultural locations into the larger urban centers of Denver, Pueblo, Greeley and Ft. Collins. Many moved into neighborhoods such as southwest Denver’s Auraria.

In the 1960s and 1970s, Chicano rights organizations begin to emerge in Colorado. The Crusade for Justice was founded by Rodolfo ‘Corky’ Gonzales and during the same years, another Chicano youth group, the Young Chicanos for Community Action evolved into the Brown Berets. With an agenda of improving unfair labor and wage practices for Hispanic farm workers, the United Farm Workers of America became a force in Colorado when they picketed for the boycott of Gallo Wine, and other agricultural products grown primarily in California.

Hispanic political clout increased as Latinos took to the polls electing leaders to positions within the State legislature. Richard Castro, only twenty-five years old when he was elected as a Colorado State Representative in 1974, brought a new contemporary Hispanic history to Colorado. In 1978, Polly Baca-Barragán was the first Hispanic woman elected to the Colorado State Legislature and by the 1980s, growing Latino clout led to the elections of Federico Peña as mayor of Denver (1983-1991), Ken Salazar as U. S. Senator (2005-2009) and U.S. Secretary of the Interior (2009- present) and John Salazar as U.S. Representative (2005-2011).

The 2010 U.S. Census confirms that Hispanics are the largest and one of the fastest growing ethnic groups in Colorado. Roughly one out of every five Coloradans is Hispanic , one out of every three Denverites, and one out of two residents of the San Luis Valley. As the first and the largest group on non-natives to settle Colorado, their story is essential to the history of the highest state.

# I. Publications

## SPANISH EXPLORATION

- Athearn, Frederic J. *A Forgotten Kingdom: The Spanish Frontier in Colorado and New Mexico, 1540-1821*. Denver: U.S. Dept of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, 1992. xi + 194 p., index, bibliography. chapter endnotes. photos. drawings. Maps (Cultural Resource Series Number 29)
- Bannon, John Francis. *The Spanish Borderlands Frontier, 1513-1821*. Maps researched and drawn by Ronald L. Ives. NY: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1970. x + 308p. illus. maps. photos. (Histories of the American Frontier).
- Blakeslee, Donald J. *Along Ancient Trails: The Mallet Expedition of 1739*. Boulder: University Press of Colorado, 1995. xviii + 291 p., index, references, appendices, maps, photos.
- Bolton, Herbert E. Escalante, Silvestre. *Pageant in the Wilderness: The Story of the Escalante Expedition to the Interior Basin, 1776, including the Diary and Itinerary of Father Escalante*. Trans. and annotated by Herbert E. Bolton. Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society, 1950. 265p., index. bibliography. footnotes. photos. maps.. Also pub. as Utah Historical Quarterly, v. 18.
- Briggs, Walter. *Without Noise of Arms: The 1776 Domínguez-Escalante Search for a Route from Santa Fe to Monterey*. Flagstaff, AZ: Northland Press, 1975. 224p., illus. maps.
- Carson, Phil. *Across the Northern Frontier : Spanish Explorations in Colorado*. Boulder, CO: Johnson Books, 1998. xviii + 254p., index. bibliography. endnotes. chronology. photos. maps. glossary. Available Online: <http://books.google.com/books> Accessed June 5, 2010).
- Cerquone, Joseph. *In Behalf of The Light: The Domínguez and Escalante Expedition of 1776*. Washington, D.C.: American Revolution Bicentennial Committee, 1976. 32 p., illus. maps.
- Colville, Ruth Marie. *La Vereda: A Trail Through Time*. Alamosa, CO, San Luis Valley Historical Society, 1996. xxxiv + 365 p., sources. photos. maps. endpaper pocket map.
- Escalante, Silvestre. *The Domínguez-Escalante Journal*. Trans. by Fray Angelico Chavez. Provo, Utah: Brigham Young University Press, 1976. 203p., endnotes. bibliography. photos. maps.

- Kessler, Ron, *Anza's 1779 Comanche Campaign*, 2nd Ed. Monte Vista, CO, Adobe Village Press, 2001. 98 p., bibliography. A copy of the Spanish Journal, from Mexico City, that was kept by Anza's scribe as well as a new English translation.
- Kessler, Ron. *Old Spanish Trail North Branch and Its Travelers*. Santa Fe, NM: Sunstone Press, 1998. 384 p., index. endnotes. bibliography and suggested readings. maps. photos.
- Murphy, Lawrence R. *Lucien Bonaparte Maxwell: Napoleon of the Southwest*. Norman: Univ. of Oklahoma Press, 1983. 275p., index. bibliography. endnotes. illus. maps.
- Rehnyer, Ken. *Wilderness Wanderers: The 1776 Expedition of Domínguez & Escalante*. Montrose: Western Reflections Publishing Company, 2003. vii, 174 p., endnotes. bibliography. maps. photos. drawings.
- Thomas, Alfred Barnaby. *After Coronado: Spanish Exploration Northeast of New Mexico, 1696-1727: Documents from the Archives of Spain, Mexico, and New Mexico*. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1935. xii + 307p index. bibliography. endnotes. map.
- Velez de Escalante, Silvestre. *The Domínguez-Escalante Journal: Their Expedition Through Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico in 1776*. Translated by Fray Angelico Chavez. Provo, UT: Brigham Young Univ. Press, 1976. 203p., bibliography. glossary. illus. map.

## MEXICAN LAND GRANTS IN WHAT BECOMES COLORADO

Note: Land Grants are often mislabeled as Spanish land grants. Land grants established after Mexico's independence in 1821 are "Mexican Land Grants"

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The Ruben Archuleta Collection: This collection has an emphasis on the penitentes and their religious rituals.

The Trujillo collection: “This collection includes the Juan Federico “Freddie Freak” Miguel Arguello Trujillo Chicano Movement Collection with audio, visual, and printed material related to the Mexicano peoples’ struggle against racism and discrimination in Colorado.

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Viva Colorado, publication of The Denver Post. Online: <http://www.vivacolorado.com>. Accessed August 2, 2011.



March 25, 2006 Immigration Rights Reform Rally  
at Civic Park Denver, Colorado.

*Denver Public Library Auraria Collection.*

*Photographer: Shannon Garcia.*



## II. Museums, Churches, Organizations and Sites on the National Register of Historic Places

### ARKANSAS VALLEY

#### **Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site**

35110 Hwy. 194, northeast of La Junta, Colorado.

National Historic Landmark 12/19/1960, National Register 10/15/1966,  
Additional documentation 7/5/1985, 5OT.149

This site northeast of La Junta once contained Bent's Old Fort, an important trading post near the Arkansas River along the Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail. Constructed around 1833 by brothers Charles and William Bent and partner Ceran St. Vrain, the fort sat on the Arkansas River, then the border between the United States and newly independent Mexico. The fort became the hub where Hispano, French, U. S citizens and various Plains Indian tribes, notably the Cheyenne, Kiowa, Arapaho, interacted. The reconstructed adobe fort on the historic site dates to the mid-1970s.

(719) 383-5010



Stagecoach at Bents Fort. *Denver Public Library collection.*

## **Baca House / Trinidad History Museum**

300 E. Main Street, Trinidad, Colorado

National Register 2/26/1970, 5LA.1630

Built in 1870, the interior of this adobe house blends Hispanic folk art with Victorian furnishings. History Colorado now operates the Baca House as part of the Trinidad History Museum.

(719) 846-7217

## **COLORADO SPRINGS**

### **Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center (Educational Tours)**

30 West Dale Street, Colorado Springs, Colorado

History is alive at the CSFAC. Students will remember this interactive history lesson as they experience the diverse cultures and arts of Southwest and Hispanic peoples through a docent-guided gallery tour, a hands-on look at American Indian and Hispanic artifacts, and a “make it and take it” art project. Focus may be on early Colorado Indians, Plains Indians, the Pueblo Peoples, or Hispanic Heritage. Two hours.”

<http://www.csfineartscenter.org/tours.asp>

Accessed December 6, 2009.

### **Taylor Museum of the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center**

Committed to educating the public about the breadth of artistic expressions in the Americas through the presentation of a world renowned permanent collection, dynamic exhibitions from around the world, and related cultural and innovative programs.

<http://www.csfineartscenter.org/taylormuseum.asp>

Accessed March 9, 2011.



## DENVER AREA

### Auraria 9th Street Historic District

9th between Curtis & Champa

National Register 3/26/1973, 5DV.102

This surviving block of Victorian era residences typifies a middle class Denver residential neighborhood spanning the years from 1873 to 1905. Located adjacent to the central business district, on an urban campus shared by the University of Colorado at Denver, Metropolitan State University of Denver, and Community College of Denver, the residences within the district are among Denver's oldest. During the 1970s, a grassroots preservation effort saved the block from demolition and led to the rehabilitation of the buildings for use as campus offices. This historic district includes Casa Mayan, one of the first Mexican restaurants in Denver to welcome gringos. It has been restored as a conference center and mini-museum celebrating the Gonzales Family who lived there while turning it into the popular restaurant known for Hispanic music and dance as well as Mexican food. Another Hispanic landmark in the Ninth Street Park Historic District is St. Cajetan's Church. With the adjacent school, rectory, convent, health clinic and credit union this parish was a hub of Hispanic life until the congregation was forced to move out. In the early 1970s when the area was urban renewed to construct the Auraria Higher Education Center campus. The church has been restored as an events center.



Bobby Herrera in 1948  
at 10th and Lawrence.  
*Denver Public Library  
Auraria Collection,  
contributed by  
Gloria Rodriguez.*

### **Auraria Casa Mayan Heritage**

This organization aspires through tours, research and cultural events to increase community awareness of Auraria's rich cultural heritage and the contributions that were made by the area's early Latino population, as well as, other ethnic groups that resided and contributed to this community.

<http://acmh.cfsites.org/index.php>

### **CHAC (Chicano Humanity and Arts Council)**

772 Santa Fe Drive, Denver, Colorado

This nonprofit organization encourages and facilitates the development of Chicano/Latino cultural expression through the arts.

(303) 571-0440. <http://chacweb.org>



Founding members of Chicano Humanities and Arts Council (CHAC) 2009 c.  
*Denver Public Library Auraria Collection. Photographer: Shannon Garcia.*

### **Colorado Society for Hispanic Genealogy**

<http://www.hispanicgen.org>.

### **Consulado General de Mexico, Denver**

Suite 100, 5350 Leetsdale Drive, Denver, Colorado 80246

<http://portal.sre.gob.mx/denver/>

Accessed February 9, 2011.

## Denver's Cinco de Mayo Celebration

Cinco de Mayo is celebrated each year in Denver, Colorado around the weekend of May 5th. Traditionally, the event is a celebration of freedom and culture that has become Colorado's largest ethnic festival.



*Denver Public  
Library Auraria  
Collection.  
Photographer:  
Shannon Garcia.*

### Denver Hispanic Chamber of Commerce

924 W. Colfax Ave, Suite 201, Denver, Colorado  
<http://www.dhcc.com>  
(303) 534-7783

### El Centro Su Teatro

721 Santa Fe Drive, Denver, Colorado 80204

This organization is dedicated to the development, preservation and promotion of Chicano/Latino history and culture through theater.

<http://www.suteatro.org>  
(303) 296-0219

### Hispanic Heritage Center

924 W. Colfax Avenue, Denver, Colorado, 2009  
(303) 573-4935

## Latina Chamber

7505 E. 35th Ave., Suite 302, Denver, Colorado 80238

## Latino Arts & Culture

<http://www.denvergov.org/culturalitineraries/LatinoArtsCulture/tabid/427460/Default.aspx>

Accessed December 4, 2009.

## Latino Market

3770 Astrozon Blvd.: Denver, Colorado.

## Mexican Cultural Center Denver

Promotes and maintains the richness of the Mexican culture in the State of Colorado.

<http://www.mccdenver.org/>

Accessed February 9, 2011.

## Museo de las Americas

861 Santa Fe Drive, Denver, Colorado.

This nonprofit works to foster understanding and appreciation for the achievements of the Latino people of the Americas by collecting, preserving, and interpreting the diverse cultures inhabiting this region from ancient time to the present.

(303) 571-4401

## Our Lady of Guadalupe Catholic Church

3555 Kalamath St., Denver, Colorado 80211

## Thornton Spanish School

<http://www.thorntonspanishschool.com>.



Father Josa Lara wearing United Farm Workers emblem on his vestments.  
*Denver Public Library Auraria Collection, contributed by Mike Wilzock*

## NORTHERN COLORADO

### Fort Vásquez

13412 U.S. Highway 85, Platteville, Colorado

Site of an 1835 fur-trading fort founded by Louis Vásquez and Andrew Sublette in 1835.

(970) 785-2832

### Museo de las Tres Colonias

425 10th St., Fort Collins, Colorado 80524.

This museum conveys, through use of oral histories, the story of early twentieth-century Hispanic pioneers who carved out a rich life in the Fort Collins area while working in the sugar-beet industry.

[http://www.poudrelandmarks.com/plf\\_museo.shtml](http://www.poudrelandmarks.com/plf_museo.shtml)

970-221-0533

Accessed March 8, 2011.

## PUEBLO

### El Pueblo

301 N. Union Avenue, Pueblo, Colorado

National Register 2/16/1996, 5PE.303

El Pueblo, occupied from 1842 to 1854, is important for its association with the exploration and settlement of what became Colorado and the larger Rocky Mountain West; for its association with commerce and trade, both in the local area and as part of a regional trail system; and for its association with the social history of the upper Arkansas River, a multi-ethnic, multi-cultural, and multi-national population. The museum opened in 2001 in the center of a National Historic District.

(719) 583-0453



## SAN LUIS VALLEY

### Fort Garland

29477 Hwy. 159, Fort Garland, Colorado, 81133  
South of US 160

National Register 2/26/1970, Boundary Increase:  
State Register 12/11/1996, 5CT.46

Fort Garland is important for its association with the settlement of the San Luis Valley and southern Colorado. Built in 1858, the fort served as a base of military operations until it was abandoned in 1883. Company G of the Ninth Cavalry, a unit of Buffalo Soldiers, operated out of the fort from spring 1876 until September 1879. The Buffalo Soldiers were African American troopers nicknamed by Southern Plains Indians who perceived similarities between the soldiers' curly black hair and the matted fur between the horns of the buffalo. In 1876, troops marched to the La Plata region to prevent conflict between Ute Indians and white prospectors. The oldest military fort in Colorado, it was converted to a museum operated by History Colorado.

[http://www.coloradohistory.org/hist\\_sites/ft\\_garland/ft\\_garland.htm](http://www.coloradohistory.org/hist_sites/ft_garland/ft_garland.htm)

(719) 379-3512



Freight wagons are loaded with sacks of wool at Fort Garland 1900c.  
*Denver Public Library Auraria Collection, contributed by Frank Gallegos.*

## **La Capilla de San Antonio de Padua**

Lasasuses: County Rd. 28

State Register 12/10/1997, 5CN.477

This adobe chapel completed in 1928 incorporates a wall of the original 1880 church,. The building reflects the importance of churches as centers and symbols of southern Colorado Hispanic communities. It is the only remaining public/community building representing the depopulated village of Lasasuses.

## **Luther Bean Museum. Adams State College**

208 Edgemont Blvd., Alamosa, Co 81102. Richardson Hall, Rm 256

Mission to “preserve, enhance, and promote the study of the diverse culture and history of the San Luis Valley”.

## **Plaza de San Luis de la Culebra Historic District**

CO Hwy. 159

National Register 12/22/1978, 5CT.47

Established in 1851, San Luis is the oldest continuously inhabited town in Colorado. The district contains an important collection of buildings that includes the county courthouse, the convent and Church of Most Precious Blood, numerous residences, and the town’s commercial core. The district also includes the Vega, a common ground for animal grazing, and the San Luis People’s Ditch. Listed under Culebra River Villages of Costilla County Multiple Property Submission.

## **San Luis Museum and Cultural Center**

401 Church Place, San Luis, Colorado 81152

The Museum features murals and works of art from its own collection and on loan from various artists and collectors, many of whom are local residents. The Gift Shop offers paintings and other art objects by various local artists.

The north wing of the complex houses the Carlos Beaubien Theatre, which shows movies on summer weekends and in the past has been used to host the Santa Ana / Santiago Queen Pageant. The theatre has also been the setting of several stage performances, presentations, and concerts. Because much of the original decor has been maintained throughout the building, the original vigas and fireplace still grace the theatre.

(719) 672-3611

## SPMDTU Concilio Superior

603 Main St., Antonito, Colorado

National Register 3/29/2001, 5CN.817

As the headquarters for La Sociedad Proteccion Mutua de Trabajadores Unidos since 1925, the building represents an important aspect of Hispano history. Originally created to combat racism against Hispanos in the San Luis Valley, this fraternal organization later expanded to provide mutual aid, thereby playing an important role in the overall social history of Colorado. Construction of this building popularized the use of steel trusses, introduced changes in massing, and promoted hybridized Southwest vernacular designs subsequently utilized in other Hispano enclaves.



SPMDTU Building, Antonito, Colorado. *Denver Public Library Auraria Collection.*  
*Photographer: Daniel Salazar, Denver, Colorado.*

## Trujillo Homestead

Four miles north of 6N Lane, Mosca vicinity

National Register 2/4/2004, 5AL.706

The Trujillo Homestead is an important part of Hispanic settlement in the San Luis Valley in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Pedro Trujillo, a first generation Hispanic-American, established the property in 1879. The homestead is representative of small-scale pioneer cattle enterprises which typified the first ranches established in the area. The homestead is also associated with the pattern of violence and intimidation experienced by early Hispanic ranchers as large Anglo-American cattle operations expanded and consolidated their holdings. The two-story log ranch house represents a rare resource type in the San Luis Valley and in the state as a whole. The fact that a Hispanic-American settler on an isolated ranch erected the two-story log house instead of building a traditional adobe dwelling typical of the first era of construction in the vicinity adds to the building's significance.



*Colorado Historical Society*

*By Thomas E Simmons, Front Range Research Associates, Denver*

## Sociedad de Nuestro Padre Jesus Nazareno

(San Francisco Morada), San Francisco

State Register 3/8/2000, 5CT.200

This circa 1908 building represents an important aspect of Hispano history in southern Colorado. The building reflects the limited religious and governmental support in poor rural areas of predominately Hispanic populations and the aid societies that formed as a result. Los Hermanos Penitentes (a lay religious, fraternal organization) constructed and used the building as a chapel and meeting hall. The organization also served as a cultural force, preserving language, lore, customs, and faith within the isolated communities. The elongated adobe building was constructed following the traditional linear plan of northern New Mexico. Restoration shown in the photo is now complete.



*Morada, Southern Colorado. Denver Public Library Auraria Collection.  
Photographer: Dana EchoHawk, 2006.*



### III. Where to Find Specific Hispanic Colorado Resources

#### HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS

Auraria Library Photo Collection at Denver Public Library: <http://digital.denverlibrary.org/>. (see Auraria Library listing in right column).

The collection includes 600 historic photographs that depict the Hispanic Experience in Colorado history.

Center for Colorado and the West at Auraria Library:  
<http://coloradowest.auraria.edu>



Andy and Angela Trujillo in Fort Collins. *Denver Public Library Auraria Collection, contributed by Nora Trujillo Castellanos / Fort Collins Local History Archive.*

## CURRICULUM

Yale-New Haven Teachers Institute: *Understanding Hispanic/Latino Culture and History Through Children's Literature*. Author: Jean Sutherland. <http://www.yale.edu/ynhti/curriculum/units/1997/2/97.02.06.x.html>. Accessed December 6, 2009.

*Hispanic Folk Arts & the Environment: A New Mexican Perspective curriculum guide*. Goal: To recognize the influences of the natural environment on the folklife and folk arts of the Río Grande region [http://www.nmculturenet.org/heritage/folk\\_arts/about/overview.htm](http://www.nmculturenet.org/heritage/folk_arts/about/overview.htm). Accessed November 18, 2009.

*Latinos in War: The American Military Experience*. Goal 2000 Partnership for Educating Colorado Students. El Alma de la Raza Project. In Partnership with the Denver Public Schools and Metropolitan State University of Denver. <http://www.dpsk12.org/programs/almaproject/pdf/LatinosinWar.pdf>. Accessed August 17, 2011.

*Spanish Settlement and Hispanic History of Denver and Colorado*. El Alma de la Raza Project. In Partnership with the Denver Public Schools and the Metropolitan State University of Denver. <http://almaproject.dpsk12.org/units/pdfs/SpanishSettlement.pdf>. Accessed December 6, 2009.

*Spanish Exploration of Colorado*. Goal 2000 Partnership for Educating Colorado Students. El Alma de la Raza Project. In Partnership with the Denver Public Schools and the Metropolitan State University of Denver. <http://www.dpsk12.org/programs/almaproject/pdf/SpanExpofColo.pdf>. Accessed June 5, 2010.

# Appendix A: Hispanic Legislators in the Colorado State Legislature

CCC=Colorado Constitutional Convention  
H=House S=Senate TC=Territorial Council TH=Territorial House

DATES SERVED	BODY	NAME	PLACE & DATE OF BIRTH	PARTY	DISTRICT REPRESENTED
1861-1864 1866-1867	TH TH	Barela, Jesus Maria	1820	Democrat Democrat	Costilla County
1861-1864 1872-1874 1867-1868	TH TC TH	Garcia, Jose Victor	County of Taos, NM, 1832	Republican Republican Democrat	Conejos & Costilla Counties
1862-1864	TH	Martinez, Jose Rafael			Conejos County
1862-1864	TH	Gallegos, Jose Francisco	1830	Democrat	Costilla County
1864-1865	TH	Dominguez, Celestino			Conejos County
1864-1865 1868-1870	TH	Ortega, Jose Pablo	1817	Democrat Democrat	Conejos & Costilla Counties
1865-1866	TH	Martinez, Jose Gabriel	1825		Conejos County
1865-1866	TH	Lobato Pedro Antonio	1800	Union Ticket	Conejos County
1865-1866	TH	Aragon, Pedro	1820	Union Ticket	Conejos County
1866-1867	TH	Mondragon, M.S.			Conejos & Costilla Counties
1866-1872	TC	Velasquez, Jesus Maria	1817	Republican	Conejos County
1867-1868	TH	Vigil, Juan Miguel	1820	Republican	Costilla & Huerfano Counties
1867-1868	TH	Valdez, Seledonio	1805		Conejos & Costilla Counties
1867-1868 1879-1881	TH H	Lobato, Juan Bautista	1833	Republican	Conejos & Costilla Counties
1868-1869 1872-1873 1876	TH TC H	Suaso, Silverio	Abiquiu, NM, 1938	Republican Republican Republican	Conejos, Costilla & Huerfano Counties
1868-1870 1872-1874 1876	TC TH TH	Sanchez, Francisco	1830	Democrat Democrat Democrat	Conejos & Costilla Counties
1868-1870	TH	Suazo, Tomas		Republican	Huerfano County
1870-1872 1879-1883	TH S	Trujillo, Clemente	1833	Democrat Democrat	Conejos, Costilla, & Huerfano Counties
1870-1872	TH	Baca, Felipe	1829	Republican	Las Animas & Huerfano Counties
1870-1872	TH	Lucero, Manuel	1810	Republican	Conejos, Costilla & Saguache Counties

CCC=Colorado Constitutional Convention  
H=House    S=Senate    TC=Territorial Council    TH=Territorial House

DATES SERVED	BODY	NAME	PLACE & DATE OF BIRTH	PARTY	DISTRICT REPRESENTED
1871-1874 1875-1876	TC TH	Garcia, Jesus Maria	1842	Democrat Democrat	Las Animas County
1872-1874	TH	Trujillo, Pedro Rafael	1833	Republican	Costilla County
1872-1876	TH	Larrogote, Mariano	Santa Fe, NM, 1847	Democrat	Las Animas County
1872-1874 1876-1915	TH S	Barela, Casimiro	Embudo, NM 1847	Democrat Democrat	Las Animas County
1872 1874	TH TH	Abeyta, Antonio Lorenzo	1835	Democrat Republican	Las Animas County
1872-1874	TH	Manzanarez, Juan Andres	1831	Democrat	Huerfano County
1872-1874	TH	Velasquez, Jose A.		Democrat	Conejos County
1874-1876	TH	Salazar, Manuel Sabino	1833		Conejos County
1874-1875	TC	Jacquez, Juan Bautista		Republican	Huerfano County
1874-1879	TH	Esquibel, Juan		Democrat	Conejos, Costilla, & Huerfano Counties
1874-1876 1892-1893	TH H	Valdez, Jose Antonio Jesus	Questa, NM, 1847	Republican	Huerfano County
1875-1876 1876	CCC H	Vigil, Agapito	Taos County, NM, 1833	Democrat Democrat	Huerfano & Las Animas Counties
1875	TH	Jaramillo, Nicanor D.	1845	Democrat	Las Animas County
1876	TH	Apodaca, Mauricio	Taos, NM, 1817	Democrat	Las Animas County
1876-1879	S	Chacon, Juan Francisco	NM, 1837	Republican	Conejos County
1876-1877	H	Chacon, Urbano	El Chanuzal, NM, 1851	Democrat	Las Animas County
1876	H	Gurule, Donaciano	1829	Democrat	Las Animas County
1876-1878	H	Esquibel, Jose Rafael	Emudo, NM 1830	Democrat	Huerfano County
1877-1879	H	Archuleta Antonio Donaciano	Taos, NM, 1855	Republican	Conejos & Costilla Counties
1877-1879	H	Chavez, Jose Tomas	Taos, NM, 1846	Democrat	Huerfano County
1879-1883	H	Martinez, Jose Benito		Democrat	Las Animas County
1879-1881	H	Martin y Valdez, Ramon			Huerfano County
1879-1883	S	Baca, Juan Antonio	San Luis, CO 1820		Costilla County
1879-1881 1887-1889	H H	Cordova, Jose Benito	Taos, NM, 1837	Democrat Democrat	Las Animas County
1879-1881	H	Maez, Jose Vicente	1834	Democrat	Huerfano County
1879-1881	H	Trujillo, Ramon		Republican	Costilla County
1881-1883	H	Valdez, J.C.		Democrat	Costilla County
1881-1883	H	Valdez, Jesus Maria			Costilla County

CCC=Colorado Constitutional Convention

H=House

S=Senate

TC=Territorial Council

TH=Territorial House

DATES SERVED	BODY	NAME	PLACE & DATE OF BIRTH	PARTY	DISTRICT REPRESENTED
1881-1883	H	Martinez, Antonio Jose	1843	Democrat	Huerfano County
1881-1883	H	Cruz, Juan Benito	1849	Democrat	Las Animas County
1881-1883 1887-1889	H	Aguilar, Jose Ramon	1852	Democrat Democrat	Las Animas County
1881-1883	H	Garcia, Jose Amarante Alejandro	Conejos, CO 1858	Republican	Conejos & Costilla Counties
1881-1885 1895-1899	H H	Salazar Antonio Arcadio	Abiquiu, NM, 1848	Republican Republican	Costilla & Huerfano Counties
1883-1885	H	Abeyta, Jose Bivian	1854	Democrat	Las Animas County
1883-1885	H	Rivera, Tomas Aquino	1849	Republican	Huerfano County
1885-1887	H	Chacon, Pedro Cesario	1857	Democrat	Las Animas County
1887-1891 1897-1899	S H	Montez, Juan de Dios	Taos, NM, 1855	Republican- Republican	Huerfano County
1889-1891	H	Valdez, Crescencio	1848	Democrat	Conejos County
1889-1891 1895-1897	H H	Vigil, Miguel Antonio	1850	Republican Republican	Huerfano County
1893-1895	H	Sanchez, Manuel A.	Santa Fe, NM, 1849	Republican	Costilla County
1893-1911 1915-1919	H H	Garcia, Celestino Jose	Conejos County, CO 1861	Democrat Republican	Conejos County
1899-1901	H	Sanchez, Jose Pablo	Arroyo Hondo, NM, 1852	Republican Republican	Conejos & Costilla Counties
1899-1901	H	Pino, Juan N.	Costilla County, CO 1860	Republican Republican	Huerfano County
1901-1905	H	Sanchez, Jose E.	Santa Fe, NM, 1860	Republican	Costilla County
1902 1903-1905 1932	H S S	Madrid, Jose Miguel	Mora County, NM, 1863	Republican Republican Republican	Las Animas County
1905-1907	H	Barela, Candido	1873	Republican	Las Animas County
1905-1909 1911-1915	H H	Valdez, Antonio "Tony" Domingo	Questa, NM, 1860	Republican Democrat	Costilla & Huerfano Counties
1909-1912	H	Amador, Isaac	Walsenberg, CO 1870	Republican	Las Animas County
1911-1914	H	Cantu, Jose Candido	Espanola, NM, 1865	Democrat	Conejos County
1915-1917	H	Gallegos, Jose Precentacion	1867	Republican	Conejos & Costilla Counties
1917-1919 1921-1923 1929-1933	H H H	Lucero, Andres	Mora County, NM, 1857	Democrat Democrat Democrat	Las Animas County
1923-1925	H	Romero, Carlos Eloy	1881	Democrat	Las Animas County

CCC=Colorado Constitutional Convention  
H=House    S=Senate    TC=Territorial Council    TH=Territorial House

DATES SERVED	BODY	NAME	PLACE & DATE OF BIRTH	PARTY	DISTRICT REPRESENTED
1923-1925	H	Salazar, Delfino		Democrat	Costilla County
1927-1929	H	Garcia, Reginaldo	Camero, CO 1888	Democrat	Conejos County
1927-1929	H	Gonzales, Pedro Antonio		Democrat	Costilla & Huerfano Counties
1929-1931	H	Santistevan, Jose Francisco	1878	Republican	Costilla & Huerfano Counties
1929-1933	S	Martinez, Jose Elisco	1899	Democrat	Las Animas County
1933-1939	H	Atencio, Herman JH.		Republican	Conejos County
1935-1937	H	Guerrero, Alejandro M.	1882	Democrat	Huerfano County
1936-1940	S	Noriega, Juan	Spain	Democrat	Las Animas County
1941-1943	H	Vigil, Daniel		Republican	Huerfano County
1943-1946	H	Lacombe, Frank		Democrat	Alamosa & Costilla Counties
1953-1955	H	Carrillo, Juan	1915	Democrat	Las Animas County
1955-1963	GH	Gallegos, Bert A.	Santa Fe, NM	Democrat	Denver County
1957-1959	H	Salaz, Orlando Michael	1905	Democrat	Las Animas County
1965-1967	H	Anaya, Frank		Democrat	Denver County
1965-1976	S	Cisneros, Roger	Questa, NM, 1924	Democrat	Denver County
1969-1971	H	Sanchez, Francisco "Paco"	Guadalajara, Mexico, 1915	Democrat	Denver County
1971-1985	H	Lucero, Leo	1928	Democrat	Pueblo County
1971-1979	H	Valdez Ruben A.	1937	Democrat	Denver County
1972-1975	H	Benavidez, Elizabeth Betty	1935	Democrat	Denver County
1974-1976 1978-1986	H S	Baca, Polly	La Salle, CO, 1941	Democrat Democrat	Adams County
1974-1985	H	Castro, Richard	Denver, CO, 1946	Democrat	Denver County
1975-1983	S	Sandoval, Paul J	1944	Democrat	Denver County
1977-1899	H	Deherrera, Laura M.	1946	Democrat	Denver County
1977-1991	H	Sandoval, Donal A.	1835	Democrat	Denver County
1979-1893	H	Chavez, George M	Dawson, NM, 1922	Democrat	Denver County
1981-1984 1985-2000	H S	Martinez, Robert	Holly, CO 1943	Democrat Democrat	Adams 7 Denver Counties



CCC=Colorado Constitutional Convention  
H=House S=Senate TC=Territorial Council TH=Territorial House

DATES SERVED	BODY	NAME	PLACE & DATE OF BIRTH	PARTY	DISTRICT REPRESENTED
1983-1987 1987	H S	Trujillo, Sr., Larry E.	1933	Democrat Democrat	Las Animas, Otero, & Pueblo Counties Pueblo County
1983-1991	H	Hernandez, Philip Anthony	1840	Democrat	Denver County
1985-1998	H	Reeser, Jeannie G. Carrillo	1943	Democrat	Adams County
1985	H	Hernandez, Anthony Joseph	1851	Democrat	Denver County
1985-1995	H	Romero, Gilbert D.	1953	Democrat	Pueblo County
1987-1990	H	Trujillo, Juan Ignacio	1940	Democrat	Las Animas, Otero, & Pueblo
1989-1992	H	Deherrera, Guillermo A.	1950	Democrat	Adams County
1989-1990 1991-1995	H S	Mares, Donald J.	1957	Democrat Democrat	Denver County
1991	H	Hernandez Rob	1953	Democrat	Denver County
1991-1998	H	Salaz, Mike	1946	Republican	Huerfano, Las Animas, Otero, & Pueblo Counties
1992-1994	H	Benavidez, Celina Garcia	1954	Democrat	Denver County
1995-2002	H	Araujo-Mace, Frana	Denver, 1934	Democrat	Denver County
1999-2006	H	Coleman, Fran Natividad	Denver, 1945	Democrat	Denver County
1999-2006	H	Vigil, Valentin J.	Taos, NM, 1947	Democrat	Adams County
2001-2008	H	Carcia, Michael	1974	Democrat	Arapahoe County
2003-2004	H	Salazar, John T.	1952	Democrat	Alamosa, Huerfano, Saguache, Conejos & Costilla Counties
2003-2010	S	Sandoval, Paula E.	Chicago, IL, 1951	Democrat	Denver County
1996-2000	H	Leyba, Gloria		Democrat	Denver County
1999-2002 2003-2010	H S	Tapia, Able		Democrat	Pueblo County
1995-2002	H	Chavez, Nolbert	Alamosa, CO, 1967	Democrat	Denver County
2003-2008	H	Butcher, Dorothy	1943	Democrat	Pueblo County
2001-2003	H	Sanchez, Desiree	Denver, CO 1973	Democrat	Denver County

Table: Courtesy, Vincent C. De Baca



## Appendix B: Hispanic Experience Photographic Collection



Erinea Trujillo Vigil and her grandchildren in San Luis (Costilla County), Colorado. *Denver Public Library Auraria Collection, contributed by Bertha Gallegos*



Jerry Rodriguez and Jackie Torres on 9th Street Denver. *Denver Public Library Auraria Collection, contributed by Julia Torres-Vigil.*



Jim (Skipper) Herrera at 12th Street, Auraria neighborhood, Denver, Colorado.  
*Denver Public Library Auraria Collection, contributed by Gloria Rodriguez.*



Frances Miera Montez.  
*Denver Public Library Auraria Collection, contributed by Gloria Montez.*

Margaret Torres  
on 10th Street,  
Denver, Colorado.  
*Denver Public Library  
Auraria Collection,  
contributed by  
Magdalena Gallegos.*



Young men on the steps of St. Cajetan's Catholic Church on 9th Street, Denver, Colorado.  
*Denver Public Library Auraria Collection, contributed by Magdalena Gallegos.*



Rivera School, Las Animas County, Colorado.  
*Denver Public Library Auraria Collection, contributed by Ed Cordova.*





Cipriano Montoya and  
Crisanta Montoya, Fort  
Collins, Colorado.  
*Denver Public Library  
Auraria Collection,  
contributed by Fort Collins  
Museum & Discovery  
Science Center.*



Hermanos Penitentes, Stations of the Cross,  
Southern Colorado. *Denver Public Library Auraria  
Collection, photographer Dana EchoHawk.*



Maria Salome Cordova  
spinning wool.  
*Denver Public Library  
Auraria Collection,  
contributed by  
Hope Yost Gallegos.*





Capilla de Todos los Santos, part of the Shrine of the Stations of the Cross, San Luis, Colorado. *Denver Public Library Auraria Collection, photographer Dana EchoHawk.*



San Acacio Catholic Church, San Acacio, Colorado. *Denver Public Library Auraria Collection, photographer Dana EchoHawk.*



Railroad workers.

*Denver Public Library Auraria Collection, contributed by Denise Lovato Duran.*



Miners Eloy Cruz  
and Leandro Vigil.

*Denver Public Library  
Auraria Collection,  
contributed by  
Gene A. Vigil.*



Juan de Jesus Paiz.  
*Denver Public Library  
Auraria Collection,  
contributed by  
Denise Lovato Duran.*



Mexican workers recruited and brought to the Arkansas Valley.  
*Denver Public Library Auraria Collection, contributed by Library of Congress.*



Chicano theater group.  
*Denver Public Library  
Auraria Collection,*  
*photographer  
Daniel Salazar.*

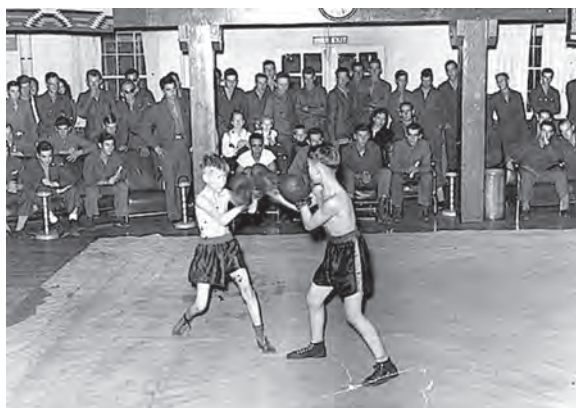


Lucille Campa in Spanish dance costume.  
*Denver Public Library Auraria Collection, contributed by Arthur L. Campa.*



St. Cajetan Parish  
1961 bazaar poster.  
Denver Public Library  
Auraria Collection,  
contributed by  
Helen Ankele.

Exhibition boxing match.  
Denver Public Library  
Auraria Collection,  
contributed by  
James A. Maestas.





Mr. James Beauty  
Salon, Denver,  
Colorado.  
*Denver Public  
Library Auraria  
Collection,  
contributed by  
James A. Maestas.*



Jose Eufemio Trujillo.  
*Denver Public Library  
Auraria Collection,  
contributed by  
Fort Collins Museum &  
Discovery Science Center.*





R & R Market  
(Romero's Market,  
Colorado's oldest,  
Established 1857.  
Denver Public  
Library Auraria  
Collection,  
photographer,  
Dana EchoHawk.



Political cartoon of Senator Casimiro Barela.  
Denver Public Library Auraria Collection, contributed by Ed Cordova.



Costilla County courtroom, San Luis, Colorado.  
*Denver Public Library Auraria Collection, contributed by Frank Gallegos.*



*State Senator  
Richard Castro.  
Denver Public Library  
Auraria Collection,  
photographer  
Shannon Garcia.*





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1978  
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