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“Once in a Hundred”

The Final Report of The Colorado
Centennial-Bicentennial Commission



Acknowledgements

This Final Report, compiled by G. D. Barrante, represents the collective efforts of Commissioners and staff members, and in itself, became a major project of the Commission.

Authors of written material include:

Governor Richard D. Lamm
Chairman Joe M. Lacy
Vice-Chairman Alexis McKinney
G. D. Barrante, Executive Director
E. E. Giddings, Deputy Director
Linda M. Laskey
Susan Woodrow
Mimi Domer
Helen Whittenburg

The Commission also acknowledges the contributions made by Joan Harrison, DeDe Boone, Steve Zavala, Mary Gleason, William McKenzie, Nancy Steeper, John Chavez;

The State Division of Purchasing, Board of County Commissioners, Colorado Land Use Commission, the Denver Public Library, and, in particular, the State Historical Society for its valuable contribution.

The design and layout were prepared by Robert W. Taylor Design, Robert W. Taylor, and Tim Stortz. Printing of the book was handled by A. B. Hirschfeld Press.

A final tribute and thanks to the people of Colorado—August 1, 1876 to June 30, 1977—for the character, spirit and accomplishments of the Centennial State.

Library of Congress Card Catalog
Number: 77-80217

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Letter from the Governor



Centennial Governor Richard D. Lamm

Dear Fellow Coloradans:

1976 had a special significance for the people of Colorado. Our state had the unique status in 1976 of being the only state to celebrate its Centennial in the same year as the nation's Bicentennial.

The Centennial and Bicentennial commemorative celebration here in Colorado was a time of renewal for the people of our state. 1976 was an end, and a beginning; the end of our first hundred years as a state, the end of our second hundred years as a nation, and the beginning of what promised to be a healthy, prosperous and progressive century to come. It was a time of reflection and a time of action. The people of Colorado celebrated 1976 with over 3,000 projects and events, all coordinated by the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission.

It was a tribute to the past and a benchmark for the future. The programs, projects and events by which the people of Colorado celebrated this very special year were of a wide scope and the high standards set by the Commission for these projects resulted in such fine accomplishments as new parks, restorations of historic buildings, museums, facilities such as community centers and amphitheaters, community service programs for the aged and handicapped, educational projects, and much more. These projects showed our citizens what can be accomplished when people pull

together for their mutual benefit. They also set an example to future generations of the programs that must be generated, added to and carried out. The celebration is over, but the spirit must live on.

It was a time of joy, and a time of sadness. The tragedy of the Big Thompson Flood marred the Colorado Day celebrations. Yet each Coloradan was made more aware that there will be much to do in the future to make our roads, mountains, plains and cities safe for all, to educate our citizens, to take care of those in need and to preserve and record our actions so that such tragedies might not happen again.

With this final report of the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission, the Centennial-Bicentennial celebration is over.

But our work has only begun.

In the Spirit of '76,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Richard D. Lamm". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline.

Richard D. Lamm
Governor

June 30, 1977



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Foreword

During the 48th General Assembly in 1971, House Bill 1092 was introduced by Representative Bud Edmonds of Colorado Springs and Senator William Armstrong (currently U.S. Congressman representing Colorado's 5th District), creating a state commission to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Colorado statehood and the 200th anniversary of American independence. An appropriation for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1971 was made for the sum of \$25,000.

The Commission was to consist of nine citizens, four from the State's General Assembly including two from each House, and all appointed by the Governor to serve six year terms beginning July 1st of 1971. The first nine members to be appointed were:

Senator Leslie R. Fowler, Boulder
Senator Ben Klein, Denver
Representative Floyd M. Sack, Lakewood
Representative Jerome C. Rose, Denver
Edwin J. Eisenach, Lakewood
Alexis McKinney, Denver
Lorna Hart, Denver
Paco Sanchez, Denver
Roger A. Walton, Denver

With the passage of this Bill, the organization which was to spearhead the dual commemorations was launched.

The Legislation was changed numerous times until its current form (see Appendix A). First, the number of Commission members was changed from nine to sixteen. Then, provisions were made to have a representative of labor on the Commission. The term of service of the Commissioners was changed from six years to "at the pleasure of the Governor."

In 1973, an amendment to the Enabling Legislation introduced by Representative Strang deleted the membership from the State Legislature, and the revised Legislation called for at least eight Commissioners to be appointed from outside the City and County of Denver and the Counties of Adams, Arapahoe and Jefferson.

The most significant change to the Enabling Legislation was introduced in 1975 by Representative Wayne Knox and Senator Joseph Shoemaker. House Bill 1720 established a Revolving Fund for the Commission, allowing it to sell its commemorative medals and other items bearing the State's official Centennial logo. Money generated by the operation of the Revolving Fund would help finance projects, with receipts in excess of grants being returned to the State's General Fund. An appropriation of \$500,000 was made to begin this effort.

With this late start and the deluge of requests for financial assistance from communities and organizations in the State, the Commission was forced to anticipate

the amount of revenues that the Fund would generate, and requested from the Legislature an appropriation in advance of receipts so that grants could be received by communities and projects in time for Colorado's Centennial observance. This problem generated a last change to the Enabling Legislation, known as Senate Bill 135, introduced by Senator Joseph Shoemaker and Representative Morgan Smith. The Bill, in effect, loaned the Commission \$250,000, and established a repayment schedule of that money to the General Fund. The entire amount was returned to the General Fund on or before the scheduled repayment dates.

The Commission

The original members of the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission were appointed by Governor John A. Love. Succeeding reappointments and new appointments were made under the administrations of Governor John D. Vanderhoof and Centennial Governor Richard D. Lamm. All Commissioners served without pay.

The Commission was dissolved by statute June 30, 1977. Past members of the Commission were:

Leonard Burch
Donn Conn
John Denver
Edwin Eisenach
Leslie Fowler
Pat Kelly
Ben Klein
Carlos Lucero
Vicki Jeanne Morrison
Andres Neidig
Jerome Rose
Paco Sanchez
Calvin Snyder
Robert Tonsing
Bea Vradenburg
Roger Walton
Robert Welborn
Helene Wentzel
Jean Wren

Past permanent Chairmen of the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission, in order of succession, were Mrs. Lorna Hart, Floyd Sack, E. L. Cartwright and Herrick S. Roth. Chairman Joe M. Lacy was elected in September 1975. Only Vice Chairman McKinney served since the original appointments.

Joe R. Albi, who became Regional Director of Federal Region VIII of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, was Executive Director of the CCBC from its inception through July 1973. George D. Barrante was appointed

Executive Director in September 1973, and served through the remaining term of the Commission.

Of the thirty-six members who served on the Commission since its beginning in 1971, the following fifteen remained at the completion of Colorado's Centennial and our Nation's Bicentennial year.

Joe Lacy, Chairman, Silverthorne, has built his career in Colorado on a combination of civic and business leadership. After retirement as a captain



from Army service at home and abroad, he held high city administration positions in Englewood. From 1960 to 1966 he was city manager of Grand Junction, spearheading downtown beautification and commercial modernization that won it the All American City award. Later he held executive positions with Best Western Motels, the Colorado Committee on Government Efficiency and

Economy, and with McCulloch Properties, Inc. Since 1971 he has been executive vice president of JMC Co. Land Development at Silverthorne, with offices also in Denver. He has served, often as chairman, on many community, state and national commissions and boards relating to governmental, municipal, educational, recreational and service affairs. Appointed to the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission in 1973 by Governor John D. Vanderhoof, he was reappointed by Governor Richard Lamm and elected Chairman in September, 1975. He and his wife, Mayme, have four sons.

Alexis McKinney, Vice Chairman, Denver, after four years in the navy started a newspaper career on the Pueblo Star-Journal, became a reporter and then city editor of the Pueblo Chieftain. He was co-owner and editor of the Rocky Ford Tribune 1933-34, then became editor of the Alamosa Daily Courier. He was police and then statehouse reporter for the Denver Post 1942-45, and public information officer for the Bureau of Reclamation's newly-formed Region 7, serving in Denver and Washington, D.C. In 1946 he returned to the Denver Post, becoming successively state editor, city editor, managing editor, and assistant to the publisher. He retired from newspapering in 1963 to move to Durango as director of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad's expanding operation of the historic narrow gauge passenger train, The Silverton, and associated development properties. In 1965 he returned to Denver as D&RGW public relations director. He retired in 1973. Commissioner McKinney has been vice



chairman and the only member of the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission to have served from its creation July 9, 1971, to its termination June 30, 1977. He and his wife, Esther, have one daughter.

Lincoln Baca, Green Mountain-Jefferson County, is a man endowed by birth, upbringing, study and profession, for his role as a declarer of the rights, both moral and legal, of the large segment of the American citizenry of Spanish-speaking ancestry. He is Executive Director of Community Group Homes, Inc., engaged in helping adjudicated youth, with emphasis on mental rehabilitation. He holds a Master's Degree in Urban Planning (Social Psychology). The Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission's Ethnic Minority Council, of which he is chairman, has provided an opportunity

unique among the fifty states' Bicentennial programs; for recognition of Chicano history, culture and accomplishments. Among the projects were the Dominguez-Escalante Trail dedication; the Sister State mission with Jalisco, Mexico; the stained glass windows in the State Capitol, an audio-visual history of the Chicano people, and public presentations of



Chicano artists and arts. Commissioner Baca is Governor Richard Lamm's recent appointee to the three-member State Personnel Board, and is an elected member of the Bancroft Fire Board. He was appointed to the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission in 1975 by Governor Lamm. He and his wife, Sandra, have three children.



Karen Cobb, Grand Junction, interpreted her mission with the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission at the outset in terms simply said but challengingly broad: To see that Western Colorado received its full and rightful share of recognition in the Centennial-Bicentennial Commemoration. Businesswoman, public relations motivator with experience in theater and hotel management, ski resort promotion, radio-television-newspaper work, political campaigning and insurance, she had the talent and energy to make good her resolve. She carried the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission's

message to Western Coloradans, who responded with imaginative and worthy projects in community after community. She then championed these projects in the commission's forms with determination and success. Membership in the Horizons Council of the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission, chairmanship of the Mesa County Horizons Council, and co-chairmanship of the groundwork Colorado Futures Project were others of her fulfilled responsibilities. Commissioner Cobb was appointed to the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission by Governor Richard Lamm in 1975. She has three daughters.

Vine Deloria, Jr., Golden, a Native American, is internationally distinguished for his books, articles and outspoken words on the American Indian. He is a member of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe. With degrees in general science, theology and law, he holds memberships in the American Bar Association, American Civil Liberties Union, American Judicature Society, Amnesty International, Authors Guild, Advocates for the Arts, and other organizations national, state and local. He served in the U.S. Marine Corps 1954-56. Among his important public appearances were those as expert witness on the 1868 treaty between the Sioux Nation and the United States at three trials growing out of the occupation at Wounded Knee, South Dakota. Calm, deliberate, and resolute in his

commitments to the Native Americans' causes, he has given otherwise unattainable breadth to the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission's



accomplishments. Commissioner Deloria was appointed to the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission in January, 1975 by Governor Richard Lamm. He and his wife, Barbara Jeanne, have three children.

Juanita R. Gray, Denver, has said that her experience in her more than two years with the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission has given her "one of the most stirring,



heartfelt senses of fulfillment of a lifetime." Her commitment to the objectives and ideals of the Centennial-Bicentennial has been in that spirit. Recipient of many awards for citizenship, community service, work for minority causes, literary and speaking accomplishments, and education advancement; she has spoken and officiated for the Commission at many major affairs. Her professional and business career ranges from U.S. Air Force fiscal accounting to former ownership of Denver's largest black beauty salons, coordinating adult education programs through Denver Opportunity, Inc., television consultant and production, and work with all strata of society as a staff member of the Denver Public Library's Community Services

Department and Program Coordinator for Volunteers of America's Senior Citizens' Program. Her reasoned counsel on the aspirations and rights of black citizens has been vital to the shaping of the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission's well-rounded program. Commissioner Gray was one of Governor Richard Lamm's first appointees. She and her husband, George, have two children.

Peggy Harger, Denver, chairman of the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission's Horizons Council, directed one of its most far-reaching programs—that which stressed, in her words, "creation of lasting memorials to the Centennial-Bicentennial; including a better-informed citizenry, aware of its past and conscious of its responsibility to the future." She has given substance to those words through her



work as program services officer for the Denver Public Library, active participation in Historic Denver, Inc., the Greater Denver Council on Arts and Humanities, Denver Botanic Gardens, Capitol Hill

United Neighborhoods, as a resource coordinator for the United Ministries in Higher Education, as administrative assistant in resources for the Southwest Inter-Group Council, and as a member and unit chairman of the Citizens' Advisory Council of the Regional Transportation District. Commissioner Harger was appointed to the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission in 1975 by Governor Richard Lamm. The wife of William W. Harger, she is the mother of five children.

Sara Harper, La Junta, teacher and leader in many southeastern Colorado activities, was named to the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission by Governor Richard Lamm in January, 1976. She teaches at La Junta's Columbian School, continuing a career started in Ohio. Her interest in public affairs was expanded by experience as a news reporter for Radio KBZZ in La Junta. She is co-chairman of the La Junta Centennial-Bicentennial Executive Committee, a building representative for the La Junta Education Association, a director of the Southeastern Colorado Women's Resource Center, member of the Board of Directors of La Junta Heritage Foundation and La Junta United Fund. "Sally" Harper provided major impetus toward completion of important Centennial-Bicentennial projects in her home area, including the Picketwire



Community Theater, Bent's Old Fort, the La Junta Old Settlers Day celebration and the Koshare Indian Museum. She and her husband, Hal, who directs Colorado Boys Ranch at La Junta, have two children.

Sandra Klug, Fort Collins, has brought to the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission a deep personal concern for human rights, community pride, historical preservation, and protection of natural resources. The Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission, she believes, "has helped to meet problems that if not dealt with now would leave little to celebrate in 2076." She served three years as a speech therapist and counselor, and later as teacher supervisor, at the Adams County Community Center. As a therapist for the Board of Cooperative Educational Services, she helped handicapped youth in La Junta, later moving to

Houston, Texas, where she was a language specialist in the public schools. Now a member of the Larimer County Democratic Executive Committee and the League of Women Voters, she is active in encouraging voter registration. With membership in Designing Tomorrow Today and the Poudre Landmarks Foundation, she is promoting the preservation of wilderness areas and historical sites, and the creation of greenbelts and open spaces in areas of high population. Commissioner



"Sandi" Klug was named to the Commission in 1975 by Governor Richard Lamm. She and her husband, Alan, have one daughter.



James Poole, Pueblo, is President of his own financial consulting firm and Division Manager of American General Capital Planning, Inc. He is a former high school mathematics teacher and instructor for the first Upward Bound project at Southern Colorado State College. In 1962 he was awarded a National Science Foundation graduate study scholarship at the University of Pennsylvania. Long active in educational and civic affairs, with emphasis on youth advancement, he is a director of the Pueblo Girls' Club and advisory board member of the District Board of Education. In addition he is a past director of El Pueblo Boys' Ranch and has served on the Colorado State Advisory Board to Family and Children Services. With his encouragement, the Colorado Centennial- Bicentennial Commission became the only Bicentennial commission to establish an Ethnic Minority Council. Commissioner Poole, appointed to the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission by Governor Richard Lamm in January, 1975, is recognized in Who's Who

publications of Black America, American Politics, and The West. He and his wife, Martha, have two daughters.

Robert S. Pulcifer, Denver, is a Commercial Loan Vice President at The First National Bank of Denver, and has provided valuable counsel as marketing, administration and finance advisor for the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission in overseeing the Commission's receipt and disbursement of millions of dollars for its state-wide projects. After majoring in history at Lafayette College, and finance at the Wharton Graduate School, University of Pennsylvania, Pulcifer served as a Captain in the U.S. Army before joining the



Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Pulcifer moved to Denver, Colorado in 1960 and soon became a western history buff who became involved with the State Historical Society, the Denver Posse of

the Westerners and the Western History Association. Since joining the First National Bank, he has earned graduate banking certificates from the American Institute of Banking, the Bank Marketing Association at Northwestern University and Stonier School at Rutgers University. His interest in banking and history were joined together in his writing a comprehensive history of The First Fifty Years of The First National Bank of Denver, which has been included in libraries at Harvard, Yale, D.U., C.U., and elsewhere. Appointed to the Commission in 1973 by Governor John D. Vanderhoof and reappointed by Governor Richard Lamm. He and his wife, Jodi, have two children.

Herrick Roth, Denver, is nationally known for his championship of the causes of organized labor and twelve years of service as President of the Colorado Labor Council, AFL-CIO. Educator, author, television program moderator, World War II veteran, former state representative and senator, he is Director of Program Development for Legis 50, an organization seeking to modernize the legislature of the fifty states. For more than 14 years, he was a Denver junior high teacher and an adjunct professor of business at his alma mater, the University of Denver. He served eight terms on the American Federation of Teachers' Executive Council. He was top designee of the state Democratic convention for U.S. Senator in 1974, and served through 1975 as director of the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment until he resigned to join Legis 50, 1976 to date. Commissioner Roth was first appointed to the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission in 1972 by



Governor John A. Love and reappointed by Governors John D. Vanderhoof and Richard D. Lamm. He was Commission Chairman in 1975. He and his wife, Marjorie, have three sons and four grandchildren.

Celena Smith, Julesburg, has earned statewide recognition for her leadership in civic and cultural activities. She is an associate member of the Colorado Council on the Arts and Humanities, president of the Julesburg Arts Association, a member of the University of Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission, the American Association

of University Women, the Julesburg Woman's Club, and other service and social organizations. As chairman of the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission's Festival Council, Commissioner Smith was chiefly responsible for the success of the Centennial Year Colorado Day festivities that held the national spotlight on August 1, 1976. In 1973 she was honored with the Governor's Award for Citizen Participation in the Arts at the annual Colorado Festival of Arts. She was appointed to the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission in 1972 by Governor John A. Love and reappointed by Governors John



D. Vanderhoof and Richard Lamm. She and her husband, Al Smith, own and manage a large farm and ranch acreage in Sedgwick County.



William Thayer Tutt, Colorado Springs, shared with the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Committee the knowledge and wisdom of a career unique among Coloradans, in business, industry, philanthropy and international sports. He is chairman of the El Pomar Foundation, El Pomar Investment Company and Broadmoor Hotel, Inc., and a director of many western corporations including the Kennecott Copper Corporation, Rio Grande Railroad, Rio Grande Industries, Mountain Bell, and Affiliated Bankshares of Colorado. He received the Legion of Merit for World War II service in the Air Force, from which he retired as Lieutenant Colonel; now he is President of the Air Force Academy Foundation, Inc. Mr. Tutt has received many honors including the American Academy of Achievement's Gold Plate Award, the French Officiere dans l'Ordre du Merite Touristique, and Austrian Das Grosse Ehrenzeichen. World recognition has come to him as a leader of Olympic and other sports organizations.

Governor Richard Lamm appointed him to the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission in January, 1975.

William C. Winkler, Mancos, is president of Mesa Verde Company, the firm responsible for all commercial public facilities at Mesa Verde National Park. As chairman of the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission's Heritage Council and Colorado's member of the Committee to Commemorate the 1776 Dominguez-Escalante Expedition, he has applied the talents and knowledge of an exceptional outdoor career. University training in Park and Recreational Management and Biological Sciences prepared him for his 30 years' work in national parks, national forests, and state wildlife conservation. He is an active member of the Western History Association, State Historical Society, and Club 20, Western Colorado Development Organization. One of hundreds who scaled the state's peaks on Colorado Day, August 1, 1976, Commissioner Bill Winkler stood atop what had been Banded Mountain in southwestern Colorado and officially renamed it Centennial Peak. He was appointed to the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission in 1972 by Governor John Love and



Centennial-Bicentennial Commission, he was president and owner of the marketing and public relations firm of Barlin Associates; vice president of Marketing Corporation of America, one of two firms doing more than 90 percent of the country's publications marketing; and vice president of Military Publishers, Inc., leading producer of military maps and guides. He attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel as an Army public affairs officer, and served as instructor and guest speaker at the Defense Information School. He won the Public Relations Society of America's Silver Anvil Award in 1971 for outstanding

reappointed by Governor John D. Vanderhoof and later reappointed by Governor Richard Lamm. He and his wife, Merrie, have five children.

George D. Barranté, Executive Director, chosen from among many top-flight candidates for the directorship, was appointed by the Commission in September, 1973. He has directed a headquarters staff and regional workers in the statewide program involving more than three thousand projects and events in 680 communities, and the collection and distribution of nearly three million dollars. Before coming to the Colorado



performance, and is holder of the National American Legion Award. He is a trustee of the Metropolitan Science Center in Denver and president of the Park Vista IV Homeowners Association. He and his wife, Linda, and three children live in Denver.



Erroll E. Giddings, Deputy Director of the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission, is a native Coloradan who graduated from Denver's East High School. Following his earning of a B.A. in Social Sciences at the University of Northern Colorado, he went on to obtain a Master's Degree in Public Administration at the University of Colorado. At that time, Mr. Giddings was employed by IBM Corporation in that company's Public Sector Office, marketing data processing and computer systems to state, federal and local government and to educational institutions. From IBM, he took a leave of absence to develop CCBCIS, the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Information System, for the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission.

Upon completion of that project, the Commission asked him to stay on as Director of Administration.

Mr. Giddings set up the Ethnic Minority Council, making Colorado the first state to recognize, fund and endorse major ethnic/racial projects. Along with this, Mr. Giddings became a member of BEREC (the Bicentennial Ethnic-Racial Committee), a 25-member board that advised the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration as to the nature and development of ethnic and racial projects throughout the Bicentennial celebration.

Mr. Giddings also organized the Commission's financial systems and set up its programs department. He took over as head of the Commission's marketing activities in early 1976.

The Staff

The staff was organized functionally in accordance with the needs of the time, and consequently fluctuated with requirements.

The following staff personnel served with the Commission:

Betty Jean Baker
Karen Battey
Janet L. Beardsley
Walter R. Borneman
Eleanor E. Brown
Alfredo Cantu
Christine A. Carty
Kathleen J. Clark
Patricia J. DeBord
Robert L. DiMarco
Miriam V. Domer
Sherry Garcia
Erroll E. Giddings
Arthur Giffin
Mary Jean Gleason
Joan Harrison
Joseph V. Hernandez
Suzanne B. Hunting
Betty Johnson
Kay Johnson
Laine Martin
William H. McKenzie
Juanita L. Mells
Ronald K. Pierce
Pamela Pope
Gloria Rivera
Nancy Sauder
John L. Schambow
Nancy Steeper
Naomi Stewart
Shirley M. Vaughn
Betty Wardrop
Margaret Warner
Jean Whalen
Helen Whittenburg
Marcia Willis

Special Projects and Interns:

Patsy Garlid Anderson, Futures
DeDe Boone, Intern
Tom Bruny, Intern
Kristi Burroughs, High School Intern
Nancy Carlson, Intern
Kathleen Conover, Futures
Deborah Cozine, Intern
Christine Damarjian, Intern
Theresa Maria Garnica, Intern
Charlotte Gazotti, Intern
Kellie Green, Intern
Lynn Greenbaum, Intern
Ralph Harris, Intern
Bruce Heffner, Intern
Polly Hill, Intern
John Dale Jarnagin, Intern
Elizabeth Jones, Intern
Steve Keely, Intern
Claudia Kuiper, Intern
Jer Lahr, Intern
Linda Laskey, Colorado Day
Henrietta Martin, Intern
Cynthia Mascarenas, Intern
Kathy Oehlstrom, Intern
Heidi O'Neill, Intern
Charles Ozello, Intern
Louis Palazzini, Intern
Donna J. Palik, Intern
Paula Ramirez, Intern
Arlen Roth, Intern
Debra Sharpe, Intern
Elaine Soldering, Intern
Eric Sonderman, Futures
Mary Ann Swanson, Intern
Joel Valdez, Intern
Barbara Vucich, Intern
Lynn Wood, Intern
Susan Woodrow, Colorado Day
Susan Yellow Horse, Intern

Commission Directors :

G. D. Barrante, Executive Director
September 1973—July 1977
Wilfred Perry Eberhart, Acting Executive
Director July 1973—September 1973
J. R. Albi, Executive Director
September 1971—July 1973



1971

May 19, 1971 was the date that Governor John A. Love signed into law the Bill creating the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission. On September 16th of that year, Mrs. Stephen (Lorna) Hart was elected as the Commission's first Chairman.

September 30, 1971-Denver

The major topic of discussion at the September 30th meeting of the Commission was the sale of official items and plans for making money.

November 15, 1971-Denver

On November 15th, 1971, the Commission hired its first Executive Director, Mr. Joe Albi, and Assistant Director, Mrs. Kay Johnson. At that meeting, Commissioner McKinney first suggested a commemorative stamp for Colorado's Centennial, and the Commission decided to contact the Franklin Mint to commission a Bicentennial medallion.

November 29, 1971-Denver

The Commission meeting of November 29th, 1971 discussed in detail the philosophy of the Commission, whether it should publish an annual chronological calendar of statewide events and the need to program beyond 1976. This was the first attempt by the Commission to find the "one project which would tie everything together in the State."

The Commission was meeting every two weeks during the latter part of 1971 in an effort to develop programs and gain momentum.

December 13, 1971-Denver

On December 13th the Commission considered asking the Legislature to increase its number so that young people

and regional representation could be added. The late Paco Sanchez suggested contacting two hundred of the largest private businesses in Colorado asking for donations.

December 27, 1971-Denver

With the need for funds and a \$25,000 initial budget, the Commission closed the year on December 27th by deciding to sell a "Centennial coin." It was decided that the Governor should include in his Call specific authority in the Enabling Legislation for the Commission to sell items.

The first move toward a "grass roots" approach was made at that meeting with a unanimous motion to appoint twelve regional chairmen for each of the Planning Districts, and the plethora of songs to be considered official Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial songs began with a request and motion to adopt Katharine Lee Bates' "America the Beautiful" as the official Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial song. The motion died for lack of second.

1972

The objectives in 1972 of the Commission were:

"To plan, promote and produce a Centennial-Bicentennial celebration;

assist with ARBC plans;

assist with Arts and Humanities Council activities where appropriate.

By informing Coloradans about Colorado, specifically in the areas of heritage, history and development;

By impressing citizens with the need to preserve the historic buildings and landmarks relative to their heritage;

By emphasizing Colorado's natural and man-made attractions, thereby enhancing her reputation for beauty and grandeur;

By encouraging, developing and guiding the participation of all peoples and areas of the State in Centennial-Bicentennial activities;

By creating opportunities for historic activities and events which will stimulate travel, thereby improving our economy and quality of life;

And by stimulating programs for the advancement of human welfare which will remain as permanent residuals far beyond 1976."

"A past to honor, a present to enhance, and a future to mold."

1972 saw the Commission attempting to compile a list of cities celebrating their 100th anniversaries in 1976. Advisory Councils in each of twelve State Planning Regions were formed.

The Executive Director suggested the introduction of legislation to have the official Colorado Centennial logo embossed on special Colorado license plates.

February 28, 1972-Denver

The February 28th meeting was concerned with the work in organizing the volunteers throughout the State.

April 5, 1972-Denver

At the April 5th meeting, Mrs. Hart resigned her Chairmanship, and Representative Floyd Sack, of Lakewood, was elected Interim Chairman for a term which was to expire on September 30th of that year.

Proposals were presented for public relations services, and the Commission accepted the offer of Frye-Sills to provide free public relations services with the "thought in mind that if funds are later available, the agency would then be considered to be retained."

April 24, 1972-Denver

After discussing public relations and the use of the Colorado logo in detail, the Commission made plans for a trip to Durango at which time the official emblem of Colorado's Centennial Commission would be selected.

April 26, 1972-Denver

An Executive Committee meeting of April 26th, 1972 was called because the first of federal money from the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission (later to be changed to the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration) became available. The following grants were approved:

1. \$9,000 To Central City Master Plan for planning moneys to initiate the Little Kingdom Restoration Project.
2. \$4,500 To Indians for costumes for Indian dance programs during 1976 (\$1,500 each for Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, South Mountain Ute Tribe, and the White Buffalo Council).
3. \$7,500 To Western Colorado Center for the Arts in Grand Junction for planning for addition of new wing.
4. \$7,500 To Colorado State Fair for Centennial-Bicentennial planning and programs; i.e., authentic Ft. Cade in Colorado State Fairgrounds.
5. \$3,500 To Cumbres and Toltec Scenic Railroad Foundation for restoration of No. 463 Narrow Gauge Engine donated to the City of Antonito by Gene Autry.

6. \$3,500 To Colorado Springs Pioneer Museum for feasibility study for expansion of present facilities.
7. \$ 500 To medallion contest winner.
8. \$ 500 To emblem contest winner.
9. \$1,000 To author of winning historical novel on Colorado.
10. \$1,000 To Colorado Bar Association for Constitutional Law Study (with contingency that the Bar Association match grant with cash or in-kind services).

Also in April of that year, although not reflected in the Minutes, Mrs. Hart initiated action with the Colorado Congressional Delegation to obtain funds for the reconstruction of Bent's Old Fort.

June 19, 1972-Denver

At the June 19th meeting in 1972, Mrs. Pat Kelly moved that the Commission approve a non-profit foundation for the commercializing of the logo and other fund-raising activities. The motion was passed unanimously. The Commission was informed of the first major program from the federal government, ARBC, the "Bicentennial Parks Program." A report was made to each Commissioner concerning the requirements of the park. Trustees of the non-profit foundation were appointed by Representative Sack, and they were:

Theodore Mueller,
James Eitzen,
Robert Pulcifer, and
Representative Morton Pepper.

The Commission was authorized a 20-minute film, contingent on funds being made available from Washington for the purpose.

In June 1972, Governor Love appointed eight additional Commission members in accordance with changes in the Legislation.



Gov. John Love, Sue Hughey and Ed Rochette

An Official Medallion Committee, chaired by Mr. Edward Rochette, Executive Director of the American Numismatic Association in Colorado Springs, was formed in 1972. On June 30th, the contest winners for the medal were announced. The first prize of \$500 was awarded to Sue Hughey of Lakewood.

July 21, 1972-Durango

The judging for Colorado's official Centennial logo took place on July 21st, 1972 in Durango on the Denver Rio Grande Western Railroad train. Randy Moyle of Denver received a \$500 first prize for the winning entry, which was chosen from 291 submitted designs.

As early as 1972 the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission began receiving national attention. In a letter written on July 28th to Governor Love, Mr. Charles Goodspeed, Acting State Coordinator for the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, stated:

"Working with the State Commissions across our land, I have a chance to evaluate

State activity. Colorado in the last seven months has progressed to the point of being one of the top ten State Commissions."

September 18, 1972-Denver

Commissioner Jean Wren of Steamboat Springs, at the September 18th meeting, suggested the hiring of a Historical Research Publications Director, and moved that Perry Eberhart, then employed by the Colorado State Historical Society, be hired by the Commission subject to the availability of funds. The motion passed. With the hiring of Mr. Eberhart and another clerk who was hired earlier, the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission staff consisted of four people. The Commission offices were located at the State Social Services Building, Suite 1010, 1575 Sherman in Denver after a brief stay at the State Capitol.

The first item before the Commission to be placed on the official calendar of events occurred at the September 18th, 1972 meeting when, by unanimous motion, the American Kennel Club Circuit, which was 75 years old in 1976, planned an event with its anniversary. The Colorado Centennial Canine Circuit, Inc. also asked and received permission to use the official logo.

October 16, 1972-Grand Junction

On October 16, 1972, the Mayor of Rifle asked the Commission to endorse his city's request to have the National Rifleman's Association move its headquarters to Rifle, Colorado. The Commission unanimously endorsed the City of Rifle's proposal, noting that the move would attract about two million people to the area, resulting in approximately \$22 million increase in spending.

The year 1972 closed with the establishment of a Franchise Medal Committee.

January 15, 1973-Steamboat Springs
At the January 15th Commission meeting, Commissioner Winkler suggested that perhaps Colorado's Congressional Delegation could contact the national archivist to prompt publication of the Colorado Territorial Papers. Commissioner Helene Wentzel moved that the Wheat Ridge Sod House be designated by the Commission as a Colorado historic site. The unanimous passage of this motion established a precedent of endorsements.

Commissioner Jean Wren introduced a successful motion to approve the concepts of (1) the Hayden Museum Project, (2) Steamboat Springs Council for the Arts and Humanities Depot Project and (3) Hahn's Peak. The Commission decided to explore, through Mr. Frank Allen, potential federal funding sources. The Committee for the Environment, chaired by Mrs. Estelle Browne, requested \$10,000 for Environmental Design Contest. The concept was approved but funding delayed.

In early March, the State Legislature passed a bill authorizing a special Centennial license plate.

March 19, 1973-Denver

The Franchise Medal Committee reported at the March 19th meeting that they had started listening to applications for the use of the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial logo. The Heritage Committee adopted a Publications Policy in March, the text of which is reproduced on the following page:

Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission Publication Policy

The following criteria pertains to all manuscripts, books, booklets, articles, and audio-visual materials prepared for the Centennial-Bicentennial and to be endorsed or sponsored by the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission (CBC).

Deadline for all manuscripts will be December 31, 1975. Other material must be in print during 1975 and must be available on January 1, 1976.

CBC Endorsement entitles endorsee to display the CBC logo and publicize the endorsement. If publication is a profit-making venture, a small consideration will be exacted by the CBC for its endorsement.

Endorsed works are published by the author or his or her agent and the CBC is not responsible for its publication, promotion or distribution, although the Heritage Committee must be able to see proofs of the final format (see attached letter).

CBC Sponsorship of publications means that the CBC sponsors all or part of the cost of publication. This will only be done if and when funds are available. Work is sponsored under special conditions where it meets CBC standards but where the author can not, for one reason or another, publish the material on his own. Arrangements for publication of CBC-Sponsored material will be made by a reputable agent or representative of the CBC.

Criteria

No material submitted to the CBC will be discriminated against because of sex, color, creed, geographical residence, age, or lack of publishing experience of the author or producer. It is the policy of the CBC to encourage as wide a participation as possible by all divergent groups that were important in the growth and development of Colorado. It is the purpose of the CBC to emphasize the role and influence the Indians, Hispano, Black, young people and other groups played in Colorado history. The Heritage Committee of the CBC views the 1976 Centennial of Colorado as a powerful opportunity to point up the many influences that made our state great and to renew the spirit of cooperation that will insure its continued prosperity and greatness.

Criteria: Primary considerations given material submitted to the CBC include:

Readability

Historic accuracy

Pertinence

- relationship to Centennial or Bicentennial
- material filling gaps in Colorado history
- new or updated information or history in Colorado story

Secondary: Considerations evaluated in judging material submitted to the CBC include:

- Newness of text and subject
- Depth of study and characterization
- Use of new material and viewpoint
- Format
- Use of new photographs
- Use of supporting photographs
- Documentation
- Completeness of bibliography
- Completeness of index
- Price

If worthy material lacks certain complimentary elements or is deficient in them—such as photographs, a bibliography, index, etc.—the CBC may request the author to provide such, before the material is accepted.

The Commission also approved an attempt to bid for the NCAA Hockey Championships in 1976 under the sponsorship of Commissioner Pat Kelly of Pueblo. Commissioner Bea Vradenburg successfully moved at the March meeting that the Colorado Council of Arts and Humanities be designated the official agent for the Commission in the approval of arts programs and projects.

Following the March meeting, the Strang Amendment to the Enabling Legislation was passed and signed by the Governor, deleting from the Commission all elected officials. Governor Love accepted a position in the President's administration in Washington, and the task of appointing new Commissioners was left to Governor John D. Vanderhoof.

In July, the Executive Director, Joe Albi, resigned to accept the position of Regional Director for the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

August 20, 1973-Denver

On August 20th, an informal meeting of the new Commission took place at KOA-TV to appoint a nominating committee for new officers. Mr. Perry Eberhart became Acting Director.

August 27, 1973-Denver

At the August 27th meeting, E. L. "Corky" Cartwright was elected Chairman, Alexis McKinney and Helene Wentzel Vice Chairmen and Joe M. Lacy and Calvin Snyder became members at large on the Executive Committee.

A search for a new Executive Director was initiated, and a committee of Commissioners under Helene Wentzel was selected to trim the more than 26 applicants to five finalists.

September 17, 1973-Denver

At the September 17th meeting of the Commission, Mr. George Barranté was named the Executive Director of the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission. At that meeting, Chairman Cartwright signed a contract with the Foundation, giving them the authority to lease and sell the official Colorado Centennial logo as outlined in the law establishing the Commission.

October 15, 1973-Denver

The October 15th meeting centered upon the establishment of a Sister State Program between a state in Mexico and the State of Colorado. The Commission was attempting to find an entity equivalent to the State of Colorado, with mutual social, economic, cultural and perhaps even geographic similarities. The Commissioners were reorganized, and the Executive Finance and Executive Programs Committees were formed.

The first Bicentennial Communities were approved at the October 15th meeting. They were, in order:

Denver, at the request of Mr. Richard Singewald;

Pueblo, at the request of Commissioner Bill Winkler; and

Julesburg, at the request of Commissioner Celena Smith.

The Commission allocated at the October meeting \$5,000 to the Julesburg Museum Project.

November 19, 1973: Glenwood Springs

A reorganization in the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission resulted in the November 19th meeting changing the official name of the Hospitality Committee to Festival Colorado. The Commission funded additional projects during that meeting, and passed on behalf of the Heritage Council a resolution recommending that the newly-named American Revolution Bicentennial Administration recognize the Mesa Verde projects number 117 and 118 as a Bicentennial activity, and a contribution to the American Indian Heritage. The resolution also requested that ARBA recommend to the Secretary of the Interior the reallocation of funds for the projects in packages 117 and 118.

Commissioner Roth moved to amend the budget and ask for at least \$100,000 to be used as planning money subject to approval of the Governor's Budget Office and the Joint Budget Committee. He had hoped that the money would be available beginning January of 1974.

Executive Director Barrante spent the final three months of 1973 getting a bill introduced and passed in the House of Representatives and Senate authorizing Colorado an official Centennial medal to be struck at the Denver Mint. The medals would have an aggregate limit of 250,000. The law was passed in December 1973.

The Commission published a grant pamphlet, and three, thousand dollar grants were obtained for Del Norte, Leadville and the Wright-Ingraham Institute in Colorado Springs from the "Rediscover America Program."

The new law which had changed the name from American Revolution Bicentennial Commission to American Revolution Bicentennial Administration also provided for \$200,000 worth of matching grants. The federal criteria for these grants were:

- Project Grant Program— Matching**
- Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial projects, no planning studies.
 - Must be matched by fifty percent or more.
 - Project must be completed by 1976.
 - Cannot be matched with other federal funds.
 - Must be cash matching funds, no "in kind" credit.
 - Must be approved by the CBC.
 - Must be a nonprofit or a governmental agency.

The law also designated the official National Bicentennial celebration era, beginning March 1st, 1975 and continuing until June 30, 1977.

Eleven Advisory Councils were established statewide, and at Commission level, about twenty meetings per month were being held by new councils and committees, listed below:

CBC Commission—E. L. "Corky" Cartwright, Chairman

CBC Executive Committee—E. L. "Corky" Cartwright

CBC Executive Operations Committee—Roger A. Walton

CBC Executive Finance Committee—Robert S. Pulcifer

Heritage Council—William C. Winkler
Committee on Dominguez-Escalante Trail—Lorna Hart

Festival Colorado (Hospitality) Council—Robert L. Tonsing
Performing Arts Committee
Creative Arts Committee
Sports Events Committee
Centennial Host Committee

Horizons Council—Herrick S. Roth
Committee on Environment—Estelle Brown
Committee on Economy—Charles Korsoski
Committee on Community Development—H. Jay Miller III
Committee on Human Values & Understanding—Frederick Lilly
Committee on Learning—Jean Armstrong-Jones

Franchise/Medal Council—Edward C. Rochette

Youth Involvement Committee—Robert Anderson

Centennial-Bicentennial Foundation—Ted Mueller

A Committee was formed at the end of the year through the Heritage Council to commemorate the Dominguez-Escalante Trail Expedition.

December 17, 1973-Denver

The December 17th meeting of the Commission was hosted by Governor and Mrs. Vanderhoof at the Mansion. For the first time, the Commission adopted official Bylaws as noted.

Bylaws of the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission

Article I. Name and Objects

The name of this Commission shall be the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission. It is an agency of the State of Colorado created by an act of the Colorado General Assembly, appearing as Article 80 of Title 24, Colorado Revised Statutes of 1973, as amended. Its objects and powers are those heretofore set forth by the Colorado General Assembly in the legislation aforementioned and any other objects and powers may be assigned or delegated to this Commission by the Colorado General Assembly or the Governor of the State of Colorado.

Article II. Commissioners

All powers, privileges and duties vested in or imposed upon the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission bylaws shall be exercised and performed by and through the Commission whether set forth specifically or implied in these bylaws. The Commission may delegate to officers and employees of the Commission any or all executive, administrative and ministerial powers.

Article III. Meetings of the Commission

- Exercise of the powers. The supreme power of the Commission shall be vested in a quorum of its duly appointed Commissioners present at any regular or special meeting of the Commission; provided that the Chairman of the Executive Committee may refer any matter to the entire membership for a vote by mail.
- Quorum. Fifty percent of the duly appointed Commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Commission; but if less than a quorum is present at said

meeting, the Commissioners present shall conduct such business as they consider urgent on the agenda and shall report as a Committee of the Whole to the next meeting of the Commission, or shall report any action which they consider require interim business to a mail ballot vote. Such vote shall be declared passed when a majority of the Commissioners has cast favorable ballots on the Committee of the Whole recommendation.

3. Manner of acting. Unless the act of a greater number is required by law or by these bylaws, the act of a majority of the Commissioners present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Commission.

4. Regular meetings. A regular meeting of the Commission shall be held during each calendar month. At each meeting of the Commission it shall abide by resolution the date, time and place of the next regular meeting and no other notice than such resolution shall be necessary. At any regular meeting of the Commission, it may provide by resolution to omit a regular meeting for the next consecutive calendar month.

5. Special meetings. Special meetings of the Commission may be called by or at the request of the Chairman, the Executive Committee, the Executive Finance Committee, or the Executive Operations Committee or any three Commissioners. The person or persons authorized to call special meetings of the Commission may fix place, either within or without the State of Colorado, as the place for holding the special meeting called by them providing sufficient notice is given to the Executive Director for compliance with the Sunshine Law.

6. Notice of meetings. Notice of all meetings of the Commission shall be given to the public as required by the Sunshine Act. Notice of regular meetings of the Commission shall be given at least five days previously thereto, in writing, delivered personally or sent by mail or telegram to each Trustee at his address as shown on the records of the Commission.

7. Attendance at meetings. Any Commissioner shall be considered as having tendered his resignation when absent from three consecutive Commission meetings without reasonable notification in advance except for causes of health or emergency.

Article IV. Parliamentary Procedure

1. Roberts' Rules of Order Newly Revised shall govern parliamentary procedure, except as herein provided, or as otherwise provided by law.

2. All resolutions submitted to the Commission shall be read in full before a vote is called for, except that whenever a draft resolution is circulated among the Commissioners by sending copies thereof by first-class mail to each member four days preceding any regular or special meeting, the reading of such draft resolution may be waived.

Article V. Executive Committee

1. The Executive Committee shall be composed of eight Commissioners; that these Commissioners be equally divided geographically throughout the State; four being from the Denver Metropolitan area and four being out-State.

2. a. Powers. The Executive Committee, between the meetings of the Commission and while the Commission is not in session, shall have all the powers and exercise all of the duties of the Commission which may lawfully be delegated to it by the said Commission. The Executive Committee shall report all its actions to the Commission. Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be called by the Chairperson or any two members of the Executive Committee at least 24 hours before the meeting either orally or in writing, delivered personally or by mail or by telephone.

b. The Executive Committee's duties shall be those as directed by the Commission Chairperson. The Executive Committee shall be responsible for the general areas of Administration of Finance up to \$1,000 without Commission approval.

3. Quorum. The quorum for doing business of the Executive Committee shall be five Commissioners.

4. Manner of Acting. The act of the majority of the members present of each Executive Committee at a meeting at which a quorum of five Commissioners is present shall be the act of the Executive Committee, unless the act of a greater number is required by these bylaws.

5. Meeting. The Executive Committee shall meet wherever and whenever designated by the Chairperson.

Article VI. Conflict of Interest

Refrain from Participation. Any member of the Commission who is present at a meeting of which he has a personal or private interest in any matter discussed at the said meeting shall disclose the fact to the Commission and shall not vote thereon.

Official Interest Only. Any member of the Commission, employee or agent of the CCBC, shall not have a personal or private interest in any contract or transaction with the Commission except in his official representative capacity.

Article VII. Administration of Centennial-Bicentennial Commission

The Executive Director; The Commission shall appoint an Executive Director, who shall serve for such term and upon such conditions, including salary, as the Commission from time to time, may establish by resolution.

The Executive Director shall have the following powers, duties and responsibilities:

1. The active, general management of CCBC business consistent with the purposes and the general policies of the Commission as expressed in the resolutions and actions of the Commissioners and the law under which the Commission is organized.
2. Maintenance of financial records and books of account, and preparation and submission of Budgets.

3. The hiring, discharge and general superintendence and direction of all employees of the Commission to the end that qualified individuals are employed when and as needed and that their respective duties are properly performed, provided however, that the hiring and discharge of employees by the Executive Director shall not be based on race, creed, color, national origin, sex, ancestry, or on political service or affiliation.

4. The expenditure of funds within the limitations of the approved budget upon his sole authorization, for use in the day to day operation of the Commission, said amount to be authorized at no more than \$500.00 per transaction.

5. Reporting to the monthly progress estimates of the consultants, contractors, and others doing business with the Commission and upon all other matters within his knowledge which may be of concern to the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission.

6. Review of all monthly progress estimates of the consultants, contractors and others doing business with the Commission and take such action as is indicated, including approval for payment.

7. Execute pay checks, vouchers and required checks to the District Director of Internal Revenue for payment of Federal income taxes withheld from pay checks.

Article VIII. Amendments

The Commission may provide for the amendment or addition to these bylaws by a majority of all members present at any valid Commission meeting provided that advance notice (five days) of the proposed changes or additions shall have been mailed to all Commissioners by the Executive Director.

The foregoing are the official bylaws of the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission as approved by said Commission on October 15, 1973, and amended November 19, 1973, April 15, 1974, December 17, 1974, February 15, 1975, and March 22, 1975.

As 1973 drew to a close, the Commission had dispensed during the year a total of \$86,954 worth of grants.

Changes in emphasis became apparent in 1973, and they can be summarized as:

1. Programs emanating from citizens and communities throughout the State rather than State developed ideas.
2. An objective of bringing the Centennial to the people rather than vice versa.
3. Emphasis on mass transportation in view of energy crisis.
4. Economic considerations for all programs became more imperative in decision making.
5. A separate Economy Committee of Horizons Council formed to specialize in this area.
6. A change of name from Hospitality to Festival Colorado.
7. Using automatic data processing for projects and calendar.

The Commission began to receive official accolades from Washington on the development of automatic data processing for projects and calendar.

1974

In January 1974 the Commission participated with the Mayor's office at the National Stock Show in Denver and made the official designation of Denver as a Bicentennial Community.

Commissioner Tonsing and Festival Council reported that the project to redesignate Highway 80-S to Interstate Highway 76 was now a possibility.

Governor Vanderhoof expressed his concern for the energy crisis and asked the Commission to consider projects in terms of (1) will they create jobs in Colorado, (2) will they provide solutions for the energy crisis and (3) Colorado's Centennial and the Bicentennial should be mainly aimed at the citizens of the State, and that tourism would be a secondary side benefit.

January 21, 1974-Denver

The concept of "taking the Centennial to the people" was crystallized at the January 21st meeting.

The Commission nominated eleven Coloradans for consideration for appointment to the ARBA Board. The Franchise Medal Council reported on its status in trying to acquire an official Colorado Centennial postage stamp.

February 12, 1974-Denver

In February 1974 Commissioner Pulcifer requested that a study be made regarding the initiation of a special businessmen's council. Each of the three Councils—Festivals, Horizons and Heritage—made reports, with Commissioner Roth of the Horizons Council announcing plans for a conference on learning. A successful

motion by Vice Chairman McKinney provided Commission endorsement for the book, "Historic Denver, 1858-1895."

Steamboat Springs was designated a Bicentennial Community at the February meeting.

Mr. Rochette and Executive Director Barrante went to Washington, D.C. and Philadelphia concerning the Colorado Centennial medals, and reported that the medals would not be available until January of 1975 at the earliest. The Executive Director reported also that Mr. Frank Gasparro agreed to sculpt Colorado's official medal and place his signature on it.

Chairman Cartwright, Commissioner Neidig and Executive Director Barrante made a trip to Guadalajara, the capital of the State of Jalisco, Mexico, to officially begin the Sister State relationships.

March 18, 1974-Denver

In March 1974, newly designed community kits were introduced to the Commission and made available to all of the cities in the State. The kits consisted of "how to" documents for organizing local Centennial committees, becoming official Bicentennial Communities, raising funds and applying for grants. The first computer printouts of CCBC projects and events were distributed to Commissioners. A

successful motion of Commissioner Roth allowed the Commission to act as a sponsor for the Southern Ute Tribe for the purpose of receiving and transmitting federal funds already applied for.

The three Councils were given authority to officially endorse projects in the name of the Commission providing these projects did not contain funding requests per the successful request of Commissioner Tonsing.

May 20, 1974-Denver

Commissioner Walton introduced travel procedures to be used by the staff and Commissioners in May 1974. After the appearance of Mr. Davis W. Moore, Commissioner McKinney moved for the official endorsement of the Denver Public Library Western History Exhibit as a Centennial-Bicentennial project and event.

After the City of Salida was approved at the May 20th meeting as a Bicentennial Community, Commissioner Tonsing moved that future applications be endorsed and handled at staff level.

June 15, 1974-Denver

At the June 15th meeting, after a briefing by Chairman Cartwright of his trip to Jalesco, the Commission established a five-person committee to develop projects for the exchange in the areas of tourism, heritage, arts, education, medical technology and industry.

Executive Director Barrante reported that of those projects receiving funds and which were asked to prepare reports on the projects, approximately 30% had responded.

A report by Joe Albi of Federal Region VIII (ARBA) confirmed Colorado's position of fourth in the Nation, behind New York, Washington, D.C. and South Dakota.

June 24, 1974-Colorado Springs

The June 24th meeting of the Commission was held in Colorado Springs. As a result of the increased programs, the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration reported Colorado jumped from 29th to 4th in the Nation in projects and events. The Commission received official approval of its project to rename Highway 80-S to Interstate 76.

In line with recommendations of the Councils, two levels of endorsement were defined by the Commission. One was official endorsement and the other was official designation. Designation would merely allow a project to be listed on the calendar, whereas endorsement would imply a greater degree of commitment by the Commission.

The Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Foundation hired a full-time employee in June, and that employee, by mutual agreement, was located at the CCBC executive offices.

August 19, 1974-Denver

The newly formed Mayor's Committee of 19 for '76, chaired by Mr. Robert Osmundson, reported to the Commission on Denver's plans. In August 1974, the first report of the Multi-Ethnic Committee was received. The Committee had endorsed four new

projects—Mexican Folkloric Dance Group, Paco Sanchez Memorial Statue, Project "New Pride" and the University Without Walls.

Commissioner Snyder indicated that plans to extend the Colorado State Fair for five days in 1976 were underway.

In August 1974 the Executive Director reported that the Long Bill appropriations for the fiscal year included footnotes which appeared to indicate that funds allocated to the Commission would be paid to State Historical Society projects. Commissioner Roth successfully moved a request from the Attorney General on the following information:

- "1. That this Commission did seek from the General Assembly \$200,000 for the purpose of matching \$200,000 of federal money anticipated in fiscal year 1975;
2. That this Commission is given the authority by law to approve projects during the period of its existence and the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission's administration in this state;
3. That this Commission must operate under rules and regulations for matching grants that are established by the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration;
4. That House Bill 1200 of the Second Session of the Forty-Ninth General Assembly of the State of Colorado appropriated funds to both the

Colorado Historical Society and this Commission, and by footnote appears to have cross-referenced appropriations;

5. That this Commission has not received requests for approval of projects noted in the footnote from the Colorado Historical Society and that we respectfully request the Attorney General, if possible, to present opinion to this Commission at its September 16th meeting;

6. That in House Bill 1200 as enacted, there are two references to how funds should be administered: one relating to a percentage which could be allocated to a County and the other to a precise amount of money which may be in conflict with the percentage allotted to a County in accordance with the law by this Commission."

A Marketing Director was authorized to be hired at the August meeting.

Due to the number of requests for the nonprofit use of the logo, the Commission authorized the Executive Director, in the absence of prior approval under Commission guidelines, to use judgment and approve such requests.

September 16, 1974-Cortez

At the September 16th meeting, the Commission received information that the Joint Budget Committee indicated an error in the Long Bill, and a letter from Assistant Attorney General Jeffrey Sandman told the procedures needed to correct those mistakes, thereby enabling the Commission to proceed with the appropriation for that fiscal year.

The September meeting was held at the Cortez City and County Building. The following local committees

made formal presentations to the Commission: Cortez, Dolores, Mancos, Ute Mountain Ute Tribe and the Southern Ute Tribe. State Representative Roy Wells of Cortez was also present at the meeting.

Commissioner Celena Smith was appointed to the Western Center for Program Development by the National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities.

Commissioner Walton moved to make official grants previously awarded by the Executive Committee of the Commission.

As a result of a detailed discussion regarding the duties of the Franchise Medal Council, the Foundation and the Commission in the areas of marketing and leasing the logo for royalty payments, Commissioner Snyder moved successfully to disband the Franchise Medal Council. Commissioner Pulcifer discussed the possibility of John Denver making a Centennial album for the State of Colorado. The Commission allowed the staff to act as sponsoring agency for the Martin Luther King Foundation.

Commissioner Walton successfully moved that the Attorney General's office review and consult with appropriate local, state and federal agencies in the development of a Colorado Antiquities Act to protect and preserve items of historical value in the State.

October 21, 1974-Denver

In October the Commission viewed the special red, white and blue Centennial license plates which were to be issued for the years 1975 and 1976 in honor of Colorado's Centennial and our Nation's Bicentennial.

The Commission was given an actual Binet demonstration, and noted that Colorado was then ranked second in the Nation in total programs. It was decided not to spend approximately \$4,000 to redecorate the conference room, but rather to use the room as it was. The staff reported that more than two hundred different communities were visited in the ninety days preceding the October meeting.

Executive Director Barrante stated that a program to recognize newspapers was instituted. Mr. Ed Rochette, former Chairman of the Franchise Medal Council, became a member of the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Foundation, and the Foundation announced the signing of a contract with Advertising Products, Inc. of Denver. Commissioner Snyder of Pueblo successfully moved the approval of the new agreement. At the request of the Executive Director, Commissioner Roth successfully moved the approval of an employees' tuition aid program.

The Executive Director presented the concept of Commission-directed programs. These were basically "carrot type" programs which would say to communities "for each program under these headings that you adopt, the Commission will appropriate up to a specific amount of money."

A number of programs were presented under this category. The Commission, however, approved only the concept without specifically endorsing or rejecting any of the projects listed in the proposal.

As of October 18th, 1974, the Councils reported that they were in the process of reviewing the following number of requests for financial assistance:

Heritage Council: 36

Horizons Council: 31

Festival Council: 45

Although the ARBA Board had approved allowing 50% in-kind services for matching purposes, the Commission, on a motion by Commissioner Roth, resolved to continue the requirement for 100% dollar-for-dollar match except for those projects specifically approved by three-fifths of the Commission quorum.

November 25, 1974-Denver

At the November 25th meeting in Denver, the Foundation announced the hiring of Mr. Galen Broyles for eighteen months. Commissioner Pulcifer and the First National Bank of Denver were given special recognition for the loan of desks and chairs for the Commission office. Since this meeting followed the election of a new Governor, Commissioner Walton stated that he had submitted his resignation, to be effective January 14th, 1975.

Trial strike examples of the Colorado Centennial medal were passed and viewed by the Commission, and January 1975 was designated as the month for the official first strike ceremony at the Denver Mint. The American Association for State and Local History announced that Mr. Marshall Sprague, a former member of the Heritage Council, was selected to write Colorado's portion of the Bicentennial State Histories Series. It was noted that Mr. Sprague was one of the top three nominees of the Commission six months earlier, and

an excellent choice. A check of the Binet network for the November meeting showed a total of 480 projects for Colorado.

The Commission received new ARBA guidelines which indicated that the State Preservation Officer must clear in writing all grants to projects on the National Register of Historic Places. The Multi-Ethnic Committee changed its name to "Ethnic Minority" and adopted four minorities to be included on the committee: Black, Chicano, Indian and Oriental. Newly elected officers were Lincoln Baca, Chairman; Floyd Pettie, Vice Chairman; and Vicki Romero, Secretary.

The Commission authorized a statewide committee chairpersons' conference for February 28th, 1975, to be held in Boulder as a result of a Boulder request.

Commissioner Tonsing successfully moved that the Commission make available space to the Foundation for the Foundation employees. The Commission reviewed the budget it submitted to the Executive Budget Office on November 1st, and specifically singled out a request for \$2.2 million for projects, and underscored that this was the last opportunity for the legislature to participate in the grant process.

December 16, 1974-Denver

At the December 16th meeting of the Commission, January 2, 1975 was set aside as the official date for the changeover of signs for the new Interstate highway 76. Part of the ceremony was conducted at the Nebraska border with the Governor of Nebraska.

The Dominguez-Escalante Trail Committee reported that the Four Corners Regional Council had approved a grant of \$65,000 to the Commission for the Trail Project.

The Executive Director reported that Commissioners Roth and Pulcifer and he had met with the Governor and the Governor's Executive Budget Office on December 12th. At that meeting the Governor had indicated some severe reservations on the appropriateness of the Foundation, and stated his desire that all funds and activities of the Centennial and Bicentennial of Colorado be directly accountable to the legislature and the public.

ARBA announced that Colorado was chosen as one of the five pilot states to receive the Bicentennial information network terminal.

Commissioner Tonsing successfully moved that the Commission express its appreciation to Governor Vanderhoof for "his efforts in improving and working with the Commission during his term as Governor." Commissioner Roth requested that it be made a matter of record that the Commissioners present at the December 16th meeting were individually resigning as a courtesy to the Governor-elect.

In summary, the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission experienced considerable growth and results in 1974.

With the official beginning of the Centennial-Bicentennial anniversary scheduled for March 1975, the careful planning of the past few years was transformed into tangible programs.

Total projects in the State increased from 125 to 508. This made Colorado first in the Nation according to the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration computer figures.

Granted, this was only a quantitative measurement, but it did show that Coloradans were enthusiastic and energetic about their Centennial, as approximately 98% of the total projects came from local communities and citizens. Each county in the State was visited approximately every sixty days; these visits started in July 1974. More than 220 communities, up from 60 in 1973, had active committees appointed by their elected officials. The bulk of the projects originated and were administered by these communities, whether they were towns with a population of 51 or major cities.

Individual volunteers rose to 7,850 in 1974, up from 1,600 in 1973.

These indicators led to a high probability that every citizen would participate or at least have the opportunity to participate in Colorado's Centennial and the Nation's 200th anniversary.

The Heritage Council, with its theme "A Past to Remember," increased projects from 51 in 1973 to 269 in 1974. The Council endorsed books, from James Michener's "Centennial" to Drs. Benson, Ubbelohde and Smith's "A Colorado History"; museums, from a new building in Strasburg to a converted railroad depot in Julesburg, were in various stages of completion. The year 1974 did produce the first new museum endorsed by Heritage-Colorado. The Dominguez-Escalante Trail project, a Colorado project in conjunction with three other states and federal and state agencies, obtained \$65,000 from the Four

Corners Council due to enthusiastic efforts of the Heritage Council. Also, through the efforts of the Heritage Council, the National Legislature and interested citizens, Congress appropriated \$2.5 million for the restoration of Bent's Old Fort with no matching State money requirements.

The Festival Council theme of "A Present to Enhance" constructively planned to use both performing and visual arts to portray Colorado's rich heritage to each of her citizens. A calendar of events and the dedication of new Interstate 76 were completed for honoring Colorado's Centennial.

"A Future to Mold," the Horizons Council's theme, assured a better second hundred years in the State. With five committees—two of which were reorganized in 1974—the Council was active with a broad spectrum of projects ranging from several new parks to the Platte River Project in Denver. A Futures Conference, allowing citizens direct participation in the planning of the next hundred years, and a constitutional law study which would culminate in Colorado's first Constitutional Convention since becoming a state, were some of the highlights of the Horizons Council.

The Ethnic Minority Council, with a theme of "To Include All," was unique in State Commissions. But more importantly, this group developed 29 projects in its short seven-month existence. The Council, as a vital link to all citizens, enthusiastically raised project funds on its own. The American Industry Bicentennial Fair was assured of

more than \$100,000 from private industry. The Martin Luther King Foundation raised more than \$80,000 for its memorial statue project. The International Charro Competition in 1976 was scheduled in Pueblo—the first time in 408 years that the competition would be held out of Mexico. The Ethnic Minority Council proved that unity could come from honoring our individual heritages and cultural groups.

The Commission's major problem during the preceding three years was the lack of funds available for disbursement to projects versus the total money requested by those projects. For example, in 1974 the Commission received requests for more than \$2,000,000 for State projects. However, only \$240,000 was available to fill these requests.

Project grant funds increased more than eleven-fold, expanding available funding from \$40,000 in 1973 to \$440,000 in 1974, which met only 22% of the project requests.

The Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Foundation made \$16,000 available, compared to \$4,475 in 1973. The Commission planned to market, for projects, the Colorado Centennial Congressional Medal struck by the Denver Mint (first ever), and the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission logo. Estimated income from these sources ranged from a low of \$2,000,000 to a high of \$8,000,000.

To make this large-scale commemoration possible, the Commission organized "a team to lead." The staff increased from five to ten permanent employees over 1973, with six WICHE Interns augmenting the staff. The Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial

The Commission's Special Events covered many aspects of Colorado's heritage. Shown in this montage are projects ranging from scouting, the presentation of the time capsule, appointment of a Centennial Poet and speeches by Chairperson Lorna Hart to Colorado's official Centennial-Bicentennial Medal and the strike ceremony at the Denver Mint, the

renaming of an interstate highway; a sample of the red, white and blue license plates used during 1975-76 in Colorado, and a press conference hosting ARBA Administrator, former Secretary of the Navy John Warner



Commission moved to larger quarters at 901 Sherman Street to accommodate the increase. The State obtained the first six months' occupancy at the new quarters on a rent-free basis, and \$5.50 a square foot thereafter.

In 1974, companies, organizations and statewide associations joined the Centennial-Bicentennial team in planning for the 1976 commemoration. The Colorado Council of Churches, Boy and Girl Scouts, Daughters of the American Revolution, Rotary, Kiwanis, Jaycees—all developed tangible programs. Johns-Manville, Norgren, Frontier, Majestic Savings, First National Bank, King Soopers—each began commitments to the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission.



President Ford at Veil

Colorado received national attention in 1974. The President of the United States singled out Colorado and Denver for recognition in a National Bicentennial address. The National Mayors' Conference recognized twenty mayors, including Mayor William H. McNichols, Jr. of Denver, for their outstanding programs.

January 27, 1975-Denver

In 1975, the Commission received the Centennial Governor, Richard D. Lamm. One of the new Governor's first meetings was, with the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission on January 27th. At that meeting he stressed that the new Commissioners he selected were as a result of a careful search; that the Commission must act in a non-partisan manner; that the Governor would not instruct the Commission, but that he expected it to plan and implement its own programs; and finally, that time was short.

Governor Lamm suggested that the Commission sponsor two projects—the first, a series of Futures Conferences, and second, a slide show depicting Colorado's heritage.

Newly-appointed Commissioner John Denver moved that Commissioner Roth be the new Chairman of the Commission. The new Chairman was elected by acclamation. The Commission moved, on the suggestion of Commissioner Poole, that John Denver be named Chairman of the new Youth Council. Commissioner Alexis McKinney was elected as Vice Chairman of the Commission.

The Commission began to respond to the Governor's challenge for a Futures Conference by adopting the project as a major direction of the Commission. The Commission heard and approved the schedule of the Bicentennial Armed Forces Caravan for the years of 1975 and 1976.

After discussing the pros and cons of the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Foundation, Commissioner Poole successfully moved that:

1. The Commission supports the establishment of a Revolving Fund;

2. The Commission is agreeable to rescind its agreement with the Foundation to handle the non-exclusive contract sales of logo franchising and medal sales; and
3. The Commission will review with the Foundation subsequent to that, other appropriate functions which might be supportive of the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial.

During the December 1974 meeting, the Commission had discussed a Centennial poster, and in February 1975 the Commission appointed a committee of three Commissioners—Alexis McKinney, Robert Pulcifer and Juanita Gray—to develop the official poster.

As a result of a Commissioner Smith motion, the Commission allowed use of the official CCBC logo in the promotion of Colorado for public displays, if in the public interest and not for profit, and that the Commission would ask for a donation from those firms if appropriate. The motion resulted after a discussion on the requests of the First National Bank of Strasburg and Fontius Shoe Company.

February 15, 1975-Denver

Executive Committee membership was established at the February 15th meeting. In short, the Committee would consist of eight Commissioners, four from Denver metro and four from outside that area, with a quorum consisting of five Commissioners.

Mr. John Bermingham presented the Commission with a lengthy briefing on his "Colorado 2000" Program. No action was taken on Mr. Bermingham's proposal.

Commissioner Tutt announced that the American Freedom Train would be coming to Colorado on September 23, 1975, and described some of the documents and artifacts that would be in the train.

The Commission then spent a number of hours allocating \$40,000 to various projects.

February 28, 1975-Boulder

The Commission held a special meeting in Boulder on Friday, February 28th in conjunction with its Boulder Seminar Workshop. One of the reports made at that meeting was of the Executive Director's and Chairman's attendance at the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration's meeting in Washington a few days earlier.

Three Executive Committee members—Commissioners McKinney, Lucero and Pulcifer—were appointed to draw up a statement to amend the bylaws dealing with conflicts of interest on the part of Commissioners and staff.

The Commission donated, as a result of an appeal by Commissioner Lucero, some bronze medals on a one-time basis to the "Ski for Light" Program sponsored by the Lions Club of Colorado for the blind people of the State.

The staff presented a program for Futures. Proposed results were read into the record by Commissioner Smith. They were:

- A. To educate the citizenry of Colorado in cooperation, future-thinking, planning and decision-making.
- B. To join together the various segments of community for the purpose of the good of the State.
- C. To air complaints and find common solutions.
- D. To share expertise, knowledge, opinions, hopes and doubts.
- E. To meet the needs of the State of Colorado."

No action was taken on the staff recommendation as a result of Commissioner Winkler's following statement:

"When we voted on that motion at our last meeting (February 15), I did so based upon the idea that we had been publishing a statement of what this Commission is all about. Now under that we say, 'The Horizons Council seeks to improve the quality of life in America's third century. The Council has five Committees: Environment, Economy, Human Values and Understanding, Learning and Community Development.' And I think that if we're thinking of expanding this into a much broader form than what was understood previously, I would like the opportunity to review our action at that last meeting. I thought I was ordering pork chops and George has cooked the whole hog. I'm not sure that that's what I had in mind."

The entire Quality of Life/Futures discussion was referred to the Executive Committee for resolution.

Commissioner Wren's resignation was presented to the Commission, which it accepted with regret.

The Boulder Workshop was well attended, especially by communities from Northern Colorado.

March 22, 1975-Denver

The March 22nd meeting was a long meeting, and featured both technical matters and funding of grant requests. An example of the internal technical problems was that the Commission adopted specific amounts authorized for the reimbursement of meals for Commission meetings in an attempt to specify what was meant by the Enabling Legislation's words, "actual and reasonable expenses."

The Mayor's Committee of 19 for '76 announced its official kick-off on April 4th, and after many discussions. Commissioner Pulcifer introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission is a statewide Commission composed of individuals representing all geographical areas of the State and all areas of interest and concern of the citizens of the State, and

Whereas it is the conviction of this Commission that the State's Centennial and the Nation's Bicentennial should be observed and commemorated by all citizens of the State, and

Whereas the Commission is continuously encouraging participation by every community of the State in Commission-endorsed activities,

Be it Resolved That the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission and its Commissioners and staff support directly or indirectly all such activities to the best of its individual and collective abilities.

Further, it is the consensus of this Commission in adopting this resolution that whenever, in connection with Centennial-Bicentennial endorsed activities, there are admission, food, entertainment or other monetary charges, that every attempt be made by the sponsoring group to permit attendance at the functions to any person so desiring by having an alternate minimum charge or no charge for all or a portion of such functions."

Commissioner Lucero moved that the Commission adopt the above resolution as a policy statement relating to statewide community kick-offs and fund-raising events. The motion was unanimously adopted by the Commission.

The reports from the Heritage Council included a number of endorsements of official publications. Festival Council, after meeting with Robert Yegge and Robert Sheets, Executive Director of the Colorado Council of Arts and Humanities, decided to once again delegate responsibility to the Colorado Council of Arts and Humanities for recommendations on requests submitted to the Commission in their areas of expertise.

Two basic areas were identified as responsibilities of Festival Council. They were:

1. Grants to arts organizations requesting matching funds. In addition to the criteria adopted by the Festival Council on February 19, 1974, several suggestions were made for accompanying guidelines:
 - 1) CCBC discourages projects which include performing arts events open to the public free of charge. CCBC recommends highly that at least a nominal amount be charged to the public for such events.
 - 2) CCBC will give the highest priority to projects utilizing American artists and/or their works of art and in particular, Colorado artists and/or their works.
 - 3) CCBC discourages projects centered on contests or competitions in any art form, except for juried exhibitions in the visual arts.

2. Commission Directed Programs. This will include grants to communities for festivals, but will primarily be concerned with

tour projects and other comprehensive activities with statewide scope. Goals for this program would be:

- 1) To devise, in priority order, a list of arts programs whose occurrence is seen as desirable as part of the CCBC orientation.
- 2) To determine if such programs are either already taking place or are being planned for 1975-76 in Colorado.
- 3) For those programs included in priority list but which are not developed elsewhere, to plan such programs, if any, as part of a CDP program and to present such plans to CCBC for its approval and funding.

On Vice Chairman McKinney's suggestion, the Commission voted to allow the travel industry to use the CCBC logo in conjunction with their activities after noting that the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration had acted similarly and that this policy would help promote and assist Centennial-Bicentennial activities.

Commission bylaws were changed. Senator Joseph Shoemaker discussed with the Commission the Platte River Development Project. The Commission thanked Senator Shoemaker for his presentation.

April 14, 1975-Pueblo

The April 1975 meeting of the Commission was held at the Sangre de Cristo Arts and Conference Center in Pueblo. 49 citizens from Southern Colorado attended the meeting led by the mayor of Pueblo, Mel Takaki.

The Executive Director announced the bipartisan sponsorship of House Bill 1720 which would enable the Commission to create a Revolving Fund so that it could generate its own revenues from the sale of medals and leasing of the logo, and enable the Foundation to take on a more appropriate role in accordance with the new Governor and new Commission's thinking.

The Bill was sponsored in the House by Representative Wayne Knox and in the Senate by Senator Joseph Shoemaker. Preliminary testimony in the House State Affairs Committee was made by the Chairman, Executive Director and Deputy Director on April 10th.

The first official audit was completed, with Commissioners McKinney and Pulcifer present at the exit briefing. Commissioner Smith successfully moved the adoption of the audit report.

Commissioner Welborn resigned, indicating his strong personal commitment to all life, and in particular his displeasure with cruelty to animals. He felt that the endorsement of a rodeo by the Commission was untenable with his position on the Commission.

On a motion from Commissioner Hart (Harger), Chairman Roth sent a communication to the Governor and to Commissioner Welborn, requesting that he reconsider his resignation.

Executive Director Barranté reviewed the logo policy and the Foundation reported the signing of eleven contracts. Twenty-eight other contracts with profit-making companies to franchise the CCBC logo in return for royalties were being negotiated.

Commissioner Pulcifer moved successfully that when House Bill 1720 was passed, the Commission accept the contracts negotiated by the Foundation.

Commissioner Pulcifer led the unanimous motion which allowed the travel industry in Colorado to use the logo in a manner similar to the usage allowed by the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration.

Southern Colorado then reported on the Pueblo Community Babe Ruth World

Series, Bicentennial Wagon Train, International Charros, Columbine Expo Center, Focus '76, Living Historical Farms, Mozart Festival, Minnequa, State Fair '76, Holy Parish Catholic Church Landscaping Project and a report from the Town of Antonito. Mr. Joe Cervi invited the Commission to hold its next workshop in Pueblo.

Action on grants was delayed until the May 10th meeting, and the Chairman was asked to send a letter to those Commissioners who had been absent more than once or twice in order to determine whether they wished to continue to serve.

May 10, 1975-Denver

At the May 10th meeting, Commissioner Welborn reiterated his desire to resign, and the Commission regretfully accepted his resignation.

\$2,500 was allocated for a Colorado Futures meeting. Commissioners on the Committee included Chairman Roth and Commissioners Poole, Hart (Harger) and McKinney.

It was reported that House Bill 1720 was progressing through the Legislature; however, the original appropriation for \$2.5 million was cut to \$500,000.

The Commission discussed the technicality of making grants to non-profit agencies and communities which in turn buy property, and moved to follow the advice of Mr. Tim Arnold, Assistant Attorney General.

The Saguache County Community Center, the Lone Feather Council, the Antonito Cumbres and Toltec Train and Colorado Springs Medical Heritage Hall all made presentations to the Commission. Each requested funds, and in each case the Commission deferred action in accordance with its regular procedures.

Mr. Ron Patereau donated an Alexander Smith Bicentennial tapestry to the Commission.

The Commission spent a number of hours discussing and making financial grants.

June 2, 1975-Grand Junction

The June 2nd meeting took place in Grand Junction, and the Commission heard local citizens from the Grand Junction area—Cripple Creek, Paonia, Glenwood Springs, Ouray, Montrose and Rifle and Mesa County—discuss Western Slope activities. Dr. William Howard, Project Director of the Colorado Options Project, presented a proposal for a Colorado Futures Project, reproduced in its entirety below:

"The objective of the proposed 'Colorado Options for the Future' is so that Coloradans will have a voice in shaping their state's future. Specific objectives of the project are:

1. By presenting alternative scenarios of what Colorado could be in the future, it is hoped that this will enable the individual as well as the community and the state to better choose among possible directions for society;
2. It is hoped that through a participatory process of identification and prioritizing goals and objectives for the future, that will add a dimension to individual and community thinking about the future—namely, anticipatory democracy;
3. A Colorado futures study will instill in its participants and the people that it affects a better understanding of the capabilities and limitations that we individually and collectively have in shaping the future."

Mr. Howard stated that there are a number of important components of the project that can be outlined. The first would be an Options conference held in July of 1976.

This conference would be the first of two state-wide conferences held during the period of the project.

The purpose of the Options conference should be the reaching of common agreements growing out of local community identification of major issues regarding the future. This conference should not be one primarily for making policy recommendations.

Mr. Howard further stated that in order for the conference to be fruitful, staff of the Options project would be required to develop background papers on a number of important subject areas, e.g., land use, energy, population, education, etc., for participants in many Colorado communities to study prior to the fielding of the conference. From the conference, it is hoped that there would emerge five to six critical topical areas around which task forces could be formed. The purpose of the task forces would be to address the topical areas in detail and over the next year, with the assistance of the Options project staff, develop alternative programs for a state overview as regards that particular subject or topical area.

"Decision points" were cited by Mr. Howard in terms of specific tasks to be accomplished during the two years of the project. The first decision, occurring at the end of Phase I, is required to determine whether a funding strategy developed during the first three months of the project looks sufficiently promising to proceed to the next phase of the study. The second point occurs at the end of the second phase of the project (three to six months following.) This point

is crucial relative to the level of support that the project has solicited to that point. This decision point will be determined by public awareness and support solicited.

The proposed project requires an initial request from the CCBC in the amount of \$14,500. This amount would cover Phase I of the project, essentially accomplishing three functions: (1) develop a detailed program design; (2) begin the process of resources identification; and (3) establish through the CCBC committee structure a civic and institutional linkage system for conducting the project.

Phase I Budget:

1. Personnel Services	
1 Graduate Research Assistant	\$2,250
(3/12 of 9,000/year base)	
1 Research Assistant	1,500
(1/2 of 3/12 of 12,000/year base)	
Secretary	1,450
(3/12 of 7,800/year base)	
	5,200
2. Operations expenditures	9,300
(travel, supplies, expenses, phone, postage, etc.)	
3. Total request from CCBC	\$14,500
4. In-kind services	6,250
1 Project Coordinator	
(3/12 of \$25,000/year base)	
William A. Howard, Ph. D	
Director, Institute for Advanced Urban Studies	
University of Colorado at Denver	

Commissioner Gray moved that the Commission fund, in accordance with the proposed budget of the proposed "Colorado Options Project" and all that said budget implies, a 90-day venture capital "look" (at whether or not this Commission, at its first meeting in September, would then want to address itself to said project as its sponsor) and that

in the 90-day "look period" the four Council Chairpersons (Winkler—Heritage; Smith—Festival; Hart—Horizons; Baca—Ethnic Minority) and James Poole, Joe Lacy, Alexis McKinney and Herrick Roth be the Commission's steering committee that would continue to supervise and attend to the technical assistance that would be given under this investment. Commissioner DeLoria seconded the motion and the motion was unanimously adopted.

(Note: In addition to Options staff indicated in budget, above, the steering committee created by this motion would work with, not to exceed, five persons of technical competence to be assigned on behalf of the Governor as progress of retained staff is reported each month. The steering committee would meet on call of Chairman Roth.)

The Commission then discussed and studied twenty different grant proposals. Commissioner Tutt moved that the Commission fund seventeen of those proposals. The motion passed unanimously.

As a result of a request from the City of Pueblo and the Colorado State Fair Association, Commissioner Smith unsuccessfully moved that the next Centennial-Bicentennial Seminar be conducted in Pueblo on or about the first two weeks of November.

June 21, 1975-Denver

At the June 21st, 1975 meeting of the Commission, Executive Director Barrante recommended that Thomas Hornsby Ferril be appointed Centennial Poet. This was accomplished on a successful motion of Commissioner Smith.

The Chairman reported on his meeting with the Governor, and the limiting of the role of the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Foundation. It was suggested that the Foundation

be retained for the purpose of receiving donations and engaging in fund-raising activities in the private sector. All franchise logo contracts and medal income would revert to Commission control.

The Governor expressed his appreciation to Commissioner Tutt for his generous offer to sponsor the official kick-off in Colorado Springs at the December meeting. Commissioner Lacy moved that the report and recommendations of the Governor be adopted. Commissioner Lacy also successfully moved the adoption of new project consideration policy:

1. All project requests must be acted on by appropriate Council in advance of Commission consideration.
2. If any project is to be considered by the Commission without prior Council consideration, it must have a majority vote of the Executive Committee and agreement by the Chairman of the appropriate Council.
3. Any appeal by an application of denial or low funding must be specifically scheduled on the Commission agenda.
4. No person serving on a Council and related to any project under consideration shall appear as a representative of a Council or a project when appeal is under consideration.
5. No open discussion or vote on an applicant appeal will be taken at the meeting at which said appeal is presented.
6. Public attendance at all Commission meetings is encouraged, and a specific time shall be scheduled on the agenda for public discussion of items not already on the agenda.

It was announced that the Revolving Fund Bill had been passed by the Legislature at the June meeting.

The Executive Director briefed the Commission on problems other communities had encountered with the American Freedom Train, and recapped the fiscal year by indicating that \$11,243 would be returned to the General Fund. Seventy-nine communities had already received their Bicentennial Community designation at mid-year, and on a successful motion of Commissioner Hart (Harger), as a result of recommendations from Mary Gleason, Director of Public Information, the motto "Get With Colorado" was adopted.

Commissioner Smith suggested that a bronze plaque be forwarded to each of the Centennial-Bicentennial buildings or rebuilt structures which received funds from the Commission.

July 14, 1975-Dillon

The July 1975 meeting of the Commission, held at Dillon, Colorado, dealt primarily with budgetary, personnel and policy matters. Executive Director Barrante noted errors in House Bill 1720 which prompted the following Commission-adopted resolution on a motion of Vice Chairman McKinney:

"The Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission assures the Governor and the General Assembly that the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission will not spend in excess of \$500,000 of General Fund monies allocated to the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission fund until such time as the General Assembly amends HB 1720. Prior to technical corrections of the CCBC Revolving Fund law (HB 1720), CCBC (1) will expend above \$500,000 only the equivalent

of cash receipts from all other sources (Centennial Foundation grants, extra day of racing, franchise logo contracts and sale of U.S. struck medals); and (2) will continue to use the Foundation as a receptacle, if necessary, for non-tax revenue funds and expend those funds as they are received.

The Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission respectfully requests that the Governor sign HB 1720 in light of this Commission's assurances."

The Commission reviewed staff positions included in the budget, and established maximum figures for compensation. On a motion initiated by Commissioner Poole, Mr. Erroll Giddings was promoted to the position of Deputy Director of the Commission effective September 1, 1975.

Commissioner Cobb requested that the Executive Director explore the possibility of hiring four interns to be located in Grand Junction, Durango, Pueblo and Greeley.

Mr. Barrante suggested that the Commission hold a series of public hearings throughout the State for the following purpose:

1. To elicit public ideas concerning CCBC projects and programs.
2. To encourage individuals and communities to develop Centennial-Bicentennial programs.
3. To disseminate information concerning the Centennial-Bicentennial Commission.
4. To learn about diverse community approaches.
5. To evaluate Centennial-Bicentennial Commission programs.

There was no motion on the recommendation.

The historical slide show proposed by Governor Lamm was discussed, and it was suggested that the Governor and his wife review the show before it would be put in final form.

Following a motion by Commissioner Pulcifer, the Commission adopted a policy for the Colorado Centennial Flag:

In compliance with the general policy that the Centennial flag be treated as an award to a community or a group which would distinguish that community or group for special contributions to the Centennial-Bicentennial, the following guidelines are to be established:

1. That the flag not be put up for sale except to provide awardees with duplicates.
2. That the flag could be awarded to any community or group which makes a significant or noteworthy contribution to the Centennial-Bicentennial.
3. That as a general policy the flag be awarded only to non-profit organizations, i.e. communities, service organizations, Indian tribes, governments or government agencies. It may, however, be awarded to private business concerns if such organization makes a significant contribution to the Centennial-Bicentennial as approved by the Commission.
4. That the flag be given to all of Colorado's Bicentennial Communities, including participating communities within the county.
5. That the flag be authorized for use in any Centennial-Bicentennial event or project which is officially endorsed by the Commission.



Official Colorado Centennial Poster

August 8, 1975-Alamosa

The August 8th meeting of the Commission took place in Alamosa, Colorado, and the Centennial Commission heard first-hand from the citizens of the San Luis Valley, including formal presentations from Pueblo, Del Norte, Antonito, Romeo and Alamosa.

Dr. Howard presented further proposals for the Futures Conference, which the Commission deferred to the Executive Committee for final decision. The Bicentennial Ethnic Racial Coalition (BERC), a national organization, was formed and became officially recognized by the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration. Mr. Errol Giddings of the staff was appointed to its Board.

The Executive Director reported that the Governor had signed House Bill 1720, and the Commission was now officially in the Revolving Fund-Marketing business.

The staff presented Commission-directed programs, which were deferred from an earlier meeting. Commissioner DeLoria successfully moved that the projects be merged with other projects earlier presented. This was the beginning of the category "Commission-Directed Programs" explained later in the report.

The Commission, on a motion by Commissioner Pulcifer, adopted the official Centennial poster and approved its printing and sale. Commissioner Klug, with consensus of the Commission, suggested that the Commission meet once every four weeks until 1976.

The Commission discussed, modified and approved a series of grants and concluded the meeting with a successful motion by Vice Chairman McKinney to officially sponsor the Dominguez-Escalante Trail application to the National Register of Historic Places.

September 6, 1975-Denver

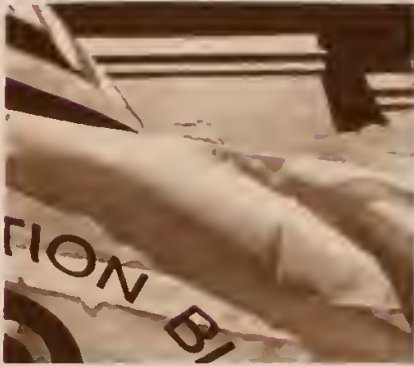
The September 6, 1975 meeting was held in Denver. Chairman Roth opened the meeting by offering his resignation as Chairman of the Commission because of the nature of his business as Executive Director of the Department of Labor and Employment and the amount of time necessary to fulfill his duties in that capacity.

The meeting, held at 901 Sherman in Denver, was attended by representatives of the Rocky Mountain News, KWGN-TV, KOA-TV and KBTV. Vice Chairman McKinney moved to accept the resignation, effective the close of the meeting. The motion was adopted.

The nominations were opened, and Commissioners Lacy and Hart (Harger) were nominated. A secret ballot was taken, and Commissioner Lacy was voted Chairman effective the end of the meeting.

The designation of Bicentennial Community and the resulting presentation of the official flag was made to 188 communities and 19 military installations and educational institutions. These presentations were scheduled primarily on weekends

were made by all three governors, Commissioners and staff members at various events ranging from football games and rodeos to winter festivals and parades



The Commission made plans to host the ARBA Board later that month during its meeting in Denver. The exhibit "USA '76: The First 200 Years" would be available in Denver on September 9, 10 and 11.

Chairman Roth reported that John Denver had submitted his resignation as Commissioner, and that Governor Lamm had asked him to remain in the capacity of Honorary Commissioner. On a motion of Commissioner Poole, the Commission ratified John Denver's new status.

As requested earlier, the Commission discussed and then approved policies for funding. They were:

1. No funds will be granted to recurring projects.
2. No grants will be awarded to projects which directly benefit one religious denomination.
3. Grants for restoration projects will be awarded only after review and approval by the State Historical Preservation Officer.
4. Films and publications will not be funded.
5. Research projects, feasibility studies, and planning efforts will not be considered for funding.
6. The Commission will not award more than one grant to any one project.
7. No project will be funded which does not meet Affirmative Action guidelines.
8. No project will be funded without sponsors' having invited comment from the local Centennial-Bicentennial Committee.

9. Grants will not be made to organizations for profit.

10. No grant will be made without dollar-for-dollar match.

11. Any grant not funded within six months of the date of submission must be resubmitted for funding consideration.

This rule applies to funding applications submitted after September 6, 1975.

12. Projects will be considered for funding on the basis of the date of submission, all other things being equal.

13. Staff recommendations are sufficient for requests of \$5,000 or less, providing the Council Chairman concurs with the staff recommendation.

The meeting ended with Chairman Roth officially presenting the gavel to the new Chairman, and a motion by acclamation originated by Commissioner Smith thanking Mr. Roth for his service as Chairman.

September 28 & 29, 1975-Fort Collins
The September 28 and 29, 1975 meetings took place in Fort Collins, Colorado. Chairman Lacy outlined new procedures to the Commission for determining policy and criteria in handling the vast number of requests that the Commission had received. A seven-page explanation of project funding procedures was then distributed and discussed. Chairman Lacy indicated that future funding would be made on the basis of the anticipation of revenues generated from the newly-created Revolving Fund. The Executive Director presented a month-by-month estimate of those revenues projected through the life of the Commission (June 30, 1977).

Chairman Lacy reported on the status of the interim Futures Steering Committee, which at this time consisted of members of the Commission and staff members from the Governor's office.

The Commission decided to locate regional offices manned by interns in Grand Junction, Pueblo, Durango, Greeley and Alamosa.

A new Marketing Director was introduced to the Commission, and the Commission participated with the Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey Circus in a special performance and awarding of a certificate of appreciation to the circus for their donation of 570 tickets to needy youngsters in the Denver area.

The Commission received \$40,000 additional funds from the federal government for project grants. Formal authorization for travel was approved for the Commission as follows:

In-state travel by staff

—authorized by Executive Director

Out-of-state travel by staff

—all trips not included in budget must be approved by the Executive Committee

Travel by Commissioners

—all travel must be approved by the Chairman of the Commission.

Commissioner Cobb presented a special "nightcap" award to Commissioners McKinney and Hart (Harger) and the Executive Director for their participation in a KOA midnight to 5 a.m. radio show on the activities of the Commission.

Funding packets were distributed, and the Commission heard staff presentations on each of the projects recommended, and by separate motion funded seventeen projects.

The Commission decided and allocated \$50,000 on a successful motion of Commissioner DeLoria to the Chautauqua Program as a major thrust in the Festival area on the request of Commissioner Smith.

Commissioner Baca successfully introduced and moved that the dollar-for-dollar matching fund requirement for ethnic-minority projects be lowered to 10% cash and the remainder in-kind services.

The Commission then heard presentations from the projects of the local communities: Windsor Depot; Centennial Village, Drum and Bugle Corps, Avery House Restoration, Strauss Cabin Restoration and Centennial Room for the Fort Collins Library.

October 27, 1975-Denver

At the October 27th meeting, Chairman Lacy and the Commission adopted new procedures for appeals to earlier decisions by the Commission and by Councils. Five books were endorsed as a result of these new procedures:

Littleton from the Beginning
by David Hicks

Christmas in Colorado
by Dabney Otis Collins

Place Names in Colorado
by J. Frank Dawson

Valley of the Fountain
by Kay Brander Larson

Tracking Ghost Railroads in Colorado
by Robert Ormes

The Futures Steering Committee reported and indicated that a formal presentation would be made at the November meeting. Commissioner Hart (Harger) moved that the Committee engage Jock Bickert Research Consultants to prepare an initial plan for the project at a cost of \$2,500. The Committee was changed from a 15-member body to a 7-member body comprised of 3 members from the Governor's staff and 4 from the Commission. As a result of the successful motion of Commissioner Roth, the Chairman appointed Commissioners McKinney, Hart (Harger), Cobb and DeLoria to serve on the Committee.

A business conference was established on November 18th at the Cosmopolitan Hotel in Denver.

The Executive Director reported that the Commission had received the 2% across-the-board cut from both the General Fund and the Revolving Fund, resulting in a \$15,000 decrease in funds for the current fiscal year. The Commission then received funding packets and analyzed, discussed, amended and voted to fund 14 projects. The Commission, noting that the Enabling Legislation used the term "reasonable and actual" when referring to expenses of the Commission, formally adopted the following guidelines for travel expenses:

	Fiscal Rules	Reasonable & Actual
Breakfast	\$ 2.50	\$ 3.00
Lunch	3.50	4.50
Dinner	5.50	7.00
Lodging (per night)	15.00	20.00

Commissioner Smith of Festival Council announced the importance of Colorado Day and some of the projects

that were being considered in conjunction with the actual day of Colorado's Centennial celebration.

Lorna Hart resigned from her position as Dominguez-Escalante Trail representative of the Commission, and Commissioner Winkler moved with unanimous support that Mrs. Hart be thanked for her diligent service and contribution to the Commission.

November 21, 1975-Pueblo

The November 1975 meeting was conducted in Pueblo in conjunction with the Pueblo Seminar. The proposed budget for fiscal year 1976-77 was submitted, and on a motion of Commissioner Pulcifer, approved to be forwarded to the Executive Budget Office.



G. D. Barrante Presents Pin to John Denver

It was announced that John Denver had accepted his new designation as Honorary Commissioner. The Commission officially adopted the proposal to have separate Colorado Day activities for August 1, 1976.

Funding packets were distributed, and the Commission made additional grants after presentations by the staff and appropriate motions. The Futures Project Committee reported on the status of Jock Bickert Research Consultants. Mr. Bickert was introduced and presented his proposal. It stated, in brief, that the project looks to grassroots input and uses the media to expand this input. He distributed copies of the proposal and explained that 20,000 citizens would take part in a series of community workshops and that these workshops would be held in approximately 200 communities, with anywhere from 50 to 150 participants each, who would be selected via the Centennial-Bicentennial organizations within the communities. Ethnic, age, sex, and income distribution would be taken into account, to reflect as much as possible the make-up of the individual communities. In addition, representation would include both the public and private sectors along with citizens having no identifiable affiliation.

Following the initial community workshops, eight regional conferences would be held, each with 200 to 300 delegates, selected from the workshop phase. Culmination of the Project would be the Futures Conference itself, which would be held the end of September, 1976.

Publicity for the Project would include enlisting the help of such celebrities as Judy Collins, John Denver, and Antonia Brico. For the Futures Conference the end of September, attempts would be made to secure the support of all the television stations in the state to cover the event live, such as had been done in

Iowa. The Conference would therefore be organized along lines of entertainment as well as education.

Staffing for the Project would be based on a Project team of six, utilizing, possibly, some of the existing staff of the Commission.

The budget proposed for the Project was \$276,850, with the possibility of obtaining additional funds from the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Science Foundation.

Motion: Commissioner Poole moved to accept the Executive Committee recommendation that the Commission endorse and fund the Futures Project, including additional efforts to supplement the funding to support the \$276,850 proposed amount. Commissioner Gray seconded the motion.

In the discussion that followed, Commissioner Lucero questioned fiscal responsibility and whether such funding would preclude the funding of other projects in the state.

Commissioner Hart (Harger) amended the motion to state that the Commission commit \$104,000 to the Project at this time and apply for further funds from the National Science Foundation. Commissioner Klug seconded the inclusion of the amendment. Amendment did not pass.

Commissioner Roth stated that the Commission should either support the Project at full cost or reject the Project completely.

Commissioner Lucero proposed that the original motion be amended and that endorsement of funding be conditional on not cutting back on other projects in the state.

Commissioner Baca seconded the amendment. Amendment did not pass.

A vote was taken on the primary motion. Motion was passed. Commissioners Winkler, Pulcifer, Lucero, and Baca voted no.

December 15, 1975-Colorado Springs

The final meeting of 1975, and the meeting to usher in the Centennial year, was conducted at the Broadmoor Hotel in Colorado Springs, with Commissioner Tutt acting as host for the Commission.

The Commission began its meeting by further adopting policy and administration procedures for the remainder of the Commission's life. Chairman Lacy appointed a special committee composed of Commissioners McKinney and Pulcifer to work with the Marketing Director in the leasing of the logo.

The Chairman announced that the Denver Bronco football team would be wearing the official Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial logo for 1976. Commissioner McKinney reported on the difficulties the Commission was having in receiving an official Colorado Centennial stamp from the Postal Service.

The Futures Project was reported on by Commissioner Cobb, who was also acting in the capacity of Chairman of the Futures Project Committee. She requested that a \$72,000 grant be made to the corporation known as Futures Colorado to expedite expenditures by the Futures Committee.

The Commission modified the Centennial flag policy and allowed the staff to sell the official Centennial flag to any community or public service organization which desired to buy it.

As a result of a visit and presentation by Commissioner John Kintzele of the Denver Election Commission, the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission moved to notify all election authorities in the State of Colorado to encourage full participation in the election process in our Nation's Bicentennial year.

The Commission struck a blow for equal rights when, on a motion of Vice Chairman McKinney, it unanimously agreed not to participate in any event or with any organization wherein women would be prohibited from participating.

The Programs Department distributed a packet and discussed eleven projects which had requested funding. The Commission denied the funding of those projects.

Commissioner Roth moved that the following resolution be presented to the Joint Budget Committee:

Whereas the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission is confronted with community requests for special projects, totaling over \$8 million worth of special Colorado Centennial programs and projects, and

Whereas the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission is attempting to market medals and franchised Logo products to raise at least 25 percent of this total, but marketing revenues in this period of economic forecasting are not clearly predictable, and

Whereas it is anticipated that special events relating to Colorado Day, August 1, 1976, have a minimal budget need of \$100,000, and

Whereas Colorado's share of assisting minimally in the only Bicentennial-related project in our state, and common also to the four-corner states is \$30,000 for the Dominquez-Escalante Trail, and

Whereas the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission believes the State of Colorado owes it to its own people to effect a reinvestment of their own tax revenues equivalent to at least a reasonable percentage of its approved community and statewide projects, and

Whereas the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission sees this total expenditure as requiring \$2,500,000 during the total calendar year of 1975 to 1976,

Therefore, be it resolved that this Commission requests of the Joint Budget Committee an additional appropriation of \$2 million to the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission Revolving Fund, subject to the following credits to be made to the Fund as of June 30, 1977:

1. All extra Day-of-Racing revenues deposited to the fund subsequent to July 1, 1975; and
2. All Logo franchise—medals, flags, posters, and other approved commercial sales—net income due and payable to the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission under CRS 1973, subsequent, again, to July 1, 1975.

In concluding this resolution, the Commission herewith states that the effect of this resolution is for the State to guarantee, not to exceed \$2 million, local community funding of approved projects from July 1, 1975, through June 30, 1977; but to note that if continuing Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission efforts to raise

funds from legal marketing processes, together with the proceeds from the extra Day-of-Racing, does raise \$2 million or more, the effect of this resolution is simply to make guarantees of timely funding without general fund cost to the State.

Commissioner Lucero seconded the motion. Motion was passed unanimously.

The Commissioners toured projects in Colorado Springs and Manitou Springs during their visit to the area.

Summary of 1975 Activities

Colorado, by year's end, had more than 1,400 projects and events. The state maintained its position as one of the top three in the country for total projects and events.

Centennial Governor Richard D. Lamm and his wife rehearsed, taped and performed a special slide show on the history of Colorado for high school students and other audiences throughout the state.

The Commission made grants to more than 136 projects for a total of more than \$777,300. But these financial assists were not handouts. Each project raised approximately five dollars for every dollar received from the Commission. Total project costs for 1975 were \$4,200,000. The Commission's funding under the four themes affected all 63 counties, with specific grants made to 47 of them.



C.U.'s Crown and Clown Theater, Vail

The change in 1975 which had the most profound effect on external activities was the establishment of the Revolving Fund. The fund provided the mechanics to sell the Official Colorado Medal, lease the logo and sell souvenirs for profit.

Certain Ethnic-Minority projects from the lower-economic sections of communities received relief from the earlier dollar-for-dollar requirement.

The Community Incentive Program, funded by the Commission in August, made money available to communities for projects determined by them without any lengthy red tape. An essay contest and other activities were begun in commemoration of "Colorado Day" (August 1, 1976). The Commission funded the Futures Conference.

But at year's end, there were still 222 projects requesting financial assistance. Their requests totaled more than \$2,914,000.

The Commission funded projects at the rate of 18%, which was roughly the same percentage maintained in earlier years.

January 24, 1976-Denver

The Futures Project was reported on at the January 24, 1976 meeting and the newly-appointed staff introduced to the Commissioners. Plans for town meetings to be held April 15th to June 30th were disclosed to the Commission. The Commission asked that it be identified with the Futures Project in subsequent communications.

Executive Director Barrante noted that although the intent of the Legislature was to appropriate \$500,000 to the Revolving Fund, due to an error the appropriation was for \$2,500,000. The Commission asked the Chairman and Executive Director to settle the matter, and indicated an intent to only spend \$500,000 as was discussed with the Joint Budget Committee.

A plan for staff reduction through the remainder of the Centennial year and in 1977 was presented and approved. A discussion ensued on the Commission having an essay contest, and Commissioner Roth moved that the Commission undertake such a task and appoint two or three Commissioners to supervise the contest on the theme "What It Means to Be a Colorado-American." The Chairman appointed Commissioners Gray, Harper and Roth to the Committee.

The Commission felt that the request by the various Councils to provide expense money for their expenses would result in more problems than it would alleviate, and therefore decided to shelve the proposal.

In the Programs area, it was pointed out that there were 222 projects currently awaiting decisions on funding, 119 of which also had formal requests for Commission endorsement.

Commissioner Poole moved that the Commission purchase logo tile plaques to be used as indoor plaques in the various projects funded by the Commission. The motion was approved.

The Director of Public Information, Mrs. Mary Gleason, reported that three distinct slide shows had been completed, and that the calendar of events for 1976 had been released.

The Commission spent a good portion of the meeting making financial grants.

February 18, 1976-Denver

The February 18th meeting was held in the Commission offices in Denver. About two hours were spent in a briefing on the Futures Project by Ms. Patsy Garlid, Project Coordinator. Commissioner Cobb reported that Futures had requested \$110,000 from the National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities, and asked individual Commissioners for supportive letters for the grant. Commissioner Poole successfully moved that the specific role of minorities in the Futures Project be demonstrated in both staffing and programs by the next Commission meeting.

A report was made on Colorado Day, and plans were announced for a 63-day countdown to climax on August 1st, 1976 by using a county-by-county news release.

The Heritage Coordinator, Mr. Walt Borneman, reported that 21 applications for Colorado Communities had been processed and paid, amounting to \$15,150. Approximately 40 additional applications totaling \$32,000 were being processed.

Executive Director Barrante reported that about \$27,500 would be available from the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration by July 1, 1976 for funding.

Commissioner Pulcifer and Vice Chairman McKinney were appointed to expedite the design and purchase of a durable, outdoor plaque to be affixed to projects being built by Commission funds.

The new Essay Committee reported on its plans:

"Local Centennial-Bicentennial Committees will read and judge essay entries and select the top three, these to be forwarded to the CCBC staff, who will, in turn, select the top 50 statewide. These final 50 entries will be judged by a committee of three, who will then select five winners.

On the community level, a silver medal will be awarded as first prize, the two second prizes being bronze medals. Statewide, the first prize will be a gold medal; and the four second prizes will be silver medals.

Except for the number of words set for the essay—a minimum/maximum range of 100/200—the rules of the contest will be made by the CCBC staff."

During the dinner break, Richard Tallbull, Richard Peters and Grace Spotted-Eagle each made presentations to the Commission concerning the American Indian Movement, the White Buffalo Council and Native Americans in general.

Since the Commission was faced with 148 requests for funding and the amount of funds which would be available from the Joint Budget Committee was not yet established, Commissioner Roth successfully moved the following:

First, that the Commission approve the recommendations listed on the blue sheet of the Special Funding Information packets and that any amendments to the same would be to increase or reduce the amounts indicated or to add to this list other projects.

Second, that the Commission immediately notify all recipients of grants approved.

Third, that in the notification, the Commission advise the recipient that, if the grant approved is equivalent to the request, or within 20 percent of the request, it is entirely possible that the Commission will not be able to fund more than 80 percent of the request; and if so, that a sheet is attached indicating that the recipient is among such grants.

Fourth, that the names of the Joint Budget Committee be included in the letter indicating that the Commission is asking the JBC for the full funding of the Commission's request, with the understanding that the Commission might be able, through other means available to it, to fund in full the grant about which the recipient is being notified without the aid of the legislature; but in the event that the Commission is unable to fund the grant in full, the Commission must secure from the legislature, in this session, funds to cover any monies that might not be anticipated through the private, commercial channels and the extra Day of Racing, both of which give indefinite funding, but some funding, to this Commission.

Fifth, that the Commission recommend to the project sponsors that they as recipients of grants contact the Joint Budget Committee about their individual concerns in this matter, and contact as well their respective representatives or senators (in the event that none are members of the JBC) so that they might be supportive of the request that the Commission intends to make to the Joint Budget Committee for such funding.

After approximately three hours of deliberation and discussion, the Commission approved funding in various amounts to the projects being considered.

Commissioner Roth moved that the Commission notify the Futures Project that it might not be able to fund the project beyond \$176,000, depending on the action of the Joint Budget Committee, the revenues generated via the Commission channels and the amount of the grant to be awarded by the National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities.

Prior to adjourning the meeting, the Commission decided to forgo the March 1st meeting, and scheduled the next meeting on April 10th.

The intent of the meeting was that it would be the last major funding meeting. The Chairman asked each Commissioner to submit to the staff those projects they wanted reviewed. A total of 37 projects were recommended for review at the April 10th meeting. At the February meeting the Commission also regretfully had to reject 98 project funding requests.

April 10, 1976-Denver

At the April 10th meeting it was reported that the U.S. Mint had interpreted current public statutes to mean that Colorado was not authorized to strike a gold medal. The Commission had formally replied to that objection and the Governor had sent a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain special approval to strike gold medals.

A report on the Colorado Centennial commemorative stamp efforts was made, and in an effort to expedite the matter, letters were sent to the Stamp Committee in support of the Colorado stamp proposal by Senators Hart and Haskell and Governor Lamm.

Senate Bill 135, which was intended to loan the Commission funds in anticipation of future revenues, had cleared second



Commissioners Meet with the Governor

reading in the Senate and was pending House Appropriations Committee action. The Bill would allow the Commission to spend \$250,000 in grant money.

Commissioner Winkler moved to disallow the use of the Centennial logo for political campaign purposes after it was pointed out that ARBA had issued a policy prohibiting the use of the national symbol in such campaigns. The motion carried.

A report on the Colorado Community Incentive Program showed that as of April 10th, 133 Colorado communities in 50 counties had been funded for a total of \$119,375 to date. It was also pointed out that currently being processed were requests which would enable each of the 63 counties to receive some funding.

Commissioner Pulcifer, as part of the Colorado Day report, told of plans for the Denver Bronco-Chicago Bears game as a kick-off for Colorado Day.

Ms. Patsy Garlid gave an extensive report on the Colorado Futures Project, and indicated that Ron Passarelli and Glenda Lyle had joined the staff as consultants to assist in coverage in Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Denver and in minority

programs. The original Futures budget was amended down from \$276,000 to \$210,000.

A report on the prizes to be awarded for the essay contest was presented to the Commission as well as a report on the Dominguez-Escalante Trail Expedition, which was scheduled to depart Santa Fe, New Mexico on July 29, 1976 to begin the reenactment of the original journey.

As a result of a report from the Foundation concerning their fund-raising projects; i.e., the issuance of a "Centennial Passbook," Commissioner Lucero moved that all future financial transactions between the Foundation and the Commission be approved by the Commission in advance. The motion was passed unanimously.

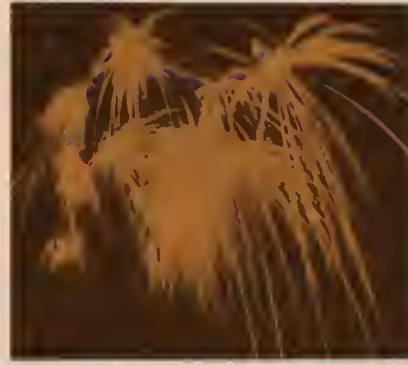
The Commission then recessed for lunch, which was hosted by Governor Lamm at the Governor's Mansion. Prior to the luncheon, the Governor presented the Colorado Personalities slide show prepared by the Commission staff, and discussed with the Commission the status of several projects, among them Colorado Day, the Futures Project and the Colorado Centennial stamp. The Commission then spent the remainder of the afternoon reviewing the 36 projects for funding, and moved to fund 18 of them in various denominations.

(Note: For a complete summary of all grants made by the Commission, see the Marketing Chapter in this Report.)

May 17, 1976-Julesburg

The May 17th meeting was held in Julesburg, where, as a result of a comment made by Commissioner DeLoria to the Governor at the previous meeting, a replica of Julesburg was destroyed by fire, as the town had been on four previous occasions in its history.

The diverse cultures, emotions and celebrations of a state's history are reflected in its people. In 1976, their mood was 'once in a hundred.'



The first third of the meeting was spent discussing the status of the Futures Project. The Commission noted the Governor's letter to the Commission dated May 2nd, which is reproduced in its entirety below:

Dear Commissioner and Steering Committee Member:

I am becoming increasingly concerned about the status of the Future's Project. In the past few weeks, many questions have been brought to my attention that seem to indicate that continuing difficulties have not been resolved. Any one of these problems standing alone would not be cause for alarm, but in the aggregate, they signal to me that some strong action is indicated at this time.

As you know, I have been very excited about the concept behind the Future's Project, and I would like to see Colorado make such an effort. However, this is such an important process that I want to be very sure it is organized carefully and that all the elements are synchronized before we take it to the people of this State.

With this foremost in my mind, I feel that the CC/BC and the Futures Steering Committee should make an assessment of the project and perhaps take some direct action to call a halt to the project as it is currently operating or find some more positive remedy to the situation. Perhaps we could agree to stop the present time schedule and put all activity aside for a period of time during which we could reevaluate the budgetary and personnel changes that will need to be made in order to accomplish our goals. I feel strongly that the structure which has been developed

and many of the materials are worthy of consideration even if we wait until 1977 to use them. We should certainly not feel that the effort to date has been in vain. An extremely valuable framework has been created which I would like to see us put to use if we possibly can.

One of my most pressing goals for Colorado is to establish some mechanism for long range planning. We need to devise a means of looking ahead and predicting what life in this State will be like in the next 25 years. At the same time, we also need to stir our citizens into the process of determining what the future should look like. This is too important an assignment to lose sight of the overriding objective. The task to which we are all committed is so large and of such significance that it requires a longer preparation period. We all must resolve to do it well if we do it at all.

Sincerely,

Richard D. Lamm
Governor

Also discussed was the Position Statement released by the Commission following the meeting of the Executive Committee on May 3rd, which said:

"The Executive Committee of the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission agreed unanimously on May 3rd, 1976, to recommend to the Commission and Governor Lamm that the Commission's Futures Project schedule be moved into 1977. The action was taken after discussion with and general concurrence by the Colorado Futures Project Steering Committee and staff.

It was agreed that this project, whereby all Coloradans are given the opportunity to voice their wishes for

the future of the State through a series of community meetings culminating in a major conference, was too important to expose to factors which could minimize its impact if it were pushed ahead during the summer and fall of 1976.

Such factors include the public's attention on the upcoming November election, involvement with thousands of Centennial year programs, confusion between the purpose of Colorado Futures and 'Town Meeting '76' and full bookings of available meeting facilities."

It was announced that Senate Bill 135 had been passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor. Under the Bill's terms, the advance of \$250,000 had to be paid back by December 15, 1976.

The Colorado Day Committee reported and introduced Ms. Linda Laskey, a Coordinator hired for ninety days, and her assistant, Ms. Susan Woodrow.

Commissioner Winkler reported on the project to rename Banded Mountain to Centennial Peak. Local support for the change had been obtained. The peak is located North of Mancos and Dolores.

Under the Community Incentive Program Report, only 6 of 63 counties remained to be funded.

The Commission spent a major portion of the May 17th meeting funding ten projects which were up for reconsideration.

After a lunch break, the Centennial Commemoration Stamp Report acknowledged Congresswoman Patricia Schroeder's efforts in dealing with the Citizens Stamp Advisory Committee. She had obtained a pledge of at least consideration of a Colorado commemorative stamp for 1977.



Dominguez-Escalante Trail Marker

The Dominguez-Escalante Trail Committee reported on the status of placing trail markers and signs leading to the markers in Southern Colorado.

June 21, 1976-Aspen

The June 21st meeting of the Commission was held in Aspen. Deputy Director Erroll Giddings reported that the Department of Revenue had completed a statewide mailing of the medal brochure. Mr. Giddings also reported the institution of the beginning of improved policies for inventory control and accountability of items for resale. He pointed out that the Denver Mint was the primary storage location of the Commission's valuables.

It was indicated that \$40,000 of the \$250,000 advance had already been paid back to the State's General Fund.

The Commission again discussed the Futures Project, and Commissioner Lucero moved that the Commission terminate

the Futures Project immediately and the funds in Futures, Inc. be returned to the Commission. A roll call vote was taken, and the motion passed by ten to five.

A letter to the Governor from the Chairman of the Commission was directed at that time. The letter, sent on July 8, 1976 read:

Dear Governor Lamm:

The Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission voted to terminate its effort toward a Colorado Futures project at its regular meeting in Aspen on June 21, 1976. The motion also directed the CCBC staff to see that unexpended funds still held by Colorado Futures, Inc. be returned to the Commission's revolving fund. The motion passed by a vote of 10 to 5.

As you know, the Executive Committee voted to suspend staff work on the project on May 3, 1976 and to "reschedule" the entire project until early 1977. This action was taken when it became apparent that a successful Futures project may be jeopardized by minimum public involvement because of attention on the November election, commitment to other Centennial programs and confusion of purpose between Colorado Futures and other similar projects.

At the CCBC meeting in Julesburg on May 17, 1976, the Commission selected a five-member interim committee to recommend a course of action regarding the Futures project. The Committee reviewed all aspects of the efforts, including expenses and results to date, and produced a specific proposal for consideration by the Commission should they choose to proceed with the project.

Discussion which preceded the termination vote indicated that most Commissioners felt that the idea of giving

the people of Colorado the opportunity to set goals for the State's future was too important to be minimized by continued hampering by lay committees and a cumbersome, pieced-together staff operating in the shadow of the Commission and its staff.

Almost all of the Commissioners stated their willingness to work individually on a new Futures effort, but they generally agreed that the two efforts, one by University of Colorado, Denver Center, personnel and the other by Jock Bickert and his staff, did not capture the public interest and support needed and that input by some major segments of the Colorado public was missing.

All of the records, forms and procedures developed during the past year have been catalogued and filed for use in the future. The plans for the area workshops are particularly usable.

No one likes to work so hard on a project that does not succeed, but the Commission felt that it was better to take this action now than to proceed with the expenditure of over \$100,000 more when a timely success could not be predicted.

We appreciate your efforts and those of your staff in cooperating on this matter and hope that a practical way may be found to permit all Coloradans to have a meaningful voice in the future of our beloved State.

For the Commission:

Sincerely,
Joe M. Lacy
Chairman

During the Dominguez-Escalante Trail Report it was announced that trail marker locations in Colorado would include Navajo Lake, Ignacio, Durango, Mancos, Dolores, Dove Creek, Paonia, Nucla-Naturita, DeBeque and Rangely.

The Commission, after considering each request, approved administrative waivers of match for 26 projects.

The Colorado Day report centered on the planned events for the Centennial celebration, beginning with the Denver Broncos football game on July 31st through sunrise services at Red Rocks, Max Morath performances in Colorado and the Denver Symphony's "Lincoln Portrait." Plans for the formal ceremony on the Capitol steps to include the reading of the Act that made Colorado a State were discussed.

Community Incentive projects totaled 61 counties in June. Grants had been made to 205 communities for a total of \$179,675.

It was decided that the July meeting would be held in La Junta.

On a successful motion from Commissioner Roth, the Commission decided to provide a Colorado State Flag to every community with a population of 1,000 or more to be flown from August 1st, 1976 through the end of the Centennial year (1976).

The Commission sent a mailgram to the Citizens Stamp Advisory Committee requesting consideration of a commemorative stamp for the State to be issued in 1977.

Executive Director Barrante indicated that the Stained Glass Windows authorized by the Ethnic-Minority Council would be installed in the State Capitol, and that the Council was allowing the minority groups represented to select both the subject of the window and the artists involved.

July 25, 1976-La Junta

The July 25th meeting of the Commission was held at the Colorado Boys' Ranch in La Junta.

The Commission heard presentations from local citizens and toured the community.

Deputy Director Giddings reported that June medal sales' revenues totaled \$51,524.63, which was an all-time high for the Commission.

Plans for a special postal cachet with a dual cancellation—cancelled on July 4th in Philadelphia and August 1st in Denver—were divulged. Commissioner Pulcipher reported the Jim Beam Centennial commemorative bottle was being manufactured, and that the Commission should realize a 50¢ per bottle royalty from sales, with an estimated total income to the Commission of \$25,000.

Executive Director Barrante reported that the Long Bill appropriation for the fiscal year 1976-77 was received, and that it allowed for ten employees through December 1976 and three employees for the first six months of 1977. Under the Revolving Fund portion of the Bill, the Commission was authorized five employees through 1976 and two employees through June 1977.

Four projects were recommended for administrative waiver of matching fund requirements. They were discussed and approved by the Commission.

The Commission then discussed three supplemental grant requests and voted funds for one of the projects.

Mr. Barrante reported that only 600 numbered pins remained, and that

Commissioners should suggest a list of persons to be specially recognized with the award of the numbered pin. Names of all pin recipients had been recorded in the staff offices and would be a part of the State Archives. Mr. Barrante also pointed out that the Commission was paying back either on time or ahead of time the full \$250,000 advanced by the Legislature.

A letter from John Warner, Administrator of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, congratulating the Commission on its efforts and festivities of July 4th and the success of the national effort was distributed to the Commission.

September 18, 1976-Mesa Verde
The Commission met after Colorado Day (August 1st) on September 18th at Mesa Verde.

The meeting opened with a discussion of the Colorado Day activities and how the flood effected coverage. Commissioner Smith thanked the Commission and staff collectively for their efforts toward making the day successful.

Chairman Lacy described the noontime commemorative ceremonies at the Capitol in which the Governor and Mrs. Lamm and several Commissioners had participated. He specifically thanked both Linda Laskey and Susan Woodrow for their short but excellent tenure with the Commission. The Commission approved a total expenditure for the Colorado Day activities of \$12,240.26.

A slide show of the Dominguez-Escalante Trail was authorized by the Commission, and the Commission heard a status report on the expedition which at that time was in the vicinity of Vernal, Utah.

Executive Director Barrante reported on the wind down of activities of the Commission, and classified the tasks remaining as (1) reporting and archiving, (2) closing our Marketing commitments and (3) auditing and accounting of grants.

It was reported that the Foundation's "Centennial Passbook" project was not as successful as planned, and that the Commission could expect to receive no funds from the Foundation.

The total cost for the Futures Project was reported at \$65,455.

The financial status of the Commission was reported, and the Commission adjusted their estimates of revenues to the Revolving Fund.

A letter from Secretary of the Treasury Simon was received by the Governor which authorized the Commission one hundred gold medals. The Commission decided to continue awarding those medals to citizens who made a significant contribution to the Commission. A significant contribution was further defined as \$500 or more.

The Commission received and denied a request for financial assistance to pay for an oral history of the Big Thompson Flood. The Commission then discussed other requests for financial assistance and funded one project.

The Stained Glass Windows Project report consisted of listing the artists and the personages who would be honored in the windows. The were as follows:

Window Honoring	Artist
Don Bernardo	
Miera y Pacheco	Carlota Espinoza
Aunt Clara Brown	Vernon Rowlette
Chief Jack House	Norman Dale Lansing
Buckskin Charlie	Eugene Naranjo
Naoichi Hokazono	Yuniko Noda
Chin Lin Sou	Cheng Ting-Shih

Commissioner Lucero then tendered his resignation as a Commissioner to spend more time as the President-elect of the Colorado Bar Association. The Commission discussed with Commissioner Lucero the possibility of his remaining as a Commissioner, and then Chairman Lacy reluctantly accepted the resignation.

Chairman Lacy was presented a certificate of appreciation signed by John Warner, Administrator of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration.

The Ethnic Minority Coordinator, Mr. Joe Hernandez, read and asked to be entered into the Minutes a "Declaration of Faith and Pledge of Support" signed by seven ethnic minority organizations.

October 25, 1976-Denver

The October 25th meeting was held in Denver, and the Executive Director reported that at the Continental Divide Alliance (ARBA-affiliated organization) meeting, information was received that ARBA might make a final grant to the states in the amount of approximately \$25,000 per state. The Commission heard a briefing on the programs and grants already funded, and their difficulties of making the deadline date of December 31, 1976. Commissioner Harper successfully moved that the staff be allowed to make extensions of grants to March 1, 1977.

The Commission then discussed projects requesting additional funds. After lengthy discussion, Commissioner Hart (Harger) moved that the Commission fund no projects. The motion carried.

It was announced that Joe Albi, Regional Director, would be closing the ARBA office in Denver on November 30th. The Commission also noted that 69 Centennial-Bicentennial events and functions were planned for the remainder of 1976.

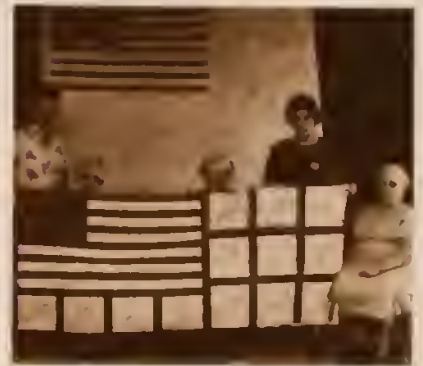
December 10, 1976-Denver

The Marketing Report was delivered by Mr. Giddings at the December 10th meeting, which also included an interim report of the activities of the State auditor who was auditing both Commission funds. It was announced that the final payment under Senate Bill 135 was made to the Legislature early, thereby completing the \$250,000 repayment which the Commission earned.

The Executive Director noted that a \$65,000 surplus was currently being forecast for June 1977, and mentioned some of the accomplishments of the Commission for the year of 1976, which were:

Press releases and newsletter distribution increased more than fivefold and the Commission made grants throughout the state of more than 1.8 million dollars. Local communities contributed private funds so that the \$1.8 million generated more than \$9 million for projects. Significant accomplishments include: 28 projects to create, beautify and improve parks; 52 restorations, mostly historic buildings; 29 museums funded; 30 facilities projects funded, including community centers, amphitheatres, Women's Resource Centers; 15 programs in the community service area to clean up the environment, help the aged and handicapped; 48 festival projects such as tours by

Colorado's Centennial projects and events embraced the State's 100 years of rich heritage of its land, architecture and diverse peoples.



performing groups, pageants, craft shows, pow-wows, ballet, symphony and orchestra programs; and 24 educational projects, including foxfire projects, exhibits and books.

Based on expected savings from General Fund and the receipt of revenues in excess of estimated expenditures made at the beginning of the fiscal year, the Commission anticipates that if current trends continue, a profit of approximately \$65,000 will be returned to the General Fund in addition to the repayment of \$250,000 per Senate Bill 135.

It was also reported that a final ARBA grant of between \$14,000 and \$15,000 would be made to the Commission for obligation by March 1977, the same funds to be spent by June 1977.

Executive Director Barrante indicated that only five of the current staff would remain beyond the end of the year.

The Dominguez-Escalante Trail Report stated that 3 of the 11 markers were not yet in place.

The Stained Glass Windows dedication was scheduled for January 7, 1977 at the State Capitol and would consist of the unveiling and dedication of the Chicano and Black American windows.

The Chairman commended the staff and all of those responsible for the outstanding success of the awards and recognition dinner, held at the Denver Art Museum.

Mr. David Hughes of Colorado Springs addressed the Commission on a number of projects in the Springs and presented, on behalf of the State of Colorado, to the Chairman the first numbered copy of Marshall Sprague's book, "Colorado—A Bicentennial History." Mr. Hughes also indicated that the publication of the

"Fourteeners" book was short of funds, and on a successful motion of Vice Chairman McKinney, the Commission approved \$700 for the publication of the "Fourteeners" book so that the book commemorating each of the Colorado teams that climbed mountain peaks of over 14,000 ft. on Colorado Day could be completed and distributed.

At the end of 1976 it was too early to assess fully the impact of the Commission's more than three thousand projects and events in the State; too early because there was still much to do, and sufficient time had not passed for an objective evaluation.

At that time it appeared that Colorado's commemorations and celebrations, which were consistently in the top three among the fifty states, resulted in a quiet but significant success. The true story was told by the 188 Bicentennial Communities that were recognized nationally for their programs. It was told by the 270 communities which the State, through the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission, awarded a minimum of \$750 for three to five projects. It was told by the more than 40,000 volunteers officially involved in the projects throughout the State of Colorado.

Colorado's was truly a grass roots Centennial-Bicentennial.

The support of the State Legislature in establishing a Revolving Fund allowed the Commission to make more than 1.8 million dollars' worth of grants. This money was more than adequately matched by local resources. In fact, the 1.8 million dollars resulted in more than nine million dollars' worth of Centennial-Bicentennial projects. Because of the projects' diverse nature, it was difficult to capsulize the accomplishments. They included 28 parks, either created, beautified or improved; 52 restorations of historic buildings; 29



Robert Hauck Milkhouse, Longmont

museums funded; the funding of 30 different facilities such as community centers, amphitheaters, etc.; 15 community service programs to help the aged and handicapped and better the environment; and 24 educational projects aimed at molding a better second century.

In December we were beginning to experience and identify secondary effects. Among these:

A perceptible sense of accomplishment within local communities and an increased respect for the role of state government.

Social and economic benefits. For example, although the Commission staff had identified 60 permanent jobs resulting from these projects, sponsors of the Colorado City Project in Colorado Springs pointed to more than 40 additional jobs created by that program.

Every one of Colorado's 63 counties received some funds for Centennial-Bicentennial projects.

A recognition that the Commission took specific affirmative actions to assure representation from the diverse ethnic and minority groups in the State.

In 1975 the State Legislature had invested \$250,000 with the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission in advance of royalties and profit expected from the Revolving Fund. The Commission had fully repaid this quarter-million dollar loan from the Legislature, returning this sum to the General Fund and the people of Colorado. An additional \$1,300,000 (approximate) from the operation of the Revolving Fund went to Colorado communities in the form of grants.

1977

February 7, 1977-Denver

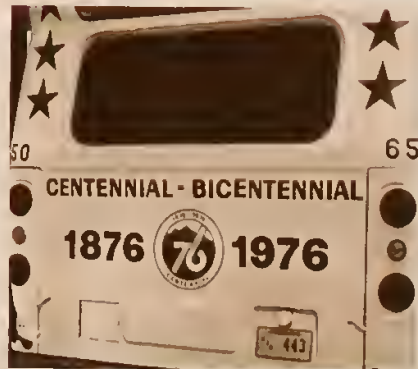
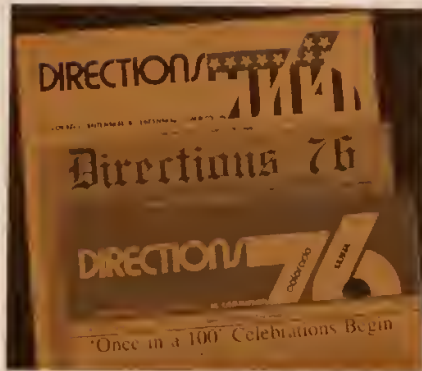
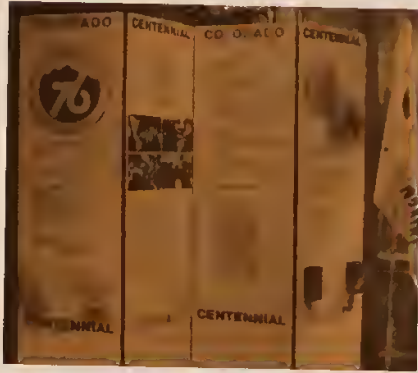
The February 7, 1977 meeting of the Commission began with a slide-tape show entitled "Colorado Trails" presented by the President of the Colorado Mountain Trails Foundation.

The staff report consisted of outlining the procedures for closedown and the transferring of equipment and files to either the State Historical Society or the State Archives.

Mr. Giddings outlined the financial difficulties of the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Foundation, and the Commission agreed to accept the remaining inventory of passbooks (80,000) in lieu of the \$8,400 which the Foundation had committed to the Commission. The staff indicated that they were making one last attempt to sell the passbooks as a premium item.

The grant status was reviewed by the Commission, and it was noted that 47 communities were delinquent

The Centennial State's future will hopefully benefit from the activities of the Commission, for the "past is prologue."



in accounting for funds under the Community Incentive Program. Nine final reports on grants receiving federal funds were returned for additional information. Fourteen State grants were delinquent and had not contacted the Commission, and finally, there were 47 projects which were granted an extension to March 31st to submit their final reports.

Mr. Barrante indicated that an auditing intern would be employed as a disinterested party to informally examine the projects.

The Commission then discussed all of the projects which had requested the \$17,000 final ARBA grant. The grant, by federal guidelines, had to be given to only one project and could not be split up. The Commissioners went through the projects and voted.

The 12 projects receiving votes were then discussed in greater detail, and another vote was taken. The Conservation Library received the greatest number of votes, and Commissioner Roth moved that the Commission support the vote unanimously. The suggestion was approved, also unanimously.

The Commission, noting the scheduling of only two additional meetings prior to its termination, on the successful motion of Commissioner Roth delegated to the Executive Committee the authority to handle the scheduling of future Commission meetings and any fiscal items which might arise.

The Commissioners, with an eye to the future, asked the staff to determine if some money could be placed in a bank account for Colorado's "Bicentennial Commission," so that an appropriation one hundred years from now would not be necessary from the Legislature.

April 11, 1977-Denver

The next-to-last meeting of the Commission, held on April 11, 1977 in Denver, concerned itself with grants and final report. Vice Chairman McKinney presented biographies which had been prepared for all Commissioners and asked that they be examined with corrections, if any, noted, and returned to the Executive Director. The Commission then reviewed a letter from the Assistant Attorney General concerning the possibility of the Commission making further financial grants. The Commissioners then reviewed 13 projects which were turned down for funds at the February meeting, and, noting that this was the last opportunity to award financial assistance for existing projects and have the grants disposed of prior to the Commission's termination, funded 7 projects. The motion was contingent on the money being spent prior to June 15, 1977.

The Commission learned that the ceremony to unveil the design of the approved Colorado Centennial stamp was scheduled April 13th in Governor Lamm's office. Concerning previous grant reports, the Commission learned that 25 projects still had to be completed.

The Commission was informed that a representative of the Attorney General's office and the State Controller had advised that the plan to place money in an account for one hundred years was not consistent with State fiscal rules.

The Commission adjourned, noting that its final meeting would take place on May 21, 1977 in Colorado Springs.

The final meeting of the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission concerned itself with making administrative waivers for proof of match so that reports on all of the projects could be successfully closed.

The Executive Director reviewed total projects funded and counties covered, and noted the correspondence from the Governor thanking the Commission for their contributions to the State.

May 21, 1977-Colorado Springs

In anticipation of the establishment of a legislative Revolving Fund, the Commission authorized the release of a portion of the final inventory of commemorative items to the Capitol Tour Guides.

Commissioner Roth, noting the delay in payments of previous grants and the possible technical obstacles to the grants being awarded, moved that the Commission allocate \$5,000 to the Colorado General Assembly for the completion of the Barney Ford Window project; \$10,000 to the Department of Social Services for promotion of alcoholism projects, i.e., Conejos House of Help; \$15,000 to the State Historical Society for projects in Fort Collins and La Junta, i.e., Avery House Restoration and Koshare Museum; and \$15,000 to the Department of Local Government for projects in Denver, Mancos and Grand Junction, i.e., Metropolitan Science Center, Mancos Community Center and Lincoln Park Auditorium at \$5,000 each. The motion was unanimously seconded and passed.

The Commission collectively congratulated, via separate motions, the Chairman of the Commission for his leadership and direction, the Executive Director for supervision of the staff and day-to-day operations and a particular recognition to the Deputy Director for his efforts in the marketing area when he was forced to assume that responsibility on short notice.

It was noted that in addition to the \$250,000 earlier returned to the General Fund and the \$45,000 in grants authorized by the Roth motion, if paid out, an additional \$37,000 would still be returned to the General Fund at the end of June. The Commission also recognized the possibility that an additional \$20,000 would be received from the Extra Day of Racing in mid-June and be deposited in the General Fund.

The meeting ended with a special thanks to Commissioner Tutt for hosting the Commission for the second time at its last official meeting.



The finance and marketing programs for the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission were based on the ideal of providing the ultimate centennial-bicentennial commemoration, using a minimum amount of taxpayer dollars. By making the best uses of state appropriations, federal grants from the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration and a maximum marketing effort, the ideal came closer to reality.

The very first budget the Commission received, in fiscal year 1972 (1971-72), amounted to \$25,000. This money was to be used by the Commission as "seed money" to begin planning for a major overall financial program. However, one of the problems the Commission faced at this point was the inadequacy of its Enabling Legislation to provide for a marketing program of wide scope. Without the marketing function, the financial well would run dry. The financial activities could not continue without a marketing program; likewise, any proposed marketing program would need financial aid. In order to develop a mechanism to support the activities of marketing—requesting and receiving private donations and federal grants—the Commission found it was necessary to have a non-profit foundation which would aid in the development of these activities.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission in April 1972 the reasons and purposes of a non-profit organization were set forth. The Commission approved the organization at the June 1972 meeting.

The commencement date of the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Foundation was June 2, 1973; the termination date to be June 30, 1977.

The Articles of Incorporation & By-Laws of the Foundation were filed at the office of the Colorado Secretary of State on the 21st day of June, 1972.

The Foundation was established to aid and assist the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission in its efforts to plan, coordinate and stage all centennial-bicentennial events leading up to and including 1976 by raising and disbursing funds. Examples of income were derived from the following sources:

- Grants
- The Franklin Mint
- Contributions
- Racing Donations (1/2 of 1% designated Bicentennial nights)
- Souvenir Item Sales through CCBC Committees and Non-profit Groups
- Medal Sales
- Commercial Use of the CCBC Logo (via contract between the CCBC and CCBCF giving non-exclusive right to the Foundation to use the logo)

Permission was given to the Denver Nuggets basketball team and Denver Broncos football team to use the CCBC centennial logo on uniforms.

As set forth in the Articles of Incorporation, the organization was to be administered by a Board of Trustees.

The following Trustees were appointed by the Commission:

- Theodore H. Mueller, Director
- James L. Eitzen
- William R. Greenwood
- Morton L. Pepper
- Ben Poxson
- Edward C. Rochette

Thus the Commission set up the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Foundation with its main goal to aid in raising money in support of Commission projects and programs.

During fiscal year 1972, planning and implementation of the Centennial-Bicentennial Medals Program was undertaken by the Commission with the support of Colorado's senators and representatives with the United States Congress.

In March of 1972 a Medallion Committee was formed (later to become the Franchise/Medal Council). The Medallion Committee resolved at the March 6, 1972 meeting to specify in the proposed federal legislation the authorization of striking 250,000 medals of 1-5/16 inches (225,000 in bronze and 25,000 to be of 0.900 silver composition).

At the same meeting guidelines were drawn for a contest, for the design of a Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial medallion, with a \$500 prize to be awarded to the winning designer. Guidelines were also drawn at the same meeting for a

contest for the design of the obverse side of this medal, and also with a \$500 prize to be awarded to the winner. The Committee initially judged approximately 112 official entries; subsequently, 28 semi-finalists were chosen and from this group twelve final entries were selected. These twelve final entries were submitted by the following persons: Asa Battles, Carl Dalio, Michael L. Daymon, Clarence A. Durham, Sue Hughey, Verna Jean Morand, Randy J. Doyle and William Jay Trujillo. Mrs. Sue Hughey was declared the winner of the official CCBC Medal Contest.

The end result of these efforts was Public Law 93-227, which allowed the Commission to strike, at the United States Mint in Denver, Colorado, the Centennial Congressional Medal. The law allowed the Commission to mint this medal in bronze, silver and gold, and the revenues from the Foundation's sales of these medals would go toward the funding of centennial and bicentennial projects throughout the State of Colorado.

Public Law 93-227
93rd Congress, H.R. 4738
December 29, 1973

An Act

To provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the statehood of Colorado.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Section 1. In commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the statehood of Colorado, which will be celebrated on August 1, 1976, the Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter referred to in this Act as the "Secretary") shall furnish medals in accordance with this Act to the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission (hereafter referred to in this Act as the "Commission").

Section 2. The medals authorized under this Act are national medals within the meaning of Section 3551 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 368), except that, for the purposes of this Act, some or all of such medals may be struck by the superintendent of the coining department of the mint at Denver, under such regulations as the superintendent, with the approval of the Director of the Mint, may prescribe.

Section 3. The medals shall bear such emblems, devices, and inscriptions, shall be of such size or sizes, and shall be made of such materials as the Commission may determine with the approval of the Secretary.

Section 4. Except for such quantities, if any, of gold or silver medals as may be requested by the Commission and approved by the Secretary, the medals may not be made in quantities of less than two thousand nor in an aggregate quantity

greater than two hundred and fifty thousand. They shall be made and delivered at such times as may be required by the Commission, but no medals may be made after December 31, 1976.

Section 5. The medals shall be furnished at a price or prices equal to the costs of manufacture as estimated by the Secretary, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses. The medals may not be made unless security satisfactory to the Secretary is furnished to indemnify the United States for full payment of these costs.

Approved December 29, 1973.

The medal that was made possible by this Public Law and that was struck in the three metals—bronze, silver and gold—was thus the only official Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Medal—a unique medal, authorized by an act of the Congress of the United States for the State of Colorado. It was the first medal ever to bear the Denver Mint mark.

The obverse side of the medal depicts a prospector in buckskin, on horseback, viewing a wide vista of high mountains and deep fertile valleys. The medal says, "COLORADO—LAND OF PROMISE". The reverse side of the medal is the '76 Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission logo. Frank Gasparro, chief engraver of the United States Mint in Philadelphia, supervised both the sculpture and the die-making for the medal. The trial strike for the bronze medal was held in February of 1975, under the auspices of the CCBFoundation. The strike for the silver medal was held at the Mint in November of 1975. The gold medal, which

will be explained in detail later in this chapter, was not struck until November of 1976. All medals were minted by December 31, 1976 and mintage figures are as follows: bronze medals, 46,000 minted, of which 5,000 were plated with 24-karat gold; silver medals, 20,200 minted; and gold medals, only 100 minted. These figures were certified at the end of 1976 by the Superintendent of the Denver Mint, (Mrs.) Betty Higby.



Profits realized from the sales of the medals went to the Commission for distribution throughout the state, to assist in financing projects commemorating the nation's Bicentennial and the Centennial of Colorado's statehood. Medals were sold separately or in a limited edition set of all three in a case. This special Commemorative Set, or Archive Set, was produced in a limited quantity of 1,876. Each case was serial-numbered and the names of donors for each set were inscribed in the State Archives. One Archive Set was given to the Division of Numismatics at the

Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of History and Technology in Washington, D.C.

When the Commission had formed the Franchise/Medal Council, they asked that the Council review all requests from commercial vendors for the use of the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission logo on products and memorabilia for resale. The Franchise/Medal Council set up guidelines for the licensing for commercial use of the logo. In accordance with these guidelines, royalties would be paid to the commission for items carrying the logo which were sold by the licensees. Upon approval of submitted proposals, recommendation would pass to the CCBFoundation and the CCBCCommission for final action. (Members of the above committees follow: Edward C. Rochette, W. Dan Bell, Justin Lana, Alexis McKinney, Arlan Preblud, Robert Pulcipher, William Marshall, Richard Rothmeier, Paco Sanchez (deceased), Roger A. Walton, Edwin J. Eisenach, John Cunningham and Bob Jones.)

Through this program, more than thirty-five vendors paid royalties in excess of \$190,000 to the Commission. The Commission would like to express a special thanks to the Sturm, Ruger Company for royalties of \$150,000. Thanks go out

to all the vendors for their outstanding support of the Colorado Centennial. The following vendors are the logo licensees:

Adezy
Advertising Products
America Now
James B. Beam Distilling Company
Champion (Payne)
Creative Pennants
Stephen R. Datz
Dixon Paper
Emblem, Tape & Label
Franklin Mint
Hiller Bookbinding
Imperial Caps
Imports International
Johnson County Bicentennial Supply
Junior League of Denver
Meier & Frank
W. D. Menard
Paulison Enterprises
Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company of Denver
Progressive Products
Rocky Mountain Bank Note
Rocky Mountain Embossing
Rocky Mountain Fireworks
Rosing Distributing
John Schambow
Ski Country Imports
Spike Creations
Sturm, Ruger Company
Thimb-L-Ine
Unique Reflections
Western Art Manufacturing Company
Whitney Sporting Goods
Wright & McGill Company
Wright Group
Wyoming Studios

During the fiscal years 1973, 1974 and 1975, the Commission received grant monies from the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration of more than \$366,000; the majority of this money went into state-wide projects and events. Private

donations to projects totaled more than \$15,000. The state-appropriated monies totaled more than \$439,000.

It was becoming clearer that the CCB Foundation marketing program was not generating the amounts of money the Commission had hoped. It was during this time that the Commission decided that its Enabling Legislation must be changed to allow an active marketing program which would generate a minimum of one million dollars in revenues.

In 1975 the Commission requested from the state legislature a state Revolving Fund which would allow for the deposit of donations and revenues which would be generated by the Commission's marketing program.

Before the establishment of this fund, any revenues generated by the Commission in excess of appropriated monies were deposited in the state's General Fund. This created a situation where any expenditures made by the Commission for marketing purposes could not be reimbursed to them from the General Fund; likewise, any profits made from the marketing efforts had to be deposited with the state and could not be used for the funding of Commission programs and projects. Money for the projects and events had to come from private sources, federal grants, or a new state appropriation.

House Bill 1720 was introduced into the Regular Session of the 50th General Assembly in 1975. It requested the establishment of a Revolving Fund and \$500,000 in seed money. The fund that evolved from the passage of that bill empowered the Commission to deposit all revenues directly into that fund from any and all sources.

One unique advantage of this was clearly seen in that the extra "Day of Racing" profits could be deposited directly to the Commission's Revolving Fund for utilization in funding state-wide projects and programs. ("Day of Racing" was a revenue-generating program wherein a percentage of revenues from each race track in the state was donated to the CCBC.) These extra "Day of Racing" profits had been deposited to the General Fund from 1972 through 1975 and totaled more than \$400,000.

Another advantage was an increased level of accountability to the citizens of Colorado regarding what monies were being received and the expenditures of those said funds.

But the main advantage of the establishment of the Revolving Fund was the Commission's complete control of all activities which related to the raising of funds for state-wide centennial-bicentennial projects and programs. With the passage of HB1720 and the establishment of the Revolving Fund, the Commission took over all activities in regard to marketing and commercial use of the logo from the CCB Foundation. \$1,800,000 in revenue was generated through the activities of the Commission's marketing department in fiscal years 1976 and 1977.

At this point in time, the Commission was entering calendar year 1976: the centennial-bicentennial celebration year. Marketing efforts were escalated and projections of revenues painted a rosy picture.

But the number of requests for funding for centennial and bicentennial commemorative projects was so great that one additional fiscal step needed to be taken. Another bill was introduced to the legislature, now the Second Regular

Session of the Fiftieth General Assembly; this bill requested a loan of \$250,000. This money would be used to fund worthwhile projects throughout the state and would be repaid from profits and donations generated by the Commission's marketing department. This loan was made through Senate Bill 135 and the funds immediately went into state-wide projects and events.

It is important to note that this loan was repaid in its entirety and on schedule, with payment being made in eight smaller installments and one balloon payment during the period from April of 1976 to the end of December 1976. The funds generated by marketing efforts eventually reached the point where not only could the loan from SB135 be repaid but also additional funding of projects and events could be made and new marketing programs could be begun.

Throughout the life of the Commission, different promotional tactics have been used to encourage and increase the sale of medals and centennial memorabilia and the donations received from the offering of these goods. In the Commission's early days, the CCB Foundation leaned heavily on banks for their promotional activities. By agreement with the CCBF, the banks would display counter cards, offer brochures and sell the medals at little or no profit to themselves. Some banks went as far as enclosing brochures in their monthly statement mailings. Many more simply bought the medals from the CCBF and gave them away, either as premiums to customers or gifts to employees.

In later years the Commission turned to media advertising to promote increases in donations received from the offering of medals. Primarily, print advertising was used, although radio and television spot announcements in a public service vein



were also utilized. The effort was good, and donations were still coming in, but the larger amounts of money that were needed as the Commission approached the Centennial-Bicentennial Year were slow in coming.

Careful analysis of orders received and closer scrutiny of the market revealed that target direct-mail efforts would be needed to reach the large number of donors necessary to provide the needed funds. New brochures were designed, mailing lists gathered, and direct mail efforts begun. One such mailing was made from a list provided by the Department of Revenue. It was the most successful mailing done by the Commission, and special thanks go to the Department of Revenue for their outstanding support of Colorado's centennial-bicentennial activities.

To the Commission's great regret, the United States Mint would not release their mailing list of coin collectors; however, the lists used—lists of persons with higher incomes, collectors of Americana, collectors of memorabilia, credit card holders and others—were very successful. More than a half-dozen different brochures were designed, written and printed for these intensive marketing efforts and at one time almost two million direct-mail pieces were mailed out nationwide in a major marketing push.

These brochures, which earlier on had featured only the Centennial Congressional Medal, later grew into virtual catalogues of commemorative memorabilia. Through working closely with the office of Centennial Governor Richard D. Lamm, the Commission was fortunate enough to be able to print open letters from the

Governor in their brochures to add to the credibility of each direct mail piece. One such letter read:

Dear Fellow Coloradans:

The Fourth of July and the First of August are two days which have special significance to the people of Colorado this year. Respectively, they signify our Nation's 200th and our State's 100th anniversaries.

To commemorate these two dates, special limited edition souvenirs, commemorative medals and first day covers are now being made available to the public—any and all who wish to celebrate this very special year with us.

As Governor of Colorado, I am proud to announce the availability of these distinct mementos.

In the Spirit of '76,

Richard D. Lamm
Governor

One of the first items to be added to the commemorative memorabilia list was a centennial-bicentennial cacheted first day cover. Designed primarily as an item that would appeal to stamp collectors, this envelope featured an illustration by Denver Post artist Joe Barros and the CCBC logo.

The envelope was then serial numbered (20,000 covers were produced) and the covers bearing the numbers 0 to 1,976 were sent to Governor Richard Lamm's office for his signature to be affixed. This done, the covers were sent to Philadelphia shortly before July 4, 1976; there, the Post Office Department affixed a special set of four 13-cent commemorative stamps, issued on Independence Day of 1976, and cancelled the stamps with the Philadelphia postmark on that special first day of issue. The covers were then returned to Colorado for another cancellation, this time the Denver "Colorado Day" postmark, August 1, 1976.

This unique dual cancellation, which made the cover a souvenir of Colorado's Centennial and our nation's Bicentennial, was designed by the U. S. Post Office specifically for this historic cover.

By the end of 1976, the Commission was engaged in offering, in return for donations, not only the medals and first day covers but also such items as jewelry, stationery, books, belt buckles, flags, pennants, posters, playing cards, ashtrays, porcelain plates, metal sculpture and more.

Public Law 93-227, which was passed by Congress to allow the Commission to have the Colorado Centennial Congressional Medal struck, did make it clear that this medal could be made in bronze, silver and gold, but that approval of the metals would have to be obtained from the Secretary of the Treasury.

However, subsequent laws passed by Congress, including one relating to the ability of citizens to buy and sell gold, along with misunderstandings and misinformation, clouded the legality of the medal and all but eliminated the possibility of Colorado's ever having a gold medal struck.

Perseverance and determination on the part of the Commission's Executive Director, Governor Richard Lamm, the State Attorney General and Colorado's representatives in Congress paid off, however, for the issue was clarified during the fall of 1976.

On November 9, 1976, the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Congressional Gold Medal was struck at the United States Mint in Denver. The striking was highlighted by a small ceremony attended by Betty Higby, the Superintendent of the Denver Mint, and Joe Lacy, Commission

Chairman. At that time, the gold medal was the only gold medal authorized by Congress to be struck at the Denver Mint.

In honor of Colorado's 100 years of statehood, only 100 medals were struck. Finer than coin gold, the medals were struck from specially prepared blanks containing 90% gold, 6% silver and 4% copper. They were presented in walnut cases with certificates of authenticity to individuals and groups who donated \$500 or more to the Commission. The proceeds went into the support of commemorative projects and events throughout the state. Donors for these medals had their names inscribed in the State Archives as major contributors to the Commission.

Representatives at the Mint assured the Commission that, following the striking, the dies used in striking the gold medals would be destroyed.

The Commission also set forth a project for a Colorado Centennial stamp to be issued by the United States Postal Service in 1976. Although it was started long before the Centennial year, the program met with many obstacles, delays and misunderstandings on the part of the State of Colorado, the Commission and the U.S. Postal Service. Issuance of the stamp was finally brought about by appeals on the part of private citizens, legislators and agencies to the Postal Service for a commemorative to recognize Colorado's Centennial. Finally, on November 18, 1976, the Postal Service approved a centennial stamp for Colorado. The design for the stamp—a Colorado mountain scene with pine trees and a Rocky Mountain Columbine, the state flower—was unveiled at a press conference in the offices of Governor Richard Lamm on April 13, 1977, and the stamp was issued by the Postal Service on May 21, 1977.

Statistical Summary

In their last major marketing effort, the Commission issued a first day cover to celebrate the issuance of this Centennial stamp. The new Centennial First Day Cover featured the new stamp, an embossed replica of the Colorado Centennial Congressional Silver Medal and the first day of issue cancellation. A special brochure to promote this new first day cover was designed, a mass mailing was made and orders for the cover were still being received by the Commission at the time of this report.

Summary

The financial and marketing approaches which were accomplished by the Commission, in a very limited span of time, provided a maximum of flexibility and revenue from a minimum of taxpayer monies.

The development and implementation of the Commission's Revolving Fund provided a wealth of knowledge and experience as a technique for raising revenues for a program such as the state's centennial-bicentennial commemorations. The profit margins within the Revolving Fund, from the donations for commemorative items and medals, exceeded 53% of gross revenues.

It is with great pleasure that this report is submitted to the citizens of Colorado.

Fiscal Year Ending	Estimated June 1977	June 1976	June 1975	June 1974	June 1973	June 1972
Revenues						
Federal Grants	\$ 89,500	\$ 70,826	\$265,000	\$ 62,104	\$38,975	0
State Project Grants	0	13,740	200,000	0	0	0
Appropriated Funds	210,174	318,249	286,825	78,000	50,000	\$25,000
Private Donations	0	19,655	8,800	4,475	2,500	0
Sub Total	\$299,674	\$422,470	\$760,625	\$144,579	\$91,475	\$25,000
Centennial-Bicentennial Fund (Revolving: Created to administer sales of medal and coin items and royalties from use of logo).						
Appropriated	0	\$ 490,000	0	0	0	0
Day of Racing	\$159,168	400,409	0	0	0	0
Medals, Royalties and Miscellaneous Items	326,643	528,705	0	0	0	0
Grant Refunds	69,231	0	0	0	0	0
Total Revenues	\$854,716	\$1,841,584	\$760,625	\$144,579	\$91,475	\$25,000
Expenditures						
Grant Disbursements	\$254,753	\$1,108,254	\$450,000	\$ 62,104	\$38,975	0
Operating Expenses	329,485	440,091	301,825	78,000	50,000	\$25,000
Private Donations to Projects	0	17,000	8,800	4,475	2,500	0
Commemorative Items and Medal Expense	249,435	232,350	0	0	0	0
Total Expenditures	\$833,673	\$1,797,695	\$760,625	\$144,579	\$91,475	\$25,000
Fund Balance	21,043	43,889*				

*Transferred to next fiscal year.

Accounts receivable total as of June 1, 1977 \$350.00; has been turned over to State Administrative Services.

In April 1975 Senate Bill 135 was passed which loaned the Commission \$250,000 to cover grants. This \$250,000 was repaid in total December 1976 to the State General Fund from the proceeds of the marketing activities.

The above figures do not include \$2,550,000 appropriated by Congress for the restoration of Bent's Old Fort requested by the Heritage Council of the Commission.

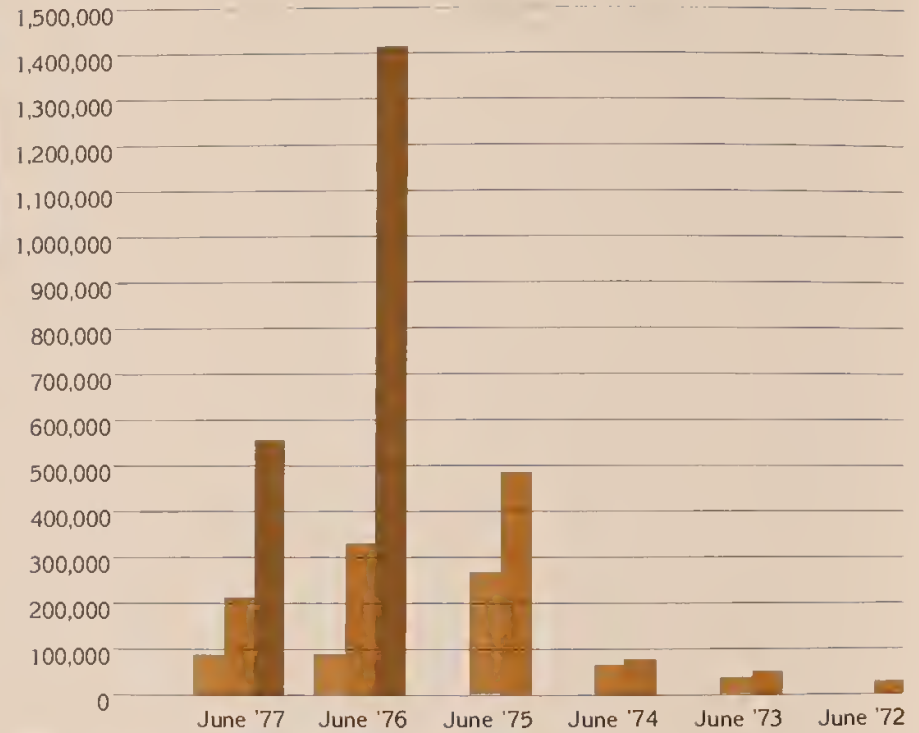
Revenues 1972 Thru 1977

- Federal Grants
14% \$526,405
- Private Donations
1% \$35,430
- General Fund
26% \$968,248
- State Project Grants
6% \$213,740
- Revolving Fund
53% \$1,974,156

Total Revenues All Sources
\$3,717,979

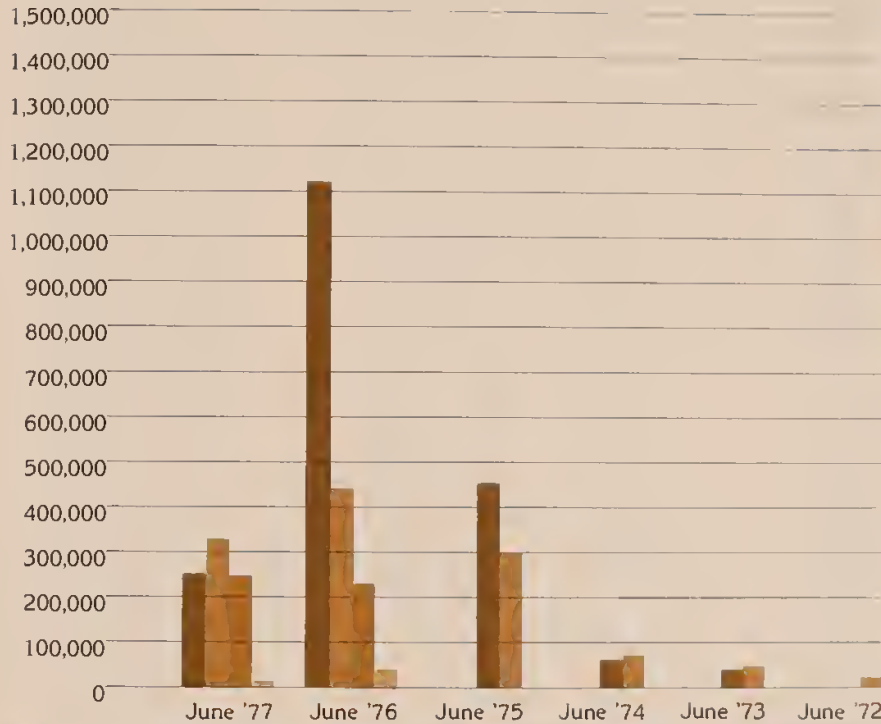


Revenue Sources



Fiscal Year Ending June	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972
Federal Grants and Donations	\$89,500	90,481	273,800	66,579	41,475	
General Fund and State Project Grants	\$210,174	331,989	486,825	78,000	50,000	25,000
Revolving Fund	\$555,042	1,419,114				

Expenditures



Fiscal Year Ending June **1977** **1976** **1975** **1974** **1973** **1972**

*Grant Disbursements \$254,753 1,125,254 458,800 66,579 41,475

Operating Expenses \$329,485 440,091 301,825 78,000 50,000 25,000

Medal, Commemorative & Miscellaneous Expenses \$249,435 232,350

Fund Balance \$21,043 43,889

*Includes Private Donations to Projects



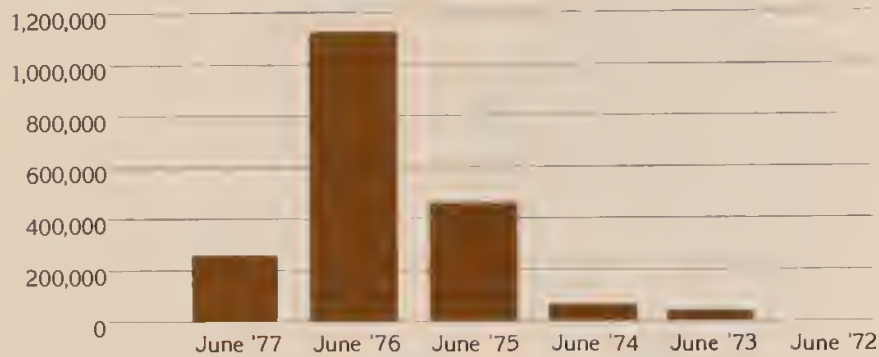
Expenditures 1972 Thru 1977

- Grant Disbursements \$1,914,086 51%
- Private Donations to Projects \$32,775 1%
- Operating Expenses \$1,224,401 33%
- Medal, Commemorative Items and Miscellaneous Expense \$481,785 13%
- Fund Balance \$64,932 2%
- Total Expenses \$3,717,979

CCBC Grants

By County

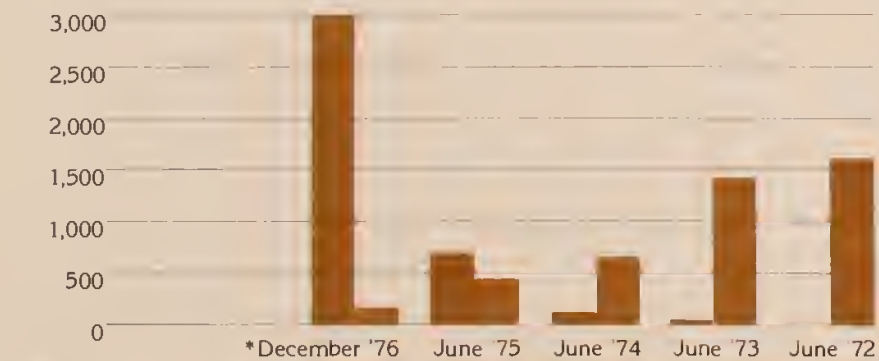
Yearly Grants Awarded in Dollars



Fiscal Year Ending June	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972
Yearly Grants Awarded	\$254,753	1,125,254	458,800	66,579	41,475	

Includes Private Donations to Projects

Number of Projects vs. Cost per Project



Fiscal Year Ending June	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972
Projects	3,000	700	122	35	15
Cost	\$162	447	640	1,420	1,670

*Total to date, not a fiscal year ending.

County	No. of Projects	Cost of Projects	CCBC Grants	County	No. of Projects	Cost of Projects	CCBC Grants
Adams	15	139,315	37,920	La Plata	6	33,850	13,250
Alamosa	5	12,500	6,800	Lake	2	24,800	5,800
Arapahoe	13	95,916	30,528	Larimer	16	138,728	54,155
Archuleta	1	750	750	Las Animas	6	6,750	5,250
Baca	6	4,500	4,500	Lincoln	1	7,208	3,783
Bent	2	29,250	8,250	Logan	3	305,375	12,375
Boulder	18	133,674	48,052	Mesa	10	102,222	42,267
Chaffee	8	56,483	14,250	Mineral	1	750	750
Cheyenne	2	1,500	1,500	Moffat	3	55,250	11,250
Clear Creek	8	85,319	25,622	Montezuma	8	71,750	29,250
Conejos	4	108,595	28,250	Montrose	8	23,775	11,905
Costilla	3	11,500	6,500	Morgan	6	103,340	10,670
Crowley	4	3,000	3,000	Otero	6	211,540	21,850
Custer	3	8,382	4,911	Ouray	5	15,905	8,455
Delta	7	7,850	6,050	Park	5	35,184	17,254
Denver	47	2,044,524	336,052	Phillips	4	42,750	4,250
Dolores	3	5,500	3,500	Pitkin	4	55,406	21,078
Douglas	3	5,548	3,134	Prowers	6	28,750	8,750
Eagle	7	145,100	22,300	Pueblo	14	305,512	63,899
Elbert	2	1,500	1,500	Rio Blanco	3	35,400	9,000
El Paso	28	1,048,303	98,178	Rio Grande	4	2,852	2,192
Fremont	7	27,475	12,438	Routt	9	778,230	30,345
Garfield	9	23,050	9,785	Saguache	6	38,508	17,100
Gilpin	6	95,000	25,500	San Juan	2	4,555	2,405
Grand	5	23,000	13,000	San Miguel	6	12,855	6,430
Gunnison	8	55,682	21,086	Sedgwick	4	67,500	10,000
Hinsdale	3	11,755	3,405	Summit	5	198,590	21,500
Huerfano	3	10,100	2,100	Teller	5	42,650	13,250
Jackson	1	750	750	Washington	2	1,500	1,500
Jefferson	18	574,713	96,437	Weld	29	233,465	51,948
Kiowa	3	2,250	2,250	Yuma	6	14,750	8,300
Kit Carson	5	19,000	8,000				
Statewide Projects	50	1,772,646	507,577				

Total Counties	Total Projects	Total Cost	Total Grants
63	502	9,564,630	1,914,086

Funded Projects

By County

Project Title	Theme	Date Approved	Project Cost	CCBC Grant
Adams County				
Mountain, Plain and Plateau	HZ	2/75	500	250
Northglenn Civic Gardens	HZ	5/75	4,000	1,500
Horizons For Youth (Statewide pro-rated)	F	5/75	4,000	2,000
Adams County Nature Preserve	HZ	6/75	10,000	5,000
Adams County Church Restoration	HG	9/75	28,000	5,000
Centennial Cinco de Mayo	EM	10/75	3,860	1,495
Pioneer Heritage Park	HZ	2/76	61,780	10,000
Living History with Pleasant Plains	HG	2/76	10,000	3,000
Lilly Centennial-Bicentennial Park	HZ	2/76	10,000	2,500
Colorado Communities:				
Aurora, Commerce City, Thornton, Northglenn, Brighton, Bennett			7,175	7,175
Alamosa County				
Westside Mexican Folkloric Dancers (Statewide pro-rated)	EM	2/75	3,000	1,500
San Luis Valley Historical Museum	HZ	6/75	6,000	3,000
Rio Grande Arts Center	F	2/76	2,000	800
Colorado Communities:				
Alamosa, Hooper			1,500	1,500
Arapahoe County				
Comanche Crossing Museum	HG	11/73	13,320	4,250
Horizons for Youth	F	5/75	4,000	2,000
Strasburg Schoolhouse Restoration	HG	6/75	3,800	1,900
Santa Fe Depot	HG	2/76	23,446	9,378
Schoolhouse Museum	HZ	2/76	1,000	500
deKoevend Park	HZ	2/76	42,850	5,000
Colorado Communities:				
Englewood, Littleton, Greenwood Village, Sheridan, Deer Trail, Strasburg, Columbine			7,500	7,500
Archuleta County				
Colorado Community:				
Pagosa Springs			750	750

Project Title	Theme	Date Approved	Project Cost	CCBC Grant
Baca County				
Colorado Communities:				
Pritchett, Two Buttes, Walsh, Campo, Vilas, Springfield			4,500	4,500
Bent County				
Bent County Courthouse	HG	4/76	28,500	7,500
Colorado Community:				
Las Animas			750	750
Boulder County				
Colorado Craft-In	F	5/75	30,000	5,000
Horizons for Youth (Statewide Pro-rated)	F	5/75	4,000	2,000
St. Stephen's Chapel	HG	6/75	10,000	5,000
Robert A. Hauck Milkhouse	HG	9/75	6,000	2,000
Botanical Garden and Walkway	HZ	2/76	18,284	6,952
Chicano Youth on Wheels	EM	2/76	9,250	5,200
Emergency Housing for Women	HZ	2/76	18,284	4,500
Lafayette Historical Museum	HG	2/76	14,450	5,000
Boulder Philharmonic	F	2/76	8,100	2,400
Coal Miners' Statue	HG	4/76	5,900	1,000
Colorado Communities:				
Jamestown, Lafayette, Longmont, Broomfield, Lyons, Boulder, Nederland, Louisville			9,000	9,000
Chaffee County				
Salida Museum	HZ	5/75	42,033	10,000
Buena Vista Courthouse Restoration	HG	2/76	12,200	2,000
Colorado Communities:				
Poncha Springs, Salida, Buena Vista			2,250	2,250
Cheyenne County				
Colorado Communities:				
Kit Carson, Cheyenne Wells			1,500	1,500

Project Title	Theme	Date Approved	Project Cost	CCBC Grant
Clear Creek County				
Little Red Caboose Restoration	HG	2/75	500	250
Hotel de Paris	HG	3/75	47,000	5,000
Silver Plume Schoolhouse	HG	5/75	10,000	5,000
Hamill House Restoration	HG	6/75	24,894	12,447
Colorado Communities:				
Empire, Idaho Springs, Georgetown, Silver Plume			2,925	2,925
Conejos County				
Cumbres-Toltec Train	HG	4/72	62,345	3,500
Cumbres-Toltec Train	HG	5/75	10,000	5,000
Romeo Community Center	EM	2/76	19,000	10,000
House of Help	HZ	3/77	15,000	7,500
Colorado Communities:				
Antonito, Romeo, La Jara			2,250	2,250
Costilla County				
Foxfire	HZ	3/75	10,000	5,000
Colorado Communities:				
Blanca, San Luis			1,500	1,500
Crowley County				
Colorado Communities:				
Sugar City, Olney Springs, Ordway, Crowley			3,000	3,000
Custer County				
Old Westcliffe School Restoration	HG	5/75	6,882	3,411
Colorado Communities:				
Silver Cliff, Westcliffe			1,500	1,500
Delta County				
Triangle Delta Community Theatre	F	2/76	3,600	1,800
Colorado Communities:				
Cedaredge, Crawford, Delta, Hotchkiss, Orchard City, Paonia			4,250	4,250

Project Title	Theme	Date Approved	Project Cost	CCBC Grant
Denver County				
Indian Choral Singers	EM	2/72	1,475	1,475
White Buffalo Council Pow Wow	EM	4/72	3,000	3,000
Denver Symphony Assn. Guild Concert	F	5/73	20,616	10,000
Ninth Street Centennial House	HG	2/75	24,300	12,150
Western Americana Exhibit	HG	2/75	60,000	5,000
Discover Colorado	HZ	2/75	7,200	3,600
Denver Native American Cultural Center	EM	2/75	10,000	5,000
Colorado Celebration of the Arts Spree	F	2/75	55,000	10,000
Children's Museum	HZ	3/75	200,000	23,800
Martin Luther King Memorial Statue	EM	3/75	98,000	8,000
Black American West Foundation	EM	3/75	205,000	6,000
Colorado Quest	F	3/75	80,000	10,000
Status of the States	F	3/75	20,000	5,000
Horizons for Youth (Statewide pro-rated)	F	5/75	4,000	2,000
High Avenue of Pride	EM	6/75	17,000	8,850
University Without Walls	EM	6/75	20,000	10,000
Forum: Center for the Arts	EM	7/75	18,000	4,900
Un Dia Con La Raza	EM	8/75	9,260	3,920
Centennial Guides	HG	8/75	4,740	2,100
Eden Theatrical Workshop	EM	9/75	5,000	2,500
Colorado Folk Life Festival	F	9/75	38,000	10,000
Frontier Park	HZ	9/75	61,250	10,000
American Panorama: Painting 1730-Today	F	9/75	69,500	10,000
Presidential Classrooms	EM	11/75	8,268	1,485
Contributions of Spanish Surnamed	EM	2/76	15,250	3,200
Platte River Bridge	HZ	2/76	100,000	40,000
Platte River Cleanup Campaign	EM	2/76	7,426	2,970
Ecology: Phase I	HZ	2/76	5,000	1,500
A New Day Begun	EM	2/76	18,525	6,100
Centennial-Bicentennial Volunteer Commemoration	HZ	2/76	10,504	3,920
Conservation Library	HZ	1/77	34,000	17,000
Hope Center for the Retarded Bus	HZ	2/76	24,000	4,600
Colorado Council of Churches	F	2/76	10,250	4,000
Project Pride & Unity	EM	2/76	18,000	4,800
Spree '76	F	2/76	52,000	15,000
Ramble Through the Rockies	F	2/76	4,246	1,696
For the Red, White, & Blue	F	2/76	9,500	3,800
Un Dia Con La Raza	EM	2/76	10,040	4,016

HZ-Horizon, F-Festival, EM-Ethnic Minority, HG-Heritage

Project Title	Theme	Date Approved	Project Cost	CCBC Grant
Rocky Mountain Institute	HZ	2/76	59,000	10,000
Metro Science Center	HZ	4/76	259,000	7,500
Metro Science Center	HZ	4/77	10,000	5,000
Schenck School	HZ	4/76	30,000	2,500
International Science & Engineering Fair	HZ	4/76	55,000	7,670
Babi Yar Park	HZ	4/76	226,000	2,500
Red Shield Center Field	EM	5/76	9,174	2,000
Pulaski Statue	F	5/76	25,000	5,000
Barney Ford Window	EM	3/77	5,500	5,000
Colorado Community: Denver			7,500	7,500
Dolores County				
Dolores County Courthouse Restoration	HG	5/75	4,000	2,000
Colorado Communities: Dove Creek, Rico			1,500	1,500
Douglas County				
Douglas County Library Projects	HG	2/76	4,048	1,634
Colorado Communities: Castle Rock, Franktown			1,500	1,500
Eagle County				
Glenwood Springs Community Theatre (Statewide pro-rated)	F	5/75	1,600	800
Red Cliff Centennial Hall	HG	2/76	36,000	10,000
Colorado Ski Museum	HG	2/76	76,000	5,000
Waterwheel Restoration	HG	2/76	30,000	5,000
Colorado Communities: Eagle, Basalt, McCoy			1,500	1,500
Elbert County				
Colorado Communities: Simla, Kiowa			1,500	1,500

Project Title	Theme	Date Approved	Project Cost	CCBC Grant
El Paso County				
Pioneer Museum	HG	4/27	150,000	3,500
Self Guided History Tours	HG	1/73	1,000	1,000
Westside Mexican Folkloric Dancers (Statewide pro-rated)	EM	2/75	3,000	1,500
American Gallery	HG	3/75	126,000	3,500
Medical Heritage Hall	HG	5/75	3,776	1,888
National Chin Qua Pin Days	EM	5/75	10,000	5,000
Colorado Springs Commissioned Composition	F	5/75	13,300	3,000
Community schools	HZ	8/75	10,000	5,000
Eastern Colorado Documentary	HZ	10/75	4,984	2,492
Historic Mining Exhibits	HG	2/76	13,400	4,800
Outdoor Hispanic Murals	EM	2/76	15,000	2,000
Colorado City	HG	2/76	240,000	5,000
Pioneer Museum	HG	2/76	30,000	16,000
Manitou Springs Museum	HG	2/76	100,000	7,500
Women's Resource Center	HZ	2/76	70,000	5,000
Fountain Historical Pageant	F	2/76	29,530	9,500
High Flight	HZ	4/76	10,000	5,000
AdAmAn Club Fireworks	F	5/76	2,000	1,000
Pike Statue	HZ	7/76	203,000	5,000
Colorado Communities: Monument, Palmer Lake, Fountain, Manitou Springs, Cascade, Green Mtn. Falls, Colorado Springs, Ramah, Chipita Park				
			10,500	10,500
Fremont County				
Rudd Home	HG	3/75	10,475	5,238
Florence Pioneer Museum	HG	2/76	8,000	3,200
Rialto Theatre	HG	5/76	6,000	1,000
Colorado Communities: Coal Creek, Florence, Rockvale, Canon City				
			3,000	3,000

Project Title	Theme	Date Approved	Project Cost	CCBC Grant
Garfield County				
Glenwood Springs Community Theatre (Statewide pro-rated)	F	5/75	1,600	800
Fair-er Grounds	HZ	8/75	5,250	2,625
YEP '76	HZ	2/76	12,000	2,160
Colorado Communities:				
Rifle, New Castle, Carbondale, Grand Valley, Silt, Glenwood Springs			4,200	4,200
Gilpin County				
Central City Opera House	HG	4/72	9,000	9,000
American Opera Festival	F	3/75	30,000	2,000
Washington Hall Restoration	HG	2/76	20,000	8,000
Lace House Restoration	HG	2/76	35,000	5,000
Colorado Communities:				
Central City, Black Hawk			1,500	1,500
Grand County				
Grand County Museum	HG	5/75	20,000	10,000
Colorado Communities:				
Hot Sulphur Springs, Granby, Grand Lake, Kremmling			3,000	3,000
Gunnison County				
Crested Butte Town Hall Restoration	HG	9/75	28,000	10,000
Gunnison Railroad Depot	HG	2/76	9,682	3,586
Crystal Mill Restoration	HG	2/76	5,000	2,000
Yule Marble Quarry Bridge	HG	2/76	10,000	2,500
Colorado Communities:				
Gunnison, Marble, Crested Butte			3,000	3,000
Hinsdale County				
San Juan Mining Tours (Statewide pro-rated)	HG	5/75	3,805	1,655
Lake City Community Center	HZ	4/76	7,200	1,000
Colorado Community:				
Lake City			750	750

Project Title	Theme	Date Approved	Project Cost	CCBC Grant
Huerfano County				
Land of the Huajatolla	F	3/75	8,600	600
Colorado Communities:				
La Veta, Walsenburg			1,500	1,500
Jackson County				
Colorado Community:				
Walden			750	750
Jefferson County				
Golden Legislative Historical Park	HZ	2/75	1,950	975
Headstart "Music Magic"	EM	3/75	20,500	7,000
Wheat Ridge Sod House	HG	5/75	26,200	13,100
Horizons for Youth (Statewide pro-rated)	HZ	5/75	4,000	2,000
White Buffalo Council Pow Wow	EM	6/75	10,000	5,000
Guy Hill School	HG	9/75	13,592	6,786
First American Pow Wow Grounds	EM	2/76	100,000	18,976
Foothills Art Center	HZ	2/76	40,000	8,000
Centennial Concept '76	HZ	2/76	283,000	10,000
Lakewood Stone House	HZ	2/76	30,000	7,500
Theatre Threshold of Arvada	F	2/76	28,971	5,000
Narrow Gauge Restoration	HG	2/76	6,000	1,600
Colorado Communities:				
Arvada, Evergreen, Golden, Lakewood, Wheat Ridge, Edgewater			10,500	10,500
Kiowa County				
Colorado Communities:				
Eads, Haswell, Sheridan Lake			2,250	2,250
Kit Carson County				
Kit Carson Carousel	HG	2/76	16,000	5,000
Colorado Communities:				
Flagler, Seibert, Vona, Stratton			3,000	3,000

More than 500 checks were presented, to various projects listed in this report, by Commissioners and staff. These checks totaled \$1,914,086. Some of these presentations are represented on this page.



Project Title	Theme	Date Approved	Project Cost	CCBC Grant
La Plata County				
Southern Ute Inter-Tribal Pow Wow	EM	4/72	3,000	3,000
Joint Indian Pow Wow	EM	9/75	3,000	3,000
Ignacio Southern Ute Festival	EM	2/76	25,600	5,000
Colorado Communities: Durango, Ignacio, Bayfield			2,250	2,250
Lake County				
Glenwood Springs Community Theatre (Statewide pro-rated)	F	5/75	1,600	800
Leadville Historical Park	HG	2/76	23,200	5,000
Larimer County				
Avery House Cookbook	HG	6/75	3,000	1,500
Estes Park Multi-Media Projects	HZ	6/75	10,000	5,000
Avery House Restoration	HG	2/76	27,200	10,000
Avery House Restoration	HZ	3/77	10,000	5,000
Fort Collins Historic Drama	F	2/76	12,500	5,000
Fort Collins Symphony Orchestra	F	2/76	2,000	800
Strauss Cabin	HG	2/76	6,000	2,400
Lee Martinez Park	HG	2/76	13,236	5,294
Fort Collins Arboretum	HZ	1/76	37,000	7,265
Fort Collins Library Project	HG	1/76	5,792	2,896
Loveland Festival	F	4/76	6,000	3,000
Colorado Communities: Berthoud, Timnath, Wellington, Estes Park, Loveland, Fort Collins			6,000	6,000
Las Animas County				
Westside Mexican Folkloric Dancers (Statewide pro-rated)	EM	2/75	3,000	1,500
Colorado Communities: Trinidad, Cokedale, Aguilar, Kim, Branson			3,750	3,750

Project Title	Theme	Date Approved	Project Cost	CCBC Grant
Lincoln County				
Pioneer Schoolhouse	HG	2/76	5,708	2,283
Colorado Communities: Arriba, Hugo			1,500	1,500
Logan County				
Sterling Regional Coliseum	HG	11/73	500	500
Crook Museum	HG	5/75	2,000	1,000
Bicentennial Library	HZ	2/76	300,000	8,000
Colorado Communities: Fleming, Peetz, Merino, Crook			2,875	2,875
Mesa County				
Western Colorado Center for the Arts	HZ	4/72	7,500	7,500
Pioneer Textile Crafts	F	5/75	3,520	1,760
Grand Junction Airport Study	HZ	11/72	500	500
Grand Valley Boys' Club	HZ	6/75	20,000	10,000
Turn of the Century Street Lights	HZ	10/75	4,500	2,249
Audio Visual History of Mesa County	HG	6/75	6,202	3,008
Petroglyphs	HG	8/75	4,500	2,250
Heritage Bazaar	F	9/75	1,000	500
Colorado River Project	HZ	4/76	40,000	5,000
Renovation of Lincoln Park Auditorium	HG	3/77	10,000	5,000
Colorado Communities: De Beque, Grand Junction, Fruita, Collbran, Mesa			4,500	4,500
Mineral County				
Colorado Community: Creede			750	750
Moffat County				
Lutrell Barn	HG	2/76	54,000	10,000
Colorado Communities: Craig, Dinosaur			1,250	1,250

Project Title	Theme	Date Approved	Project Cost	CCBC Grant
Montezuma County				
Ute Mountain Ute Tribe	EM	4/72	3,000	3,000
Four Corners Inter-Tribal Pow Wow	EM	4/73	4,000	4,000
Mancos Community Center	HZ	2/76	20,000	5,000
Mancos Center	HZ	3/77	7,500	5,000
Dolores Community Building	HZ	2/76	20,000	5,000
Cortez Outdoor Concerts	F	4/76	15,000	5,000
Colorado Communities:				
Dolores, Mancos, Cortez			2,250	2,250
Montrose County				
Montrose Museum	HG	3/74	250	250
Foxfire	HZ	3/75	10,000	5,000
San Juan Mining Tours (Statewide pro-rated)	HG	5/75	3,805	1,655
Naturita Schoolhouse	HG	2/76	6,720	2,000
Colorado Communities:				
Montrose, Nucla, Olathe, Naturita			3,000	3,000
Morgan County				
Children's Fun Theatre	F	9/75	340	170
Fort Morgan Museum	HG	2/76	100,000	7,500
Colorado Communities:				
Log Lane Village, Wiggins, Fort Morgan, Brush			3,000	3,000
Otero County				
Koshare Indian Museum	HZ	3/77	15,000	7,500
Western History & Heritage Trail	HG	11/73	170,290	2,500
Picketwire Community Theatre	HZ	2/76	24,000	9,600
Colorado Communities:				
Fowler, Rocky Ford, La Junta			2,250	2,250

Project Title	Theme	Date Approved	Project Cost	CCBC Grant
Ouray County				
Artist Alpine Holiday Festival	F	3/75	600	300
San Juan Mining Tours (Statewide pro-rated)	HG	5/75	3,805	1,655
Walsh Library	HG	2/76	10,000	5,000
Colorado Communities:				
Ouray, Ridgway			1,500	1,500
Park County				
Bailey Entriken Cabin	HG	9/74	2,254	754
South Park City Museum	HG	3/75	29,200	14,600
Bailey Pioneer Celebration of '75	F	7/75	2,230	400
Colorado Communities:				
Alma, Fairplay			1,500	1,500
Phillips County				
Phillips County Museum	HG	5/75	40,500	2,000
Colorado Communities:				
Holyoke, Paoli, Haxtun			2,250	2,250
Pitkin County				
Aspen/Ashcroft Ghost Town	HG	3/75	21,000	10,500
Aspen Historical Video Project	HZ	5/75	9,656	4,828
Aspen Carriage House	HG	2/76	24,000	5,000
Colorado Community:				
Aspen			750	750
Prowers County				
Project Park	HZ	2/76	25,000	5,000
Colorado Communities:				
Granada, Holly, Wiley, Hartman, Lamar			3,750	3,750

Project Title	Theme	Date Approved	Project Cost	CCBC Grant
Pueblo County				
Pueblo Fairgrounds Feasibility Study	HZ	11/72	10,500	10,500
Fort Cade	HG	10/73	7,500	7,500
Westside Mexican Folkloric Dancers (Statewide pro-rated)	EM	2/75	3,000	1,500
International Charro Competition	EM	3/75	40,000	10,000
Opera "Minnequa"	F	3/75	75,000	5,000
Babe Ruth World Series	F	8/75	59,675	10,000
Fiesta-Day Colorado State Fair	EM	2/76	5,510	2,755
Grupos Folkloricos	EM	2/76	19,860	7,144
Greenhorn Valley Veterans' Center	HZ	4/76	72,000	1,000
Silverheels Ballet	F	5/76	6,467	2,500
Colorado Communities: Boone, Beulah, Rye, Pueblo			6,000	6,000
Rio Blanco County				
Thornburg Battle Site	HG	4/76	33,900	7,500
Colorado Communities: Rangely, Meeker			1,500	1,500
Rio Grande County				
Del Norte Stage	HG	9/74	1,160	500
Colorado Communities: Del Norte, Monte Vista, Sargents			1,692	1,692
Routt County				
Hahn's Peak Schoolhouse	HG	1/73	86,000	2,000
Steamboat Springs Depot Restoration	HG	1/73	119,640	2,000
Tread of Pioneers Museum	HG	1/73	4,000	2,000
Hayden Heritage Center	HG	9/73	25,000	1,500
Steamboat Springs Warehouse Project	HG	9/73	8,900	4,450
Tread of Pioneers Museum	HG	2/75	6,000	3,000
Hayden Heritage Center	HG	2/75	6,790	3,395
Hahn's Peak Schoolhouse	HG	6/75	4,000	2,000
Steamboat Springs Ski Jump	HZ	5/75	517,900	10,000

Project Title	Theme	Date Approved	Project Cost	CCBC Grant
Saguache County				
Saguache Community Center	HZ	1974	16,000	8,000
Saguache Community Center	HZ	7/75	19,508	6,100
Colorado Communities: Center, Crestone, Saguache, Moffat			3,000	3,000
San Juan County				
San Juan Mining Tours (Statewide pro-rated)	HG	5/75	3,805	1,655
Colorado Community: Silverton			750	750
San Miguel County				
Galloping Goose Restoration	HG	2/75	650	325
Telluride Jail Restoration	HG	2/75	1,900	950
San Juan Mining Tours (Statewide pro-rated)	HG	5/75	3,805	1,655
Norwood Log Cabin	HZ	2/76	5,000	2,000
Colorado Communities: Telluride, Norwood			1,500	1,500
Sedgwick County				
Ft. Sedgwick Depot Museum	HG	10/73	50,000	5,000
Sedgwick Centennial Park	HZ	4/76	15,000	3,000
NE Colorado Border Marker	HG	5/76	1,500	500
Colorado Communities: Julesburg, Sedgwick			1,500	1,500
Summit County				
Historic Preservation Through Education	F	3/75	97,600	10,000
Dillon Centennial Amphitheatre	HZ	2/76	52,250	5,000
Frisco Visitors' Center	HZ	4/76	47,240	5,000
Colorado Communities: Breckenridge, Dillon			1,500	1,500

Project Title	Theme	Date Approved	Project Cost	CCBC Grant
Teller County				
Goldfield City Town Hall and Firehouse	HG	6/75	10,000	5,000
Cripple Creek City Park	HZ	2/76	24,900	5,000
Woodland Park Centennial Pavilion	HZ	2/76	4,000	1,000
Alta Vista Station	HG	4/76	3,000	1,500
Colorado Communities:				
Cripple Creek			750	750
Washington County				
Colorado Communities:				
Akron, Otis			1,500	1,500
Weld County				
Rendezvous Days	F	7/75	4,200	1,000
Centennial Village	HG	10/75	100,000	20,000
Centennial-Bicentennial Integrated Arts	F	2/76	3,000	1,200
Community Tree Farm	HZ	2/76	2,125	700
Windsor Depot	HG	2/76	13,292	5,000
George M. Houston Gardens	HZ	2/76	20,000	4,000
Platteville Community Building	HZ	2/76	73,000	2,200
Colorado Communities:				
Ault, Dacono, Eaton, Evans, Fort Lupton, Nunn, Frederick, Greeley, Johnstown, Kersey, Raymer, La Salle, Milliken, Platteville, Windsor, Erie, Pierce, Grover, Lochbuie, Firestone, Mead, Severance			17,848	17,848
Yuma County				
Wray Riverside	HZ	3/75	10,000	5,000
Yuma Park Improvement	HZ	2/76	2,000	800
Yuma Sod House	HG	2/76	500	250
Colorado Communities:				
Wray, Yuma, Eckley			2,250	2,250

Project Title	Theme	Date Approved	Project Cost	CCBC Grant
Statewide Projects				
Medallion Contest	F	4/72	500	500
Emblem Contest	F	4/72	500	500
Constitutional Law Volume	HZ	4/72	1,000	1,000
Environmental Design Contest	HZ	5/73	105,000	5,000
Su Teatro Tour	EM	3/75	6,000	3,000
Statehouse to Schoolhouse	HZ	3/75	6,000	3,000
StandingRoomOnly	HZ	3/75	500	500
Murales Portatiles	EM	5/75	16,400	10,000
New Dance Theatre	EM	5/75	15,312	6,912
Colorado Boy Scouts	HZ	5/75	40,000	20,000
Colorado Local History	HG	6/75	800	800
Water Monitoring & Restoration	HZ	6/75	20,000	10,000
FeedForward	HZ	8/75	123,433	30,000
Colorado Bibliography	HG	8/75	3,000	1,500
Inner Dimensions/Outer Expressions	EM	9/75	5,000	5,000
Environment '76	HZ	9/75	144,800	10,000
Audio Visual History of Spanish Speaking Peoples of Colorado	EM	5/75	20,000	10,000
Colorado Solar Energy	HZ	10/75	70,000	20,000
Hidden Heroines: Girl Scouts	HZ	10/75	13,000	6,000
Library Materials for the Blind	HZ	10/75	12,000	6,000
StandingRoomOnly	HZ	10/75	15,000	7,500
Amache	EM	10/75	1,000	1,000
Colorado Women: Hidden Faces	HG	11/75	5,184	3,600
Chautauqua	F	9/75	100,000	50,000
Dominquez-Escalante Trail	HG	12/75	200,000	30,000
Colorado Constitution	HZ	2/76	30,000	10,000
League of Women Voters' Pamphlet	HZ	2/76	15,000	3,750
Bikecentennial '76	HZ	2/76	11,000	4,400
Grass Roots People	F	2/76	30,000	12,000
LINK: Women's Resource Directory	HZ	2/76	30,000	7,500
Ballet Folklorico Netzahualcoytl	EM	2/76	17,600	4,000
Minority Stained Glass Windows	EM	2/76	20,000	16,000
Minority Stained Glass Windows	EM	7/76	20,000	2,000
Barney Ford Memorial	EM	2/76	7,000	2,800
Litter Revolution	HZ	2/76	16,400	3,600
Colorado Mountain Trails	HZ	2/76	20,000	5,000

Project Title	Theme	Date Approved	Project Cost	CCBC Grant
Walk in Beauty, My Children	EM	2/76	10,000	4,000
Hospital Audiences	F	2/76	9,400	3,767
200 Years—200 Miles of Trail	HZ	2/76	5,400	2,160
Prince Hall Youth Group	EM	2/76	22,000	5,000
Project Vote '76	HZ	2/76	20,000	3,750
Ballad of Baby Doe	F	4/76	413,325	15,000
American Musical Religious Festival	F	5/76	5,000	2,500
Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial				
Sister State	EM	5/76	19,937	18,000
Hubs for Commemorative Stamp	HG	5/76	4,000	2,000
Black Frontier Spirit	EM	7/76	10,000	8,000
Bicentennial Parade of Music	F	7/76	2,000	1,000
Colorado Constitution	HZ	9/76	5,000	5,000
Audio Visual History of Spanish				
Speaking People	EM	12/76	4,700	4,083
Colorado Futures	HZ	11/75	65,455	65,455
Centennial Calendar	F	11/75	40,000	40,000
Southern Ute Performing Arts	EM	1/74	15,000	15,000
Total Projects—501			9,564,630	1,914,086



By the President of the United States of America—A Proclamation:—

Whereas, The Congress of the United States did, by an act approved on the third day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, authorize the inhabitants of the Territory of Colorado to form for themselves out of said Territory a State government, with the name of the State of Colorado, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States upon certain conditions in said act specified; and

Whereas, It was provided by said act of Congress that the Convention elected by the people of said Territory to frame a State constitution, should, when assembled for that purpose, and, after organization, declare on behalf of the people that they adopt the constitution of the United States, and should also provide by an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said State, that perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship and that the people inhabiting said Territory do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public

lands lying within said Territory, and that the same shall be and remain at the sole and entire disposition of the United States, and that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the State shall never be taxed higher than the lands belonging to the residents thereof, and that no taxes shall be imposed by the State on lands or property therein belonging to or which may hereafter be purchased by the United State; and

Whereas, It was further provided by said act that the constitution thus formed for the people of the Territory of Colorado should, by an ordinance of the convention forming the same, be submitted to the people of said Territory for ratification or rejection at an election to be held in the month of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, at which election the lawful voters of said new State should vote directly for or against the proposed constitution, and the returns of said election should be made to the acting Governor of the Territory, who with the Chief Justice and U.S. Attorney of said Territory, or any two of them should canvass the same, and if a majority of legal votes should be cast for said constitution in said proposed State, the said acting Governor should certify the same to the President of the United States, together with a copy of said constitution and ordinances; whereupon it should be the duty of the President of the United State to issue his proclamation declaring the State admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States without any further action whatever on the part of Congress; and

Whereas, It has been certified to me by the acting Governor of said Territory of Colorado, that within the time prescribed by said act of Congress a constitution for said proposed State has been adopted, and the same ratified by a majority of the legal voters of said proposed new State, in accordance with the conditions prescribed by said act; and

Whereas, A duly authenticated copy of said constitution of the declaration and ordinances required by said act of Congress has been received by me,

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid, declare and proclaim the fact that the fundamental conditions imposed by Congress on the State of Colorado to entitle that State to admission to the Union have been ratified and accepted, and that the admission of the said State into the Union is now complete.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and first.

U.S. GRANT

By the President:
Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

Colorado Day 1976

The Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission's philosophy of "grass roots commemorations" was a pragmatic evolution of the inability to discover the "one large project which would unite the people of Colorado and typify the spirit of the State's Centennial and our Nation's Bicentennial."

Colorado Day 1976, with a theme of "Once in a Hundred," in one particular respect resembled the first day of Colorado statehood 100 years earlier.

Both Colorado Days—1876 and 1976—were marked with natural disasters. The first Colorado Day was marred by an attack of grasshoppers which swept the State, causing devastation and ruin.

"Hoppers preferred vegetables and cereals for dinner but would eat anything. They ate drying clothes off the line, wool off the backs of living sheep, bark off trees and clothes off human beings. They ate dead animals and even the appendages off each other. Where they congregated on railroad tracks, their smashed, oily, carcasses brought upgrade trains to a standstill. Worst of all, the 'hoppers' devastated the crops of the struggling farmers on the Plains. Gardens disappeared from sight. Trees and telegraph poles



The Invasion Began



Neither Man Nor Beast



Nor Fire Stopped Them, 1876

sagged with their weight. The insects, according to the Denver Daily Times, entered houses and found their way to the larder in search of something good to eat. Nobody wanted them, but everybody had them.'"

Excerpted from the August 1976 "Mountain & Plain History Notes," published by the State Historical Society of Colorado.



100 Years Later, 1976

One hundred years later almost to the hour, the waters of the Big Thompson River in Big Thompson Canyon northwest of Denver swept over its banks in a wall of water, resulting in the death of 139 people with 6 still missing and damages in excess of \$100,000,000.

Centennial Governor Richard D. Lamm noted this disaster with a moment of silence at the symbolic ceremony on the State Capitol steps at noon August 1st, 1976.

The Commission's planning for Colorado Day was a mixture of "grass roots" events and scheduled events. In an effort to involve every community in the State, the Commission issued a pamphlet with the following information:

Once In A Hundred

"Why celebrate Colorado Day?" you ask. "We're doing enough! We're having a Fourth of July parade and fireworks, a Labor Day rodeo and a spring blossom festival. What more do you want?"

What we want is to call attention to Colorado and to Colorado's Centennial! You see, Colorado is unique. It is the only State in the Union to celebrate its Centennial simultaneously with the Nation's Bicentennial. Thus Colorado has a special opportunity, but one which is not without problems. Efforts to celebrate the Centennial have been diffused and fragmented. The national media have promoted the Bicentennial so successfully that our Centennial celebration has been almost forgotten.

Colorado is a great State. She has warm, friendly people, her magnificent mountains and a very colorful heritage. Thus Coloradans have much to be proud of, and much to be thankful for. It seems only fitting, then, that we celebrate our State's birthday. On August 1, 1876, President Ulysses S. Grant signed the proclamation that admitted Colorado to the Union as the 38th State. Only once in a hundred years are given the magnificent opportunity that we have this year to say "Happy One Hundredth Birthday, Colorado!" We shouldn't let this opportunity slip by. So think: **Coloradol And Celebrate Colorado Day!**

The information herein is designed to help you plan your Colorado Day projects and festivities. These are only suggestions; you and your committee will probably have many better ideas than those presented here. We hope, however, that we have at least stimulated your thinking and assisted your planning efforts. This is your celebration, and you should observe it as you see fit.

Colorado Community Program

Be reminded that many of the ideas in the "Colorado Community" booklet can be used for Colorado Day celebrations. If your community is listed in the Colorado Municipal Directory, it can receive as much as \$750.00 for such programs. So, if your community has not already decided on how to spend its money, use that \$750.00 for Colorado Day!

Colorado Futures Project

"Colorado Futures" is an effort to involve all of Colorado's citizens in appraising local, regional and statewide problems—growth, water, resource development and many others, and in discussing alternatives for dealing with these problems. Through a series of local, regional and statewide workshops, these problems will be discussed, and goals will be set for Colorado's future. Plan to attend your local workshop, and attend also one of the Regional Conferences which will be held on Colorado Day weekend, on July 31.

Essay Contest

What does it mean to be a Coloradan? The Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission is asking you to tell us what being a Coloradan means to you. This essay contest will begin very soon and run through the summer. Prizes will be awarded on Colorado Day. Submit your entry now! For entrance requirements, contact your Centennial-Bicentennial Committee or the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission.

Prizes and Awards

You will probably be giving prizes or awards for at least some of your Colorado Day activities. May we suggest that the most appropriate award you can give is the Colorado Centennial Medal or other commemorative items. In their plastic cases, the silver (\$18.76) and bronze (\$5.00) medals make a handsome and memorable prize. And don't forget the jewelry and posters. Remember that all proceeds from sales of these items go to Centennial-Bicentennial projects around the State.

Suggested Timetable of Activities

Your community may wish to work out a timetable similar to the one suggested here and publish it in your local newspaper.

Our suggested timetable is as follows:

Saturday, July 31: The morning hours of Saturday can be used for a community-wide effort to improve your community; have a clean-up campaign, tree-planting, housepainting or other project. This might be a good opportunity to fix up the homes of senior citizens.

In the early afternoon the emphasis will change from work to play. Hold a barbecue or ice cream social in the park; have a bazaar, a rodeo, a gymkhana or old-fashioned games and contests.

Instead of the usual parade, have a night-time parade! When the parade is over, have square dancing and folk dancing in the streets. At the stroke of midnight, everyone lights a Centennial candle, a Colorado birthday cake is ceremonially sliced, and a spectacular fireworks display lights the sky.

Sunday August 1: Have an ecumenical religious service, outdoors if possible, and contemplate the beauty of the State, the heritage of the past 100 years and the promise of the next 100. An arts festival might also be part of this day's activities, in which the essence of Colorado is expressed through music, dance, theater and visual art forms.

Ideas

Here are some more ideas for your Colorado Day plans:

Decorate a commemorative Centennial candle. Ribbons, miniature flags or wax seals may be used for this purpose. Craft clubs, senior citizen groups or youth groups may wish to create such candles as a Centennial project. At midnight, July 31, light the candles in a ceremony honoring the beginning of Colorado's second century. This can be done no matter where you are, and is a way to symbolically reaffirm your dedication to the State of Colorado and to pledge yourself to the betterment of the future.

Bake a birthday cake for Colorado. Suggested recipes for the cake are available from the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission, as are cardboard logos for decoration. Ceremonially cut the cake at midnight, July 31 as part of the candle-lighting ceremony mentioned above. The Mayor, State Representative or other dignitary can cut the first slice.

Local radio stations may wish to devise special phone-in quiz programs related to Colorado and local history. A countdown on the eve of Colorado Day through the radio and television stations would culminate with the midnight candle-lighting, cake-cutting ceremonies.

Newspapers could run a special August 1 issue as a replica of an old newspaper, or with features on community history.

Hotels and restaurants could put up historic displays, have their employees dress in pioneer costumes and feature special Centennial dishes on the menu during August.

Nightclubs and lounges can feature entertainment reminiscent of pioneer days: a honky-tonk piano, melodrama or fake gunfight holdup. Dance contests featuring old-time steps are also a possibility.

Retail merchants can arrange window displays featuring foods and artifacts from early days. Clothing stores may have a fashion show contrasting old and new fashions. Hardware and appliance stores could do the same with tools and appliances like washing machines (a washboard and tub vs. the latest automatic) and furniture stores could display antiques. All retailers may want to have a 76 cent sale, with all item prices ending in .76.

An entire community may wish to spend a day in 1876, with no modern conveniences and everyone dressed in pioneer costumes.



Governor Lamm at State Capitol Ceremony



Colorado Day Poster



Above the Clouds, Pikes Peak Marathon

Develop special programs with local significance: a pageant of your community's history, contests of local skills (plowing, building apple boxes, skiing, mining skills, cow punching, whatever industries built your community).

Churches should be encouraged to have special services honoring Colorado on August 1, as it falls on a Sunday. Synagogues and Seventh-Day Adventist churches can do the same on Saturday.

Libraries can exhibit early community financial records, land records, photographs and historic documents, and provide reading lists and study programs in Colorado and local history.

Plant special flower designs that will be at their peak in August; use native plants if possible.

Have a ceremony honoring natives of the community, natives of Colorado, the oldest resident, the person who has lived longest in the community and the Colorado native whose family dates back the most number of generations in the State or community.

Honor the first baby born on or near August 1 as the firstborn of Colorado's second century.

Form a "Colorado Native" club.

Locate the highest or most prominent point in your county, whether it be a mountain peak or a grain elevator or a butte. Have your cake-cutting ceremony at that site.

Above all, stress pride in community and State accomplishments, unity and brotherhood among the citizens, and look hopefully toward the next 100 years.

The importance of Colorado Day as the anchoring point of three years of preparation is best described in the project's report of State-coordinated activities:

Colorado Day

Colorado celebrated its one hundredth anniversary on August 1, 1976, the year of the Nation's Bicentennial. In order to unite Colorado's citizens in a Centennial celebration, the CCBC recognized the need not only to assist local communities in developing programs for August 1, but also to plan large-scale events and activities with statewide impact. In response to the need for a statewide program, Commissioner Celena Smith of Julesburg was delegated head of the statewide Centennial celebration, and several months later Colorado Day coordinators were selected.

On May 24 and June 1, respectively, Linda M. Laskey, Colorado Day Coordinator, and Susan C. Woodrow, Assistant Colorado Day Coordinator, were hired, with the responsibility to research and evaluate the Colorado Day statewide activities and events previously proposed by Commissioners and staff; to initiate new programs; and to implement and administer statewide events and activities.

Although the major thrust of the Colorado Day Coordinators' work was the development of statewide celebrations, they worked directly and indirectly to encourage communities and local organizations to celebrate the commemoration of Colorado's statehood as part of their existing Bicentennial plans and/or develop special Colorado Day plans. Communities were also encouraged to use the Community Incentive Program funds for Colorado Day activities. More than 77 communities

planned over 131 events to commemorate August 1. Under the direction of Commissioner Celena Smith and Executive Director of the Commission, George D. Barrante, the coordinators researched and evaluated more than 70 statewide activities and events, 39 of which were approved by the Commission for final implementation.

"Once in a Hundred" was the theme designated for the Colorado Centennial celebrations held, for the most part, during the weekend of July 30 through August 2. The criteria for selecting statewide activities and events were numerous. The feasibility and cost of each proposal were carefully analyzed. It was agreed that the activities selected should reflect the dual nature of the commemoration—a time for joyous celebration and also for serious reflection on the past, present, and future. Statewide impact and significance and high visibility were important determinants. The needs to hold major events in different locations in the state and to consider, with care, the multi-ethnic composition of Colorado's population were acknowledged in word and action. In addition, to assure the participation of as many Coloradans as possible, it was necessary to plan activities that were accessible to all socioeconomic groups and which appealed to citizens of varying ages and tastes. In selecting and initiating activities to present to the Commission for approval, the Colorado Day Coordinators endeavored to assure that the aforementioned criteria were met.

The activities and events included in the statewide Colorado Day celebrations met several of these requirements but will be discussed here in terms of only one or two criteria for the sake of brevity.

The event of statewide significance that garnered the most enthusiasm and which had, potentially, the highest visibility nationally as well as statewide was the Centennial Fourteeners Climb on August 1. Under the direction of Chairman David Hughes of the Pike's Peak or Bust by '76 Centennial-Bicentennial Committee, the Centennial Fourteeners Committee officially endorsed one hundred climbing teams, one for each of Colorado's one hundred years. The more than five hundred climbers were organized in "A" and "B" groups to climb all fifty-four peaks over 14,000 feet during the daylight hours of Sunday, August 1, and they were to raise a Colorado state flag on the summit of each peak in commemoration of Colorado Day. The Commission provided the official teams with specially designed commemorative patches, bearing the Centennial logo and the "Fourteeners" emblem, a Colorado flag for the "A" teams, and a Centennial pennant for the "B" teams. Special ceremonies, with the Centennial Governor Richard D. Lamm presenting the patches, flags, and pennants, took place in Durango on July 2 and in Denver on the lawn of the Governor's mansion on July 17, and in Gunnison on July 28. Due to adverse weather conditions—fog, rain, and snow—the summits of only fifty-one of the fifty-four peaks were reached. The climbers on Mount of the Holy Cross, Snowmass, and El Diente Peaks were stopped by electrical storms. Members of the 10th Mountain Division climbed Mt. Elbert, with World War II rucksacks and attire. The Centennial Fourteeners



Nothing Could Dampen Their Spirits



Fourteeners Climb Pikes Peak



Centennial Peak Dedicated

project in commemoration of Colorado Day was an impressive and appropriate undertaking, Colorado's having more peaks over 14,000 feet in elevation than any other state. Narratives and photos of the Climb are being compiled for publication. The flags, with the signatures of each team member, will be placed in a CCBC registry; and the pennants, also with signatures, will be distributed to museums throughout the state.

Due to the unexpectedly large number of climbers who wanted to participate in the Fourteeners Climb but were refused because of a limitation on the number of climbers, the Commission decided to initiate a "Two-Miler Club" in honor of Colorado Day and to award to all citizens who climbed over 10,560 feet a commemorative patch, bearing the Centennial logo and a "two-miler" emblem.

Another statewide event, attracting national attention was the name change of Banded Mountain. Located in the San Juan Range in Montezuma County, this 13,062-ft. mountain became Centennial Peak in dedication ceremonies held July 30 in Mancos' town park. Commissioner William Winkler, working with the Centennial-Bicentennial committees and interested residents of Mancos and Cortez, selected the peak to rename in commemoration of Colorado's Centennial. U. S. Representative Frank Evans worked to facilitate the name change in time for the Colorado Day activities. Following the dedication of Centennial Peak, an officially designated team climbed the peak. Commemorative postcards, bearing a photo of the peak, were distributed as souvenirs.

Historical information on each of Colorado's sixty-three counties was prepared by Steve Zavala, Public Affairs Director of Colorado Counties, Inc., and made available to the media, print and electronic, throughout the state. The media were encouraged to use this information in the following format: a sixty-three-day countdown, daily featuring one of Colorado's sixty-three counties, ending with Colorado Day. Some newspapers responded.

Many of the activities and events planned for Colorado Day accentuated the festive nature of the Centennial Celebration. At midnight July 31, fireworks were shot from atop the 14,110-ft. Pike's Peak summit in a Centennial fireworks display. A large sporting event, which attracted the attention of Coloradans throughout the state, was the July 31 Denver Broncos/Chicago Bears preseason game, dedicated to Colorado's Centennial. Parts of the pre-game and halftime ceremonies and of the game program publication related directly to Colorado Day and the work of the Commission.

As part of the Centennial celebration, major performing groups and artists honored Colorado in special performances throughout the state. Musical and theatrical programs, endorsed by or planned by the Commission, afforded many Coloradans an opportunity to celebrate Colorado's one hundredth birthday with music—ragtime, opera, classical music, or acid rock. The Central City Opera House Association

dedicated the season's closing performance of the "Ballad of Baby Doe" (July 31) to the Centennial and held special ceremonies following the performance, which included the dedication of the Barney Ford memorial chair and presentation of a plaque to be placed in the Opera House; recognizing the Commission's part in the funding of the "Ballad of Baby Doe."

For Colorado Day the Commission sponsored three performances by the Colorado native and famous ragtime pianist-raconteur, Max Morath. The Commission selected Pueblo (July 30), Alamosa (July 31), and Grand Junction (August 1) as venues for the concerts, thereby assuring major musical performances in several locations of the state.

The Denver Symphony Orchestra gave a free concert August 1 at the Denver Auditorium (originally scheduled for Red Rocks Amphitheater but changed due to rain). Highlighting the program was the narration of Aaron Copland's "Lincoln's Portrait" by Governor Richard D. Lamm.

Other performances were held the evening of August 1 in five parks in Denver. El Teatro de Campesino, a Spanish-speaking theater group from Los Angeles, appeared at Lincoln Park. A vaudeville-type evening was enjoyed at Washington Park, while at City Park a combination singing, flamenco dancing, and poetry performance was seen. The Queen City Jazz Band performed at Cheesman Park, and America's Rare Moment, Ray Rodriguez flamenco guitar, and the Cleo Parker Robinson dance ensemble were at Sloan's Lake Park.

As part of a special effort to encourage participation in the Centennial celebration by all age groups and by citizens with diverse musical tastes, the Colorado Day Coordinator arranged for Feyline Presents, Inc. to dedicate four concerts to the Centennial: July 26—Loggins & Messina, July 29—George Carlin and the Manhattan Transfer, July 30—Michael Murphey (of Evergreen) and Leo Kottke, and August 1—"Colorado Birthday Ball"—ZZ Top, and the Outlaws.

Other Colorado Day activities affording citizens the opportunity to participate included two performances of "Rodeo in the Sky" air show, Colorado Day at the Races, Night in Old Denver Parade, Highline Canal Relay Race and Picnic, Colorado Day in Larimer Square, and a parade, dinner, mining town luncheon, and ethnic festival in Central City.

As seen in the preceding paragraphs, activities were planned with the purpose of involving as many Coloradans as possible. An effective means of involvement, and of communication, was provided through the participation of King Soopers stores throughout the state. Individual bakers in all stores designed, set up exhibits, and sold Colorado birthday cakes on July 29 through August 2. On July 29, a special Centennial cake presentation ceremony was held at the King Sooper's East Hampden Avenue store in Denver.

Activities and events that reflected the more serious, contemplative nature of the Centennial included the special ecumenical services in churches and synagogues throughout the state July 31 and August 1, the interdenominational Sunrise Service at the Denver Technological Center on August 1, and the Colorado Centennial Commemoration on the east steps of



Colorado Day Begins in Greeley



Colorado Birthday Ball—ZZ Top



The Outlaws



A Day to Dress Up



Up, Up.



and Away—Rodeo in the Sky



Ridem, Little Britches Rodeo

the Capitol, beginning at 11:15 on the morning of Colorado Day. This commemoration was the official state ceremony honoring Colorado's first one hundred years of statehood. The program was dignified and appropriately comprehensive and was highlighted by the Centennial message of Colorado's 38th Governor, Richard D. Lamm. The program included the presentation of the gift of a wall hanging embroidered by members of the Colorado Home Economics Association, representing each of the state's sixty-three counties. Mrs. Dottie Lamm, in accepting the gift on behalf of the state, emphasized the contribution that homemakers and home economists have made to Colorado. The statewide winners of the Centennial Essay Contest on the topic "What It Means to Be a Coloradan" were announced by Commissioner Herrick Roth, and two winners were present to receive their awards. The commemorative ceremony reflected the multi-ethnic composition of Colorado not only in the choice of participants but also in the inclusion of the announcement by Mrs. Rosemary Brown, wife of the Lt. Governor, of the names of the ethnic minority personalities to be depicted in stained-glass windows in the Capitol. Commissioner Juanita Gray read Centennial salutations from President and

Mrs. Gerald Ford. Justice Pringle of the Colorado Supreme Court read Grant's proclamation of statehood while the Governor and Mrs. Lamm rang the Union Pacific bell thirty-eight times in honor of Colorado's admission to the union as the thirty-eighth state. State Representative Arie Taylor and U.S. Representatives Schroeder, Wirth, and Hart were in attendance. More than eight hundred people attended the ceremony, which concluded with the cutting and serving of a six-tier Colorado birthday cake along with red, white and blue ice cream.

In recognition of the religious heritage of Colorado, the Commission sponsored an Interdenominational Sunrise Service at 6:30 a.m. on the heliport of the Denver Technological Center. The Colorado Council of Churches accepted the responsibility of organizing and helping to publicize the service. The Commission engaged the Central City Opera Chorus Choir, under the direction of Duain Wolfe, to provide music.

At noontime, throughout the state, churches, fire departments, schools, and individuals rang bells in celebration of Colorado Day.

In their Centennial messages to Colorado, President Gerald Ford and Governor and Mrs. Lamm cited the accomplishments of the past, celebrated today, and noted the responsibilities and challenges of the future. The video and audio tapes of the two Centennial messages

were aired at the Denver Broncos exhibition game July 31, and on radio and television stations statewide at midnight July 31 and again at noon and throughout the day and evening on August 1.

The historic contributions of the Native American, the Spanish trader and settler, and the Anglo farmer and rancher were recognized in the celebrations planned for the Southern Ute Festival in Ignacio July 31 and August 1. The Dominguez-Escalante Trail dedication, marking the start of the reenactment of the original Trail expedition of 1776, was held in Santa Fe on July 29. Recalling history of the more recent past, Governor Lamm officially accepted Ninth Street Historic Park in Denver for the people of Colorado on August 1. Performances of "A Little Look Around" and the Denver Public Library exhibit "Nothing is Long Ago—Part II," which opened on August 2, featured our country and state's rich heritage.

The future was anticipated in the symbolic tree planting service of August 2 at the Ridge Home in Wheat Ridge. Mrs. Rosemary Brown, wife of Lt. Governor George Brown, officiated, planting the first of 1,776 trees given by McDonald's Corporation to the state of Colorado, these to be planted in early 1977.

The publicity for the Colorado Day activities was directed primarily by the Public Information Department of the Commission, with the exception of the design selection and distribution of 10,000 Colorado Day posters, for which

the Colorado Day Coordinators were responsible. The poster design of John Sorbie of Fort Collins was chosen. The purpose of the Colorado Day poster was to remind citizens of the upcoming celebration and to underline the August 1 date of Colorado Day. Within a week of joining the Commission staff, the Colorado Day Coordinator implemented this poster effort to publicize Colorado Day, realizing that, for many reasons, many Coloradans were not aware of the August 1 celebration. The poster was a highly successful item, the demand for which exceeded the 10,000 number issue by several hundred posters. Businesses and service agencies throughout the state, as well as King Soopers, Safeway stores, and McDonald's restaurants, displayed the poster. In addition, the poster was used in conjunction with the Centennial logo Tyvec banners at all official Colorado Day functions.

"Once in a Hundred"

August 1, 1976

Colorado Day Activities

Date	Event	Time	Place	Information
July 26	Centennial Concert	8:00 p.m.	Red Rocks Theater Denver	Loggins & Messina in performance. Feyline Presents, Inc. production
July 29	"A Little Look Around"	12:15 p.m.	First of Denver Plaza (also other Denver area sites)	
	Dominguez-Escalante Trail Dedication	10:00 a.m.	Santa Fe Plaza	Dedication marks the start of the reenactment of the original Dominguez-Escalante Trail Expedition, 1776.
	Centennial Concert	8:00 p.m.	Red Rocks Theater Denver	George Carlin and Manhattan Transfer in performance. Feyline Presents, Inc. production.
	Centennial Cake Presentation	10:30 a.m.	Denver King Soopers E. Hampden store	Centennial cake presentation and cutting.
July 30	Special Colorado Birthday Cakes and Exhibitions and Sales/King Soopers	regular store hours	King Soopers stores thruout state	Bakers to design, exhibit, and sell specially decorated cakes for the Centennial celebration (thru Aug. 2).
	Dedication of Centennial Peak	9:00 a.m.	Mancos	Renaming of Banded Mountain to Centennial Peak. 13,062-ft. peak; Montezuma County; San Juan Range. Climbing and dedication team: John Ogier, Dave Engle of Cortez; Elbert Reed of Mancos; and members of the Mancos CBC Committee.
	Centennial Concert	8:00 p.m.	Red Rocks Theater Denver	Michael Murphey (of Evergreen) and Leo Kottke in performance. Feyline Presents, Inc. production.
	Max Morath in Concert	8:00 p.m.	Pueblo—Sangre de Cristo Arts Center	
July 31	"Rodeo in the Sky" air show	1:30 p.m.	Columbine Airport Denver	
	"Night in Old Denver" parade	10:00 a.m.	Civic Center Denver	Regular parade route.



Patriotic Personages



Getting Into It! Broncos vs. Bears

July 31	Event	Time	Place	Information
July 31	Buffet-Auction, Georgetown Historical Society, Inc.	5:30—Buffet 7:45—Auction	Hamill House Garden Georgetown	
	Max Morath in Concert	8:00 p.m.	Alamosa—Richardson Hall Auditorium	
	"Ballad of Baby Doe" Centennial Closing Performance	8:30 p.m.	Central City Opera House	Special ceremonies to follow the performance, including dedication of Barney Ford memorial chair and presentation of plaque to be placed in the Opera House, recognizing CCBC funding of "Ballad of Baby Doe."
	Denver Broncos/Chicago Bears Exhibition Game	8:00 p.m.	Mile High Stadium Denver	Game to be dedicated to the Centennial. Special half-time ceremonies for Colorado's 100th birthday. Presentation of Broncos' drawing prize—Dodge Dart Spirit of '76.
	Birthday Greetings and Message/ President Ford and Governor and Mrs. Lamm	evening	Colo. TV and radio stations; also to be shown on Mile High Stadium scoreboard (via videotape)	
	Centennial Fireworks Display	midnight	Pike's Peak summit	Fireworks to be shot from atop the 14,110-ft. peak.
Aug 1	Centennial Ecumenical Services—July 31-Aug 1	according to individual churches	Churches thruout state	Services under the auspices of Colorado Council of Churches.
	Interdenominational Sunrise Service	6:30 a.m.	Denver Technological Center heliport	Service under the auspices of Colorado Council of Churches. Music to be provided by Central City Opera Chorus, Duain Wolfe, director.
	Colorado Centennial Fourteeners Expedition	daylight hours	54-14,000-ft. and higher, Colo. peaks	Climbing teams to ascend peaks and place Centennial flags on summit of each. Coordinator—David Hughes, CBC Committee, Colorado Springs.

Date	Event	Time	Place	Information
Aug 1	Colorado Centennial Commemoration	11:15 a.m.	State Capitol East Steps Denver	Ceremony to include reading of President Grant's proclamation of Colorado as 38th state admitted to the Union; presentation of a statewide wall hanging; announcement of ethnic-minority personalities to be depicted in Capitol stained-glass windows; announcement of statewide Centennial essay contest winners; and cutting and serving of Centennial cake and ice cream. Participants to include Governor and Mrs. Lamm, Mrs. Rosemary Brown, Chief Justice Edward Pringle, and Commissioners. Legislators also invited to attend.
	Pioneer Picnic and Public Parade	12 noon 'til dark	Colorado Springs	
	Bellringing	12 noon	Churches, government buildings, schools, etc., thruout state.	Bellringing to be initiated by Mrs. Lamm when she rings a 200-lb. brass locomotive bell on the east steps of the Capitol during Colorado Centennial Commemoration.
	Birthday Greetings and Message/ President Ford and Governor and Mrs. Lamm	thruout day	Colo. TV and radio stations	
	Relay Race and Picnic	8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.	Highline Canal	65-mile race, originating at Chatfield Dam and terminating at Paul Beck Recreation Center, Springhill Park, Aurora. Sponsor: Keep Colorado Beautiful, Inc.
	Colorado Day in Larimer Square	12 noon to 6:00 p.m.	Larimer Square Denver	Festivities to include musical events.
	"Rodeo in the Sky" Air Show	1:30 p.m.	Columbine Airport Denver	



Cutting Into It, Capital Ceremony



They All Came to Celebrate

Date	Event	Time	Place	Information
Aug 1	Colorado Day Races	2:00 p.m.	Centennial Race Track—Denver	Race to be dedicated to Colorado Day.
	Colorado Day Parade	2:00 p.m.	Central City	
	Centennial Rock Concert "Colorado Birthday Ball"	7:00 p.m.	McNichols' Arena Denver	Z Z Top and the Outlaws in performance. Feyline Presents, Inc. production.
	Denver Symphony Centennial Concert	8:00 p.m.	Red Rocks Denver	Included in program is Aaron Copland's "Lincoln's Portrait," to be narrated by Governor Lamm.
	Presentation of Ninth Street Historic Park, preceded by band concert	4:00 p.m.	Ninth Street Historic Park Denver	Presentation of Park to Governor Lamm, representing the people of Colorado, as gift to the state for the Centennial. Among restored houses at Ninth Street is "Centennial House," a small brick cottage built in 1876; funding of restoration included CCBC grant. Thomas Hornsby Ferril, Centennial Poet, to be on hand to read poetry.
	Centennial Dinner	6:00 p.m.	Central City Teller House	Judge William Carter to be keynote speaker.
	Max Morath in Concert	8:00 p.m.	Grand Junction Two Rivers Plaza	
Aug 2	Mining Town Mayors Luncheon	12 noon	Central City Teller House	
	Ethnic Festival	11:00 a.m. and thruout day	Central City	
	Music of Western Americana	2:00 p.m.	Central City	
	Symbolic Tree-planting Ceremony	2:00 p.m.	Ridge Home Wheat Ridge Denver	McDonald's Corp. donation of 1,776 trees to be dedicated, with planting to take place in early '77. Officiating will be Rosemary Brown, wife of Lieutenant Governor George Brown. Guests to be McDonald's Corp. executives.
	"Nothing is Long Ago—Part II" Exhibit Opening	Thruout day	Denver Public Library 1357 Broadway Denver	



Statewide Programs

The Official Colorado Centennial Emblem

Statewide Programs

To distill more than 3,000 projects and events in a Final Report to the Governor and the Legislature as well as the citizens of Colorado is an impossible task. But it was a task that the Commission had to face.

In this chapter a number of projects are identified and discussed. Their selection was based on the impact that they had or did not have on the total Centennial-Bicentennial commemoration and their scope.

The Official Colorado Centennial Emblem

The Enabling Legislation authorized the Commission to adopt an official symbol, commonly referred to as a logo. It also protected the use of that symbol by the general public.

The Commission decided that the best method for determining the official Centennial symbol would be to hold a contest. Thus, an official "Centennial Emblem Design Contest" was announced in early 1972. A \$500 cash award would be made to the winning entry, and contest dates were from April 1st to July 4th, 1972. The official rules of the contest were:

Eligibility

The contest is open to both amateur and professional artists of all ages. Contestants must be residents of the State of Colorado.

Present or former employees of the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission, its Commission or Committee members, and their immediate families are not eligible to enter this competition.

All designs must be original, and must not have been previously used, published or entered in any other medal/emblem design competition.

Required Form of Submission

All emblem entries must be submitted on an Official Entry Form. One of these forms appears at the right. The proposed design must be placed within the six-inch circle on the entry form. Any other submission forms or attachments cannot be accepted.

Designs must be submitted in the form of a black and white drawing. (Artist may suggest colors)

Particulars Regarding Both Contests

As regards this contest, contestants are to design only one face. This facing may/may not become a side of the official centennial medal. A similar contest will follow for a design of the official centennial medal.

Theme

Each entry should pertain to the centennial theme by portraying historic contributions that relate to the heritage of the State.

Rights to Winning Designs

In consideration for the prize awarded, The Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission shall acquire the exclusive rights to use the winning design in any form. As a condition for entry, each contestant agrees that—upon notification that his design is the prize winner—the entire right, title and interest to his design shall be vested in the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission or its assigns.

The Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission reserves the right to modify any winning design to make it more suitable for issuance in medallion or graphic form.

Other Pertinent Information

All entries are submitted with the understanding that neither the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission nor any of its employees, Commission or Committee members will be responsible or liable in any way for loss or damage to the entry forms or the artwork contained thereon.

The entry form must be filled in and signed. Incomplete entries will be disqualified.

All entries become the property of the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission, and none will be returned.

This competition is subject to all local, state and federal regulations. The decisions of the judges will be final.

No entries will be accepted before April 1, 1972 nor will entries postmarked after midnight July 4, 1972 be accepted.

As a result, some 600 entry forms were mailed, and a total of 292 proposed designs were submitted.

Edward C. Rochette, Executive Director of the American Numismatic Association, Editor of the "Numismatic News," a national publication of coin collectors, and a recognized expert in his field, was selected as Chairman of the Judging Committee. Other members of the Judging Committee selected were Robert Pulcifer, Assistant Vice President of the First National Bank of Denver (a descendant of the 1759 Clark-Gruber Company, which was the first mint in Denver); William E. Marshall, Executive Director of the State Historical Society; Edward Eisenach, Vice President of American Metals Climax; Alexis McKinney, Public Relations Director for the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad; Roger Walton, Public Information Director of the Regional Transportation District; and Paco Sanchez, Owner and Manager of Denver Radio Station KFSC.

Since this was the first major, official, public function of the Commission and it was four years prior to the Centennial year, a decision was made to combine imagination and history in announcing the official winner for what was to be the official representation of the Commission. Therefore, the scene on



Governor Love Shows Centennial Logo

July 21, 1972 was set in Durango, Colorado. It was like a scene from Colorado's early beginnings as the judges, the Chairman of the Commission Representative Floyd Sack and Governor John A. Love, along with other dignitaries which included Lieutenant Governor John Vanderhoof, each of the Centennial-Bicentennial Commissioners and Executive Director Joe Albi mounted the narrow gauge train which runs from Durango to Silverton to decide the winning entry.

However, the puffing train ground slowly to a halt just a mile or so from Silverton.



The Bandits Wait



Give Us the Winning Entry



As the Bugle Sounds ..the Getaway

Angry shouts and gunfire filled the air, as a ragged band of desperadoes surrounded the railroad car in which the entries were being held and seized from Governor Love the winning entry.

The recreation of a train robbery alternated between nostalgia and comedy. As soon as the bandits grabbed the winning entry, a bugle was heard in the distance, and a mounted cavalry troupe chased and captured the outlaws.

They were led to the town of Silverton to a platform where the Governor repossessed the winning entry and displayed it to the people gathered. In unmasking the bandits, the Governor discovered that they were led by Representative Mike McKeivitt and Richard Jaeckel. Other bandits included Colonel George Barrante of Fort Carson and Bud Roth of Frye-Sills Advertising.

It was in this setting and a concert by the NORAD Band that the logo of the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission was adopted, and its artist, Randy S. Moyle of Denver, recognized and awarded his prize.

The Colorado Centennial logo was copyrighted in its "open" form and later was trademarked in its commercial form, both of which are indicated here.



Open Version



Closed Version

The Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial logo was derived from the colors of the Colorado state flag. The symbol consists of a blue circle, broken along the upper portion in gold to create a mountain outline with a white sky

background. The symbol contains a white "7" outlined in gold along the spine of which appears the word "Colorado" in gold, followed by a white "6" outlined in gold. Within the spine of the six are contained the gold letters "USA." The center circle of the six is red. This symbol is completely encircled in blue with the dates "1876-1976" centered at the top and the word "Centennial" centered at the bottom.

This colorful symbol expresses a feeling of festivity and is in conjunction with the United States ARBA goals of the Bicentennial celebration: "to forge a new spirit for '76, a new spirit which will unite the nation in purpose and dedication to the advancement of human welfare as it moves into its third century."

The logo in its original form was used on stationery and submitted to the State Department of Revenue for the



Centennial License Plate

license plate design (1975-76). Due to the mechanical process, the red, white and blue license plates as they appeared on a private vehicle had a distorted logo.

Later, after the Public Law was passed authorizing the Commission an official Congressional medal struck by the Denver Mint, the official logo design was incorporated on the reverse side of the Centennial Medal. On a white field, the design was used on the official Centennial banner which hung from many community flag poles during Colorado's Centennial year.

The original design in 1974 through 1975 was generally seen only on the Commission's official serial-numbered pins. These pins were limited in number to 1,875, and were issued to individuals who had contributed to Colorado's Centennial or been recognized by the Commission.

It was this logo design that the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Foundation initially and the Commission after 1975 leased to numerous companies.

The most successful of these leasing programs was the contract between the Commission and the Sturm-Ruger Company. In return for the use of the logo on a matched set of commemorative Centennial pistols, the Commission received approximately \$154,000 in royalties. One of these Centennial pistols was made available by the Commission to the State Historical Society for permanent display to the citizens of Colorado.

The logo was incorporated in the design of permanent outdoor metal plates and indoor plaques which were distributed to all of the projects in the State that received grants from the Commission, and also used as part of the replica of the official medal on the first day cover issued in conjunction with the issuance of Colorado's official Centennial commemorative stamp issued by the Postal Service on May 21st, 1977.

Colorado's Community Incentive Program

Colorado's Community Incentive Program

Within the spirit of the "grass roots" movement, the Commission made available a unique opportunity known as the Community Incentive Program. The program funded projects in towns and cities which were in consonance with the Commission's four themes but selected by the individual communities.

Guidelines for the program as well as some of the projects which could be selected were:

The COLORADO CommUNITY concept: Colorado communities are encouraged to undertake as many of the following projects as possible. To assist communities with these projects, a small grant will be given (up to a maximum of \$750 per community) to assist with project costs. Guidelines for this program are as follows:

COLORADO CommUNITY should involve all sectors of the community, including youth, ethnic and minority groups and individuals, women, and senior citizens.

Each city or town which is listed in the Colorado Municipal Directory has been allotted \$750 to participate in COLORADO CommUNITY.

As its title indicates, this program is aimed at generating community-wide projects. Thus it is hoped that the Centennial-Bicentennial Committees in each town will undertake these projects. If a Bicentennial Committee does not itself undertake these projects, it can designate other sponsors within the community. (Where a Centennial-Bicentennial Committee does not exist, the Mayor should appoint one.) Communities also have the option of putting their entire allotment into one large project.

COLORADO CommUNITY participation forms for the events the community wishes to participate in (up to the limit of \$750) must be submitted by the community government. Forms are available from local Centennial-Bicentennial Committees and from community officials in towns which have no established committees.

A participation form must be filled out for each COLORADO CommUNITY event the community wishes to participate in. All participation forms from a community must be submitted at the same time to the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission.

Communities are encouraged to hold as many COLORADO CommUNITY events as possible in conjunction with the Colorado Day Celebrations, August 1-3, 1976.

The deadline for requests for COLORADO CommUNITY funds is June 30, 1976.

The Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission reserves the right to deny any request which does not comply with the above guidelines.

The following are examples of COLORADO CommUNITY Projects:

Music Programs

Schedule a concert or concerts featuring chamber music, ensembles, folk music, blue grass, or any other music which appeals to the community. Local, regional, or professional musicians could be considered. CCBC will fund \$250 toward the cost of the concert.

Rename a Street

Re-name a town street after a pioneer or leading citizen of the town. The person must have exerted a significant influence on the history of the community.

Re-dedicate the street as part of the town's Colorado Day or similar ceremonies.

The individual communities must decide how the person to be honored is selected. CCBC will fund \$250 toward the cost of changing street signs.

Community Time Capsule

Gather a record of the community as it exists in 1976 with pictures, newspapers, or descriptive writing into a Time Capsule.

The capsule should be located in a school or public building to be opened on the 200th anniversary of Colorado's statehood in 2076.

All pictures in the capsule should have copies sent to the State Historical Society, 200 Fourteenth Avenue, Denver, CO 80203.

The time capsule must be constructed of lasting materials. CCBC will fund \$125 toward the cost of capsule construction and photo duplication.

Community Parade

Hold a parade with the theme "Join in Forging Colorado's Second Century."

Organize a committee to select the parade units which best reflect that theme.

Criteria for judging and prizes are to be established by the local committee. CCBC will fund \$125 toward organization costs and prizes.

Colorado Chronicles

Organize a historic writing contest to chronicle the little-known events of the community.

Emphasis should be given to writing about the events which are not common knowledge or often-repeated tales. For example, school students might interview the oldest member of each ethnic group in the community and write of their most unique experience.

The individual communities will establish guidelines for judging criteria, etc. and arrange to have the outstanding papers published in the local newspapers. CCBC will fund \$250 to be used for purchasing books on Colorado history for school or public libraries.

Centennial Fireworks

Have a fireworks display which includes the Colorado flag and the CCBC logo.

Both displays are available from Rocky Mountain Fireworks, 5401 Federal Blvd., Denver, 80221. CCBC will fund \$175 for the cost of the two displays.

International Festival

The backgrounds of ethnic members of the community should be researched.

Based on this research, a special festival with representative food, crafts, dances, and music of all the ethnic groups of the community should be held as a means of dramatizing the many cultures that make up the American culture.

All groups involved would be recognized for their contributions of the past 100 years to the economy, growth, character, etc., of the town. CCBC will fund \$250 toward the costs of the festival.

Recognition of Women in Our History

Recognize a woman or women for significant contributions to our history.

Groups may wish to commemorate the day women achieved the right to vote or similar milestones.

Another approach might be to set up a community sponsored "Political Awareness Conference" for women which would examine the woman's role in the past, present, and future. CCBC will fund \$250 toward the organization and implementation costs.

Senior Citizen—1976

Honor the eldest senior citizen in the community. Have all senior citizens attend and participate in a get-together planned and run by senior citizens.

Activities surrounding this project could involve anything that senior citizens feel recalls the past and brings back memories of how things used to be. Special awards for outstanding community service might be given. CCBC will fund \$250 toward costs of the activity.

Film Festival

Conduct the showing of a film or films which recall a significant time or event in the first 100 years of Colorado or the first 200 years of the United States. These might also be a significant event which occurred locally or old films which were filmed in the locale.

Activities surrounding the showing of the film or films could involve talks about the film, refreshments, etc. CCBC will fund \$250 toward the costs of securing the film and for organization.

Children Tell Us About the Past

Produce a dramatic presentation of community history by school children. They would interview old-timers and examine old newspapers and documents for their material. The script and staging would be done by the children, with direction from teachers.

Performances would be held for the entire community. Children could make scrapbooks of programs, pictures

of the production, newspaper clippings, and other material relating to the project. The scrapbook would be preserved in the library or museum. CCBC will fund \$250 toward the cost of costumes, scenery, and other production expenses.

Greening and Cleaning Colorado

Have a special community improvement project. This could be tree planting, cleaning up an eyesore, helping senior citizens with home improvement projects, or other projects that can be completed in one day and involve maximum citizen participation.

Upon completion of this project, a celebration in the form of an old-fashioned Bar-B-Q, chuck wagon dinner, ice cream social, street dance, fiesta, carnival, or other community-wide festival will be held. CCBC will fund \$250 toward the cost of the celebration.

Reliving the Past

Re-enact a past event, occurrence, incident, or perhaps just one day that occurred 100 years ago. The spirit of some re-enactments may be festive. Others may be more controversial in nature. Either type of re-enactment should be healthy for the community.

Get the town or community to participate in recreating the scene of this event in such ways as dressing in clothes of that particular time, contributing artifacts to the re-building of the scene, coordinating a play to relive the event. CCBC will fund \$250 for the implementation of the re-enactment.

Arts Festival

Plan, organize, and stage exhibits for the display of art, pottery, relics, paintings, sculpture, or artifacts relating to community history.



Crafts From the Past



Rededication to the Future

Include the exhibits as part of an arts festival, which might also include performing arts.

Participants could be artists, artisans, community antique collectors, housewives with heirlooms, etc.

Prizes will be awarded to the best conceived and best executed exhibit. The community will set the criteria and

select judges for the festival. CCBC will fund \$250 toward the cost of the festival.

Improving Your Town

Ask citizens to contribute imaginative ideas for the future betterment of the community as a whole. "What is your idea for making our town a better place to live?" Emphasis should be on quality of life: energy conservation, beautification, cultural development, and human values.

Entrants may present their ideas in any form or medium, including models, drawings, descriptive narration, or any other suitable means.

Prizes will be awarded for the most imaginative and promising of the entries. The community will take all responsibility for determining categories, number of prizes and judging of entries. CCBC will fund \$250 toward the cost of organization and prizes.

National and Statewide Programs

Organize your community to participate in one of the large national and statewide programs, such as American Issues Forum, FeedForward, Chautauqua, etc. CCBC will fund \$250 toward the costs related to such participation.

Create Your Own Project

Plan an event or project which appeals to your group or community. Such projects or events must be approved by the CCBC staff. CCBC will fund \$250 toward costs of this event or project.

A total of \$191,725 was dispensed to 216 separate communities under the auspices of this program. It was reported that it was one of the most popular and successful programs adopted by the Commission.

After spending more than four years trying to interpret what citizens felt about the State of Colorado and our country, the Commission's thoughts crystallized as a result of a *Denver Post* editorial on January 1st, 1976, by Governor Richard D. Lamm.

Governor Lamm's theme was "Re-examine what it means in 1976 to be an American." The article read:

Reexamine What it Means to be an American

Today, Colorado enters its Centennial year and the nation its Bicentennial year, although few citizens have yet to attach much importance to the event—Understandably preoccupied with other matters. The Centennial-Bicentennial has excited Madison Avenue but not Main Street. The logotype has a place on our soft drink bottles, but it hasn't touched our hearts.

I ask Coloradans to become excited about these events. Even more, I think it behooves us to spend some time during this year reexamining and rededicating ourselves to the basic wisdoms of our institutions. We can argue about highways, tax programs, and energy bills, but we should have no argument over the brilliance of the problem-solving mechanism which our forefathers set up 200 years ago.

Strangely, today, we find the basic strengths of that system mistaken for weaknesses.

Take the case of Richard Nixon: It was the cause of much of the cancer of cynicism now creeping across our country; yet, when put to the test, our democratic system triumphed.

Our forefathers built us a good system; they did not and could not guarantee us that good men and women would always run it. We can be discouraged, cynical and antagonistic to all politicians because of Watergate, but it was truly a Bicentennial reinforcement that our system could peacefully get rid of abusers of power, be it from King George or Richard Nixon.

Our Representative democracy has undergone massive strains the last 10 years. The women's movement, environmental movement, the civil rights movement, the consumer movement, the labor movement, the anti-Vietnam movement—all presented their grievances to the political marketplace. The system responded in every case, balancing and adjusting the new interests into our national agenda—not fast enough for some, too fast for many—but a reasoned resolution of conflicting viewpoints was accomplished.

That this is a victory of the system should not be taken lightly. We need only look at Beirut, Lebanon, to see how fast a civilized society can unravel once the process starts and people give up on the concept of ordered liberty and reasoned resolution of opposing political viewpoints.

This state and the nation have many important and pressing problems facing them: inflation, recession, unemployment, energy; but none in my opinion is more pressing than the restoration of some fundamental respect for our basic institutions. Without this respect, we not only fail to resolve our conflicts, but we also lose the process and structure which has served us so well in resolving past conflicts.

The special American genius lies not only in its people but in its institutions. We must renew our faith in those institutions. As a partisan Democrat I would rather see a passionate, well-attended election where a majority of the potential voters elected Republicans than an indifferent, poorly-attended election where a plurality elected Democrats. Political parties can live with the ebb and flow of political opinion, but not with indifference. Democracy is founded on passionate participation in the political marketplace; it cannot survive if the voters shun the process.

Abraham Lincoln, more than 100 years ago, spoke words which are amazingly timely for today. The slavery question was eating at the soul of America and he observed that America was not really threatened by a foreign power, "for all the armies of Europe, Asia and Africa combined could not by force take a drink from the Ohio or make a track on the Blue Ridge in a thousand years." He observed that the sickness was internal—an increasing unraveling of the common purpose and respect for our common institutions which held us together as Americans. As a people, we were losing faith in America and, "...if destruction be our lot, we must ourselves be its author and finisher. As a nation of free men, we must live through all times or die by suicide." The country did not listen to Lincoln and almost committed suicide by a civil war.

A similar malice creeps across America this Bicentennial year. A growing cancer spreads throughout all our institutions. Our family structure is rapidly breaking down. One generation watched "Father Knows Best," now we watch

"Archie Bunker," where father is a bigoted fool. Religion is passe; crime is at an all-time high; respect for the law is at an all-time low—our President wears a bullet-proof vest.

America has a great vitality left, and our institutions will continue to work if we continue to have faith that they will work. Let us not, then, take our Centennial-Bicentennial lightly. Let it not be merely a Madison Avenue 4th of July. Let it be a time of healing—a time to reexamine what it really means to be an American.

A contest for all Coloradans on "What It Means to Be a Coloradan" was announced, using Governor Lamm's article as a base and theme.

Entries in the contest were limited to not less than 100 words nor more than 200 words. They were judged on clarity, appropriateness to topic, effective and creative use of English, legibility and originality. Contest entries were then forwarded to local communities with preliminary judging done by the local communities. They awarded three prizes—a gold-plated bronze Colorado Congressional Centennial Medal for first place, and bronze medals for second and third. Each community forwarded their top three entries to the State Commission, and a panel, consisting of Commissioners Roth, Harper and Gray, selected the five winning entries statewide.

The statewide winner received a gold Centennial medal valued at \$500.

First Prize Essay

Dr. Louise Ireland-Frey, Cedaredge, Colorado

What it means to be a Coloradan in this Centennial Year

To be a Coloradan in 1976 is to look at a map and see names that recall the past centuries of this ancient land:

Indian names, bringing to mind the tribes that hunted and worshipped under these blue skies;

Spanish names that make us see tired, disillusioned soldiers or intrepid explorers;

French names that tie us to the Louisiana Purchase.

It is to look about and see the present: our sturdy peoples of various life-styles and skin colors,

and also our still-lovely mountains, valleys, rivers, forests, and our crystal air.

It is to look forward toward the future and see with serious gaze both the coming unfoldments and the problems yet to be solved:

Joblessness and jails
poverty and con games,
political and spiritual bigotries.

It is to remember a young girl of fifty years ago who wrote a "Song of Colorado" that began, "Colorado, State of Beauty," continued through twenty stanzas, and ended, "Colorado, thou art perfect!"

No, beautiful Colorado, you are not yet perfect; but you are strong and clean at heart and are working steadily to enable all Coloradans to be strong and clean, proud to be Coloradans in this Centennial Year.

Second Prize Essay

Kelly Hanlon, Strasburg, Colorado

"What It Means To Be A Coloradan"

"I am going to use the state flower the Columbine to say how I feel about Colorado. The blue reminds me of the sky that is so clear. The white is the snow that falls in the mountains. The yellow is the wheat in the bright sunlight. The green is the crops that feed the people. So I would say that Colorado is the best place to live. The people care about each other, not only themselves. Coloradans care about Colorado. We try to keep the lakes and rivers clean. We try to keep the air clean.

I love being a Coloradan."

Winners of the top five prizes were as follows:

First Place:

Dr. Louise Ireland-Frey, a retired medical doctor from Cedaredge;

Second Place:

Kelly Hanlon, a 10-year old schoolgirl from Strasburg;

Third Place:

David L. Goodman, a retired federal engineer from Denver;

Fourth Place:

Doris Cruze from Littleton; and

Fifth Place:

Jayne Esgar from Wiley.

The first and second place winners received their prizes on Colorado Day at the Colorado Day ceremony at the Capitol steps.

The second through fifth place winners received solid silver Centennial medals, and the top fifty winners statewide received gold Centennial lapel pins and certificates of appreciation signed by the Governor.

All of the winners statewide were:

Doreen Archer, Brush

David C. Wood, Brush

Mrs. Gordon Irvine, Brush

Mark Scofield, Northglenn

Kelly Hanlon, Strasburg

Kenneth Hanks, Strasburg

Alice Dempsey, Golden

Jason C. Moorehead, Golden

Jo Ann Thistlewood, Golden

Terri McCarthy, Englewood

Alice Fessenden, Englewood

Carl G. Veaux, Holyoke

Gladys D. Baldwin, Holyoke

Sister Elise Horihan, Las Animas

Fern Lacy, Las Animas

Marilyn K. Hein, Fort Collins

Arlene Child, Golden

Barbara G. MacDonald, Louisville

Angie Garcia, Yuma

Rosemary A. Shively, Yuma

Mrs. Roy Carter, Denver

Louise Ireland-Frey, Cedaredge

Betty Smith, Wiley

Jayne Esgar, Wiley

Elaine Wagner, Longmont

Ruby Lockenour, Longmont

Darlene Brown, Lafayette

Pat Lofgren, Colorado Springs

Helen Larson, Fountain

Daniel J. Furzi, Security

Lucy M. Walker, Denver

Yvonne Barth, Denver

Thomas Moe, Jr., Littleton

Denise Harrington, Denver

Sybil J. Todd, Denver

David L. Goodman, Denver

Mrs. John Verdeal, Denver

Robert V. Andrews, Arvada

Lisa Walters, Broomfield

Will Pratt, Arvada

Betty Swords, Denver

Mrs. Raymond Berges, Ovid

Sandy Abel, Pueblo

Mrs. A. F. Bradish, Pueblo

Pamela S. Eakins, Boulder

Dick Fetter, Boulder

Julie L. Hass, Boulder

Gladys Buehler, Colorado Springs

Dan Jorgensen, Fort Collins

Doris Cruze, Littleton



American Revolution Bicentennial Symbol

The American Revolution Bicentennial Symbol is derived from the stars, stripes, and colors of the United States flag.

The symbol takes the form of an American 5-pointed star in white, surrounded by continuous red, white, and blue stripes which form a second star. This double star is symbolic of the two centuries which have passed since the American Revolution.

These colorful stripes also evoke a feeling of festivity and suggest the furled bunting traditionally used in times of celebration throughout the nation.

The symbol is contemporary in design in keeping with the forward-looking goals of the Bicentennial celebration: "to forge a new national commitment, a new spirit for '76, a spirit which will unite the nation in purpose and dedication to the advancement of human welfare as it moves into its third century."

The American Revolution Bicentennial Administration

The American Revolution Bicentennial Administration (ARBA), the organization charged by the federal government for coordinating Bicentennial activities in the fifty states and five territories, was much maligned publicly but accepted well in Colorado, primarily due to the Regional Director, Joseph R. Albi, who was the first Executive Director of the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission, and their philosophy toward handling national programs with the States.

It was fashionable to discuss the "federal bureaucracy" in 1976, and it was easy to criticize individual programs and ideas. But it must be stressed that if it were not for the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, some states might not have had the Bicentennial impact.

Colorado remained exceptional throughout the period because of its dual status as the Centennial State. With this closer relationship to its history, Colorado citizens' motivation was high.

The American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, beginning in mid-1971, visited each state capital, and using a "start up" grant, encouraged states to form commissions and/or organizations to plan and coordinate Bicentennial activities.

ARBA established three themes—Heritage, Horizons and Festivals (earlier named Hospitality).

Two programs that never materialized for ARBA due to lack of appropriation by Congress were the Meeting House Program and the Bicentennial Parks Program.

The Bicentennial Parks Program created perhaps the most excitement in Colorado. Theoretically, millions of dollars would be spent creating a special Bicentennial park, which would almost resemble a world's fair type of facility. The State Commission in 1972 asked for proposals from major communities for this park. The principal requirement from the federal government was that it be located in the vicinity of an international airport. After keen competition, Jefferson County was selected for the site. The project never became a reality.

The Meeting House Program was announced to replace the Bicentennial Parks concept. Here, a modest million or so would have been appropriated per state to preserve an historical site and convert it into a "meeting house." Once again, nominations were asked for and received. Verbal presentations were made to committees of the Commission and the Commission itself, and finally, the historic Tivoli Brewery in Denver was selected. \$1,000 was allocated to prepare the entry and forward it to Washington and the Congress. That, too, was never funded.

An electronic computerized information network known as BINET appeared to be a resounding success for the federal government. Projects and events were incorporated into this system, and terminals were located at state and regional offices.

The system made it possible for Colorado to develop its own system in conjunction with the BINET system, which provided information for calendars and project coordinators.

ARBA's method of generating funds not appropriated by the Congress primarily rested in the sale of ARBA commemorative medals and its leasing of the ARBA logo.

Aside from the \$200,000 per state allocated by public law, most of the funds received from ARBA outlined in the Marketing Chapter came as a result of these programs.

ARBA's most successful program in Colorado and perhaps in the Nation was its Bicentennial Community Program. The Program recognized individual communities, counties, Native American tribes, institutions of higher learning and military installations for outstanding participation in our Nation's Bicentennial. The requirement was for each of the above to submit an application listing the projects and how they related to the three themes (Heritage, Horizons and Festivals). The stages of each project, i.e., planning, operational, etc., were listed with the title, and at least one project submitted by the community had to be one of "permanent value to the community."

The communities were honored by a presentation of a national certificate and ARBA flag, to be flown over the community's center of government. In addition, communities receiving the designation "a Bicentennial Community" were authorized to purchase the flag for other activities. A presentation of the Bicentennial designation was made jointly by the Regional Director and the State Executive Director at appropriate ceremonies selected by the recipients of the awards.

Communities in Colorado receiving the award proudly flew the special flag. Many of the smaller communities had to install an additional flag pole to accommodate the ARBA flag, which consisted of white nylon with the ARBA logo embossed in full color.

A list of the communities receiving the Bicentennial designation is included later in this report within the chapters on individual counties.

Military installations and institutions of higher education receiving this award were:

Bicentennial Colleges and Universities

Adams State College
Alamosa

Colorado School of Mines
Golden

Colorado Women's College
Denver

University of Colorado
Boulder

University of Denver
Denver

Regis College
Denver

U.S. Air Force Academy
Colorado Springs

El Paso Community College
Colorado Springs

Metropolitan State College
Denver

Nazarene Bible College
Colorado Springs

University of Northern Colorado
Greeley

Southern Colorado State College
Pueblo

Western State College of Colorado
Gunnison

Bicentennial Military Installations

Ent Air Force Base/Peterson Field
Colorado Springs

Fort Carson
Colorado Springs

Pueblo Army Depot
Pueblo

Fitzsimons Army Medical Center
Denver

Lowry Air Force Base
Denver

U.S. Air Force Academy
Colorado Springs

The United States Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs earned special recognition by being the first military installation in the nation to receive the national Bicentennial Community award.

The Southwest Regional Alliance, formed informally by ten states, included: Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Nevada, Louisiana and Utah. The Alliance provided a cross-section of ideas and lessons learned as well as information on various organizations and individuals dealing with state commissions. With the establishment of the ARBA Regional Offices, the Southwest Alliance disintegrated, and a new group known as the Continental Divide Alliance was formed with the following states represented in Region VIII: Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Utah and Wyoming.



Flags Fly at University of Colorado



United We Stand



Halbme Festivities



Music for the Occasion



A joint project emanating from these alliances was the Dominguez-Escalante trail commemoration and expedition.

The Dominguez-Escalante trail project was undertaken by Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah in addition to ARBA, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service.

The goals of these states and federal regions which formed a special committee were to enhance the history of the Four Corners area by focusing attention on a major historical event of 1776.

On July 9th, 1776, two Franciscan priests—Father Dominguez (a Mexican) and Father Escalante (a Spaniard) lead an expedition from Santa Fe, New Mexico

to what they thought would be California. The expedition actually made a large circle around the Four Corners area and returned to Santa Fe. The detailed diary that was kept provided accurate historical data of the Southwest. The expedition was a peaceful one, although the two friars tried to convert various Indian tribes with little or no success.

The committee organized an expedition to retrace the route of Dominguez and Escalante. In addition, after obtaining a grant from the Four Corners Commission and individual states involved, the Dominguez-Escalante Trail State/Federal Bicentennial Committee had commemorative, descriptive, historical markers placed in the vicinity of the original trail in areas accessible to public highways. Two updated publications—the first, "In Behalf of the Light," a pamphlet by Mr. Joe Cerquone, and the second, "The Route of the Dominguez-Escalante Expedition 1776-77" edited by Mr. David E. Miller and released under the auspices of the Dominguez-Escalante State/Federal Bicentennial Committee and The Four Corners Regional Commission were also published.

As an unusual but unrelated tie-in, the cartographer for the expedition, Don Bernardo Miera y Pacheco, was independently chosen by a group of Colorado Chicanos to be honored in a stained glass window placed in the State Capitol as part of another project of the Commission.

The Ethnic-Minority Council of the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission, as one of its statewide projects, set a goal of presenting to the people of Colorado four stained glass windows in the State Capitol, each depicting a person or persons of Black, Chicano, Native American and Oriental minority groups.

With a financial grant from the Commission and the leadership of Lieutenant Governor George Brown and his wife Rosemary, the Ethnic-Minority Council developed sub-committees for each of the minority groups in order to allow the ethnic groups to select a person to be honored in the window. With the assistance of John R. Kennedy of the Department of Administration and Phyllis Woodard of the Capitol Tour Guides, the Committee selected the subjects of the windows as well as the contractor, and proceeded to quickly have the windows installed.

There was a concerted effort to have at least two of the windows in place prior to the beginning of the legislative session in order to forestall any suspected criticisms.

The dedication ceremonies took place on January 7, 1977 and February 18, 1977, with a buffet luncheon in the Lieutenant Governor's office following the ceremonies.

The persons selected for the four windows were:

Aunt Clara Brown
Don Bernardo Miera y Pacheco
Chief Jack House
Buckskin Charlie
Chin Lin Sou
Naiochi Hokazono

Following is a synopsis of each of the people honored and the artists selected to portray them.



Aunt Clara Brown

Aunt Clara Brown

Aunt Clara Brown was born a slave in Virginia in 1803. Despite this cruel fate, Aunt Clara, with her sense of justice and undaunted belief in her religion, rose above her humble beginnings to better the lot of mankind in an age when being Black and a woman would probably have crushed the spirit of all but the strongest personalities.

At the age of three, Aunt Clara and her mother were sold to a slave trader who relocated them in Kentucky. She married in Kentucky and saw her husband and two of her daughters sold to different slave owners. She managed to purchase her freedom and move to Leavenworth, Kansas in 1858, where she opened a laundry and started her lifelong search for her children. Harrassed by advocates of slavery, she closed the laundry and joined a wagon train going West.

She arrived in Denver in 1859 and started to work as a cook in a German restaurant. She saved enough money to buy a house and opened another laundry and a boarding house, working also as a nurse for her neighbors. With Rv. Jacob Adriance and William H. Goode, she established the first Sunday School classes in Denver in 1859. She later founded the first church in Central City, the St. James Methodist Church.

She had a keen business sense and started investing money grubstaking miners. With her shares from mining claims she helped destitute families that had come West in search of gold. Eventually she stockpiled enough money to fulfill a dream and she returned to Kentucky to lead Black pioneers back to Colorado.

She supported many families after their arrival in Denver until they could find employment. She grubstaked two Black miners in Central City, Jerimiah Lee and a Mr. Bowman, who struck rich lodes. The tidy sum from that venture enabled her to return to Kentucky a second time to lead another wagon train of black pioneers to Colorado.

Courage and dedication endeared her to the population of Central City and she is honored with a bronze plaque at the St. James Methodist Church and a Chair of Honor in the Opera House there. Shortly before her death in 1885, she was reunited with one of her daughters, realizing part of her life-time ambition to find her family.

Her perseverance and tenacity in the face of great adversity and her unquenchable spirit are a legacy of the Black pioneer. Her unstinting generosity made her a beloved figure in the 19th century and her great achievements a venerated ancestor for the 20th.

Mr. Vernon Rowlette Designer of Aunt Clara Brown Window

Born and raised in Denver, Vernon Rowlette describes himself as a natural artist who can and does work in many mediums. His favorite medium is charcoal though he is very ingenious with others, such as oils. The multi-talented Rowlette is also a professional photographer, both motion and still.

Mr. Rowlette has been employed by the television industry such as K LZ-TV Denver as a news photographer and as photography director at the Community College, Auraria Campus of Denver and is currently a free-lance artist and photographer in Denver.

Vernon's accomplishments and experiences are many. Among other things he photographed the Miss Black Denver Pageant and has displayed his photography and art in many exhibits including the Human Relations Expo, the Festival of the Arts sponsored by the United Bank of Skyline, and Iposa Photographic Exhibition at the Merchandise Mart. In addition, he is a member of Inter-Dimensions-Outer Expressions, a group of black artists dedicated to giving artistic inclinations to the youth of this age.

Don Bernardo Miera Y Pacheco

The choice of Don Bernardo Miera y Pacheco to represent the Spanish-speaking community honors not only the individual accomplishments of the man, but more importantly the far greater accomplishments and lasting influences of the culture of which he was a part.

In July, 1776, Miera y Pacheco and the Franciscan Fathers Silvestre Escalante and Francisco Dominguez ventured from Santa Fe into western Colorado, Utah, and Arizona. While thirteen British colonies on the Atlantic seaboard made their "Declaration of



Don Bernardo Miera y Pacheco

Independence" and initiated the formation of the United States of America, Captain Bernardo Miera y Pacheco and expedition members were setting out to further the Spanish empire and to spread the "meekness of the Gospel." At that point in time, Spanish presence and influence in the American Southwest was already over two hundred years old.

With a reputation as an explorer and cartographer, and other notable talents, it was no surprise that Miera y Pacheco would be selected by Father Dominguez and Father Escalante to accompany them on their search for a new route from Santa Fe to Monterey, California around the hazards of the deserts and the Grand Canyon that lay to the west.

While on this expedition, Miera y Pacheco drew an exceptionally accurate map of his route through the Four Corners region. This map provided much information for later Spanish and American explorers and settlers who came to Colorado.

Today, two centuries after Miera y Pacheco came across Colorado, Spanish customs, architecture, and Spanish names, including "Colorado," are reminders of the contributions of the Spanish-speaking people to Colorado's development. Don Bernardo Miera y Pacheco stands as a symbolic link between the Spanish heritage of conquistadors searching for Cibola and the Spanish-speaking people who followed their trail and settled so much of Colorado.

Ms. Carlota Espinoza Designer of Don Bernardo Miera y Pacheco Window

Carlota Espinoza, a native Denverite, has given constant attention to the art of painting. A scholarship to the Civic Fine Arts School fed the inspirations she found within herself and sharpened her technique. Later, she attended the Rocky Mountain School of Art, learning fashion and portraiture. Carlota's work won for her a scholarship for techniques in oil to the University of Colorado.

Carlota's studies have taken her to the galleries, museums, and to the artists themselves in Europe, Central America, Mexico, Canada, and the United States. She has taught at various art centers and used the craft in therapy for alcoholics. Presently, she is with the Denver museum of Natural History, preparing detailed dioramas.

"An awareness of the depth of man and his civilizations makes me feel the need for a measure, a definition that embraces both the past and the onrushing future. I want to share through my art as much as there is to be seen and felt, as much as my brush will allow."



Buckskin Charlie

Buckskin Charlie

Buckskin Charlie, also known as Charlie Buck, was born in Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico, and grew up in the San Luis Valley. He was to become the last, and one of the most respected, of the Southern Ute Chiefs for his intelligent leadership in the face of impinging white civilization.

In the 1840's, Buckskin Charlie was stationed at Fort Junior with the Federal troops, and later was given an honorable discharge by the U.S. Government for Indian service. He was an ally of Kit Carson, friend of Theodore Roosevelt and associate of Chief Ouray. An advocate of peace, he was a negotiator between the Indians and the Indian Agency, and went to Washington with Ouray for peace talks. His stance was always cooperation instead of war between white men and Indians, and at one point, he said to the men of one tribe, "I don't want you people to fight against the soldiers; you kill each other."

In later years, he was designated Chief of the Southern Utes by Chief Ouray himself, and is said to rank with Ignacio and Ouray as a leader. He was an eloquent orator, had a ranch stocked with good cattle, and raised grain as well.

Buckskin Charlie died in 1936, at his home on the Pine River near Ignacio. The Consolidated Ute News' special memorial edition honored him thus: "We mourn his passing, which leaves a great vacant place in our community—a place which no one else will ever be able to fill completely. He adjusted his habits to the agricultural economy of the white man without losing sight of the rich cultural background of his people."

Eugene Naranjo

Buckskin Charlie portion, Native American Window

A member of the Southern Ute Tribe, Eugene Naranjo has made many achievements in the field of art although he has had little formal training. He comments: "The creation of a piece of art work is the physical expression of yourself or the events around you and that act of displaying for the enjoyment and education of the public is a part of your philosophy."

Chief Jack House

Chief Jack House was the last hereditary chief of the Ute Tribe, and the first to lead his people through the transition from life in the mountains and plains to life on the reservation.

He was born in Mancos Canyon in 1889, and grew up on the reservation designated as home for the Mountain Ute Tribe. He had the traditional long braids, carried himself very erect, and photographs of him captured the proud,



Chief Jack House

determined attitude that was evidenced in his lifelong struggles for the cause of his people. He was instrumental in the establishment of the tribal council, the formation of the Ute Mountain Tribal Office and the blueprints for the tribal constitution.

In his fight for the rights of his people, Chief Jack House brought suit against the U.S. Government over the San Juan Mining District, for which the Indians had been paid 13¢ per acre in 1873. Fearing the killing of livestock and the fencing of the reservation, he fought the building of roads through the reservation area. When oil was discovered in the region, Chief House insisted that his people build up a buffalo herd with the money, saying, "to have self-respect you must work."

In his more than thirty years of leadership, Jack House worked to secure essential water rights, lobbied for the tribe's causes, and fought for the right of self-

determination for his people. When he died in 1971, nearly a thousand people, both whites and Indians, paid their respects and homage to his inspired leadership.

Norman Dale Lansing

Chief House portion, Native American Window

Norman Lansing, a member of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, has always had an ardent interest in art, and his career began early in his life when he received art awards in high school. A drafting and art major in college, Mr. Lansing designed brochures and trade marks. He is presently employed by the Ute Mountain Pottery Plant in Towaoc, Colorado.

Chin Lin Sou

Chin Lin Sou was a labor contractor who brought the first and many succeeding Chinese laborers—"coolies"—to the United States for construction work. Born in Canton, China, he came to the U.S. in 1859 to work on the railroads. After recruiting more men from his native homeland, he superintended their work on the Central Pacific Railroad through California, Nevada and Utah, and on the Union Pacific through Utah, Wyoming and into Colorado.

On deciding to settle in Colorado, Chin Lin Sou brought his wife to the United States from China and started what was to be the first Chinese settlement near Black Hawk. Developing his interest in mining, he supervised 300 Chinese miners in Gregory Gulch and expanded to North Clear Creek in 1874. By the late 1800's, he was leading most of the Chinese miners who worked in Gilpin County, and earned a chair of honor at the Central City Opera House.



Chin Lin Sou

In 1870, a joint resolution adopted by the state legislature encouraged the immigration of Chinese into the state. By 1880, the area near 16th St. along Wazee and Wynkoop Streets in Denver was abounding with Chinese-owned businesses, and Chin Lin Sou was an acknowledged leader of this thriving and industrious community. A man of education and culture, Chin Lin Sou was one of the organizers of the Six Companies (Chinese Trading and Insurance Companies). He died in Denver in 1894, but his descendants, and many of his laborers' descendants, are residents of Colorado today.

Chen Ting-Shih

Chin Lin Sou portion, Asian-American Window

Born in Fukien, China, Chen Ting-shih lost his ability to hear and speak in childhood. He has exhibited his works in a number of one-man shows in Taipei, Manila, Melbourne and the United States

as well as exhibitions around the world, including shows at the Denver Art Museum and the Foothills Art Center in Golden.

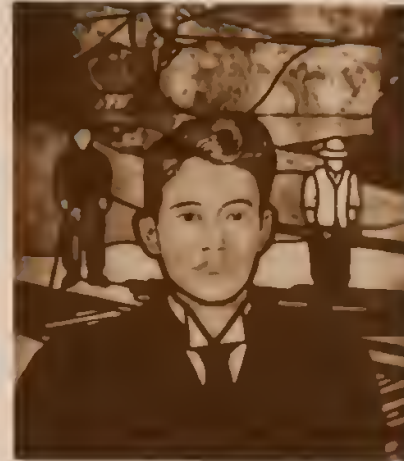
Naoichi Hokazono

Naoichi Hokazono and the Japanese workers he brought to Colorado literally built much of the state's agriculture, mining and construction industries, and were the foundation of Colorado's Japanese population.

Naoichi Hokazono himself was born in Ota-Ken, Kyushu, Japan, and arrived in San Francisco in 1884. He studied English in California and started a business there before coming to Colorado in 1898. In 1903, he brought in 70 Japanese laborers from Wyoming to cultivate sugar beets, and thus started a successful labor contracting business.

After working in agriculture for several years, he branched out into mining. Bringing in as many as 2,000 men to work on various projects made him the most powerful labor organizer of his time. The labor gangs were primarily composed of single men, but many stayed on, leasing or buying land and sending for brides.

Expanding still further into construction, his labor gangs worked on the Milner Pass road over the Rockies and the high tension transmission lines near Trinidad as well as the agricultural fields of the river valleys of Colorado. Before his death in 1927, Naoichi Hokazono publicized the agricultural aspects of Colorado in a San Francisco newspaper, thereby inducing



Naoichi Hokazono

many Japanese farmers to locate in Colorado. He was president of the Japanese Association of Colorado and the Japanese Businessmen's Association, and president of a printing company which published a Japanese language newspaper.

Yuniko Noda

Naoichi Hokazono portion, Asian-American Window

Yuri Noda was born in Japan and educated at the Women's Art Institute in Tokyo. She has taught at the University of Colorado and presently teaches in Denver. Her works, which express her deep feeling for beauty in nature, have been shown at the Denver Art Museum, nationwide, and one-woman shows at the Tokyo Art Museum. For her efforts to improve Japanese-American relations through art, she received an award from the Imperial Government of Japan.

Colorado's efforts to get a commemorative stamp issued in 1976 in honor of the State's 100th anniversary were fraught with delays and problems.

On May 21, 1977, five years and seven months after these efforts had begun, the U.S. Postal Service issued a commemorative stamp at the Rocky Mountain Philatelic Society's exhibition in Denver.

Efforts to acquire the stamp began in November 1971, when Commissioner McKinney launched the Commission initiative.

On February 16, 1972, the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission, through its then Executive Director Joseph R. Albi, wrote to John W. Powell, Congressional Liaison Officer with the U.S. Postal Service, requesting that a commemorative stamp be approved for Colorado's Centennial. Copies of this letter were sent to the Colorado Congressional Delegation. When no response had been received by September of that year, another letter was sent to Mr. Powell, with copies to the Colorado Congressional Delegation, asking the status of the request. The Delegation was advised by Mr. Powell that the matter could not be considered until 1975, when the 1976 stamp program would be formulated by the Citizens Stamp Advisory Committee.

In 1974, with the urging and support of citizens of the State, the Commission renewed its efforts to have the U.S. Postal Service issue a stamp commemorating Colorado's Centennial anniversary. Upon advice from the Postal Service that such requests were to be made through the local postmaster, the Executive Director of the Commission sent a formal request to George Cavender, Postmaster, Denver, on April 9, 1974, for consideration of the issuance of a special stamp for Colorado in the year 1976.

Seeing no tangible results from this effort, the Commission sent letters to the entire Colorado Congressional Delegation in May 1975, requesting their assistance. Each Senator and Representative from the State of Colorado then began what was to become a long, arduous campaign of letters and visits on behalf of the citizens of Colorado to obtain a stamp. Congressman James Johnson received a reply to his letter in June 1975 from Norman S. Halliday, Assistant Postmaster General, to the effect that the Citizens Stamp Advisory Committee would consider the stamp for 1976.

Throughout 1975, the Commission, notably Vice Chairman Alexis McKinney and Commissioner Robert Pulcifer, continued in its crusade in cooperation with

the Congressional Delegation to obtain a commitment from the Postal Service and the Citizens Stamp Advisory Committee that a stamp would be issued for Colorado. In December 1975, Senator Floyd K. Haskell of Colorado forwarded to the Commission a letter he had received from Norman Halliday stating that the 1976 stamp program had been completed, and that it was impossible to consider the issuance of any further stamps for the Bicentennial year. Mr. Halliday noted that Colorado had a commemorative stamp for its 75th anniversary in 1951, and that further, all fifty states were to be honored by the issuance by the Postal Service of a set of flag stamps, one for each state, in commemoration of the Bicentennial of the United States.

In March 1976, several individuals from the philatelic community approached the Commission with the idea that the stamp issue for Colorado was not yet dead. On April 8, 1976, a Joint Resolution, co-sponsored by Senator Fred E. Anderson of Loveland and Representative Ruben A. Valdez of Denver, was passed by the Colorado General Assembly in support of a commemorative stamp for Colorado's Centennial. Also during the month of April, Governor Richard D. Lamm sent a letter to Benjamin F. Bailar, Postmaster General, requesting reconsideration of the Colorado stamp issue. Concurrently, all members of the Colorado Congressional Delegation again wrote to the Postmaster General, expressing identical sentiments. The Commission sent petitions to all Colorado community Centennial-Bicentennial Committees, asking their participation in the stamp venture (a drive that resulted in more than 2,500 signatures of concerned Coloradans).



Colorado's Commemorative Stamp

On May 6, 1976, Senator Gale McGee, Chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, wrote to Commissioner McKinney, including a letter from Postmaster General Bailar which noted the issuance of the 50-state flag set and the unprecedented issuance of a special souvenir stamp card to honor Colorado, the first state ever to be bestowed with such an honor.

The souvenir stamp card, bearing reproductions of the Bicentennial Colorado Flag stamp, the Fremont Expedition stamp and the Mesa Verde Cliff Dwellings stamp, was the result of efforts spearheaded by Congresswoman Patricia Schroeder, who had met with the Postal Service authorities and together with the Commission, arranged for this concession.

Disappointed with the Postal Service's refusal to issue a special Colorado commemorative stamp, the "Committee to Commemorate Colorado" was formed by philatelists in the Denver area, and

a special commemorative "non-stamp" was issued by this organization with the endorsement of the Commission.

Noting public pressure for the stamp, the Commission sent a telegram to the Citizens Stamp Advisory Committee prior to its June 1976 meeting again requesting the issuance of a stamp, stressing the grass-roots support as exemplified by the petition drive and the Joint Resolution. The response was received on June 22, 1976, from Donald M. McDowell, Manager of the Stamp Development Branch, Stamps Division, U.S. Postal Service, stating that the Citizens Stamp Advisory Committee had decided at its meeting on June 18th to defer final action on the Colorado stamp until November 1976. He further stated that the Committee would "adopt new guidelines for recognition of state anniversaries" at its August 30th meeting.

When it became apparent that Colorado was not going to receive the stamp in 1976, the Commission issued a special first day cover. The drawings were prepared by Joe Barros, Artist for the Denver Post's "Empire Magazine." The stamp used on this special commemorative cachet was the four-stamp set of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The stamps were cancelled twice—in Philadelphia on July 4th, 1976, and in Denver on August 1st, 1976, Colorado Day. The commemorative thus was truly a Centennial-Bicentennial commemorative.

At the November 1976 meeting of the Citizens Stamp Advisory Committee, it was decided that Colorado would get a commemorative stamp in the year 1977. In December the Commission forwarded a proposed design of the stamp to the U.S. Postal Service (a design

The Freedom Train

which had been approved by the Colorado Stamp Club). The design was not adopted. The Commission also requested the date of February 26, 1977 for issuance of the stamp to coincide with Colorado's territorial founding date.

When plans to issue a stamp for Colorado were announced, the Commission decided also to publish and sell a first day cover to include the stamp and reproductions of both sides of the Colorado Congressional Commemorative Medal. Results of the sales of these commemorative envelopes are listed in the Marketing Chapter of this Report.

At the specific request of the Commission and the office of Congresswoman Patricia Schroeder, an unveiling ceremony of the design of the stamp was finally scheduled approximately one month before the stamp's issuance at the Governor's office for the people of Colorado. The Commission's rationale for the request was that the stamp culminated more than five years of efforts, and that the stamp should be presented to the people of Colorado and the Commission instead of the stamp collecting clubs.

The design of the Colorado Centennial Commemorative Stamp was unveiled in Governor Lamm's office on Wednesday, April 13, 1976, with Commission Chairman Joe M. Lacy, Vice Chairman Alexis McKinney, Executive Director Barrante and Deputy Director Giddings present. Congresswoman Schroeder was also in attendance, with Centennial Poet Thomas Hornsby Ferril. The stamp was presented by the local Postmaster, Richard I. Lyles.

One of the early national Bicentennial projects was the Freedom Train. Sponsored by a non-profit organization, the Freedom Train traveled throughout the country visiting various communities. The train consisted of artifacts, facsimiles and displays of significant historical memorabilia of the United States. The Freedom Train made arrangements with the visited communities to pay 10% of the gross ticket sales in return for logistical assistance. Tickets for the train were priced at \$2.00 for adults and \$1.00 for children.

The train featured a moving center floor which transported visitors through the 25 cars of the train. A total of 700 items were displayed from private and public collections. They included historic documents, artifacts and memorabilia tracing 200 years of American progress.

The project, from its beginning, faced a mixed national press. Major complaints were (1) that many items were reproductions rather than originals; (2) that lines were too long and (3) that the walkway moved too quickly through the train.

In late 1975, after being scheduled to appear in Denver, the Mayor's Committee of 19 for '76 withdrew its invitation to the Freedom Train. Its Chairman cited the "dramatic increases of expenses to host cities."

The Pikes Peak or Bust Committee from Colorado Springs immediately invited the train to visit the Springs, and the train was available at Colorado Springs from October 2nd to 5th, 1975.



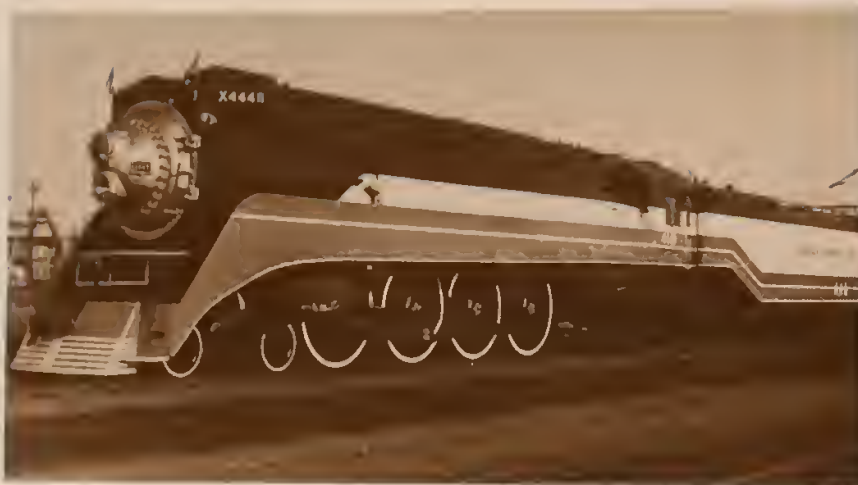
Freedom Train Visits Colorado Springs

Crowds totaling nearly 56,000 people visited the Freedom Train during the Colorado Springs visit. A special pair of diesel locomotives numbered 1776 and 1876, furnished by the Burlington Northern Railroad, pulled the train during its Colorado visit because the steam engine had to be sent to Omaha for repairs.

Colorado Springs proclaimed the visit a success. The largest crowd to visit the train was on Friday, October 3rd when at one time the lines stretched for four blocks and the wait was as much as 4½ hours.

Despite this it was generally agreed that the Freedom Train visit was a success. A local reporter polled 1,500 people. Of those polled, 1,386 indicated it was worth it. The Colorado Springs committee estimated that more than 2,000 residents participated in hosting the train, and indicated in the final report to the Commission that visitors to the train came from Denver, Fort Collins, Pueblo and as far away as Del Norte and Kit Carson.

While in Colorado, Mr. Edward Rochette, Executive Director of the American Numismatic Association, presented a 1652 Pine Tree Shilling from the Massachusetts Bay Colony and a United Colonies \$4 Bill issued by the Continental Congress on May 9, 1776 to the President of the Freedom Train Foundation. The rare colonial money traveled on the train for the remainder of its crisscrossing of the country.



Freedom Train Rolls on



Liberty Bell Displayed on Train



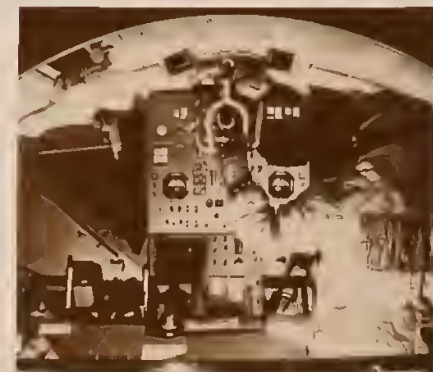
Engine Number 1776



"The Wait Was Worth It"



Aaron's Bat and Ball Exhibit



Lunar Exploration Module

The Bicentennial Wagon Train Pilgrimage



Bicentennial Wagon Train Reconstructs History: West to East



Wagons Ho



Colorado's Conestoga Wagon

The train that the railroad "iron horse" replaced in the history of our country was also a national special project. This train was pulled by horses and was called the Wagon Train. Co-sponsored by the State of Pennsylvania, the concept was to reverse the movement of the Wagon Train from East to West, and have all of the wagons in three trains coordinated to arrive at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania for an encampment on or about July 4th, 1976.

This train too was perceived with mixed emotions. Each of the states had a special Conestoga wagon donated by the Wagon Train to represent the state in its pilgrimage to Valley Forge. Prior to the actual Wagon Train arriving in a state, the state wagon visited different locations in the state collecting signed scrolls from ARBA's Bicentennial Communities. Colorado used the scroll as a pledge of rededication.

Colorado's wagon was pulled by two white mules and joined the Bicentennial Wagon Train Pilgrimage to Valley Forge on March 22, 1976 at the summit of Raton Pass. There, for the remainder of the 1,800 mile journey, it met with eight wagons coming from California, Arizona and New Mexico. All of them followed the old Santa Fe Trail eastward through Trinidad, Bent's Fort, La Junta, Las Animas and Lamar into Kansas. In all, the Wagon Train traveled through Colorado for 14 days.

All of the participants in the Wagon Train were volunteers, with the exception of the Wagon Masters of each state, who received an honorarium from the Wagon Train Foundation.

The train presented a highlight of Bicentennial activities for Southern Colorado.

Bent's Old Fort



Bent's Old Fort, La Junta

One of the stops of the Wagon Train was "Bent's Old Fort," which deserves special mention in the Final Report.

The restoration and reconstruction of the first hub of commerce in the Rocky Mountain West was a project undertaken by the Commission in late 1971, led by Mrs. Lorna Hart of Denver. After corresponding and visiting with the Congressional Delegation in Washington, the Commission proudly announced in July 1972 that Congress had approved an amendment from Senator Gordon Allott of Colorado to provide \$50,000 to commence the reconstruction of the old fort.

Bent's Old Fort was originally constructed in 1833, and served as the chief trading post for Indians, trappers, mountain men and wagon trains traveling the Santa Fe Trail. Colorado, in an effort to preserve the Fort, deeded the fort site to the federal government in 1962.

Later, due to the efforts of the Congressional Delegation, additional funds were allocated for the reconstruction of the fort, amounting to a total expenditure of \$2.3 million. The United States Park Service, utilizing 500 logs of cottonwood and pine and 200,000 adobe bricks, reconstructed the fort as it was in 1833. The fort was furnished with authentic period furniture, but did have a few concessions to 1976. Electricity and plumbing and a few minor structural modifications were made at the fort.

The reconstructed fort celebrated its opening with a dedication ceremony on July 25, 1976. Governor Lamm officiated at the ceremonies, and the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission which had been meeting in La Junta was also present at the culmination of this project.

Colorado's wagon of the Wagon Train Pilgrimage was returned to the State in late 1976, and was placed in Bent's Fort, thereby tying together in history Colorado's Centennial-Bicentennial commemorations and two historical events of the State separated by 133 years.

Each of the national, statewide and local events that were reported to the Commission was published by the Commission and distributed through the newspapers of Colorado as a supplement. 850,000 copies of the 32-page, tabloid size calendar printed on newsprint paper cost nearly \$40,000.

The calendar represented the major effort of the Commission to record and publicize the activities of Colorado's dual commemorations.



Horizons

A Future to Mold

A Museum for Children, Denver

"Thousands of children were delighted by the experience of being able to cook in the 'Pioneer Kitchen'. They baked bread and cakes and churned butter just as early settlers in Colorado had done 100 years before."

Dr. Richard Steckel, Director

Platte River Cleanup Campaign

"On April 24th several thousand people participated in a clean-up along the Platte corridor and tributaries. Interested organizations provided medical back up, communication support, refreshments and promotion. Literally hundreds of bags of trash were picked up..."

Jeff Pryor, Director of Program Operations
Partners

Emergency Housing Project

"The Emergency Housing Project was able to provide temporary housing and related supportive services for women experiencing significant life style changes without the necessary resources to effect a smooth transition to a new life style. The general areas of concern are employment, marital status and housing."

Pamela Hamm
Boulder County Women's Resource Center

Western Colorado Center for the Arts

"Facilities for displaying small objects such as jewelry have been realized with three different types of display furniture. One of the types of display furniture also included a modular pedestal system which has been used for several exhibitions. In the classrooms we have a good start on outfitting a good ceramic studio with the addition of a kiln and three potter's wheels, as well as some much-needed shelving."

Donald E. Meyers, Mesa College



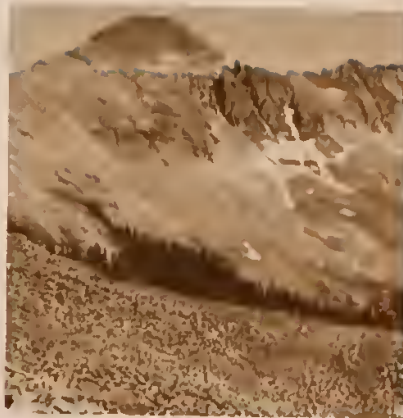
Installing the Sundial, Aurora



Experiencing the Children's Museum



A Tree for the Future



Centennial Peak



Dillon Amphitheatre

Douglas County Library Project

"Lighted glass and aluminum cases for displaying historical memorabilia were placed in the Douglas County Public Library in October, 1976, as the lasting historical project of the Douglas County Centennial-Bicentennial committee. The Douglas County Historical Society has also been asked to keep a rotating exhibit on display so that patrons, young and old, can enjoy learning about early day pioneers who helped make Douglas County the prosperous county it is today."

Pauline Hodges, Chairperson
Douglas County Centennial-
Bicentennial Committee

Salida Museum and Community Center

"The Community Center part of the building gave the people of the area a large place to hold meetings, have concerts, art shows, movies of special interest on history and special events of local interest free of charge which was not available before. The many Centennial-Bicentennial events held there in 1976 were well attended and proved the need for this center."

Mrs. Sam Randolph, Project Head

Dillon Centennial-Bicentennial Memorial Amphitheatre

"Programs in the Amphitheatre are varied and have included presentations such as the Air Force Band, square dances, theatre productions and chamber music. The Amphitheatre lends itself to church services and these are held throughout the summer months."

Nancy A. Martin
Deputy Town Clerk, Dillon

Red Cliff Community Center

"The project as proposed by the Town of Red Cliff was for a Community Center, which included community meeting rooms, day care center, museum, library and a facility where we could prepare banquets for large groups, as well as recreational facilities for the local youth of the community. The Community Center has been a great morale booster for the Town of Red Cliff."

Manuel Martinez, Mayor
Town of Red Cliff

FEEDFORWARD, KRMA-TV (PBS), Denver

FEEDFORWARD, a television production...focused on the central environmental problems of the Rocky Mountain West. FEEDFORWARD was a unique media experience because a viewer could talk back to his television through the various viewer groups that were established to view and respond to the series. Institutions and agencies were able to take viewer feedback and utilize this information almost immediately."

Chris Curtis, Project Director

Saguache Community Center, Center

"Our project is an excellent example of the willingness of local people to devote themselves, their time and their efforts to working for the betterment of the community. But local people can do only so much. The money provided by the Centennial-Bicentennial Commission provided both a tremendous psychological boost to the community and essential funds to purchase supplies and materials for the building."

Terry Marshall, Executive Director
Saguache County Community Council



Flower Girl at Red Cliff Celebration



High Flight Space Museum, Colorado Springs



Tree Planting Colorado Day in Boulder



4-H Sod House Project



Old Fort Collins Rebuilding Ceremony

de Koevend Park Project, Littleton

"A mine shaft/tunnel structure is the main exercise unit. It contains a suspension bridge, baby slide, a chain and hose climbing net, horizontal chain ladder and a chain and hose balance unit. Three baby swings and a tire swing complete the traditional play equipment. The playground is lighted and picnic tables are located within the site for adult supervision."

H. Wm. Woodcock, Park Planner
South Suburban Metropolitan
Recreation and Park District

Colorado "Grubstake '76"

"Among librarians and media professionals it had often been noted that difficulty was encountered in locating materials for the study of Colorado. Our project was designed to provide a comprehensive listing of the currently available materials dealing with Colorado, both print and non-book media and covering all subject areas...orders thus far have been received from many parts of America with final distribution being completed early in 1977."

William C. Jones, Arvada
Bibliography Committee

Project Ecology Phase I, Denver

"To celebrate our Nation's 200th birthday we set a calendar of events (Environmental, Archaeology, Travel) to unite the spirit of cooperation within a community, to encourage the use of leisure time constructively, and to develop an awareness of the interdependence of community life in the city, state and nation. Several experiences were involved: one aspect was to learn more of the local urban environment by utilizing public transportation to tour communication facilities located in the neighborhood."

Beatrice A. Scott

Festival

A Present to Enhance

Hospital Audiences, Inc., Denver
"By our bringing in excellent entertainers, the attendance at the socials increased each month, and with it, the spirits and rehabilitation of the patients. The entertainment that HAI provided helped somewhat to insure that in the celebration of the birth of America's freedom, the very persons who gave of themselves in wartime to preserve this very freedom were not left out of the scheduled celebrations. They also helped to insure that our American veterans who must be in hospitals had the chance to transcend their surroundings and escape their walls, if even for an hour or two."

Marilyn Heller, Executive Director



Uncle Sam Rides in Vail July 4th Parade



Senior Citizen Volunteer



Festival—for All Ages



An Old Fashioned Rodeo



Chautauqua Tent, Boulder



"Star-Spangled Season" Project



Bicentennial Birthday Cake

Crystal River Opera, Glenwood Springs

"Our worst headaches were not with the artistic nor technical aspects of the production, but the securing of the grant...it was much to the community's benefit that it was suffered through, however, for we just completed our second and third operas."

Mrs. Betsy Schenck, President
Crystal River Opera Association

Horizons in Youth Project

"Designed to help celebrate and commemorate the 100th anniversary of Colorado's statehood, these programs consisted solely of the works of contemporary American composers. The objective of such programming was to link the spirit, idealism and individuality of each American composer with the driving force which has created all that the State of Colorado has become in the past 100 years."

Denver Symphony Orchestra

Fountain Valley Stage

"This stage—the beginning, we hope, of a Fine Arts Center for the Fountain Valley—was built as the result of cooperation of Fountain Valley clubs and individuals who took part in 1976 festivities or sponsored programs, advertising, etc., with cash donations. The City of Fountain, the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission, the Chamber of Commerce, El Paso County Park & Recreation District and numerous businesses funded it. The stage stands as a memorial of what cooperation within communities can accomplish; that is its greatest impact on the Fountain Valley and it will grow as use of the building grows."

Helen K. Larson, Chairwoman
Fountain Centennial-
Bicentennial Committee

Opera "Minnequa"

"As a result of wide community participation in donation of lumber, bolts, screws, fabrics, time, talent, etc., a truly spectacular staging was accomplished at a fraction of the anticipated cost. We feel that the opera was a success in re-creating a bit of history of Pueblo 100 years ago, specifically the coming of the Santa Fe Railroad in 1876."

Carmelita M. Keator, Manager
Pueblo Symphony Association, Inc.



Mozart Festival, Pueblo Symphony



Greeley Fireworks Display



Clowns and their Friends, Chatauqua



Measuring Beards, Canon City



July 4 Flags Flying, Ft. Lupton



Listening to the Bands in Memorial Park



Festival Clown



Central City Parade

"Hometown Days", Strasburg

"Hometown Days was the main event for the year; from August 13th to 15th, each day and hour filled with exciting events. The 13th saw the opening of the Arts and Crafts Show...an old-fashioned box supper was held in the early evening, followed by some hilarious entertainment. Saturday the 14th began with the dedication of Strasburg's new Post Office...a parade followed this event and it was simply great. Hard on the heels of the parade came a parachute jump, by Buckley Air National Guard, which was very popular. Sunday the 15th began with open air church services in the park, with all denominations participating...then came the Joining of the Rails, a re-enactment and contest as was done in 1870. What did this do for our community? It served to show that we can and do get into everything and do not stand idly by and let someone else do it for us. We are a well-knit community with many things of which to be proud and the young as well as the old are included in all activities."

Emma Michell, Chairwoman
Strasburg Centennial-
Bicentennial Committee

**Picketwire Community Theatre,
La Junta**

"With the help of the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission, Picketwire Players completely renovated an old, run-down junior high school auditorium that had been vandalized and sitting idle for ten years. We finally had a home of our own...Picketwire Players presented 'The Unsinkable Molly Brown' as their salute to the Centennial-Bicentennial celebration."

Donald L. Coker, President

"Status of the States" Project

"'Status of the States' has been a great esthetic success. We really have a great collection of photographs depicting life in the U.S. in our time. Planning is still underway as to the best way to preserve the Status of the States photos for posterity. First and foremost, many more exhibitions are anticipated. Eventually, the exhibit in one form or another will be placed in a time capsule to be preserved for future generations."

Eugene D. Lang, President
Colorado Photographic Arts Center



Challengers Marching Band, Vail America Days



Picketwire Community Theatre



Enjoying the Fourth



Manitou Springs Marathon



Spree '76 Concert, City Park

Loveland Bicentennial Festival

"We had put together two stages for the performance of everything from ethnic dances to a full-fledged melodrama. We had fifty-five booths of crafts and demonstrations from lace-making to wood carving. We had mountain men and teepees, a pioneer village, sarsaparilla saloon, town square, ethnic structures, shops, etc. We bused children in from schools, senior citizens from nursing homes and threw the police department into a tizzy trying to handle the parking problems. We pulled an attendance of about 20,000."

Doris D. Heffington, Chairman

Fort Collins Symphony Society Projects

"All of those connected with the symphony felt that the goals set forth in our original program narrative were far more than adequately met and that the premiere of this work added a dimension to our Centennial-Bicentennial celebration which could have been achieved in no other manner."

Marilyn C. Emmons

Ethnic Minority

A State to Include All

"A New Day Begun" Project, Denver
"The project...enhanced the Centennial-Bicentennial celebration by presenting a historical account of the life styles, struggles and accomplishments of black Americans from 1776 to 1976 through music, creative dance, poetry and slides. Workshop and practice sessions gave youth an opportunity to learn of famous persons in history who made meaningful contributions to our growing nation and state and to learn the origin and meaning of some outstanding musical compositions which were written recently by Coloradans... the project was successful in presenting a rich heritage and encouraging development and self esteem through participation."

Ms. Earlie Bell, Executive Director

Ignacio Joint Indian Pow-Wow
"The pow-wow that was held during the Bicentennial had historical value to Colorado because it does carry on the dances and early culture of Colorado's first citizens. It afforded an opportunity to inform Coloradoans about Colorado's early heritage and history. The cultural advantages to be gained by this pow-wow were in keeping alive the American Indian heritage along with instilling pride in the young people in their Indian ancestry. In addition, this will aid in the teaching of the young, the customs and early heritage as handed down from their forefathers. An event of this nature can certainly stimulate interest in traveling to the Southwest Colorado area where the only two Indian reservations are located in the State."

Ronnie C. Baker, Southern Ute Tribe



Tasting Foods of Other Countries



Shawl Contest Dance, Chin Qua Pin Days



Mariachis, Un Dia Con La Raza



Spanish Dance Group Entertains



Colorado Quest 75

Colorado Springs Symphony Orchestra
 "A Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission grant enabled the Colorado Springs Symphony Orchestra to commission an exciting orchestral work entitled 'War Cry on a Prayer Feather.' The work itself is a fusion of two diverse art forms with the common theme of man's relationship to the Earth, specifically as seen by the Taos Pueblo Indians. Study groups, newspaper interviews and radio and television shows encouraged community involvement in the project, resulting in an unparalleled sense of focused community pride and national recognition."

Mrs. Beatrice W. Vradenburg, Manager
 Colorado Springs Symphony Orchestra
 Association

"Contributions of the Spanish Surnamed American to Colorado"

"This project has served to educate the community at large in the Spanish Surnamed American's history, culture and contributions to Colorado. By the end of June 1977, it will have been seen by over 5,000 persons, exhibited in 9 metro Denver public schools and one in the San Luis Valley; six government agencies; two community agencies; and the state capitol. We had a tremendous amount of support and volunteer assistance from public education, government agencies and community people to help make the project the success it has been."

Anselmo S. Jaramillo, Project Coordinator
 Latin American Research and Service
 Agency (LARASA), Denver

New Dance Theatre Project, Denver

"The statewide tour of the Cleo Parker Robinson Dance Ensemble was designed to introduce small, rural Colorado audiences to modern dance, particularly modern dance of African-American derivation. We believed that by capitalizing on the potential of performances in the eastern Colorado farming communities, our goal to extend our goodwill would be reached. Our audiences were both school children and adults...their responses were extremely enthusiastic."

Cleo Parker Robinson

"Audio-Visual History of Spanish Speaking People of Colorado"

"The 'Audio-Visual History of Spanish Speaking People of Colorado' Project has completed a slide presentation entitled 'Entradas al Norte,' which has been shown approximately 12 times throughout this area with very good public response. The committee is also in the process of completing three more slide presentations. These presentations deal with the history, ways of life and development of Spanish culture in Colorado."

Frank A. White, Principal
Centauri Junior High School, Capulin

Black American West Museum, Denver

"The corporation envisions that the Black American West Museum will become the nation's primary source of authentic information about black people in the west from its early exploration through its pioneer period and up to 1941. In addition to collecting, preserving and displaying historical materials and artifacts, the Museum will develop a program of education which



Cleo Parker Robinson Dance Ensemble



New Dance Theatre



Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial



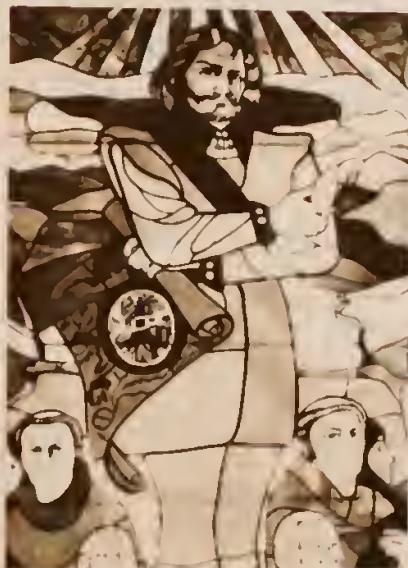
Black American Window



Detail, Asian American Window



Detail, Native American Window



Spanish-American Window



Buffalo Soldier Sculpture, Black American West Museum

will take 'hands on' artifacts into schools and communities, conduct training seminars for teachers and lead group discussions utilizing slide presentations for classes, clubs and civic organizations."

Paul Stewart

Stained-Glass Window Project, Denver
"With these four stained-glass windows, Colorado recognizes the contributions of its various minorities and acknowledges that minorities have given their blood, their sweat, their energies, their resources and their love to make our state a great state. It is also fitting so many people came together to make this third 'Gallery of Fame' possible."

Lieutenant Governor George Brown

Japanese-American Portion, Stained-Glass Window Project

"I wanted people to know that Japanese Americans were involved in the development of this state, and I wanted something tangible left so our future generations would remember that the state did officially recognize the Japanese American."

Minoru Yasui

Spanish-Speaking American Portion, Stained Glass Window Project

"The Minority Stained Glass Window will long remain as a source of pride to all Chicano and Hispano people. It will serve as a constant reminder to all that Chicanos built this land, not as subjects but as fellow citizens."

Carlos Santistevan

Heritage

A Past to Remember

Mountain, Plain and Plateau Project

"The financial assistance from the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission permitted us to get a start at researching and publishing a book on Adams County history. The obvious results are to have a single written account of the many interesting events of people and places that shaped this county. The less obvious benefits from the project are the skills and values that many high school students who worked on this project developed."

Richard Marcy, Thornton High School

Crystal Mill Project, Marble

"Located in the high mountains of western Colorado, between the towns of Gunnison and Marble, lies the little ghost town of Crystal. Its largest claim to fame is being the site of a picturesque and historic old building perched high on a rocky point above the beautiful Crystal River. It was plain to see that only major repairs could preserve it...it was a day of rejoicing when the letter came telling us this project was 'funded'."

Helen G. Collins and Dorothy Tidwell

Western Museum of Mining and Industry, Colorado Springs

"Thanks to the CCBC, the American West now has its first working exhibit of artifacts relating to its mining industry."

Dr. Peter M. Molloy, Director

Pioneer Schoolhouse Project, Limon

"Those who attended a school similar to this can't help but remember 'the good old days' when they visit. Those who did not attend can more easily imagine the way it was."

Marcene Straub



Presentation of Colonial Flags, Colorado Springs



Corsage Presentation, Canon City



Norwood Cabin



Town Hall, Crested Butte



Restoring the Olle Lind Cabin



Old No 2—the Galloping Goose



Naturita Schoolhouse Before Restoration

Galloping Goose Restoration

"The #2 was the first successful of these motor cars which acquired the popular name 'Galloping Goose.' It was fabricated at Ridgway, in 1931 as an effort by the poverty-stricken Rio Grande Southern R.R. to avoid the use of expensive steam-powered trains. Aside from painting, little restoration was accomplished until 1976...we have procured the equipment to fully restore this unusual car."

Colorado Railroad Historical Foundation, Inc., Golden

Railroad Depot Restoration

"The station was in bad condition so we had to put a complete new roof on same; install six new window casings and glass; repair four doors; repair floors in three rooms; replace part of the siding; build entrance steps at two doors; and build a new brick chimney."

Ben H. Snyder, President
Gunnison County Pioneer and Historical Society

Naturita Schoolhouse Project

"We went to the town...they didn't have any money to move the building but said we could have part of the building for our museum if we could save it. We went to the school district to see if they would let it stay in its present location, but they said they needed the space and unless it were moved it would be torn down. We had three house movers look at it for structural value and all three said it was very well built and should make a good building for our purpose...when the building is completed, it will house the museum, Western Montrose County Library and a community room with a kitchen."

Jean Zatterstrom
Rimrocker Historical Society

Rudd Home Project

"This undertaking became paramount in Canon City and awakened the interest of our entire community. Not only did it make them conscious of our local heritage, but it made them aware of the historical significance of Colorado and the United States of America. Thus they realized, at last, that they were a very meaningful part of the great Centennial-Bicentennial Celebration."

P. E. (Gus) Stansell, Chairman
Canon City '76 Commission

Colorado Ski Museum Project

"Begun as an inspirational offshoot of the Vail Symposium of August, 1974, the Colorado Ski Museum became the Town of Vail's Centennial-Bicentennial Heritage project commemorating 100 years of Colorado Skiing."

Robert W. Parker, Sr. Vice President
Vail Associates

Miramont Castle Project

"No one who works at the castle is paid and we have been able to recruit a number of clubs and groups who have each sponsored a project area in the building with their members and friends doing the actual restoration in that particular area or room. One of the unexpected benefits from this plan has been the opportunity that we have all had to work with people of all ages and socio-economic groups. The rapport and the cooperation have been outstanding and we believe that they equal in value the project itself."

Mrs. W. H. Copp
Manitou Springs Historical Society



Skiing, 1905



Miramont Castle, Manitou Springs



Mrs. Jean Bogaert, Anson Rudd Descendant



The Huntleys, Donors to the Rudd Home



Ollie Lind Cabin



Fourth of July Bell-ringing, Evergreen



Singing the National Anthem



Hahn's Peak Schoolhouse

Salida Museum and Community Center
 "The Museum part of the building houses a valuable collection of Indian, early pioneer, railroad and mining items of historical interest. It is an educational aid in teaching children and adults about the history of our area as to the influences on the development of the area."

Mrs. Sam Randolph, Project Head

Tread of Pioneers Museum, Steamboat Springs

"The grant helped to get a new modern electric furnace and update the wiring, and install lights in display cases. It also made it possible to move and repair the stage coach, installing it in a nice display house close to the museum, and to make many more worthy improvements. This project should be a proud reminder to the public of our Centennial for another 100 years."

Ernest "Dude" Todd, President

Hahn's Peak Schoolhouse Project

"Pupil and teacher desks have been retrieved and the original slate blackboards re-installed. Brick chimney repair made the coal stove functional again; two outdoor toilets were restored and brought up to county sanitary specifications; early-day mining artifacts are displayed in the yard. The building and grounds stood in readiness for bell-ringing and a traditional early-day, July 4th celebration, 1976."

Thelma V. Stevenson,
 Historic Sites Chairman
 Hahn's Peak Area Historical Society

**Pikes Peak Regional Library District
"As Far As The Eye Can See" Project**

"The documentary takes an in-depth look at the history of life on Colorado's eastern plains through taped interviews with long-time residents who remember the days when there were no fences, when a short trip by today's standards took all day in a horse-drawn wagon, and herds of horses were common occurrences."

Alma Sheff
Pikes Peak Regional Library District

**Education Through Preservation
Copper Mountain**

"A cabin was moved that otherwise would have been destroyed by the I-70 construction. A festival was held during the moving and restoring of the cabin that taught not only these skills, but the arts and crafts of 100 years ago."

Penny Lewis, Project Head

Colorado Springs Pioneers' Museum
"This is Phase I, for the courthouse, of seven phases, to completely renovate the old building for the new home of the museum. Phase I also includes the renovation of the main floor and the moving of the museum into that floor in the fall of 1977. When additional phases can be accomplished, the museum will expand into the entire four floors of the old courthouse."

Adna G. Wilde, Jr., Director

Homestead Park Project

"Honoring the direct descendants of early day homesteaders, a meaningful Ceremony, held August 1, 1976, drew a fine crowd to help dedicate a newly created park."

Alice Bamford, Committee Chairman
Phillips County Centennial-
Bicentennial Committee



A Different Drummer



Copper Mountain Crafts



Colorado Costume



Strasburg Museum



Adobe Bell Tower

Steamboat Springs Depot Restoration

"We shall have not only a functioning home for our many community cultural activities, but a beautiful and historic building we can all point to with pride. We thank the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission for their important help in this project."

Eleanor J. Bliss, Project Chairman

Dolores County Courthouse Restoration

"People joined in a common interest and significantly the majestic old Rico Courthouse today is a monument to our stalwart pioneers, a refreshing memory of our heritage and can be an inspiration shared by generations of the future."

Mary Jahnke

Old Westcliffe School Restoration

"Several projects were completed which provided permanent improvements to the area. Three flag poles were erected in front of the old school house whose restoration was the ultimate goal of our committee and the recipient of all funds. An outdoor speakers' platform was constructed in such a way that it can be moved anywhere in the county. A time capsule was installed in the corner stone of the old school house and a brass plaque marks the spot. The old Westcliffe school has been furnished with a new roof, an attractive paint job, new steps, doors, new wiring and plumbing. Our committee feels the months of work were worthwhile in improvements, recognition for the county and in community spirit."

Whitney B. Sullivan, Chairman
Custer County Centennial-Bicentennial
Committee

Strauss Cabin Project

"The Strauss Cabin park linked with the Northern Colorado Nature Center by a foot trail shall provide outstanding recreational and educational opportunities for all segments of the population."

Keith Liden
Larimer County Planning Department

Living History with Pleasant Plains Project

"The school is used now as a model for school classes to see the type of school room in the early years from 1890 through the 1930's and compare it with the school room of today."

W. Carl Dorr, Chairman
Brighton Centennial-Bicentennial Committee

Lakewood Stone House

"One of the 18-inch-thick walls had begun to crumble; in recent years, the farmhouse, located in what is now a city greenbelt area, had been heavily vandalized. Restoration of the Joseph Hodgson home was a Commission project under its Heritage program and the building was opened to the public as a community center/meeting place in formal ceremonies Sunday, December 11, 1976. As a community activity building in a planned park area, it will be an ongoing Centennial-Bicentennial program."

Lakewood Centennial-Bicentennial Commission

Golden Historic Legislative Park

"Golden now has a new minipark within the downtown commercial area of the city thanks in part to the Colorado Centennial."

V. Gene Child



Lakewood Stone House



Remembering the Past for the Present



Signng the Declaration of Independence



Julesburg Depot Museum



A Little Patriot



Allsa McKee and Friend, Old Mill Park Dedication

Old Mill Park, Longmont

"Of great satisfaction to the Park Committee is the continued interest and use of the park for family groups, neighborhood block parties, weddings, organization picnics, school children, scouts, senior citizens, historical tour groups, newcomers, photographers and therapy groups."

Eleanor Flanders Howard Ashton
Denzel Henry Dr. John Van Dyck
Old Mill Park Committee

Centennial Guides Project

"Some of the simpler costumes will be used by guides at Baca House, one of the Society's properties in Trinidad. Three of the fancy costumes will be part of the volunteer fashion show, 'A Colorado Lady, a Portrait of Her Times.' Other costumes will be worn by volunteers and staff for special celebrations such as the grand opening of the new Heritage Center."

Nancy Markham, Curator
Department of Formal Education
State Historical Society

Foothills Art Center, Golden

"The Center, declared a historic site by the Jefferson County Historic Commission, consists of the original First Presbyterian Church of Golden, built in 1872; the manse, built in 1893; the connecting community room and kitchen added in 1948; and the garage built sometime in the 1920's. All of these areas are now under one roof and used as galleries, classrooms and offices. The warmth and charm of this old building attract people from near and far—it is a perfect setting for the cultural activities that take place within its walls."

Marian Metsopoulos, Director

Luttrell Barn Project, Craig

"This barn has stimulated a lot of interest in this community and also a lot of comment from old-timers as well as newcomers to the community."

Emilyn L. Young, Chairman

Avery House Collection Project for The Avery House Restoration, Fort Collins

"Each of us has experienced the satisfaction of holding in our hands a book to which we contributed—a historical record which might not have existed without us. That is a very special satisfaction, indeed."

June Newton Bennett

Grant-Frontier Park Project, Denver

"The first stage of the project is completed; however, the entire project will never be complete, for part of the on-going aspect is the continuous growth of the alternative education classroom as more and more of its educational potential is realized...it provides a facility that offers educational opportunities not only to the Denver Public Schools, but to the community as well, offering education that extends beyond the walls of the traditional classroom."

Alan S. Wuth

Centennial House

"It is an important and integral part of the Auraria Higher Education Center campus; and while it is a showplace of the historic past, it is definitely engrossed in the future since it now houses the offices of the University of Colorado Solar Energy Program."

Leah Rottman, Bookkeeper



Avery House, Fort Collins



Hotel de Paris Georgetown



Centennial House After Restoration



Centennial House Before Restoration



Uncle Sam in Grover/Hereford



Gunnison Depot Before Restoration



Aspen/Ashcroft Ghost Town



Ninth Street Restoration, Denver



Ore Freighter, South Park City

Lace House Restoration Project

"The project has renewed faith in the ability of the citizens of the community to work toward a goal in unity and to accomplish that particular goal."

Robert L. Coppin, Chairman
Black Hawk Centennial-Bicentennial Committee

Kit Carson County Carousel Project

"The price of \$1,250 included the carousel and Wurlitzer Monster Military Band Organ... a vanishing instrument and a historic piece in itself. During 1976 the organ was completely restored and the cabinet refinished. The people of the county as well as visitors are enjoying the sound of the music once again."

Norma H. Pankratz,
Corresponding Secretary
Kit Carson County Centennial-Bicentennial Committee

St. Stephen's Chapel Project

"What have we accomplished other than preserving Longmont's only nationally registered historic landmark? We have brought many people together—giving of their time and money to save what is fondly known as 'The Little White Church' at Fifth and Main. When it is restored it will provide an oasis in the center of town, a place for rest and meditation, and a center for community activities suitable to the purpose for which the church building was designed and built by St. Vrain Valley pioneers."

Mrs. Ann L. Dine, Chairman
Landmark Park Committee
St. Vrain Historical Society, Inc.

Belmar Museum Project

"As a salute to Colorado's 100th birthday of statehood the museum was formally dedicated Sunday, August 1, 1976 with Mayor James Richey accepting the key for the people of Lakewood. The building has been named a Centennial site by the Jefferson County Historical Commission."

Lakewood Centennial-Bicentennial Commission

Florence Pioneer Museum

"Our grant was short of our request, so the interior of the addition was not finished. To overcome this, we left the old stone showing on the side used to extend the building. Our first city jail had been moved into this area, so it and other yard displays had to be moved to the back of our lot, and much work done before the actual building could start. A volunteer group tore down and hauled matching stone, from an old building miles away, so we could match the front of the new addition to the old building. We then had to discard this stone when the stone mason's cost of installing the material was \$900.00. These were but a few of our difficulties...but the Museum is a valuable addition to Florence and our state, for it has preserved so much of the history of our area. The youth are especially impressed with the displays and spend much time at the Museum. The older folk love the trip through Memory Lane and come often and bring their friends. We invite you, also, and thank you!"

Velma S. Price, Secretary
Florence Pioneer Museum and
Historical Society



Hamill House, Georgetown



A Moment of Reflection



Florence Parade Float



Belmar Museum, Lakewood



Blacksmith Shop, South Park City



South Park City



Fur Traders

South Park City Project

"These projects covered a wide range, including the hiring of a full-time curator, installation of Plexiglas, restoration of workshop and storage areas, much needed repairs and renovation to exhibit buildings, restoration of items in and the purchase of a few items to enhance the collection, and the installation of additional chain link fencing for security. Each building and the artifacts contained within represent a phase of the economic and social life during that era...the boom period between 1860 and 1900."

South Park Historical Foundation, Inc.

Pioneer Textile Crafts Project

"Participants in the program presented a public exhibition on the grounds of the Historical Museum. Finished products were exhibited, demonstrations of the various steps involved were given and a home-style Mexican meal was served. Visitors had the opportunity to learn about weaving, quilting, knitting and crocheting and to try their own hand at these different crafts."

Beverly J. Goodrich, Director
Historical Museum & Institute of
Western Colorado

Guy Hill School

"Many people from the community, PTA members, students and teachers were involved in obtaining furnishings for the school. Most items were purchased, but to our total delight, families from Washington, D. C. to California sent pictures and collector items for this project. It was most heart warming to see community and students pledge total support. We invite all to visit when you are out Golden's way."

Guy Hill School Board

Medical Heritage Hall

"The most interesting fact that emerged from our research was that health was a major force in the founding and development of Colorado Springs. We feel the uncovering of this information and the support lent in action to raise funds for moving the museum have been quite a significant contribution to the community. We feel...our own medical exhibit will be a very worthy heritage of the Centennial-Bicentennial celebration.

Mrs. Frank I. Nicks, Jr.

El Paso County Medical Society Auxiliary

"Nothing is Long Ago" Project

"The exhibition was presented in two phases: first, 'Colorado Before Statehood 1776-1876' and second, 'Colorado After Statehood 1876-1976.' The hundreds of manuscripts, books, maps, pictures and other materials... unfolded an instructive and fascinating panorama of the founding, growth and development of the City of Denver and the State of Colorado."

Graham Sadler,

Director of Community Services
Denver Public Library



Teaching Crafts at Copper Mountain



Relocating Guy Hill School



Guy Hill School After Restoration



Projects and Events

Colorado's commemorative projects and events were as widely spread in geographic area as they were varied in scope. Every county in the state had some Centennial-Bicentennial project or event. To list these, we have utilized the five regions of Colorado as delineated by the Colorado Land Use Commission. They are:

The Northwest Region—the plateaus of fruit orchards, grazing lands, oil shale fields and growing communities;

The Mountain Region—from north central Colorado to the southwest portion of the state, Colorado's chief recreation resource;

The Front Range Region—from Larimer County in the north to Pueblo County in the south. Cities dot this belt; 80% of the state's population lives in this region;

The South Central Region—the agricultural counties primarily within the San Luis Valley, with their strong Spanish cultural heritage; and

The High Plains Region—the rural and agricultural counties to the east of the Front Range Corridor.

The Commission's special thanks go to the Colorado Land Use Commission for their descriptions of these regions and information on them.

Projects and events are listed by county, within each region.

1. Northwest Region

Garfield County
Mesa County
Moffat County
Rio Blanco County

2. Mountain

Archuleta County
Chaffee County
Custer County
Delta County
Dolores County
Eagle County
Fremont County
Grand County
Gunnison County
Hinsdale County
Jackson County
Lake County
LaPlata County
Montezuma County
Montrose County
Ouray County
Park County
Pitkin County
Routt County
San Juan County
San Miguel County
Summit County

3. Front Range

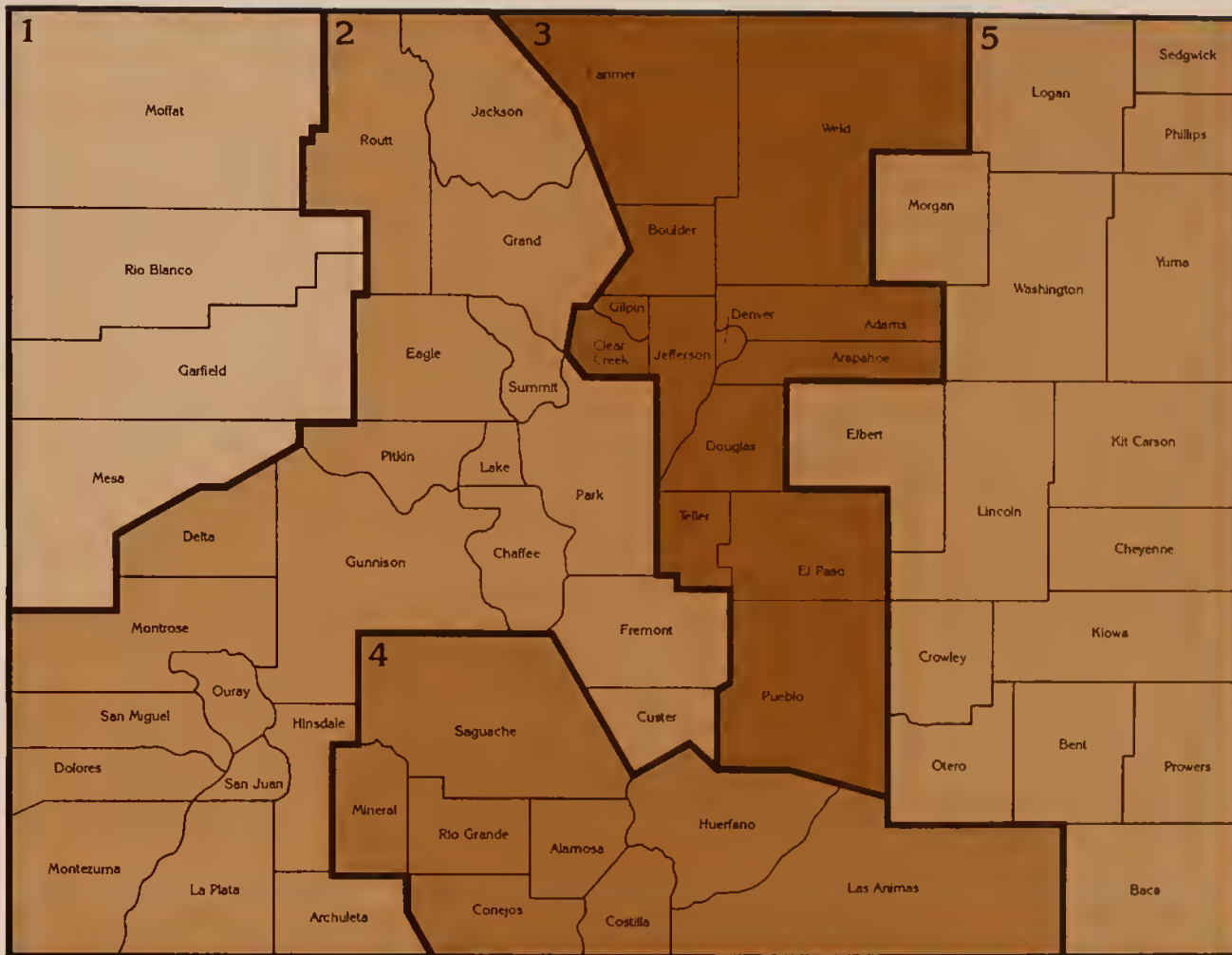
Adams County
Arapahoe County
Boulder County
Clear Creek County
City and County of Denver
Douglas County
El Paso County
Gilpin County
Jefferson County
Larimer County
Pueblo County
Teller County
Weld County

4. South Central

Alamosa County
Conejos County
Costilla County
Huerfano County
Las Animas County
Mineral County
Rio Grande County
Saguache County

5. High Plains

Baca County
Bent County
Cheyenne County
Crowley County
Elbert County
Kiowa County
Kit Carson County
Lincoln County
Logan County
Morgan County
Otero County
Phillips County
Prowers County
Sedgwick County
Washington County
Yuma County







In 1883, Garfield was formed from part of Summit County and consists of 3,000 square miles.

In 1879, James M. Landis came to the area and built a log fort six miles northwest of the Roaring Fork River junction and called it Fort Defiance; the name was later changed to Carbonate City.

Glenwood Springs is the county seat and has become a famous spa with its natural mineral waters. Garfield offers some of the best big game hunting in the state.

Bicentennial Communities:

Carbon Valley Area
Glenwood Springs
Grand Valley
New Castle
Rifle
Silt

Colorado Communities:

Carbondale	\$ 750
Glenwood Springs	750
Grand Valley	750
New Castle	750
Rifle	750
Silt	750
	<hr/>
	\$4,500

CCBC Funded Projects:

Glenwood Springs Community Theatre (Statewide pro-rated)	\$ 800
Fair-er Grounds	2,625
YEP '76	2,160
Colorado Communities	4,500
	<hr/>
	\$10,085

Projects: 16
Events: 15

Carbondale

Event:
"The Ballad of Baby Doe"

Glenwood Springs

Projects:
Drums Along the Rockies
Glenwood Springs Community Theatre
July 4th Celebration
Pancake Day

"Persune and Josephine"—A Colorado Opera

Recreation Park
Visitor Information Center
Glenwood Springs Community Theatre

Events:
Glenwood Springs Old-Fashioned 4th of July
Ski Spree
Strawberry Days

Grand Valley

Project:
Park Improvement Project

Events:
Town Seal Design Contest
Town Name Change Ceremony
Garfield County Pioneer Day
Parachute Reborn Days

New Castle

Projects:
Beautify New Castle
Mountain Renaming
Oral History of New Castle

Events:
Arts Festival
Community Time Capsule
Honoring Senior Citizens
"Reliving the Past"
Parade
Writing Contest

Rifle

Projects:
Rifle Creek Gap Marker
'76 Youth Environment Program
Fair-er Grounds
YEP '76

Event:
Chautauqua

Mesa County, meaning "table," first became known to Spanish explorers the same year the Declaration of Independence was signed.

The band of missionaries led by Friar Escalante camped near the junction of two rivers for the usage of water in cultivating the rich soil in that area.

For years this area was a Garden of Eden for the Ute tribes offering rich game, security in isolation and a mild climate from the arctic winds that made winter almost unbearable.

The Grand Valley later called Grand Junction, the county seat, was so named because of its location at the junction of the Colorado and Gunnison rivers.

Bicentennial Communities:

Collbran
De Beque
Fruita
Grand Junction
Palisade

Colorado Communities:

Collbran	\$ 750
De Beque	750
Fruita	750
Grand Junction	1,500
Mesa	750
	<hr/>
	\$4,500

CCBC Funded Projects:

Western Colorado Center for the Arts	\$ 7,500
Pioneer Textile Crafts	1,760
Grand Junction Airport Study	500
Grand Valley Boy's Club	10,000
Turn of the Century Street Lights	2,249
Audio-Visual History of Mesa County	3,008
Petroglyphs	2,250
Heritage Bazaar	500
Colorado River Project	5,000
Renovation of Lincoln Park Auditorium	5,000
Colorado Communities	4,500
	<u>\$42,267</u>

Projects: 17

Events: 66

Collbran

Event:
4th of July Celebration

De Beque

Projects:
Community Development
Fire Cart Restoration

Event:
De Beque Bicentennial Festivities

Fruita

Projects:
Historic Writings Project
Town Improvement and Park Development

Events:
Guided Walks: History and Natural Features of Colorado and Utah
Spirit of '76 Dance Recital
Talks on Man and Nature in the Colorado National Monument Area
Old Timers Picnic and Pioneer Day
Fruita Fireworks Display
Beard and Pioneer Costume Contest
Arts and Crafts and Produce Display
Window and Showcase Displays
Spirit of '76 Dance Recital
Western Beef Bar-Be-Que
Community Parade

Grand Junction

Projects:
Colorado Council on the Arts and Humanities
Community Amphitheatre
Community Fairgrounds and Grandstand
Community History Project
Airport Terminal
Mining-Petroleum Tabloid
New Boys' Club Building
Petroglyph Survey and Preservation
Renovation of Lincoln Park Auditorium
Turn of the Century Streetlights
Western Colorado Center for the Arts
Colorado River Project
Pioneer Textile Crafts

Events:

Heritage Bazaar
Ceramic and Macrame Exhibit
Opening of Boys' Club Facility
"Old Ways in the New World"—Mexican Folk Group Presentation
U.S. Armed Forces Bicentennial Band
Multi-Image Historical Slide Presentation
Senior Citizens Historical Reflections Contest
Freshaza Dazy Banquet
Colorado Chronicles
Bicentennial Parade of Colorado Music
National Junior College Athletic Association Baseball Tournament
NJCAA Men's Championship Baseball Tournament
Guided Trail Walk
Centennial Gem and Mineral Show
Class of 1926 50th Reunion
Historical Documentary—"A Good Mother of Men"
Pioneer Textile Crafts
Altrusa Costume Contest
Arts and Crafts
Original Paintings Exhibit
Centennial Year Colorado Stampede and Parade
Australian Rodeo Riders
Colorado Craft-in-Powderhorn
"A Day in 1876"
Old-Fashioned Picnic
Spirit of '76 Parade
Art Show



Mexican Folk Group Presentation

Moffat County

Established in 1911

Ethnic Costume Picnic
 Entertainment for Veterans Administration
 Hospital
 Spiritual Revolution in America
 Homespun Needlecraft Exhibit
 Town Meeting
 Chautauqua
 Needlecraft Demonstrations
 Pyrotechnics Guide International
 Fireworks Display
 Beard-Growing Contest
 Little Britches Rodeo
 Mesa County Fair
 Smithsonian Institution Greek Tour
 State Elks Convention
 United States Armed Forces Bicentennial
 Caravan
 Art Festival
 Mining-Petroleum Days
 Pioneer Paintings Exhibit
 Centennial Style Show
 Basque Festival
 Weaving Exhibit
 Veterans' Day
 Polish New Year Celebration
 Indian Heritage Exhibit
 Las Posadas Celebration—Christmas
 Eve in Spanish

Palisade
 Events:
 Annual Palisade Firemen's Fourth of
 July Celebration
 Palisade Peach Festival

Located in the northeast corner of Colorado, Moffat County is the second largest in area of the 63 Colorado Counties.

The first record of white men in this area is in Escalante's diary. His group crossed the southwestern part of the county in September, 1776. Other trappers and traders passed through as early as 1830.

Permanent settlement began in 1850, with cattlemen settling in Brown's Park in the western part of the county. Settlement in the eastern part of the county began in 1870.

Oil was discovered in Craig, the county seat, in 1924, and remains as the center of oil production in the State of Colorado.

Bicentennial Communities: Moffat County

Colorado Communities:

Craig	\$ 750
Dinosaur	500
	<u>1,250</u>

CCBC Funded Projects:

Lutrell Barn	\$10,000
Colorado Communities	1,250
	<u>\$11,250</u>

Projects: 1
 Events: 1

Craig
 Project:
 Lutrell Barn

Dinosaur
 Event:
 Campfire Programs: Dinosaur
 National Monument

Rio Blanco County

Established in 1889

Rio Blanco, meaning "White River" in Spanish, is the fifth largest county in the state. It is located in the northeast corner of the Western Slope of the Colorado Rockies with the White River running through the entire county.

Meeker is the county seat and was named after N. C. Meeker, an Indian agent who was killed in the last big Indian uprising of the West in 1879.

In the west end of the county is the famous Rangely Oil Fields, the sixth largest in the Nation. Size of the county is 3,231 square miles.

Bicentennial Communities: Meeker

Colorado Communities:

Meeker	\$ 750
Rangely	750
	<u>\$1,500</u>

CCBC Funded Projects:

Thornburg Battle Site	\$7,500
Colorado Communities	1,500
	<u>\$9,000</u>

Projects: 6
 Events: 5

Meeker

Projects:
 Meeker Massacre Restoration:
 Soldiers Compound
 Meeker Massacre: Thornburg
 Incident
 Meeker Massacre Restoration:
 Power Park
 Meeker Massacre Restoration:
 Indian Agency

Events:

Evening Rodeo
 Range Call Rodeo
 Fourth of July Parade and Barbecue
 Meeker Massacre Pageant

Rangely

Projects:
 Rangely's Present, Past and Future
 Park
 Street Renaming

Event:

Arts Festival



Archuleta County

Established in 1885

On August 5, 1776, the Escalante expedition entered the present State of Colorado in Archuleta County. As compiled from U.S. Government maps and actual surveys, a map of the Colorado Territory made in 1861 showed the location of Pagosa (now Pagosa Springs). No locations of any other present day towns in the western or southern part of Colorado were shown when the Colorado Territory entered the Union on August 1, 1876.

In 1881, the name of the camp was changed to Pagosa Springs which is the county seat today. Archuleta County was formed in 1885 from the western portion of Conejos County by a legislative act in honor of Senator Antonio D. Archuleta who introduced the bill in the legislature and homesteaded on the Navajo River in 1876.

Bicentennial Communities:

Pagosa Springs

Colorado Communities:

Pagosa Springs \$750

Projects: 5

Events: 7

Pagosa Springs

Projects:

Greenbelt on the San Juan River

Marking of Historical Sites

Narrow Gauge Railroad

Pagosa Hot Spring and Original

Fort Lewis

Pagosa Springs Historical Museum

Events:

Chimney Rock tours

Senior Citizen's Ball

4th of July Parade

4th of July Fireworks Display

Historical Pageant

Reliving the Past

Escalante Trail Site Designation

Chaffee County

Established in 1879

Chaffee County is geographically located in the heart of the State and situated on the upper part of the Arkansas River Valley. Total population of the county is 12,000 on 1,100 square miles of land.

The county seat is Salida, which was founded in 1880 by the Denver Rio Grande Railroad Company to be a major division point for their transmountain mainline. Salida is named from the Spanish word meaning "gateway". The second largest city in the county is Buena Vista, "the city of beautiful views".

Chaffee County is known for its numerous hot spring baths and swimming pools filled with refreshing hot springs mineral water which naturally flow from the earth at 160 degrees. The county has unexcelled fishing and big game hunting.

Bicentennial Communities:

Buena Vista

Salida

Colorado Communities:

Buena Vista \$ 750

Poncha Springs 750

Salida 750

\$2,250

CCBC Funded Projects:

Salida Museum \$10,000

Buena Vista Courthouse

Restoration 2,000

Colorado Communities 2,250

\$14,250

Projects: 11

Events: 32

Buena Vista

Projects:

Children's Park

Community Time Capsule

Court House Restoration

Events:

Bike Ride—12 Miles to Younglife Ranch

Bicentennial Poster and Essay Contest

Senior Citizens Celebration

Bicentennial June Festival

Grand Opening of Restored

Courthouse-Museum

4th of July Fireworks Display

Museum Exhibits

Annual Outdoor Art Fair

Bicentennial Lions Club Rodeo

Community Parade: "Join in Forging

Colorado's 2nd Century"

Bicentennial Kayak Races

Poncha Springs

Project:

Re-Naming a Street

Events:

Senior Citizen 1976

Community Time Capsule

Community Parade

Salida

Projects:

Salida and Chaffee County, Colorado

Historical Book

Salida Museum

Spirit of 76 High Country Jeep Tour

1976 Festival of Recreation

1976 Library for Schools

'76 Past and Future—Museum

'76 Salida Landmarks

Events:

Centennial Art Show

FIB Ark Boat Races and Parade

"Hello 1976"—Fireworks Salute

1976 Historical Pageant

Dedication of Community Center and

High School Student Art Show

Ceremony Honoring Oldest Senior Citizen

Valley Artists League Art Exhibit

1976 Festival of Recreation: National Little

Britches Rodeo

Spirit of 76—Kayak International Boat Races

50 Mile Endurance Horse Ride

World Championship Buffalo Chip

Throwing Contest

4th of July Fireworks Display with Flag Display

Hi Country Jeep Tours

Chaffee County Centennial Queen

Happy Birthday Colorado

Chavaneaux Indian Dancers

Labor Day Rodeo and Gymkhana

Time Capsule 1976

Custer County

Established in 1877

Custer County was formed from part of Fremont County in 1877 and is 738 square miles large.

In 1880, Silver Cliff was the third largest city in the state and was the county seat from 1887 to 1928 when Westcliffe was then made the county seat.

It is believed that the first white men in the Valley were Zebulon M. Pike and his party in 1806. Hunters and trappers operated in the area as early as 1829.

Nearly 36% of the total land area is covered by the San Isabel National Forest on the east and the Rio Grande National Forest on the west.

Bicentennial Communities:
Custer County

Colorado Communities:	
Silver Cliff	\$ 750
Westcliffe	750
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	\$1,500

CCBC Funded Projects:	
Old Westcliffe School	
Restoration	\$3,411
Colorado Communities	1,500
	<hr/>
	\$4,911

Projects: 5
Events: 19

Silver Cliff
Events:
Centennial Fireworks
Music Program
International Festival



Westcliffe School

Westcliffe
Projects:
Custer County Memorial Park
Custer County Community Youth Center
Old Westcliffe School Restoration
Renovation of Memorial Park
Westcliffe 1976 Stampede

Events:
Custer County Firemen's Dance
Old-Fashioned 4th of July
Old-Fashioned 4th of July Dinner
Melodrama
Mine Tour
Westcliffe Parade and Stampede
Art Show
County Fair
Colorado Day
Community Time Capsule With Records,
Photos and Newspapers
Film Festival with "1776"
Centennial Fireworks
Music Program
Harvest Festival and Dance
Wetmore Fair
Ladies' Aid Bazaar

Delta County

Established in 1882

Delta County is famous for its pre-historic men and gigantic dinosaurs that once roamed the area millions of years ago. Many petrified bones have been dug from the earth in this area.

Ages later, the Ute Indians made their home in the Delta area. One of the most famous leaders of the Ute tribe was Chief Ouray who was a comparatively young man when his death ended his illustrious achievements.

The city of Delta is the county seat and was originally known as Uncompahgre. Deer and elk hunting are excellent in the area.

Bicentennial Communities:
Cedaredge
Delta
Paonia

Colorado Communities:	
Cedaredge	\$ 750
Crawford	750
Delta	750
Hotchkiss	750
Orchard City	750
Paonia	750
	<hr/>
	\$4,500

CCBC Funded Projects:	
Triangle Delta	
Community Theatre	\$1,800
Colorado Communities	4,500
	<hr/>
	\$6,300

Projects: 14
Events: 41

Cedaredge
Events:
Edge of the Cedars Art Festival
Surface Creek Valley
Centennial-Bicentennial Sweetheart
Centennial-Bicentennial Fireworks Display
Little Britches Rodeo
Parade, Bar-B-Que, Fireworks
Lions Club Pancake Breakfast
Surface Creek Valley Festival Association
Barbeque
Surface Creek Valley Festival
Centennial-Bicentennial Parade

Crawford
Project:
Community Park

Events:
Chuck Wagon and Ice Cream Social
Dedication of a Community Park
Recognition of Three Eldest Citizens

Delta
Projects:
Cemetery for Veterans
Delta Cookbook Project
Historical Book of Delta
Hostess Corps for Deltarado
Pieces of Colorado
Roster of Emergency Interpreters
Time Capsule

Events:
Dedication of Cemetery
1975 General Hostessing at Deltarado
Days
Attack on Fort by Indians—Performance
Triangle Theater-Valley Symphony
Production of "1776"
Burial of Time Capsule
Fireworks Display
Miss Delta Contest
Arts Festival
Community Deltarado Days Parade

Dolores County

Established in 1881

Eagle County

Established in 1883

Hotchkiss

Project:
Historical Brochure

Events:
Delta County Fair Horse Show
Delta County Fair

Orchard City

Project:
Colorado Chronicles

Event:
Senior Citizen 1976

Paonia

Projects:
Cultural Investigation of Indians
Improvement of Historical Museum
Marking Dominguez Escalante
Expedition Trail
Town Swimming Pool

Events:
Open Horse Show
Parent-Teachers-Students Association
Cultural Arts Night
Exhibit of Original Remington Bronze
Sculpture
May Fete with 200 Children's Voices
Photo Exhibition
Paonia Centennial-Bicentennial Cherry Day
Festival
July 3rd Festival
Carnival
High School Reunion
Fireworks Display
Community Sing and Patriotic Speech
Parade
Pancake Breakfast
Community Games
Talent Show
Chuck Wagon Dinner
Dance
Registered Quarter Horse Show



Dolores County Courthouse

Dolores County was created from part of Ouray County in 1881. Fur trappers had a temporary settlement on the Dolores River in 1833 and hence the name of the county.

In 1880, rich grass lands owned by the Indians were leased to white cattlemen. In 1914 land was opened to homesteaders. Zane Gray, noted writer, spent much of his time here.

Dove Creek is the county seat and is known as the Pinto Bean Capital of the World.

Bicentennial Communities:

Rico

Colorado Communities:

Dove Creek \$ 750
Rico 750
\$1,500

CCBC Funded Projects:

Dolores County Courthouse Restoration \$2,000
Colorado Communities 1,500
\$3,500

Projects: 2

Events: 8

Dove Creek

Event:
Bicentennial Pick and Hoe
Dominguez-Escalante Trail and Center

Rico

Projects:
Colorado Chronicles—Rico
Dolores County Courthouse Restoration

Events:

Old-Timers Day
Bicentennial Flag Presentation
Centennial Fireworks
Arts and Crafts
Variety Show
Revival of Annual Rico Daze Celebration
Gymkhana Parade

The first recorded visit of the white man is generally accepted to have been Captain John C. Fremont and his party in 1845, when they came through the area by way of Tennessee Pass and the Eagle River.

Mining has been in process in Eagle County since 1879, when the first claims were staked in the vicinity of Red Cliff. Red Cliff was the county seat and the name of the town was then changed to Eagle in 1905. The county is characteristic of the mountain region of Colorado and consists of 1,686 square miles.

Bicentennial Communities:

Eagle
Red Cliff
Vail

Colorado Communities

Basalt \$ 500
Eagle 750
McCoy (Eagle County
School District) 250
\$1,500

CCBC Funded Projects:

Glenwood Springs
Community Theatre \$ 800
(Statewide pro-rated)
Red Cliff Centennial Hall 10,000
Colorado Ski Museum 5,000
Waterwheel Restoration 5,000
Colorado Communities 1,750
\$22,550

Projects: 7

Events: 10

Fremont County

Established in 1861

Eagle
Project:
Beautification of Business District
Events:
Beard and Pigtail Contest
Flight Days with Junior Rodeo and Festival
Chautauqua Theater Group

McCoy
Project:
Waterwheel Restoration

Minturn
Project:
"Greening and Cleaning Colorado"

Red Cliff
Projects:
Museum
Red Cliff Community Center

Events:
Memorial Day Picnic and Old-Timers
Reunion
Pilgrimage to Mount of the Holy Cross
Red Cliff Centennial-Bicentennial Fiesta

Vail
Project:
"One Hundred Years of Skiing" Museum

Events:
A Bicentennial Show of Contemporary
Weaving
Vail-America Week
Chautauqua '76—Continuing Education
for Nurses in Lyceum Tradition
Chautauqua Hoedown Square Dance

Statewide Pro-Rated
Project:
Glenwood Springs Community Theatre

Fremont was one of the original 17 counties when Colorado became a territory in 1861. Size of the county contains 1,562 square miles with Canon City being the county seat.

One of the best known scenic attractions of the county is the Royal Gorge. The Gorge is 1,053 feet deep and is spanned by the world's highest suspension bridge of 1,260 feet long. The bridge was built in 1929, at a cost of one million dollars. The county is most versatile in the production of a wide range of nonmetallic minerals.

Bicentennial Communities:

Canon City
Florence

Colorado Communities:

Canon City	\$ 750
Coral Creek	750
Florence	750
Rockvale	750
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	\$3,000

CCBC Funded Projects:

Rudd Home	\$ 5,238
Florence Pioneer Museum	3,200
Rialto Theatre	1,000
Colorado Communities	3,000
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	\$12,438

Projects: 10

Events: 31

Canon City

Projects:
Canon City Centennial Park in Colorado
Fire Station Project
Canon City Flood Control Project
Canon City Water Expansion Project
Centennial Trails
Invitational Soft Ball Tournament
Rudd Home Restoration

Events:
Blossom Festival Exhibit of Fine Arts and Blossom Festival Weekend
Invitational Soft Ball Tournament
4th of July Fireworks and Celebration
Little Britches Rodeo
Vote for Colorado's Statehood
Area Quilting Bee and Antique Exhibit
Junior and Senior High School Art Exhibit
Blossom Festival Exhibit of Fine Arts
Abbey School Community Art Festival
Impressions of America—Touring Dance
Production
Music and Blossom Festival
Spirit of '76 Band Concert
Drums Along the Rockies
Rudd Home Exhibit
Dedication and Opening of Rudd Home
The Royal Gorge Rodeo
Little Britches Rodeo
Square Dance Festival of Canon City
Colorado
1976 4-H County Fair
Entertainment Incorporated Concert
Series
McKinley School Centennial-Bicentennial
Melodrama

Coal Creek

Events:
Senior Citizen Award-Fireworks
Arts Festival and Community Picnic

Florence
Projects:
Pioneer Museum
Rialto Theatre

Events:
Musical—"Li'l Abner"
"The Fireman's Flame"—A Melodrama
with Music
Old-Fashioned Celebration
Centennial Fireworks
"Huckleberry Finn"—Children's Play
"Show Boat"—Musical
Pioneer Day Celebration
"1776-1976"—Comedy and Musical
Revue

Rockvale

Project:
Restoration Projects

Grand County

Established in 1874

Gold and silver were discovered in Grand County in the late 1870's, near the area that is now Grand Lake. The mining boom lasted until 1884.

The county seat was first located in Hot Sulphur Springs, then moved to Grand Lake during the mining boom and then returned to Hot Sulphur Springs in 1888.

The first transaction to be recorded in Grand County was the sale of the townsite of Hot Sulphur Springs to W. N. Byers, the first publisher of the Rocky Mountain News in Denver.

Bicentennial Communities:

Colorado Communities:

Granby	\$ 750
Grand Lake	750
Hot Sulphur Springs	750
Kremmling	750
	<hr/>
	\$3,000

CCBC Funded Projects:

Grand County Museum	\$10,000
Colorado Communities	3,000
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	\$13,000

Projects: 6

Events: 7

Granby

Events:

Music Programs
Senior Citizen 1976

Grand Lake

Projects:

Film Festival
Grand Lake Slide Show
Kauffman House Restoration

Events:

Puppet Shows by Girl Scouts
Arts and Crafts Festival at Buffalo Barbeque
Open House at Kauffman House
Buffalo Barbeque

Hot Sulphur Springs

Project:

Grand County Library and Pioneer Museum

Event:

Mountain Man Rendezvous and Fair

Kremmling

Projects:

Building Preservation
Compilation of Church History

Gunnison County

Established in 1877

Gunnison County was carved out of Lake County in 1877, and was first inhabited by the Uncompahgre and Tabeguache Ute Indians who spent their summers in the Gunnison Valley.

In 1874, the first permanent inhabitants in Gunnison County were a group of 290 persons from Denver, led by Sylvester Richardson.

Today the population of Gunnison County is over 8,700. The county seat is the city of Gunnison. The county has become a giant recreation area. Colorado's largest body of water is the Blue Mesa Reservoir in Gunnison County.

Bicentennial Communities:

Crested Butte
Gunnison
Gunnison County
Marble

Colorado Communities:

Crested Butte	\$ 750
Gunnison	750
Marble	750
Mt. Crested Butte	750
	<hr/>
	\$3,000

CCBC Funded Projects:

Crested Butte Town Hall Restoration	\$10,000
Gunnison Railroad Depot	3,586
Crystal Mill Restoration	2,000
Yule Marble Quarry Bridge	2,500
Colorado Communities	3,000
	<hr/>
	\$21,086

Projects: 23

Events: 42

Crested Butte

Projects:

Centennial Park
City Hall Restoration
Heritage Trail
A Look at the Women of Crested Butte
Public Subscription of Art Works
Recreational and Athletic Projects
Restoration Project

Events:

4th Annual Nordic Fest
Walking Tour of Historical Crested Butte
Greening and Cleaning Colorado and Picnic

Historic Slide Show

Fourth of July Celebration
Crested Butte Parade and Marathon
Summer Art Workshops
Carnival
Creative Movement to Orff Music of Children

Golf Marathon

American Brass Quintet Concert
Taylor Reservoir Overnight Bicycle Trip
Hot Air Balloon Races
Challenge Discovery: Wilderness and Education Seminar

Horseshoe Contest

Arts and Crafts Festival
Aspen to Crested Butte Bicentennial Bicycle Pedalthon
Motocross Race
American Indian Festival
Crested Butte Mountain Marathon and Barbecue

Original Theatre Production

Mountain Enduro
Fall Color Festival
Mountain Theater Production

Hinsdale County

Established in 1874

Jackson County

Established in 1909

Gunnison

Projects:

The Bicentennial Freedom Concept
Cooper Recreation Site
County Road '76
Gunnison Street Naming Project
Gunnison Valley Ranching Museum
Heritage Through Reading
The History of Gunnison County
Legends and Tales of the Gunnison
Country
Living Pioneers
New Railroad Museum
Survey of County Cemeteries
A Tree for the Future
20-Circle Tour Map

Events:

Bicentennial Film Series at Curecanti
Recreation Area
"Pioneer Life" Walk and Talk—Curecanti
Nightly Campfire Programs on Man and
Environ
Gunnison Valley Ranching Museum
Pioneer Life Along Gunnison River
American Issues Forum
Annie Get Your Gun—Musical Production
Firemen's Concert and Honors Band
Lecture: "Sins of the Fathers—Religion
and the American Revolution"
Independence Day Parade and Barbeque
July 4th Fireworks
Military Type Parade
Cattlemen's Days Celebration
Art in the Park
Annual Flower Show

Marble

Projects:

New Road and Bridge to Yule Marble
Quarry
Restoration of Bell Tower and Bandstand
Crystal Mill Restoration

Events:

Arts Festival
"Reliving the Past"
Music Programs



Mountain Man Jim Beckwourth

Hinsdale County is the least populated county in the state. The area that is now Hinsdale was under Spanish domain until 1848 and then occupied by the Indians until 1873, when the U.S. purchased 3,500,000 acres in southwestern Colorado Territory from the Utes, for the price of \$25,000 a year forever.

Shortly before the completion of the land purchase, Alfred Packer came into the area near Lake San Cristobal in the winter of 1873-74, killing and eating five of his prospecting companions before finding his way back to civilization.

Hinsdale is named for George Hinsdale, a prominent Pueblo attorney in the 1860's. Lake City is the county seat.

Bicentennial Communities:

Hinsdale County/Lake City

Colorado Communities:

Lake City \$750

CCBC Funded Projects:

San Juan Mining Tours \$1,655
(Statewide pro-rated)
Lake City Community Center 1,000
Colorado Community 750
\$3,405

Projects: 7

Events: 2

Lake City

Projects:

Centennial Tennis Center
"Improving our Town"
Fourth of July Celebration
Southwest Colorado Mountain Jeep Tours
Southwest Colorado Historic Site Marking
Community Center

Events:

Fourth of July Celebration
Senior Citizen 1976

Statewide Pro-Rated

Project:

San Juan Mining Tours

On May 5, 1909, Jackson County was formed out of Larimer County with Walden as the county seat. It is believed that Jackson County was named after President Andrew Jackson.

Prior to 1820, the Ute Indians spent their summers in North Park living on deer, buffalo and antelope. The severity of the winters forced both the Indians and the game down to lower altitudes in the fall.

The first white men to visit and explore North Park were fur trappers. They called it "New Park." After the trappers came the miners and prospectors to North Park. James O. Pinkham was one of the first prospectors in North Park and began panning gold in the early 1870's.

Bicentennial Communities:

Walden

Colorado Communities:

Walden \$750

CCBC Funded Projects:

Colorado Communities \$750

Projects: 2

Events: 3

Walden

Projects:

Flagpole
Waterwheel

Events:

United States Armed Forces Bicentennial
Caravan
Independence Day Celebration
Centennial Rodeo Parade



Leadville, Summer of 1880

One of the original 17 counties when Colorado became a territory in 1861, Lake County is often called "Roof Top of the Nation." Lake County has some of the best hunting, fishing and winter sports in the country.

Although metals of importance have changed from period to period, Lake County continues to be a leader in the metallic mining industry of Colorado. Approximately 90 percent of the world's supply of molybdenum is produced in Lake County at the Climax Molybdenum Company.

The original county seat was Oro City but was moved to Dayton, near Twin Lakes, in 1866 because of the sharp decline in its population. Two years later it was relocated to Twin Lakes Village before it found a permanent home in Leadville.

Bicentennial Communities:
Lake County

CCBC Funded Projects:

Glenwood Springs Community Theatre (Statewide pro-rated)	\$ 800
Leadville Historical Park	<u>5,000</u>
	\$5,800

Projects: 7
Events: 2

Leadville
Projects:
Bicentennial Nature Hiking Trail
Centennial Nature and Hiking Trail
Lake County Historic Pamphlet
Lake County Markers of Historic Interest
Lake County Community Park
Leadville Heritage Park

Events:
Winter Crystal Carnival
House Tour

Statewide Pro-Rated
Project:
Glenwood Springs Community Theatre

La Plata, meaning "silver," was first explored by the Spanish as early as 1541. In 1675, the Spanish Governor Otermin entered into the first treaty with the Ute Indians.

In 1765, Governor Cachupe sent Juan Maria de Rivera into southwestern Colorado in search of gold.

The early 1800's brought trappers and explorers to southwestern Colorado, but despite Spanish claims and Mexico's independence in 1821, no effort was made to govern or colonize the area. This territory came under the United States Flag with the Mexican surrender to General Kearney in 1846. Durango is the county seat.

Bicentennial Communities:

Durango
Ignacio Community/Southern Ute Indian Reservation

Colorado Communities:

Bayfield	\$ 750
Durango	750
Ignacio	<u>750</u>
	\$2,250

CCBC Funded Projects:

Southern Ute Inter-Tribal Pow-Wow	\$ 3,000
Joint Indian Pow-Wow	3,000
Ignacio Southern Ute Festival	5,000
Colorado Communities	<u>2,250</u>
	\$13,250

Projects: 1
Events: 6

Durango

Project:
Joy Cabin Restoration

Events:
Native-American Festival—"Walk In Beauty, My Children"
Alumni Celebration of Fort Lewis Students
United States Armed Forces Bicentennial Caravan

Ignacio

Events:
Southern Ute Tribe Pow-Wow of Colorado
Ignacio-Southern Ute Bicentennial Festival
Joint Indian Pow-Wow

Montezuma County

Established in 1889



Cliff Dwellings, Mesa Verde

Montezuma County is located in the extreme southwest corner of Colorado and is in the famous Four Corners area, the only place in the Nation where four states meet: Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah.

Formed from part of La Plata County in 1889, the county was named for the renowned ruler of the Aztec Indians.

As early as 700 A.D., a group of Pueblo Indians built homes in the Mesa Verde National Park, lived in the area some 1,300 years and then simply vanished. Credit for the discovery of the cliff dwellings in the Mancos Canyon goes to William H. Jackson in 1874.

Cortez, the county seat, was named after the great Spanish explorer.

Bicentennial Communities:

Cortez
Dolores
Mancos
Ute Mountain Ute Tribe

Colorado Communities:

Cortez	\$ 750
Dolores	750
Mancos	750
	<hr/>
	\$2,250

CCBC Funded Projects:

Ute Mountain Ute Tribe Four Corners	\$ 3,000
Inter-Tribal Pow-Wow	4,000
Mancos Community Center	10,000
Dolores Community Building	5,000
Cortez Outdoor Concerts	5,000
Colorado Communities	2,250
	<hr/>
	\$29,250

Projects: 21
Events: 18

Cortez

Projects:
County Fair and Facilities
Escalante Trail
Historical Museum
Litter Baskets for the Centennial

Events:

National Park Service "...A Little Look Around" Visits Mesa Verde
Ute Mountain Roundup Rodeo Parade
Cortez Fireworks
"People of 1776" Plays at Mesa Verde
National Park
National Inter-Tribal Golf Classic
Cortez Outdoor Concerts

Dolores

Projects:
Colorado Cleanup
Dolores Community Building

Events:

Centennial Birthday Party
Dedication of Dominguez-Escalante Ruin

Mancos

Projects:
Centennial Center
Centennial Clean-Up
Centennial Flagpole
Dominguez-Escalante Trail
Historical Tape Project
Mancos Days Festival
Museum for Mancos
New Community Building

Events:

Mancos, Colorado, Days Festival
4th of July Commemoration
Mancos Band Concert
Arts Festival
Musical Program
Town Bar-B-Que and Dance
Dominguez-Escalante Festival '76
Dedication of the Dominguez-Escalante Highway

Mesa Verde

Event:
Highlights of Dominguez-Escalante Expedition of 1776

Towaoc

Projects:
Chief Jack House Park
Sun Dance—Ute Religious Dance Program
Ute Bear Dance for Spring in Colorado
Ute Mountain Tribe Pow-Wow
Ute Museum of Cortez
Water Fountain Project—Colorado Mountain Utes
Water Treatment Facility for Colorado Ute Reservation

Montrose County

Established in 1883

The famous Black Canyon of the Gunnison River is a scenic attraction for many visitors to Montrose County. The Gorge, the deepest in Colorado, is 2,275 feet deep and was formed by water erosion through black granite. The width at the top of the canyon is 1,400 feet from rim to rim. Chief Ouray and his tribe once roamed the Gunnison River Valley.

One story is that the town was named after one of its founders, Montrose O. D. Loutsenhizer; another tale is that a founder Joe Selig, named the town for Sir Walter Scott's "Legend of Montrose" because the county reminded Selig of the Montrose area of Scotland.

Bicentennial Communities:

Montrose County
Nucla
Naturita
Olathe

Colorado Communities:

Montrose	\$ 750
Nucla	750
Naturita	750
Olathe	750
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	\$3,000

CCBC Funded Projects:

Montrose Museum	\$ 250
Foxtire	5,000
San Juan Mining Tours (Statewide pro-rated)	1,655
Naturita Schoolhouse	2,000
Colorado Communities	3,000
	<hr/>
	\$11,905

Projects: 14
Events: 18

Ouray County

Established in 1877

Montrose

Projects:

Club Project to Restore Historical Grave
Dominguez-Escalante Monument
Foxfire Project—Cultural Histories
of Colorado
Montrose Railway Depot Restoration—
Museum

Events:

Campfire Program on Man's History in
the Black Canyon of the Gunnison
4 Wheel Drive Vehicle Tours to Scenic
Historic San Juan Mountain Towns
"1776"—Theatrical Production
Founders' Day Celebration
National Park Service "...A Little Look
Around" Visits Colorado
Black Canyon of Gunnison Campfire
Program on Man's History in the Area
Historic Lecture Series and Guided Walks
Bicentennial Film Series At Curecanti
July Fourth Celebration
Indian Dancing at Colorado National
Monument
Montrose County Fair and Rodeo
Monte De Roses Fiestas
Montrose Dominguez-Escalante
Celebration
United States Armed Forces
Bicentennial Caravan

Nucla

Projects:

Bell Tower
Collecting Nucla's Historical Antiques
Community Time Capsule
Creation of Flag for Nucla
Naturita Schoolhouse Restoration
Nucla's Ditch Tours
Nucla's Historical Background
Restoration of Nucla's City Park

Events:

Nucla's Market Day
Dedication Ceremony in Nucla Town
Park, Flag Day Commemoration
Nucla Town Celebration
Tours of Colorado Cooperative
Company Ditch

Statewide Pro-Rated

Project:

San Juan Mining Tours



Chief Ouray

In 1877, Ouray was formed from part of San Juan County and was named in honor of Ouray, the famous Ute chief called the peacemaker, who with his wife, Chipeta, strove to guide the fortunes of his people before their removal to reservations in 1880.

Ouray boomed in 1896, when Thomas D. Walsh discovered the fabulously rich Camp Bird Mine. His daughter, Evelyn Walsh McLean, later became the owner of the famous Hope Diamond.

The town of Ouray, the county seat, has often been referred to as the "Switzerland of America," because it is surrounded by high mountains and has some of the most spectacular scenery in the West.

Bicentennial Communities:

Ouray
Ridgway

Colorado Communities:

Ouray	\$ 750
Ridgway	750
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	\$1,500

CCBC Funded Projects:

Artist Alpine Holiday Festival	\$ 300
San Juan Mining Tours (Statewide pro-rated)	1,655
Walsh Library	5,000
Colorado Communities	1,500
	<hr/>
	\$8,455

Projects: 10

Events: 12

Colona

Project:

Restoration of Beckwith Grave

Ouray

Projects:

Colorado Chronicles and Essay
Contest on History
"Greening and Cleaning Colorado"
History Book of Ouray
Redesign City Park
Restoration of Building Facades
Special Artists' Alpine Holiday
Walsh Library Facade Restoration

Park County
Established in 1861

Events:
Year-Round Sports Activities
Ouray Centennial Fancy Dress Ball
Walking Tours of Historic Buildings
Color Slide Shows to Emphasize
History of San Juan Mountains
Old-Fashioned Independence Day
Contests and Festivities
Mining Day
Historical July 4 Parade
Lecture Series on Mining and Methods
in the Rockies
Special Artists Alpine Holiday
Ouray County Fair and Rodeo
Exhibit of Historic Photos Including
Colorado on Glass Exhibit

Ridgway
Project:
Town Park Development

Event:
Ouray County Fair and Rodeo

Statewide Pro-Rated
Project:
San Juan Mining Tours

Park was one of the original 17 counties when Colorado became a territory in 1861.

In 1859, prospectors found placer gold on the South Fork of the South Platte River where they built the settlement of Tarryall, which for a short time was the county seat. Later, the town of Laurette became the county seat; the town name was changed to Buckskin in 1862.

Gold was discovered nine miles west of what is now Fairplay, the county seat. Miners named the town "Fairplay" for the treatment that newcomers could depend on when they arrived. Fairplay was incorporated in 1872, making it one of the oldest mining towns in Colorado.

Bicentennial Communities:
Alma
Fairplay

Colorado Communities:

Alma	\$ 750
Fairplay	750
	<hr/>
	\$1,500

CCBC Funded Projects:

Bailey Entriken Cabin	\$ 754
South Park City Museum	14,600
Bailey Pioneer	
Celebration of '75	400
Colorado Communities	<hr/> 1,500
	\$17,254

Projects: 6
Events: 4

Pitkin County
Established in 1881

Alma
Project:
Alma Museum Project

Bailey
Projects:
Entriken Cabin Preservation
Park County, Colorado, Library

Event:
Pioneer Celebration

Fairplay
Projects:
"Greening and Cleaning Colorado"
South Park City Museum

Events:
South Park City Tour of Restored
Mining Town
Senior Citizens 1976
Reliving the Past—Historical Play

Jefferson
Project:
Boulder County Fair in Colorado



Flag Presentation at Aspen

Pitkin was formed out of Gunnison County in 1881. The county seat is Aspen, which was originally called Ute City. Aspen, for many years, was one of the leading silver camps in the world. In 1894, the largest silver nugget in the world was found in the Smuggler Mine. The nugget weighed over a ton.

When silver was demonitized, the city of Aspen became a ghost town except for about 500 people who refused to leave. In 1948, Aspen became alive again when men like Walter Paepcke, a Chicago industrialist, saw the possibilities of developing the mountains for skiing. Today, Pitkin and Aspen are internationally known for the excellence in winter sports.

Bicentennial Communities:

Aspen
Pitkin County

Colorado Communities:

Aspen \$750

CCBC Funded Projects:

Aspen/Ashcroft Ghost Town	\$10,500
Aspen Historical Video Project	4,828
Aspen Carriage House	5,000
Colorado Community	750
	<hr/>
	\$21,078

Projects: 13

Events: 18

Aspen

Projects:
Ashcroft Ghost Town Project of Colorado
Aspen Historic Markers
Aspen Institute Project 2076 Seminar
Aspen Institute Bicentennial Program
Aspen Historical Video Project
Carriage House Museum
Colorado Centennial Anthology
Formation and Implementation of a
Bell Choir
Historic Aspen Preservation Plan
Independence Stage Trail Marker
Little Red Schoolhouse
Pitkin County Light Rail Transit System
Wheeler Opera House Restoration

Events:

American Issues Forum Lectures
Aspen Pro-Spree
Winterskol
1976 World Cup
Aspen Arts Festival
Historical Society Tours
Orchestral Concert With Female Voice
27th Annual Music Festival
Roaring Fork Valley Fourth of July
1976 Celebration
Aspen Music Festival: Bicentennial-
Centennial Program
A Bicentennial Show of Contemporary
Weaving
Silver Queen Ball
Independence Day Parade
Film Series Recognizing Women in History
Ballet West
Pitkin County Centennial-Bicentennial Fair

Snowmass

Events:
Historical Tours
Chautauqua Festival

The history of Routt County has largely been influenced by its geology and geography... the Continental Divide and the Flattops, which both reach above timberline. As early as 1827, mountain men came trapping and exploring as they moved along ancient Indian trails.

In 1863, gold was discovered at Hahns Peak and the first community of the county took shape, but even with great investment the mother lode was never found. Gold in Routt County never reached a marketable quantity.

The first permanent community was at Steamboat Springs, which was settled by James Crawford in 1875. The towns of Yampa and Hayden soon followed. All three had interests in common—cattle raising. It was at Steamboat Springs, the county seat, that a Norwegian named Karl Howelsen showed the natives the art of ski-jumping and planted the seed that has grown into a major skiing industry.

Bicentennial Communities:

Steamboat Springs

CCBC Funded Projects:

Hahn's Peak Schoolhouse	\$ 4,000
Steamboat Springs Depot	
Restoration	2,000
Tread of Pioneers Museum	5,000
Hayden Heritage Center	4,895
Steamboat Springs Warehouse	
Project	4,450
Steamboat Springs Ski Jump	10,000
	<hr/>
	\$30,345

Projects: 13

Events: 12

Hahns Peak

Project:
Hahns Peak Schoolhouse—Area
Restoration Project

Event:

Hahns Peak Historic Mining Town
Presentation

Hayden

Project:
Heritage Center

Event:

Grand Opening of Heritage Center

Steamboat Springs

Projects:
Cultural Depot Restoration Project
Educational Plays for Children of Colorado
Historical Tours Maps
Howelson Hill Park
Northwest Colorado Center for
Youth Services
Steamboat Springs High School
History Book
Summer Arts Festival
Three Wire Winter (Fox Fire Project)
Tread of Pioneers Museum
Warehouse Project
Ski Jump

Events:

1974 Summer Arts Festival
Beard-Growing Contest
United States Armed Forces
Bicentennial Caravan
Winter Sports Events—Open Cross
Country Race
Winter Carnival
North American Ski Jumping
Championships of 90 and 70 Meters
Annual Rodeo
Centennial Fourth of July Parade
Fourth of July Fireworks Display
Pancake Breakfast
Summer League Softball Tournament
Roving Christmas Tree

San Juan County

Established in 1876



Mining Camp Saloon

San Juan County was formed from part of La Plata County in 1876 and was named for the San Juan Mountains that surround the area. Almost 75 percent of the county is comprised by the San Juan National Forest.

In 1860, gold and silver were discovered by Captain Charles Baker in the valley where Silverton now stands. It was not until 1874, when the Brunat Treaty was signed with the Utes that permanent settlement took place. Howardsville, now a ghost town, became the first county seat. With statehood in 1876, Silverton became the county seat.

The era of the railroad began in July, 1882, when the Denver and Rio Grande moved its first narrow-gauge into Silverton and remains in operation today.

Historians differ on the effectiveness of the famous Bat Masterson, who was hired as Silverton's Police Chief from Dodge City. Many stories are told of Masterson's tenure while cleaning up the situation of Silverton's 37 saloons.

Bicentennial Communities:

Silverton/San Juan County

Colorado Communities:

Silverton \$750

CCBC Funded Projects:

San Juan Mining Tours \$1,655

(Statewide pro-rated)

Colorado Community 750

\$2,405

Projects: 8

Events: 8

San Miguel County

Established in 1883

In 1883, San Miguel County was formed from part of Ouray County. Mining has always been a part of San Miguel's history. The first location made of record was in 1875, covering part of San Miguel Park.

In the late '70's, Frank P. Brown was instrumental in starting San Miguel city, a little town about two miles west of what is now known as Telluride, the county seat.

In 1887, the town of Columbia was changed to Telluride. The name comes from the element of tellurium or gold telluride.

Lack of transportation and power kept the mining industry from expanding to any great magnitude since only the highest quality of ores could be mined and transported any distance. Things began to boom in 1891 when the transportation problem was solved with a branch line of the Rio Grande Southern being built into Telluride from Vance Junction on the South Fork of the San Miguel River.

Bicentennial Communities:

Norwood

Telluride

Colorado Communities:

Norwood \$ 750

Telluride 750

\$1,500

CCBC Funded Projects:

Galloping Goose

Restoration \$ 325

Telluride Jail Restoration 950

San Juan Mining Tours 1,655

(Statewide pro-rated)

Norwood Log Cabin 2,000

Colorado Communities 1,500

\$6,430

Projects: 8

Events: 17

Silverton

Projects:

Centennial-Bicentennial Tree Planting Projects

Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Depot Restoration

Historic Jeep Cavalcade through Colorado

Mining Competitions

Town Hall Restoration

Student Local-Materials Crafts Fair

Town Incorporation Centennial Dinner

Events:

Silverton San Juan County Historical

Museum and Archives

Student Local-Materials Crafts Fair

Silverton Chamber of Commerce

Bicentennial Information Center

Town Incorporation Centennial Dinner

Mining Demonstration with Events

Dedication and Commemoration: Town

Hall Restoration

Heritage Fair

Hardrockers' Holidays

Statewide Pro-Rated

Project:

San Juan Mining Tours

Summit County

Established in 1861

Norwood

Project:
Log Cabin-Kitchen

Events:
Flag Pole Dedication at the Log Cabin
4th of July Celebration
Open House for Kitchen Project
San Miguel Basin Fair and Rodeo
Colorado Commemorative Stone
Dedication
Pioneer Day Breakfast and Parade

Telluride

Projects:
Coloride Nature Celebration
Galloping Goose Restoration
Help Line for Citizens
Historical Resource Inventory
National Film Reserve of Telluride
Telluride Jail House Restoration and
Relocation

Events:
Coloride Celebration
Telluride Senior Citizen
Historic San Juan Tours
Telluride High School Reunion
Summer Workshop in Early Music
Old-Fashioned 4th of July
Chamber Music Festival
Senior Citizen Picnic
"Children Tell Us the Past"—Drama
Music Program—Concert by
Community Musicians
Telluride International Film Festival

Statewide Pro-Rated

Project:
San Juan Mining Tours

When the Colorado Territory was organized in 1861, it was divided in 17 territories. Summit County was one of them. Of its hundreds of peaks, 65 of them are over 12,000 feet. The county is literally mountain-locked and the only way to enter or leave is over a pass: from the South—Hoosier Pass 11,541 feet; from the East—Loveland Pass 11,992 feet; from the North—Berthoud Pass 11,315 feet or by Rabbit Ears Pass 9,680 feet; or from the West—Vail Pass 10,603 feet or Fremont Pass 11,320 feet altitude.

The county started in 1859 when gold was discovered on the Blue River not far from the present site of Breckenridge, the county seat. It was named for Major Thomas B. Breckenridge, a member of the party which discovered the area.

Probably the most famous source of gold was Farncomb Hill where fabulous strikes of wire and leaf gold were found in quantities running into many millions of dollars. The largest nugget found on Farncomb Hill weighed 13 pounds, 6 ounces. It was called "Tom's Baby" because the discoverer, Tom Groves, carried it around in his arms wrapped in a velvet blanket.

Bicentennial Communities:

Summit County

Colorado Communities:

Breckenridge	\$ 750
Dillon	750
	<hr/>
	\$1,500

CCBC Funded Projects:

Historic Preservation Through Education Dillon Centennial Amphitheatre	\$10,000
Frisco Visitors' Center	5,000
Colorado Communities:	5,000
	<hr/>
	1,500
	<hr/>
	\$21,500

Projects: 6

Events: 17

Breckenridge

Projects:
Historical Evaluation and Inventory
Publication of a Historical Restoration
Guide

Events:
Beard-Growing Contest
Breckenridge's Bicentennial Days
"America '76"—Musical Revue
Tracing America's Heritage
No Man's Land Homecoming

Copper Mountain

Project:
Historic Preservation Through Education

Event:
Centennial Arts Festival

Dillon

Project:
Dillon Centennial Memorial Amphitheater

Events:
Spirit of America Concert
Rocky Mountain Open Sled Dog Racing
Summit Historical Museum
Opening Day Tribute to Older Persons
Anna Emore Days
Programs in Dillon Memorial
Amphitheater
Dedication Ceremony at Centennial-
Bicentennial Amphitheater
Craft Fair
Centennial Quilt Raffle
Art and Music Festival
Summer Fun Time

Frisco

Projects:
"Centennial Arts Festival"
Frisco Centennial-Bicentennial Visitors'
Center

Silverthorne

Event:
Blue River Boat Race



Adams County

Established in 1902

In 1902, Adams County was formed from areas that now include Denver and Arapahoe Counties. The county seat is Brighton, Colorado. In 1882, D. F. Carmichael, a Denver real estate man, owned a farm in Brighton and it was he who influenced the platting for the town of Brighton, which was named by his wife for her home town in Massachusetts.

From the first recorded census in 1910 of 8,892, Adams County has grown to a population of over 226,000 and its size of 1,240 square miles makes it one of the largest counties in the state with the prime industry being agriculture.

Bicentennial Communities:

Adams County
Aurora
Brighton
Byers
Northglenn
Thornton

Colorado Communities:

Aurora	\$3,000
Bennett	750
Brighton	750
Commerce City	425
Northglenn	750
Thornton	750
	<u>\$7,175</u>

CCBC Funded Projects:

Mountain, Plain and Plateau	\$ 250
Northglenn Civic Gardens	1,500
Horizons for Youth (Statewide pro-rated)	2,000
Adams County Nature Preserve	5,000
Adams County Church Restoration	5,000
Centennial Cinco de Mayo	1,495
Pioneer Heritage Park	10,000
Living History with Pleasant Plains	3,000
Lilly Centennial- Bicentennial Park	2,500
Colorado Communities	7,175
	<u>\$37,920</u>

Projects: 29
Events: 38

Aurora

Projects:

Bicentennial Park Promotion
Centennial Sundial
Coal Creek School Museum
Early History of Aurora
Fire Hydrant Painting
Free Enterprise Promotion
Historic Old Town
Historical Sites
Landscaping School Grounds
Official Symbol of the City of Aurora
Project Freedom
Senior Citizens Historical Moments
Transportation History

Events:

"Generations U.S."—Dramatic Vignettes of U.S. Women
Square Dance Festival
Bicentennial Park Dedication



Centennial Sundial, Aurora

Brighton

Projects:

Adams County Church Restoration
Adams County Clear Creek Trail
Adams County Indoor Arena
Adams County Nature Preserve
Colorado Chronicles History
Pioneer Heritage Park
Living History with Pleasant Plains
Centennial Cinco De Mayo

Events:

Historical Display
Firework Display
Platte River Raft Race
Community Parade

Commerce City

Events:

Combined "Fireworks to Music" Fourth of July Display

Henderson

Events:

Centennial-Bicentennial Cinco De Mayo Festival

Northglenn

Projects:

Adams County Nature Preserve
American Bicentennial Cookbook
Northglenn Civic Gardens
Park Signs

Events:

Memorial Service
The Citizens' Reaffirmation Program
Northglenn Festival Days
La Fiesta De Color Dance Group
Centennial Teen Dance
Centennial Fireworks
4th of July Family Fun Day
Carnival
Historic Photo and Relic Display
Jim Bridger Production
Park Dedication and Time Capsule
Historic Photos and Relics on Display
Centennial Pet Show
StandingRoomOnly

Arapahoe County

Established in 1861

Thornton

Projects:
Mountains, Plains and Plateaus
Preservation of David Wolpert House
Lilly Centennial-Bicentennial Park

Events:
United States Armed Forces Bicentennial
Caravan

Sights and Sounds of America
Indian Artifact Show
North Valley Center Studebaker Show
Flag Design Contest
Flag Days Ceremonies
Almost Anything Goes
Forging Colorado's Second Century
Thornton Centennial-Bicentennial
Parade—1976

Old-Fashioned Fair
Thornton Fireworks
Centennial-Bicentennial Melodrama
Colorado Wire Collectors Show
and Trade Meet
North Valley Drums Along The
Rockies—Drum and Bugle Corps Show
Festival '76 Costume Ball

Westminster

Project:
Discover Historic Mothers: Past and
Present

Statewide Pro-Rated

Project:
Horizons for Youth

In 1861, Arapahoe County was the first designated territorial county in the state. The word "Arapahoe" is derived from the Arapaho Indian. The term "Arapaho" means "Tattooed on the Chest" which was the habit of the Arapaho tribe, placing tatoos on their chest for various sacred beliefs.

The Kansas Pacific Railway was completed in Arapahoe County in 1870 just 40 miles east of Denver. Crews met from the east and west on August 16th. Today the growth of Arapahoe County is tremendous equaling the growth pattern when gold was first discovered in Dry Creek in 1858.

Littleton is the county seat and population for the county now totals over 212,000.

Bicentennial Communities:

Arapahoe County
Columbine
Deer Trail
Greenwood Village
Englewood
Littleton
Strasburg

Colorado Communities:

Columbine	\$ 750
Deer Trail	750
Englewood	2,250
Greenwood Village	750
Littleton	1,500
Sheridan	750
Strasburg	750
	<hr/>
	\$7,500

CCBC Funded Projects:

Comanche Crossing Museum	\$ 4,250
Horizons for Youth (Statewide pro-rated)	2,000
Strasburg Schoolhouse Restoration	1,900
Santa Fe Depot	9,378
Schoolhouse Museum	500
Dekovend Park	5,000
Colorado Communities	7,500
	<hr/>
	\$30,528

Projects: 32
Events: 42

Columbine

Project:
American Flag Display

Events:
Concerts in the Park
Stage Production of "George Washington
Slept Here"

Deer Trail

Projects:
Additions to the Centennial Complex
Centennial Park and Museum
Deer Trail Fourth of July Celebration
Moving and Restoring Log Cabin

Events:
Deer Trail Chuckwagon Day, Arts and
Crafts Show
Deer Trail Old Timers Roundup
4th of July Celebration
Deer Trail Rodeo and Race Meet and
Festival
Deer Trail Turkey Shoot and Bar-B-Que

Englewood

Projects:
"Concert '76" Project
Cornucopia at Cherry Creek
Education Course
"Fanfare '76" Musical Composition
The Schoolhouse Museum
Spirit of America Concerts

Events:
Spirit of America Concert
United States Armed Forces Bicentennial
Caravan
Tennis Tournament
Raft Trip Down Colorado River
Children's Costume Parade
Fire Cracker Softball Tournament
Englewood High School Reunion of All
Classes
Band Contest
Open House Arts and Crafts
Youth Tennis Tournament

Littleton

Projects:
Arapahoe County History
Arapahoe County Historic Site Marking
Centennial County
Centennial Welcome Center
Flower Garden and Park with Sculpture
Historical Farm
Plains Conservation Center
Restoration of Santa Fe Depot
South Platte Park
Stage Company Wagon Theater Project
Youth and Community Center

Boulder County

Established in 1861

Events:

Spirit of America Concert
 Stage Company Wagon Theater Project
 Concerts in the Park
 Generations U.S.—Vignettes on Historical American Women
 Spring Arts Festival
 Greater Columbine Parade
 Fourth of July Celebration
 4 Special Bicentennial Exhibits
 Western Welcome Week
 Centennial Air Show
 Fall Crafts Fair

Strasburg

Projects:

Comanche Crossing Museum Project
 Elementary School Project
 "Greening and Cleaning Colorado"
 Hand Carved and Painted Redwood Signs
 Marking Old Stage Trail and Stations
 Memorial Gardens Project
 Overland Trail—Smoke Hill Trail
 Strasburg Schoolhouse—Project
 Street Renaming Project



Strasburg Schoolhouse Project

Events:

Hometown Days
 Dedication of Comanche Museum
 Turkey Shoot and Barbecue
 New Post Office with ARBA Emblem to be Dedicated
 Comanche Crossing Museum Exhibits
 Strasburg Presbyterian Church 60th Anniversary
 July 4th Celebration
 Colorado Day Celebration—Honor Senior Citizens
 Pageant, Parade, Church Services, Arts and Crafts Fair, Trail Marking
 Old-Time Medicine Show
 Time Capsule
 Parachute Drop
 Re-Enactment of Joining of Rails
 New High School with ARBA Emblem to be Dedicated

Statewide Pro-Rated

Project:
 Horizons for Youth

When the Colorado Territory was first formed in 1861, there were 17 original counties, among them Boulder County. Gold was first discovered in Boulder County at Gold Hill in 1859. The first settlers were gold seekers who settled at the mouth of Boulder Canyon in October 1858, which is now known as the City of Boulder, the county seat which was incorporated in 1871.

The University of Colorado is located in Boulder and presently has over 21,000 students on the Boulder campus. The growth of Boulder County has been steady in the last decade and now totals over 175,000 and ranks as one of the top counties in the state.

The new Boulder County Justice Center opened the first part of 1976. The eight million dollar facility was completely paid for upon completion of the project by the people of Boulder County.

Bicentennial Communities:

Boulder
 Boulder County
 Broomfield
 Lafayette
 Longmont
 Louisville
 Lyons

Colorado Community:

Boulder	\$3,000
Broomfield	750
Jamestown	750
Lafayette	750
Longmont	1,500
Louisville	750
Lyons	750
Nederland	750
	<hr/>
	\$9,000

CCBC Funded Projects:

Botanical Garden and Walkway	\$ 6,952
Boulder Philharmonic	2,400
Chicano Youth on Wheels	5,200
Coal Miner's Statue	1,000
Colorado Craft-In	5,000
Emergency Housing for Women	4,500
Horizons for Youth	2,000
Lafayette Historical Museum	5,000
Robert A. Hauck Milkhouse	2,000
St. Stephen's Chapel	5,000
	<hr/>
	\$48,052

Projects: 63

Events: 42

Boulder

Projects:

"Audio Series"—Folk Music of Colorado
 Bell Choir Tour at University of Colorado
 Boulder Botanical Garden
 Boulder County Culture Center
 Boulder Historic Preservation Plan
 Boulder Lineal Park and Centennial Trail
 Boulder Performing Arts Center of Colorado
 Boulder Philharmonic
 Boulder Women's Oral History Project
 Boulder Historic Homes Tour
 Boulder Historic Drama Presentations
 Boys' Club of Boulder Activity Building
 Centennial-Bicentennial Calendar
 Centennial-Bicentennial Symphonic Composition
 Colorado Student Centennial—
 Bicentennial Symphony Contest

Colorado and American Music Magazine Project
Colorado Craft-In—State Arts and Crafts Show
Colorado Women's Resource Book
Commemorative Panels of Colorado River
Community Mural Project
Design Competitions
Eldorado Springs Oral History Project
Emergency Housing for Women
Fairview High School Band Project
Film Resources Inventory for Colorado State
German Heritage Mini-Museums
German-American Teaching Packets
The Great Race
Historical Public Service Campaign
"Improving Your City"
Knowing Boulder Better
Landscaping of Court House Square
Narrow-Gauge Train
National Bicentennial Internship Program
Old Timers Interviews
Performing Arts Center
"Quaking Aspen" Photo Book
Recipe Book
University of Colorado Historical Pageant
University of Colorado Folk Song Project
"Valley of the Second Sons"—Letters to Cockerell

Events:
Colorado Craft-In '75
Colorado Exploration and Life Zones Exhibit
David Grusin Centennial Celebration Concert
Service Club Picnic
The Centennial in Song
Political Awareness Conference for Women
Museum Display on Women in Boulder History
Hal Holbrook in "Mark Twain Tonight"
Centennial-Bicentennial Concert
Netherlands Chamber Orchestra Visits University of Colorado
A Bicentennial Show of Contemporary Weaving
Flag Day Celebration
Fourth of July Musical Program
Pow Wow Days
"Zoo Story" and "American Dream"
High Altitude Championship Outboard Boat Races
Teacher Workshop on Colorado Ethnic History
German Contributions to America Arts, Letters and Sciences-Symposium
Centennial-Bicentennial Octoberfest
A Sense of Community—A Model Approach

Broomfield
Event:
America and Colorado—Ye Old American Faire

Jamestown
Projects:
Community Improvement Project
History Book of Jamestown
Jamestown Park Project
"Pick and Shovel Day"
Events:
"Pick and Shovel Day" Fourth of July Celebration
Centennial Fireworks

Hygiene
Event:
Thresherman's Day—Old-Fashioned Threshing Bee and Dinner

Lafayette
Projects:
Centennial Canine Circuit
Firehouse Kitchen
100 Years of Firefighting and Cooking
Historical Museum
Chicano Youth on Wheels
Events:
Musical Concert "Happy Birthday USA, Happy Birthday Colorado"
Colorado Days Festival for Lafayette

Longmont
Projects:
Centennial River Park
Centennial Signage and Flag Programs
Longmont Cultural Center
Affolter Cabin Restoration
Old Mill Park Improvements
Restoration of Robert A. Hauck Milkhouse
St. Stephen's Chapel Preservation
St. Vrain Centennial Railroad
"Tree-For-Tree"—Longmont

Events:
Optimist Club Poster and Essay Contest
United States Armed Forces Bicentennial Caravan
Logo Competition
Flashback: Mountain Man Encampment
Flag Day Ceremony
Centennial Fireworks and Impact Brass and Singers
Children's Pageant and Founding Fathers Festival
Dedication of Robert A. Hauck Milkhouse
"Salute to America"
County Fair and Parade: "Horizons '76, Forging a Second Century"
Flashback: Threshermen's Day
"St. Vrain 2001" Time Capsule
"StandingRoomOnly"

Louisville
Project:
Coal Miner's Memorial Statue
Event:
Dedication of Miner's Statue

Lyons
Projects:
Historical and Pictorial Book About Lyons
Landmarks Program
Lyons Railroad Depot Restoration
Event:
Saturday Summer Square Dances

Clear Creek County

Established in 1861



Hamill House, Georgetown

Clear Creek County was one of the original 17 counties when the Colorado Territory was established in 1861.

The first important discovery of gold was near the site of Idaho Springs in 1859 by George A. Jackson. News of the discovery set off the gold rush to Colorado and towns sprang up in the areas where discoveries were made.

Originally the county seat was Idaho Springs until it was moved to Georgetown in 1867. At one time, Georgetown was considered to be the capital of the state.

Idaho Springs was first called "Jackson's Diggings", later it became "Sacramento" and "Idaho City" and finally Idaho Springs because of the many springs in the area.

Bicentennial Communities:

Empire
Georgetown
Idaho Springs
Silver Plume

Colorado Communities:

Empire	\$ 750
Georgetown	750
Idaho Springs	750
Silver Plume	675
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	\$2,925

CCBC Funded Projects:

Little Red Caboose Restoration	\$ 250
Hotel De Paris	5,000
Silver Plume Schoolhouse	5,000
Hamill House Restoration	12,447
Colorado Communities	2,925
	<hr/>
	\$25,622

Projects: 14

Events: 20

Empire

Project:
Street of Flags

Events:

City Cleanup and Barbecue
Bicentennial Contests

Georgetown

Projects:
Bowman White House Restoration
Georgetown Architectural Exhibition
Georgetown Preservation Plan
Hamill House Restoration
Hotel De Paris Restoration
Leadville Research Library Project
Trappers' Cabin Restoration

Events:

Hotel De Paris Museum Dedication and
Open House
Nybro Park Dedication
Swedish Mid-Summer Festival
Parks Department Cleanup Day and Ice
Cream Social
Old-Fashioned Fourth of July Celebration
Georgetown Volunteer Fire Department
Hose Cart Races
Georgetown Private Home Tour
Georgetown Christmas Market

Idaho Springs

Projects:

Essay Contest and History Booklet
Gold Rush Days Historic Tour
Historic Tour of Idaho Springs
Improving Your Town Sign Contest

Events:

Gold Rush Days Celebration
Essay Contest
"Improving Your Town" Sign Contest
4th of July Fireworks Display
16th Street Arts and Crafts Street Display

Silver Plume

Projects:

Little Red Caboose Restoration
Silver Plume School House Museum

Events:

July 4 Ice Cream Social
George Rowe Museum Exhibit of Local
Mining and Community Life
Greening and Cleaning Colorado
Silver Plume School House Museum
Exhibit
Centennial Fireworks

City and County of Denver

County established—1861

City and County established—1902



Denver, 1870's

Denver is the only city and county in the state that operates together as a municipality.

Denver derived its name from James W. Denver, the Territorial Governor of Kansas, at the time of the county's origin in 1861 when Colorado became a territory and entered the Union in 1876.

The city of Denver is known as the "Mile High City," because of the altitude of 5,280 feet at the steps of the State Capitol Building.

Denver is the largest city in the 8 mountain states group and ranks as the second largest capitol in the Union following Boston, which is the largest.

Bicentennial Communities:	
Denver	
Denver County	
Colorado Communities:	
Denver	\$7,500
CCBC Funded Projects:	
Indian Choral Singers	\$1,475
White Buffalo Council Pow Wow	3,000
Denver Symphony Association	
Gould Concert	10,000
Ninth Street Centennial House	12,150
Western Americana Exhibit	5,000
Discover Colorado	3,600
Denver Native American	
Cultural Center	5,000
Colorado Celebration of the	
Arts Spree '75	10,000
Children's Museum	23,800
Martin Luther King	
Memorial Statue	8,000
Black American West	
Foundation Museum	6,000
Colorado Quest	10,000
Status of the States	5,000
Horizons for Youth	2,000
(Statewide pro-rated)	
High Avenue of Pride	8,850
University Without Walls	10,000
Forum: Center of the Arts	4,900
Un Dia Con La Raza	3,920
Centennial Guides	2,100
Eden Theatrical Workshop	2,500
Colorado Folk Life Festival	10,000
Frontier Park	10,000
American Panorama Painting	
1730-Today	10,000
Presidential Classrooms	1,485

Contributions of Spanish	
Surnamed	3,200
Platte River Bridge	40,000
Platte River Cleanup Campaign	2,970
Ecology: Phase 1	1,500
A New Day Begun	6,100
Centennial-Bicentennial	
Volunteer Commemoration	3,920
Hope Center for the Retarded Bus	4,600
Colorado Council of Churches	4,000
Project Pride and Unity	4,800
Spree '76	15,000
Ramble Through the Rockies	1,696
For the Red, White and Blue	3,800
Un Dia Con La Raza	4,016
Rocky Mountain Institute	10,000
Metropolitan Science Center	7,500
Metropolitan Science Center/ Renovation of City Park Pavilion	5,000
Schenck School	2,500
International Science and	
Engineering Fair	7,676
Babi Yar Park	2,500
Red Shield Center Field	2,000
Pulaski Statue	5,000
Conservation Library	17,000
Barney Ford Memorial	5,000
Colorado Community	7,500
	<u>\$336,052</u>

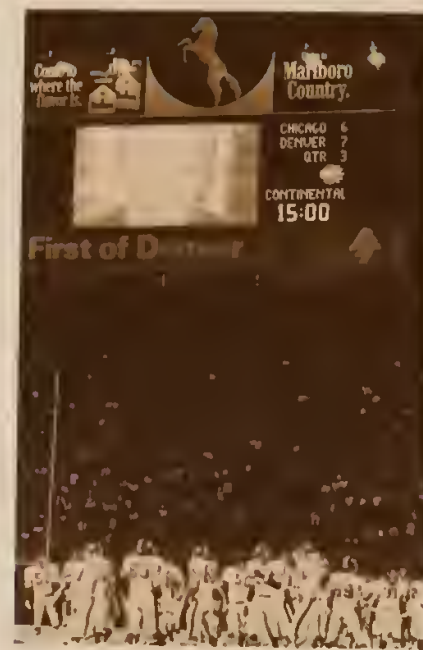
Projects: 201
Events: 148

Denver County
Projects:
Action '76 Project
Afro-American Museum
Air Force Heritage Month—Wings of History
"America—The Bicentennial" Concert
American History Programmed Learning Project
American Industry Bicentennial Corporation
American Issues Forum Community Program
The American Jewish Experience
American Legion Centennial-Bicentennial Committee
American Music Series of Colorado
American Panorama: Paintings: 1730 to Today
"Another Century of Freedom" Brochure of Denver
"Art in Action"—Community Murals
Auraria Higher Education Center
Babi Yar Park
"Ballet Denver"—Statewide Tour
Bibliography of Books and Media
Bicentennial Bond Issue
Bicentennial Branch Libraries
Bicentennial Heritage Song Festival
Bicentennial Performing Arts Center of Denver
Bikecentennial '76
Boy Scouts Bicentennial Program
Capitol Stained Glass Windows of Colorado
Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception Concert
Centennial-Bicentennial Logo on State License Plates for 1975-1976
Centennial-Bicentennial Art House
Centennial-Bicentennial Scholarships
Centennial-Bicentennial Issue of Inquiry
The Centennial-Bicentennial Colorado Trail

Centennial-Bicentennial Oil Painting
Children's History TV Series of Colorado
Club 20—Tourism Promotion Project
Collection of Little Known Facts About Denver
College Campus Beautification Program
Colonial Color Guard and Colony Flag Detachment
Colorado Architectural Heritage
Colorado Celebration of the Arts— Spree '76
Colorado Centennial Village
Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Calendars
Colorado Centennial Guides
Colorado Community in Denver
Colorado Council of Churches
Bicentennial Observances
Colorado Crafts Workshops
Colorado Environmental Design Contest
Colorado Folk Festival
Colorado Hard Rock Mining Folklore Study
Colorado Local History: A Directory
Colorado Photographic Art Center
"Colorado Quest" A Centennial/Bicentennial Play
Colorado Spotlight Historic Featurette
Colorado State History Concert Ballet
Colorado Water Monitoring and Restoration
Colorado Women: Hidden Faces
Colorado's Cattle Story
Colorado's Centennial-Bicentennial Medal Project
Colorado's Colorful Characters
Colorado's Medal of Honor Grove at Valley Forge
Conservation of Art Works

Dead Car Bodies—Removal and Recycling
 Denver Anecdotes
 Centennial-Bicentennial Logo
 Centennial-Bicentennial Brochures
 Centennial-Bicentennial Commission Book Endorsement Project
 Fourth of July Parade and Festival
 Centennial-Bicentennial Commission Poster Development Project
 Centennial-Bicentennial Commission Quarterly Newsletter
 Fair American 1876 Sailing Ship Project
 Indian Center Complex
 Library Centennial-Bicentennial Exhibit
 Denver Public Library Nostalgia Program
 Denver Symphony Bicentennial Project
 Tours Project
 4-H County Council Flag Project
 Denver's Centennial-Bicentennial Multi-Lingual Program
 Denver's Scout Centennial Service Corps
 Denver/Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission's Activity Calendar
 Discover Colorado Project for Denver Girls
 Dominguez-Escalante Bicentennial Expedition
 Drum Corps International
 Eastside Centennial-Bicentennial Housing of Denver
 Eden Theatrical Workshop
 Environment '76 Exhibit
 FeedForward—Weekly TV Series
 Festival of Mountain and Plain
 Film—"The Spirit of the Colorado Small Town"
 Fire Department Headquarters and Fire Station
 First Citizens of Colorado Project

"First of Denver Art" Contest
 Fitzsimons Army Medical Center Speakers Bureau
 Flag Girl Drum and Bugle Corps
 Flagstaff, Colorado Arts and Cultural Experience
 Focus on Indian Culture
 "Folklorama"—International Festival of Denver
 "For the Red White and Blue '76"
 Forum Center for the Arts
 Frontier Park
 "Ghost Town"—Narrative Dance
 Greening of Colorado Ecology Project
 Greening of Denver Project
 Greetings Exchange with Neighboring States
 Harvey Otis Young—The Lost Genius—Book of Colorado
 Headstart Music Magic
 High Avenue of Pride Project
 Historical Art Work
 Historical Markers Program
 History of Health, Physical Education and Recreation
 Hometown Jobs '76
 Horizons for Youth Concerts
 Housing and Housing-Related Activities
 Inter Dimensions—Outer Expressions
 In-House Entertainment for Veterans Administration Hospitals
 Johnny Horizon '76 Clean-Up Campaign
 Lamont Concerts in Denver
 Liberty March '76
 Library Materials for the Handicapped
 Maps and Points of Interest
 Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Statue
 Match Box Units Project
 McCallister Photography of the Colorado Rockies
 "Meet the Americans"
 Memorial Day Centennial-Bicentennial Commission Commemoration



Ford's Centennial Greeting, Bronco Halfmile

Metropolitan Science Center
 Metropolitan State College Display
 "Mine Eyes Have Seen"
 Minority Photographers Project of Denver
 Modern Dance, The Developing American Art Form
 Monument to Great Polish-Americans, Pulaski Statue
 Multi-Lingual Film History of Denver
 Murales Portátiles Project
 Museum for Children
 National Western Stock Show
 NCAA Hockey Championships
 Needlepoint Centennial Tapestry
 New Dance Theatre Tour
 Opera Fair Company of Colorado
 Parks and Recreation Program

The Payne Expedition, Denver to Washington DC
 Personal Service Center
 Platte River Cleanup Campaign
 Platte River Improvement/White Water Kayak Chute
 Platte Valley, Colorado, Renewal Plan Plus: "People Let's Unite for Schools"
 Poetry Recitation at Old Folks Homes
 Police Administration Building
 "Polish National Alliance"
 Prince Hall Youth Group
 Project Forward '76—Religious Project
 Project New Pride—Minorities Film of Colorado
 Project Vote '76
 Prospectus for a Mancos Canyon Indian Park
 Publication of Historic Map and Brochure of Colorado
 Publication of Inventory of Historic Sites
 Racing Championships
 Radio and TV Programs
 Regional American Issues Forum
 Regional Playwrite Competition of Colorado
 Regis American Issues Forum
 Regis College Centennial History (1877-1977)
 Reproductions of Declaration of Independence
 Salute to Spanish Surnamed Americans in Colorado History
 Scout Historical Trails Program
 Senior Citizen—Youth Holiday Party of Denver
 Solar Energy Exhibition Program
 Spirit of '76 Color Guard
 Spirits of '76
 Stampede to Timberline—Historical Book of Colorado
 "StandingRoomOnly" Space Exhibit of Colorado
 Stapleton Field, Denver, Photography Display

State Flag Ceremonies by Scouts
 Statehouse to Schoolhouse Project
 Status of States—Pictorial Portrait of USA in 1976
 Sundials with Bicentennial Symbol
 The Third Generation
 This Is Colorado—A Travelogue
 Train Poster Project
 Trains in Denver
 Traveling ARBA 14-Panel Exhibit
 Traveling Cultural Show
 "Two Hundred Years Ago"—A Song for the Bicentennial
 United States Army Vanguard of Freedom '75 Celebration
 Un Dia Con La Raza
 University Without Walls
 Vehicle Service Center Complex
 Voter Registration and Voter Education
 Warren Village—Bicentennial Housing Facility
 West Side Mexican Folkloric Dance Group of Colorado
 White Buffalo Council Pow-Wow
 Who's Who in Colorado 1976 Centennial Edition
 "Why Not Honor Barney Ford?"
 William H. McNichols Sports Arena
 16th Street Open Mall Project
 9th Street Historic Park
 A New Day Begun
 Black American West Foundation Museum
 Barney Ford Memorial
 Centennial-Bicentennial Volunteer Commemoration
 Hope Center for the Retarded—Bus Project
 Indian Choral Singers
 International Science Engineering Fair
 Metropolitan Science Center/
 Renovation of City Park Pavilion
 Ninth Street Centennial House

Events:
 Medallion Design Contest of Colorado
 Native American Heritage-Religious Culture Park
 Denver Symphony All-American Program
 Do You Remember Historical Project of Denver
 Stadium Display of Centennial-Bicentennial Logo
 Colorado Beef Production Board Project
 Red White and Bluegrass Dance Marathon of Denver
 Anniversary Sculpture Contest
 Environmental Design Competition in Colorado
 Bicentennial Concert of American Music Workshop on the Arts
 "Music of America and the West"
 Dedication of Denver Indian Center Complex
 Conference on Employment, Education and Equal Opportunity
 St. Patrick's Day Commemoration Parade
 Citywide Party at Currigan Hall
 Frontier America—The Far West
 Dedication of Proposed Park Site
 Unveiling of Statue at Paco Sanchez Park
 United States Army Vanguard of Freedom '75 Celebration—Colorado
 Bicentennial Exhibition of Smithsonian Institute Historical Documents
 Senior Citizens Present Patriotic Musical Production
 Radio and Television History Programs Sponsored by Colorado Churches
 Old-Fashioned 4th of July Celebration
 Ground-Breaking Ceremony in Pulaski Park
 Radio-TV Programs on American Issues Forum
 Annual Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission Dinner Meeting
 "Denver Now"—Youth Talk Show
 Denver, Colorado Showing of "USA '76: The First 200 Years" Exhibit
 Big Orange Weekend
 Exhibit of Traditional Arts and Crafts
 Metropolitan State College Fall Anniversary Convocation
 One Hundred Years of Colorado Numismatics
 United States Armed Forces Bicentennial Caravan
 The History of Black Military Activity in Colorado
 Environment '76 Exhibit of Colorado at Denver Art Museum
 Scout Festival '75—100 Years of Colorado History Portrayed by Youth
 Metropolitan State College on the Move with Colorado—A Celebration
 7th American History Society of Germans from Russia International Conference
 Flower Show at Currigan Hall
 Italian Week
 Salute To America
 Centennial-Bicentennial Television Show
 Denver Civic Heritage Display
 Community Religious Festivals held by Local Churches
 Performances of Denver Public Schools Drum and Bugle Corps
 National Championship Skating to be held at New Sports Arena
 Community Discussions on the American Issues Forum
 "Feed Forward", an Environmental TV Series
 Dramatic Vignettes of United States Women
 "A New Day Begun", Fine Arts Presentation
 "Dandie Doodles"—Bonfils Theatre for Children
 The Cultural Tradition of the American Jew



Spree 75

Colorado Chautauqua 1976: A Touring Arts Festival
 Northwest Denver Neighborhood Tour
 Swedish Arts and Crafts Exhibits
 "Kirghiz Michael and the Beautiful Army of Pfannenstiel"
 Conference on Youth Needs and Youth Exhibition
 Art Contest
 Cory Band from Wales Visits Denver
 Independence Day Parade
 July 4, 1976 Dedication as Centennial Mall of Denver
 Denver Municipal Band Concerts
 The Spirit of a Founding People
 Colorado Watercolor Society All Watermedia Show
 Around the World Auto Race Visits Denver
 Central States Golf Tournament and Youth/Scholarship Program
 American GI Forum 1976 National Convention
 Commerce and Industry Show

"Early Denver as Seen Through Its Architecture"
 Simmental National Convention
 Edward Weston Photography Retrospective
 American Basketball Association All-Star Game in '76
 Colorado Jr. Miss Program and Local Community Preliminaries
 Bicentennial Parade of Colorado Music First Fifty Years of the Century
 Women in the 21st Century Symposium
 37 American Paintings from the Phillips Collection: 1930-1950
 "No Mother to Guide Her"
 Colorado Author Reception
 "The First European Settlement in Colorado"
 The Literary Tradition of the American Jew
 American Painting Symposium: Literature, History, Painting
 "Nothing is Long Ago—A History of Colorado"
 NCAA Hockey Championship Matches
 Screening of Film on Public TV for State and National Impact
 Ramble Through the Rockies—Lecture and Tour Series
 The Social Tradition of the American Jew
 English Handbell Ringers' Festival
 Colorado Centennial Archery Tournament (Indoor)
 American Art Since 1945: Postwar American Art
 All Swedes Week Banquet
 "Ghosts at Timberline"
 A Bicentennial Show of Contemporary Weaving

Basketball Game to be Played in New Denver Sports Arena
 Historical American Music Concert Series
 The Religious Tradition of the American Jew
 8th Annual Show and Exhibit of Colorado State Button Society
 Soliloquy to a Martyred Hero
 Classroom '76
 Womens International Bowling Congress Bicentennial Championship Tournament
 AAI Junior National Synchronized Swimming Team Championships
 Statewide '76 Litter Revolution
 "A Sketchbook of Colorado Indians"
 Music in America
 The Political Tradition of the American Jew
 Mountain-Plains Arts and Crafts Festival
 Metropolitan State College Moves to Auraria
 A Bicentennial Salute to Duke Ellington and Ella Fitzgerald
 United States Air Force Academy Band and Chorale Concert
 Four Centennial-Bicentennial Events
 Central Denver Centennial-Bicentennial Activity
 Law Day Luncheon Ceremony
 27th International Science and Engineering Fair
 "The Contrast"—Bonfils Theatre
 Operation Rocky Mountain Empire: Sheridan's Glory Pigeon Race
 Star-Spangled History: Drawings by J. B. Beale—Magic Lantern Artist
 The Future of the American Jew
 Operation Rocky Mountain Empire: Spring Salute to the Presidents
 Operation Rocky Mountain Empire: Memorial to the Oregon Trail
 Youth Festival '76
 El Dorado: The Gold of Ancient Columbia
 Memorial Day Tribute, Annual Choir
 Concert with Full Orchestra

Syrian 49ers on Parade
 Australian Youth Orchestra Concert
 Pride and Unity '76
 Bicentennial Dog Show
 Ethnic Folklife Festival
 National Park Service "...A Little Look Around" Visits Denver
 The Dutchman Soccer Tournament
 "A Night in Old Denver"—Parade
 "Ghost Town"—Narrative Dance
 Presentation of Gold Rush Era
 Folklorama International Cultural Festival
 Centennial Steam Powered Train of Colorado
 Antique Car Show
 Historic Denver 9th Street Park Dedication and Preservation
 Un Dia Con La Raza
 "Central City" An Original Musical
 Biennial Needlework Exhibition
 Citizenship Day Committee Recognition Ceremony
 Operation Rocky Mountain Empire: Alliance of the States to the Union
 Operation Rocky Mountain Empire: Grande Finale—Salute to Presidents
 Annual Pulaski Day Commemoration—Banquet and Ball
 Centennial-Bicentennial Hymn Festival
 Colorado Watercolor Society All-Media Show
 Turner Museum Displays

Lowry Air Force Base
 Events:
 Lowry Air Force Base Open House
 Dedication of Air Force Accounting and Finance Center

When Colorado was established as a territory in 1861, Douglas County was one of the original 17 counties.

The county is 844 square miles and the western part of the county offers fine fishing, deer hunting, and scenic resorts, such as Palmer Lake and Deckers.

Nestled at the foot of the spectacular natural rock formation is Castle Rock, the county seat. The town of Castle Rock is located midway between Denver and Colorado Springs.

Bicentennial Communities:

Castle Rock
 Douglas County
 Franktown

Colorado Communities:

Castle Rock	\$ 750
Franktown	750
	<hr/> \$1,500

CCBC Funded Projects:

Douglas County Library Projects	\$1,634
Colorado Communities	1,500
	<hr/> \$3,134

Projects: 17
 Events: 14

Castle Rock

Projects:
 Castle Rock Centennial Park
 Class of '76 Flag
 Display Cases
 Pictures of County Officials
 Publication of Douglas County History
 Tree Planting on Courthouse Lawn
 Douglas County Library Projects

Events:
 Theme, Poetry and Music Contest
 Poster Contest
 Photography Contest

El Paso County

Established in 1861



Captain Zebulon M. Pike

El Paso County was one of the original 17 counties when the Colorado Territory was established in 1861.

Colorado Springs became the county seat in 1873. Numerous attractions are plentiful in El Paso County such as: Pikes Peak, made famous by Captain Zebulon M. Pike, Garden of the Gods, Manitou Springs, Cave of the Winds, Cheyenne Mountain Zoo and the Colorado Petrified Forest.

Military installations in the Pikes Peak region include the U.S. Air Force Academy, Ft. Carson, the largest military installation in Colorado, NORAD Headquarters, the North American Air Defense Command and Ent Air Force Base.

Bicentennial Communities:

Cascade
 Chipita Park
 Colorado Springs
 El Paso County
 Fountain
 Manitou Springs
 Monument
 Palmer Lake
 Woodland Park

Colorado Communities:

Cascade	\$ 750
Chipita Park	750
Colorado Springs	4,500
Fountain	750
Green Mountain Falls	750
Manitou Springs	750
Monument	750
Palmer Lake	750
Ramah	750
	\$10,500

CCBC Funded Projects:

Pioneer Museum	\$19,500
Self-Guided History Tours	1,000
Westside Mexican Folkloric Dancers	1,500
(Statewide pro-rated)	
Americana Gallery	3,500
Medical Heritage Hall	1,888
National Chin Qua Pin Days	5,000
Colorado Springs Commissioned Composition	3,000
Community Schools	5,000
Eastern Colorado Documentary	2,492
Historic Mining Exhibits	4,800
Outdoor Hispanic Murals	2,000
Colorado City	5,000
Manitou Springs Museum	7,500
Women's Resource Center	5,000
Fountain Historical Pageant	9,500
High Flight	5,000
AdAmAn Club Fireworks	1,000
Pike Statue	5,000
Colorado Communities	10,500
	\$98,180

Projects: 199

Events: 202

Calhan

Events:
 Senior Citizens' Bus Tours of El Paso County Fair
 71st Annual El Paso County Fair and Rodeo

Cascade

Projects:
 Beautification Project
 Bicycle Trail
 Historic Landmarks
 Restoration of Town Pavilion
 Ute Indian Trail

Events:

Country Fair and Ice Cream Social

Chipita Park

Projects:
 Beautify and Cleanup
 Films on Historic Ute Pass
 Scrapbooks: Chipita Park

Events:

Films on Historic Ute Pass—From 1860 to Present
 Pioneer Room with Antiques and Related Items
 Arts and Crafts Exhibit

Colorado Springs

Projects:
 American Architecture Through Churches
 Americana Gallery—American Numismatic Association
 Armed Forces Day 1976 at United States Air Force Academy
 Army Display of Pictures
 Bicentennial Charity Group
 Bicentennial Tours
 Black Who's Who
 Bonfils Theatre Tour—Colorado Quest
 Bus Tour of Historic Buildings
 Catalogue of Bicentennial Coins and Medals

Costume Contest—Red, White and Blue Day
 Centennial-Bicentennial Week
 Old-Fashioned Smokey Hill Days

Franktown

Project:
 Franktown Cemetery Project

Events:

Pancake Breakfast
 Franktown-Russellville Goldrush Day—1876-1976
 Franktown Heritage Day
 Horizons Festival

Jarre Canyon

Project:
 Restoration of Indian Park Schoolhouse

Louviers

Project:
 Tree Replacement in Louviers Park

Parker

Projects:
 Parker County Library
 Restoration of Old Fonder School

Events:

Pony Express Relay Race
 Old-Fashioned 4th of July Celebrated on the Smokey Hill Trail

Perry Park

Event:
 Barbeque and 4-H Horse Show

Sedalia

Projects:
 Historical Markers
 Needlepoint Cushions for Church
 Pioneer Cookbook
 Planting Trees in Bear Canon Cemetery
 Rural Corral Centennial Park

Event:

Buffalo Barbecue and Colorado Day Celebration

- CCBC Self Guided History Tours of Colorado
 "Celebrate '76"
 Centennial Calendar for Colorado Springs
 Centennial Optimist Club Historical Calendar
 Center Parkway Landscaping Program
 Colorado Ballet Company Touring Project
 Colorado National Community School Invitational Conference
 The Colorado Opera Festival
 Colorado Springs Mural Contest
 Colorado Springs Motorcycle Race
 Colorado Springs Sports Car Rally
 Colorado Springs Parade of Flags
 "Colorado Square"
 Colorado 100 Years
 Commemorative Medal
 Composition for Colorado Springs Symphony
 A Decade of Trees, Beautification Project
 Delta Sigma Theta Scholarship
 Documentary Film on Colorado Springs
 Early Colorado Churches and Pioneer Preachers
 El Paso Community College "Centennial" Campus
 Exploring Colorado Rivers
 Farmers Market
 Films on Pikes Peak Region of Colorado
 Five Art Shows By Colorado Springs Art Guild
 Flag Planting by AdAmAn Club on Pikes Peak
 "Flight Over Colorado" Film
 Fountain Valley Creek Trail
 Fountain Valley Health Project
 Future Fairs—Project
 Garden of the Gods Master Plan
 Gold Hill Mesa Mineral Reclamation
 The Grass Roots People
 "Henry McAllister and His Friends" Project
 High Flight Mobile Space Museum
 "Historic American Flag Project"
 Historic People and Places in Pikes Peak Region
 A Historic View of the Pikes Peak Region
 Historical Book Series on Pikes Peak Area
 Historical Vignettes—Oral
 Historical Walking Tours in Cripple Creek and Victor
 History of School District 20
 Icarus—Magazine of Creative Writing
 International Heritage Day
 Interstate 25 Centennial Parkways
 International Symposium on Oncology
 Jr. League's Community Calendar
 KKTU/TV's "Bicentennial Nuggets"—NBMRP
 Landscaping Memorial Park
 Life in the Dry Farming Eastern Colorado Plains
 A Mark Twain Celebration
 Medical Heritage Hall of Colorado Springs
 Military-Related Public Service Spots
 Monthly Bulletins
 National Chin-Qua-Pin Days
 Neighborhood Histories
 New Town—Bust, Colorado
 Noon Programs in the Arts at the United States Air Force Academy
 Notecards on Four Historic Buildings
 Old Colorado City Project
 Old-Fashioned Street Dance
 Open Space Project
 The Otero Park at the Ridge
 Outdoor Hispanic Murals
 Park Development Project
 Park and Recreation Master Plan (The Next Hundred Years)
 Photo Survey and Guide to Ornamental Ironwork
 Pike Statue
 Pikes Peak Amateur Golf Tournament
 Pikes Peak Area Geological Tours
 Pikes Peak Centennial-Bicentennial Quilt
 Pikes Peak Centennial-Bicentennial Auto Hill Climb
 Pikes Peak Hill Climb Race
 Pikes Peak Region Historical Booklets
 Pikes-Peak Centennial-Bicentennial Recipe Collection
 Pioneer's Museum
 Print Display
 Quarter Midget Racing
 Queens Canyon Quarry—Scar on the Mountain
 Quilt to be Made by Senior Citizens
 Railroad Diorama of Colorado Springs
 Railroad Spikes Project
 Reading is Fundamental Project
 Renovation of Tejon Trolley Line
 Reversing Ecological Destruction
 Rural Schools in El Paso County
 School District 11 American Pageant
 Science Conference on American Future in Colorado
 Senior Class Bicentennial Project
 Series of Pictures for Display
 "Shan-Kive" Festival
 Shooks Run Center Task Force
 Sixth Military History Symposium
 Soldiers of the Revolution Display Unit
 Spring Tonic Arts and Craft Show
 State Governor's Conference
 The Story of Van Briggles's Pottery
 Summer Symphony
 Sunbonnets for Sale
 Survey and Guide to Iron Fences
 Tejon Street Mall
 Three American Ballets; Performances
 Timberline Mountain Music Festival
 A Travelers' Guide to Pikes Peak
 Treasure Hunt and Gold Panning
 Trees for Tomorrow Project
 Unity Church Walking Tours
 United States Air Force Academy Major Sporting Events
 A Village Blacksmith Shop
 Uintah Gardens Shopping Center Promotion
 "West to Colorado", Original Music
 Western Museum of Mining and Industry
 White House Ranch Trail for Handicapped
 Whittier School Centennial Quilt
 Window Display Contest Set for July, '75
 Women's Resource Center
 Youth Bicentennial Debate at the United States Air Force Academy
 "1776," Musical Production at United States Air Force Academy
 1975 Parade of Homes
 "200 Years—200 Miles of Trail" Project
 6 Historical American Flags
 Events:
 6th Annual Military Symposium Focus on American Revolution
 Bus Tour of Historic Buildings
 Exhibit of Coins and Medals Relating to Founding of Our Country
 Sertoma Club Centennial-Bicentennial Freedom Banquet
 "Songs of the River"
 Mutt Show—A Mixed Breed Dog Show
 Ramona Falls Rendezvous: A Shoot for Muzzleloaders
 Fence Painting Competition
 Walking Tour—Colorado College
 Kindergarten Operetta
 Historic Walking Tours of Cripple Creek and Victor

Tours of Parks and Residential Areas
 Colorado Opera Festival—"The Abduction from the Seraglio"
 Walking Tour of the "Trianon"
 Farm-City Day
 Bicycle and Antique Car Historical Tour
 Presentation of Centennial Drawing to Mayor
 Citizenship Experience for Denver Disadvantaged Youth
 Walking Tour of Tuberculosis Sanitarium/Mt. St. Francis Convent
 Bus Tour to Victor and Cripple Creek
 Pikes Peak Auto Hill Climb
 National Professional Art Show
 Black Forest Day
 Colorado Springs Bicentennial Motorcycle Race
 Window Display Contest July, '75
 The Colorado Opera Festival
 "Shan-Kive" Festival, Downtown, July '75
 Pikes Peak or Bust Rodeo Street Breakfast
 Pikes Peak Gem and Mineral Show
 First Annual Paint Horse Show
 Quarter Midget Racing in Colorado Springs
 Farmers Market
 School District Eleven's American Pageant
 La Fiesta Bonita
 Unity Church Walking Tours
 31st Annual Outdoor Art Show
 The Colorado Opera Festival
 Uintah Gardens Shopping Center Promotion
 "Election of America's Most Popular President"
 Treasure Hunt and Gold Panning
 Old-Fashioned Street Dance
 Pikes Peak Amateur Golf Tournament
 Pikes Peak or Bust Rodeo
 International Heritage Day
 A Mark Twain Celebration—"Tom Sawyer"

Bicentennial Swim Extravaganza
 Continental Color Guard
 Production of "1776"
 Annual Fall Juried Art Show
 Sport Car Rally
 "Pick a Fashion" Show
 Air Force-UCLA Football Game
 Bicentennial Rededication Program—West Junior High School
 Planetarium Programs
 Precision Military Drill
 American Freedom Train Display Days
 Community School Conference
 Black Forest Arts and Crafts Fall Show
 Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Music Festival
 United States Armed Forces Bicentennial Caravan
 Collection of Early American Art Prints
 Six Historical Flags Display
 Centennial-Bicentennial Barbershop Harmony Show
 First Annual Winter Art Show
 A Mark Twain Celebration—"Huck Finn"
 200 American Christmases—Caroling
 Centennial Flag Planting on Pikes Peak by AdAmAn Club
 Bicentennial Costume Ball
 Colorado Opera Festival
 Forum: The Future of the Church in America
 1976 United States Figure Skating Championships
 Publication of Icarus—Magazine of Creative Writing
 "Countdown 1976: America in Space"
 Outdoor Hispanic Murals
 Military Ball
 Centennial Ball
 Sertoma Club American Heritage Program and Freedom Foundation Banquet
 Bicentennial Youth Debate, Sectional Event

A Mark Twain Celebration—"Prince and the Pauper"
 A Day of Prayer Observation—Chapel Service
 Eighteenth Harmon Memorial Lecture
 Early Days of Nazarene Bible College—President's Exhibit
 Choral Music Presentation
 "The Strength of America"—An Art Forms Production
 Exhibit of Important Documents in American History
 Religious Drama and Open House—Spring 1976
 Program of Tours of the United States Air Force Academy
 A Day of Witness—Emphasis: National Association of Evangelicals
 Puppet Show: "The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere and William Dawes"
 Cornerstone Rededication and Old-Fashioned Community Fun Day
 Film: "The Ordeal of Jonathan Edwards"
 Grand Festival of Faith
 Open House and Tours of the Academy Facilities
 Colorado Spring Chorale Concert, "Hora Novissima"
 Memorial Day Motocross Race
 "The Title of Liberty"—A Musical Play
 The Colorado Opera Festival
 Donizetti's "Don Pasquale"
 Summer Symphony Festival



Skaters at the Broadmoor

National Chin-Qua-Pin Days: A National Native American Festival
 Grand Opening of Nature Trail
 Cory Band from Wales Visits Colorado Springs
 Exhibit Portraying Defense Contributions to Nation
 2-Day Square Dance Jamboree
 Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Memorial Air Show
 Region 8 State's Race, Quarter Midget Racing for Children
 A Day of Worship and Thanksgiving
 Running Creek Field Station: Naturalists' Day
 Summer Symphony in the Park—Fourth of July Spectacular
 Fourth of July Parade
 Stravinsky's "The Soldier's Tale" and Puccini's "Gianni Schicchi"
 15th Anniversary Vintage Chevrolet Meet and Display
 Town of Elizabeth-Elbert County Grasslands Seminar
 La Fiesta Bonita
 Mussorgsky's "Boris Gudunov"
 Colorado Day Celebration
 Colorado Day Centennial Eve Address

Colorado Day Pioneer Centennial Ball
 Colorado Day Fireworks from Summit of
 Pikes Peak
 The Great American Rodeo-Gallery
 Exhibits-Films-Music
 An Evening with the McAllisters
 21st International Pikes Peak Marathon
 Run
 Colorado Day Time Capsule
 Colorado Day Neighborhood Parades
 Colorado Day Grand Community
 Centennial Picnic
 Pageant Parade of the Rockies
 Centennial Cameos Flower Show
 Running Creek Field Station—Elbert
 County Architects Seminar
 Educational Tour
 Presentation of Book "Who's Who In Black
 Colorado Springs"
 Exhibition of Navajo Blankets, Fine Arts
 Center
 Glidden Antique Car Tour
 Sport Car Rally
 Bicentennial Needlework Display
 "Pikes Peak Healers," Marshall Sprague,
 Bicentennial Luncheon
 Seventh Military History Symposium: The
 Military on the Frontier
 Centennial-Bicentennial Chuckwagon
 Festival
 1976 Western Region American
 Advertising Federation Convention
 Centennial-Bicentennial Music Festival
 Dedication Concert of Burns Wurlitzer
 Pipe Organ

Fort Carson
 Projects:
 "The Army Wife in History"
 Cultural Arts Festival
 Fort Carson Speakers Bureau
 "Happiness is a Birthday"
 "Helping Hands to Senior Citizens"
 "Helping Hands to Those in Wheel Chairs"
 Historical Markers
 Restore On-Post Historical Gravesites
 "Sunday-In-The-Park" Concerts
 "1775", Newspaper

Events:
 "Army Tours Through History"
 "Sundays-In-The-Park Concerts"
 4-Day Cultural Arts Festival

Fountain
 Projects:
 Fountain Valley Trails System
 Jail Restoration
 Mosquito Control Project
 Outdoor Theatre Events
 Registry of Historic Sites and Buildings

Events:
 Bicentennial Museum
 Fountain Centennial-Bicentennial Festival
 Programs
 Cinco De Mayo
 Queen/Pioneer Pageant
 July 4th Family Fun and Fireworks Display
 Fountain Pot Luck Picnic
 Pioneer Week
 Historical Pageant
 Fall Festival

Manitou Springs
 Projects:
 Arts and Crafts Festival
 Centennial-Bicentennial Tree Planting
 Program
 Historic Manitou Landmarks
 Historic Mineral Springs
 Manitou Springs Historical Museum
 Manitou's Centennial-Bicentennial Logo
 Contest
 Manitou's Magnificent Mile
 Oral History Program
 Restoration of Ute Pass Wagon Trail
 Sertoma Freedom Foundation Award
 Program

Events:
 Manitou Springs Fourth of July Fireworks
 Festival
 Election of America's Most Popular
 President
 Manitou Springs Centennial-Bicentennial
 Arts and Crafts Festival
 2nd Annual Parade and Picnic
 Manitou Springs Centennial-Bicentennial
 History Fair
 ITM Art Show and Spaghetti Supper
 Statewide Fireman's Convention and
 Festival
 Commonwheel Art Show
 Pikes Peak Auto Hill Climb
 Manitou Springs Centennial-Bicentennial
 100th Anniversary Ball
 Kiwanis Club Pancake Days Festival
 Huck Finn Days Festival
 Gold-Panning Championship Festival
 Grand Treasure Hunt
 Pikes Peak Centennial-Bicentennial
 Marathon Barr Trail Footrace
 Colorado Day Festival and Walkway
 Dedication
 Historic Landmark Dedications

Centennial-Bicentennial Patriotic
 Concert Series
 Pikes Peak Gun Show
 Labor Day Buffalo Bar-B-Que and Festival
 Centennial-Bicentennial Octoberfest
 Manitou Springs Melodrama Festival
 Veterans Day Parade

Monument

Project:
 Monument Hill Community Library

Ramah

Project:
 "Create Your Own Project"

Event:
 Town Social: Hamburger Fry in the Park

United States Air Force Academy

Projects:
 Air Force Academy Patriotic Band
 Concerts
 Bicentennial Academic Course at the
 Academy
 Bicentennial Traveling Exhibit
 Distinguished Speakers Program
 Harmon Memorial Lecture
 "Man-Power Unlimited" Project
 Memorial Forest
 Military Ball
 Mural of Academy History
 Oral History Interviews Project
 United States Air Force Academy Tours
 United States Air Force Academy
 Centennial-Bicentennial Float
 United States Air Force Academy Drum
 and Bugle Corps
 United States Air Force Academy Cadet
 Drill Team



Parachutist flies the Stars and Stripes

Events:

- Air Force-Army Football Game
- Bicentennial Half Time Show
- Noon Programs of the Arts
- Creative Writing Symposium
- Youth Bicentennial Debate
- 200th Varsity Football Game Air Force-Notre Dame
- High School Band Day
- Air Force Academy Band Concert Music, Patriotic Themes
- United States Air Force Academy vs. U.S. Military Academy (Football Game)
- Distinguished Speakers Program
- Air Force-California Football Game
- Science Conference on America's Future
- Parade/Festival Participation of the United States Air Force Academy
- Air Force Academy Assembly
- Heritage of America—Educational Course
- Lecture on Role of Military in the Development of the West

Woodland Park

Projects:

- Avenue of Flags
- Bicentennial Bulletin Board Project
- Centennial Community Center
- Centennial Gazebo
- Centennial Swimming Pool
- Centennial-Bicentennial Edition of Newspaper
- Festival Week '76
- Landscaping of Woodland Park
- Local Historical Landmarks
- Old Jail Renovation
- Old Photo and Map Collection
- Picnic Facilities Improvement
- Proposed Centennial Monument
- Renewal of Cemetery
- Rotary Beautification
- Western Frontage on Main Street
- Woodland Park School System Centennial-Bicentennial Project
- 1976 Time Capsule

Events:

- July 4th Celebration
- Woodland Park—July 5th Celebration
- Campfire Program
- Bicentennial Play by Woodland Park Middle School
- July 8th Festivities



Central City Opera House

When Colorado became a territory in 1861, Gilpin County was one of the original 17 counties and took its name from William Gilpin, the first governor of the Colorado Territory.

Its surface area is the smallest in the state, with a total area of 149 square miles. For many years, Gilpin led the world in gold production and was called "The richest square mile on earth".

The county seat is Central City, where the famous Opera House was built in 1878. The historic Opera House is still open and its stage productions include some of the best known actors and actresses in the world.

Bicentennial Communities:

- Black Hawk
- Central City

Colorado Communities:

Black Hawk	\$ 750
Central City	750
	<u>\$1,500</u>

CCBC Funded Projects:

Central City Opera House	\$ 9,000
American Opera Festival	2,000
Washington Hall Restoration	8,000
Lace House Restoration	5,000
Colorado Communities	1,500
	<u>\$25,500</u>

Projects: 10

Events: 24

Black Hawk

Projects:

- Black Hawk City Hall Restoration
- Centennial Community Center
- Lace House Restoration Project
- National Bike Race Day

Events:

- Arts and Crafts Exhibition
- Bicycle Race Competition
- History Research and Theme Writing Contest

Central City

Projects:

- American Opera Festival
- Central City Centennial Park
- Central City's Colorado Day Dinner
- Pioneers Monument
- Restoration of Central City Opera House
- Restoration of Washington Hall

Jefferson County

Established in 1861

Events:

Central City's Colorado Day Dinner
 New Year's Eve Turn-of-the-Century Ball
 International Festival
 Chinese New Year Celebration
 Centennial Mardi Gras
 Elks Centennial Ball
 Turnover Ball
 Gregory Day Celebration
 Teller House Hotel and Opera House Tours
 Sidewalk Art Fair
 Festival of American Opera and Music and
 Special Events
 Independence Day Festival
 Centennial Fireworks
 Walking Tours of Central City Historic
 Homes and Buildings
 Colorado Day: 100 Years of Statehood
 Ethnic Festival
 Dramatization of Events in the Life of Aunt
 Clara Brown
 Lou Bunch Day
 Tommy Knocker Day
 Pat Casey Day
 Wintershire Centennial Ball



Lakewood Stone House

One of the original counties when Colorado became a territory in 1861. Named for the statesman Thomas Jefferson, it was originally formed in 1859 and became part of the Colorado Territory two years later.

Covering an area of 786 square miles, its present boundaries have changed little from the original formation. Golden, the chief center of enterprise, remains the county seat.

Jefferson County is one of the fastest growing counties in the state with many large industrial plants, housing development areas and shopping centers in the county. The Colorado School of Mines, one of the highest accredited schools of its kind, is located in Golden.

Bicentennial Communities:

Arvada
 Edgewater
 Evergreen
 Golden
 Jefferson County
 Lakewood
 Morrison
 Wheat Ridge

Colorado Communities:

Arvada	\$ 2,250
Edgewater	750
Evergreen	750
Golden	750
Lakewood	3,750
Wheat Ridge	2,250
	<u>\$10,500</u>

CCBC Funded Projects:

Golden Legislative Historical Park	\$ 975
Headstart "Music Magic"	7,000
Wheat Ridge Sod House	13,100
Horizons for Youth (Statewide Pro-rated)	2,000
White Buffalo Council Pow-Wow	5,000
Guy Hill School	6,786
First American Pow-Wow Grounds	18,976
Foothills Art Center	8,000
Centennial Concept '76	10,000
Lakewood Stone House	7,500
Theatre Threshold of Arvada	5,000
Narrow Gauge Restoration	1,600
Colorado Communities	10,500
	<u>\$96,437</u>

Projects: 72

Events: 114

Applewood

Event:

Exhibit of Traveling Show of American Watercolor Society

Arvada

Projects:

Alice S. Thomas Park
 Arvada Center Project
 Arvada Neighborhood Parks Project
 Arvada Gala '76
 Arvada City Beautification Project
 Arvada Koshare Indian Dance Festival
 Arvada Historical Displays Project
 Arvada Student Awareness Days
 Bicentennial Singers
 Centennial Family Week Celebration
 Commemorate First Gold Discovery
 Hackberry Park Beautification
 Homesteaders Cabin Relocation and Restoration
 "More than Gold"
 Official Certificate for Arvada Centennial-Bicentennial
 Paint-A-Plug
 Publish Book on History of Arvada
 Senior Citizen Van
 \$1,776 Scholarship Fund
 Theatre Threshold of Arvada

Events:

Historical Displays Depicting History of Arvada as Farm Community
Kick Off Dance Gala '76
Koshare Indian Dance Performances
Awards Ceremony for Art Contest Entries
Park Plaque Presentation Commemorating Centennial-Bicentennial
Yea '76 Program to Encourage Youth Involvement
Sunset Shows
July 4th Family Week Celebration in Arvada Parks
Arvada Fall Festival—1975
Arvada Fall Festival Parade
"The Unsinkable Molly Brown"
Film Festival
Essay Scholarship Contest
Beard-Growing Contest
"George Washington Slept Here"—A Three-Act Play
Tennis Tournament with Bicentennial Opening Ceremony
"1776"—Play Presentation
200 Years in Miniature—Exhibit
Dedication—Arvada Tennis Center
Centennial '76 CARA Adult Singles Tennis Tournament
Bonanza CB-SSB Centennial Jamboree Convention
July 4th Family Week Celebration in Arvada Parks
Flea Market/Bazaar
Happy Birthday USA—July 4th Celebration
Parade
Arvada Cultural Center Dedication



Black Powder Shoot

Black Powder Shoot and Picnic
Rifle and Pistol Matches
"Days of the Old West" Picnic
Centennial '76 Black Powder Shoot and Old-Fashioned Picnic
Jefferson Symphony Orchestra Honors Arvada, Colorado
Arvada Reunion Days and Old Timers Picnic
Arvada Harvest Festival and Parade
Premiere of Three American Plays by Resident Theatre Company
Costume Ball

Edgewater

Events:
Film Festival
Three Birthday Celebrations: City's 75th, State's 100th and Nation's 200th

Evergreen

Projects:
Clearing House for Youth Employment
Colorado Philharmonic Tour
Evergreen Centennial Bandshell
Evergreen Centennial Commemorative Book
Headstart Music Magic
Hiwan Homestead
Homestead House Model
Oral History of Local Pioneer Families
Parades and Pageants
Voluntary Reforestation

Events:

Four Smithsonian Exhibits at Hiwan Homestead Museum
Series of Centennial Musical and Drama Concerts
"Pirates of Penzance"

Golden

Projects:
Centennial Photographic Calendar
Clay Pits Improvement
Colorado Centennial Art Award
Colorado Historic Legislature Park
Community Support of Bicentennial Foothills Art Center
Guy Hill School Project
Historical Map of Jefferson County
Jefferson County Schools Traveling Exhibit
Map of Golden and Jefferson Counties
Pathways Project
Red Rocks Student Outdoor Cultural Center
Traveling Exhibit
Tree Planting Project
Narrow Gauge Restoration

Events:

Photography Contest
Festival Depicting History of West
Community Support of Bicentennial Events
Traveling Exhibit on Mining History
Engineers' Day 1976
Jefferson Symphony Concert
Australian Youth Orchestra
Sidewalk Arts and Crafts Show
Spring Sports Fest
Centennial Colorado Authors Program
Jefferson County Centennial-Bicentennial Festival of the West
Pathway Dedication
Buffalo Bill Days
Buffalo Bill and the Border Bandits
Dedication of Chimney Gulch Trail
Colorado Territorial Legislature Meeting Site 1864-1867
Jefferson Symphony Concert Honors City of Golden
Rocky Mountain National Water Media Exhibition
Columbine Quilt Exhibit

Lakewood

Projects:
Belmar Park Focal Point
Brothers of the Bush, Shaving Permits
Centennial Sites Recognition
City of Lakewood Flag Project
Gulch Area Development
"History of Lakewood" Booklet
Honor Group Week Project
Jefferson County Restoration Project
Jefferson County Oral History Project
Lakewood Stone House Restoration
Lakewood Museum Project
Stagecoach House Restoration
Centennial Concept '76

Events:

Slo-Pitch Softball Co-Ed Tournament
Dramatic Vignettes on U.S. Women
Earth Week—Arbor Day Celebration
Special Olympics for the Handicapped
(Track and Field)
Wrestling Tournament
Lakewood's Incorporation Anniversary
Anniversary Celebration of Golf
Tournament
Festival of the West
Trap Shoot
July 4th Festival
Basketball Tournaments
Golf Tournament
Swimming Meet
1776 Olympics
"Play-Day": Activities for Elementary
School Children
Colorado Day Open House
Jefferson Symphony Orchestra Honors
Lakewood
Volleyball Tournament
Heritage Week
Horseshoe Tournament
Tennis Tournament
Anniversary of First City Officials
Frontier Arts and Crafts with R-1 School
District
Massing of the Colors

Morrison

Projects:
Centennial Park
Historic District Application
Historical Centennial Museum
Historical Walking Tour
Memorial Plaza
Modern Lace
Morrison Commemorative Belt Buckles
Walker Square

Events:

Poster Contest—Ceremony
Colorado/Centennial State Bench Rest
Championship Matches
Mid-Continent Heavy Varmint Regional
Championship
Eighth Annual July Rifle Matches
Community Picnic
Pioneer Days Festival and Parade

Pine

Project:
Pine Community Center

Event:

Historical Exposition

Wheat Ridge

Projects:
Decorative Street Signs
Wheat Ridge Sod House Project

Events:

Wheat Ridge Sod House Exhibits
Horseshoeing Demonstration
Lost Kitchen Arts Demonstration
Needlecraft Display and Demonstration
Open House and Historical Display

Colorado Day Centennial Celebration

Pioneer Fashions
Tools of Bygone Days—Exhibit
Wheat Ridge Carnation Festival
Early Wheat Ridge Farming—
Demonstration
Soap Making and Butter Churning
Demonstration
Spinning Demonstration
Vegetable and Fruit Drying—Display and
Demonstration
Leather Care Demonstration and Bit,
Brand and Harness Display
Seed and Herb-Drying Display and
Demonstration
Making Apple Cider
Jelly, Jams and Preserving Demonstration
Pioneer Halloween Activities
Rug Making, Braiding, Hooking and
Crocheting Demonstration
Western Pioneer Museum—Reminiscing
Menus and Cookbooks
Sodhouses in History
Old-Fashioned Christmas Tree Trimming
Yuletide Open House and Seasonal Bazaar

Statewide Pro-rated

Projects:
Horizons for Youth
White Buffalo Council Pow-Wow
First American Pow-Wow Grounds



Avery House, Fort Collins

Larimer County was one of the original counties of the Colorado Territory in 1861. Fort Collins is the county seat and the largest city in Larimer County. The city was named after Col. W.O. Collins who commanded a military post in 1863 to protect settlers and travelers along the famous Overland Trail through Northern Colorado.

Larimer County covers a 2,500 square mile area and has grown to a population of over 126,000, ranking it as the 5th fastest growing county in the nation.

Over one-half of the Rocky Mountain National Park is located within the southwest portion of the county. Colorado State University is located in Fort Collins.

Bicentennial Communities:

Berthoud
Estes Park
Fort Collins
Loveland

Colorado Communities:

Berthoud	\$ 750
Estes Park	750
Fort Collins	2,250
Loveland	750
Timnath	750
Wellington	750
	<hr/>
	\$6,000

CCBC Funded Projects:

Avery House Cookbook	\$ 1,500
Estes Park Multimedia	5,000
Avery House Restoration	15,000
Fort Collins Historic Drama	5,000
Fort Collins Symphony Orchestra	800
Strauss Cabin	2,400
Lee Martinez Park	5,294
Fort Collins Arboretum	7,265
Fort Collins Library Project	2,896
Loveland Festival	3,000
Colorado Communities	6,000
	<hr/>
	\$54,155

Projects: 36

Events: 61

Berthoud

Projects:

Beautification of Cemetery
Biographies of Pioneers of Berthoud and Valley

"Centennial Memories"—Articles and Pictures

Marking of Old Buildings and Tours

Scale Model

Time Capsule to be opened in 2076

Events:

"For the Red, White and Blue"

Berthoud Day

Arts and Crafts Festival

Estes Park

Projects:

Centennial Minutes on Radio KSIR
Centennial Room Historic Museum
Estes Park Tribute to Frontier Settlers
Estes Park Fine Arts Guild Exhibits
Vignettes of Homesteaders in Estes Park
Estes Park Multimedia

Events:

Estes Park Tribute to Frontier Settlers
Living History at the William White Cabin in Rocky Mountain National Park
Living History at the Holzwarth Ranch in Rocky Mountain National Park
Rocky Mountain National Park
Reenactment of 1915 Dedication
"Yankee-Doodle: A Ballet in Blue Jeans"
"The American Revolution, Why We Fought", Lecture
Hands Across the Nation, Opening of Trail Ridge Road
Musical and Dramatic Productions
"The American Scene 1776-1976", A Musicale

Tea at the Dunraven Cottage

Colorado Square Dance Festival

Boulder Hunter-Jumper Show

Bicentennial Parade of Colorado

Composers

Colorado Philharmonic Orchestra Concert

Arabian Horse Show

Fireworks at the Lake

Patriotic Musical Presentation by Continental Singers

Summer Seminars on Geography of Colorado at Rocky Mountain National Park

Carnival on Independence Day

Morgan Horse Show

Dorothy Scott Exhibit of Art "Fifty Years in Estes Park"

Rooftop Rodeo, 50th Annual

Appaloosa Horse Show

Denver Symphony Orchestra Concert

Styles Through the Years in Estes Park

Paint Horse Show

Historic Craft Exhibit

Jackpot Roping

Old-Fashioned Festival and Fair

Fort Collins

Projects:

Avery House Cookbook

Avery House Historical Landmark

Business for Beauty Project

Colorado Artist Outreach—Musical Project

Colorado Performing Arts Festival

Colorado 4-H Community Pride Program

Fire Hydrant Painting

Fort Collins Yesterdays

Fort Collins Historical Pageant

Fort Collins Arts Center

Fort Collins Arboretum

Green Belt—Open Space Project

Historical Marker Project

"Mountain River" By Richard Farquar

Poudre Valley Historical Trail

"Train of Thought"—Travelling Classroom

Tree Planting Program

Fort Collins Library Project

Lee Martinez Park

Strauss Cabin

Events:

Freedom Square: A Park-In-A-Day, Work Day and Dedication Ceremony

Colorado Arts Festival (First Time Held Outside Aspen)

"From the Land of Hanging

Grapes"—Pageant of Pontotoc County

Colorado Performing Arts Festival

Neighborhood Roundups

School Awards

Children's Art Festival

Time Capsule Dedication

Costume Ball

Boy Scout Blue and Gold Banquets

Fort Collins Symphony "Star Spangled Season"

Ballet Folklorico Netzahualcoytl Tour

Flag Day Parade and Ceremony

Bicentennial Parade of Colorado Music

Drums Along the Rockies

1976 National Explorer Bicentennial Olympics

Arts X 5

Fourth of July Parade Featuring Antique Cars

Arboretum Dedication

Gay 90's Picnic

Day in the Park

July 4th Fireworks

Outdoor Historical Drama

Farmers Market

Fort Collins Public Library Dedication Ceremony

Handbell Choir Festival

Symphonic Work by George Lynn for Fort Collins Symphony

Loveland

Projects:

Bicentennial Park

Community Time Capsule

Lone Tree School and Centennial Park

Loveland Festival

Events:

Early Americana Arts and Crafts Festival

Centennial Fireworks

Pueblo County

Established in 1861

Pueblo County was established in 1861, as one of the original 17 counties of the Colorado Territory.

The city of Pueblo is the county seat and the second largest city of Colorado.

Pueblo's history dates back to Spanish expeditions as early as 1673. The site of the present municipality was the camp of Juan de Ulibarri in 1706, when he and his party were seeking escaped Indian slaves from Santa Fe, New Mexico.

It was in 1842 that the first actual settlement was made where the city of Pueblo now stands. Jim Beckwourth, a trader, erected Fort Napasta, later called Fort Pueblo. Ute Indians killed all white men in the Fort in 1854.

Because of CFI and other Industrial contributions to the economy, Pueblo is generally known as "The Smelter City" or "The Pittsburgh of the West."

Bicentennial Communities:

Beulah
Pueblo
Pueblo County
Pueblo West

Colorado Communities:

Beulah	\$ 750
Boone	750
Pueblo	3,750
Rye	750
	<hr/> \$6,000

CCBC Funded Projects:

Pueblo Fairgrounds	
Feasibility Study	\$10,500
Fort Cade	7,500
Westside Mexican Folkloric Dancers (Statewide pro-rated)	1,500
International Charro Competition	10,000
Opera "Minnequa"	5,000
Babe Ruth World Series	10,000
Fiesta Day—Colorado State Fair	2,755
Grupos Folkloricos	7,144
Greenhorn Valley Veterans Center	1,000
Silverheels Ballet	2,500
Colorado Communities	6,000
	<hr/> \$63,899

Projects: 47
Events: 106

Beulah

Projects:
Centennial-Bicentennial Special Projects
Centennial-Bicentennial Historical Marker
Historical Illustrated Booklet

Events:

25th Annual Yule Log Hunt
Beulah Centennial-Bicentennial Fair
Planting Trees for Tomorrow
Stomp On Dance
Beulah Valley Saddle Club Annual 4th of July Rodeo
Parade
Centennial-Bicentennial Presentation
Pony Express Race and Parade
Presentation of Melodrama and Olios by Local Performers
Art Show
Colorado Day
Beulah Historical Exhibit

Boone

Project:
Publication of Book on Local History

Colorado City

Event:
Colorado City Celebration

Pueblo

Projects:
Arkansas and Fountain Rivers Recreational Trails
Babe Ruth World Series
Bike Pedal Cross and Exercise Circuit
Centennial Landscape Holy Rosary Park
Centennial-Bicentennial Film
Colorado State Fair
Centennial-Bicentennial Themes
Columbine Centennial Expo Center
Construction of Fort Cade
Corwin Middle School Beautification
Eastwood School Beautification
El Centro De Quinto Sol Park
Flags for Pueblo
Fulton Heights School Beautification Project
Goodnight School Beautification
Horseback Trails Expedition
Hyde Park School Beautification
International Charro Competition '76
International Heritage
Mineral Palace Park Greenhouse
Mitchell Park Swimming Pool
Mozart Festival, USA
Plaza Verde Park
Pueblo Chicano Democratic Caucus
Pueblo Ice Rink
Pueblo Lienzo Rodeo Area and Park

Pueblo Motorsports Park
Pueblo Symphony—Minnequa Opera
Pueblo Visitor Center
Pueblo Civic Symphony Association
Bicentennial Project
Recording Patriotic Songs
The Ride to the Birthplace of Our Nation
Sommerlind School Beautification Project
Southern Colorado State College
Centennial Pipe Organ
Spann School Beautification
Water Board Test Site Park
YWCA Bikecentennial Project
Grupos Folkloricos
Pueblo Fairgrounds Feasibility Study
Silverheels Ballet

Events:

Cultural Heritage Displays
Old Fashioned 4th of July Carnival
National Radio CB Jamboree—Communications Convention
Dedication Concert on Colorado's Centennial Birthday
A Bicentennial Show of Contemporary Weaving
Opening of Babe Ruth World Series Headquarters
Coke Party for Princesses and Mothers
Host Family Plan Social Hour
Teen Dance
1976 Babe Ruth World Series
Opening Ceremonies—Babe Ruth Series
World Series Parade
World Series Picnic
Mexican Hospitality Night
Hospitality Night
Adult Golf Tournament
Miniature Golf Tournament
Italian Hospitality Night
Ladies Brunch
Bowling Tournament
Bojohn (Slavic) Hospitality Night

Bubble Gum Contest
World Series Banquet
Super Star Contest
Colorado State Fair and Centennial
Exposition
Spirit of '76 Fireworks Spectacular
Colorado Gold Days
Concert Month
Centennial-Bicentennial Air Fair
Centennial-Bicentennial Fall Music Series
The First Hausmusik with the Pueblo
Symphony
Campfire Girls Bicentennial Fair
Museum's 9th Anniversary Party
Technological Symposium
"Christmas with the Museum"
Pueblo Symphony Orchestra—Gerhard
Track, Music Director
European Old World Chamber Concert,
Hausmusik
United States Armed Forces Bicentennial
Caravan
Mozart Festival "This World" Piano
Workshop with James Dick
Music Lights the World, Pueblo Youth
Orchestra and Pueblo Symphony
Chorale
Christmas Concert "This World" Pueblo
Youth Symphony Orchestra
Time Capsule for Ice Arena
Hausmusik Old-Fashioned Christmas
Bierstube—Mozart Festival 1976
String Workshop—J. F. Muller Guest Artist
Young Artists String Competition
Adventure in Music Concert—Mr. and Mrs.
Oswald Lehnert, Piano and Violin
"1776"—A Musical Play

Mozart Festival Official Opening, Gerhard
Track Music Director
High School Concert—Mozart Festival
1976
Children's Concerts, Mozart Festival 1976
"Our American Cousin" and the
Assassination of Lincoln
Hausmusik, Patriotic Chamber Music
Professional Engineers' Salute to the
Centennial-Bicentennial
Exploring the Historic Arkansas River with
Zebulon Pike
Service League Follies—Group and
Individual Song, Dance and Humor
American Folk Arts and Heritage Fair
Pueblo Symphony Orchestra, Meister and
Bender Vocal Duo
Fort El Pueblo Historic Site Marking
Dedication
Colorado Gold—Centennial-Bicentennial
Theatrical Show
National Piano Ensemble Competition
Show and Trade Meet—Antique Barbed
Wire Display
Salute to America and Colorado
Barbershop Harmony Show
Pueblo Youth Symphony Spring Concert
"From America to Austria"
The Legend of Silver Heels
Lulac State Convention
Our Past Revisited
Week of the Young Child
Pueblo Army Depot Bicentennial
Celebration
Pueblo Elks' Flag Day Ceremony
1976 Annual Conference of the National
Association of Grupos Folkloricos
Top Twenty Citizens' Band Radio
Jamboree
Frontier Days
4th of July Celebration
Combined Churches Historical Pageant
Fireworks Display
Ecumenical Religious Pageant
Pony Express Race

Pueblo West

Events:
Miss Pueblo West Pageant
Carnival—"Typical USA Family Fun"
Girls' Rodeo Association World
Championship
Parade
Old Fashioned Fair
Rodeo and Old Western Fun
Food Festival with Various Ethnic Dishes
Folk Dancing—Past, Present and Future
Professional Entertainment—Nashville
Music
Senior Citizens Chorus from Flint
Michigan
Fireworks Show
Exhibits

Rye

Projects:
Town Improvement
Greenhorn Valley Veterans Center

Events:
Western Dance
Musical and Drama Program
International Festival Bar-B-Que

Vineland

Project:
Publication of Local History

Statewide Pro-Rated

Project:
Westside Mexican Folkloric Dancers



Cripple Creek, 1893

The county of Teller was formed from parts of El Paso and Fremont Counties in 1899. It was named for Senator Henry M. Teller, who was called "the Silver Senator" because of the important part he played in the advocacy of free silver.

Since its inception, Teller County has been famous for its romance of wealth. Its beginning was with the cattle rancher, the fur trapper and pioneer, and then came the prospector and miner, who produced the many millionaires who pioneered the future industry of Colorado.

Gold was discovered in 1891 by Bob Womack in Poverty Gulch about one mile from Cripple Creek, the county seat. Womack's ore assayed at \$250.00 a ton and the gold rush was on. Cripple Creek became one of the greatest gold camps in the history of our nation. The population reached as high as 50,000 persons among the cities of Cripple Creek, Victor, Goldfield, Altman, Cameron and Gillette.

Weld County
Established in 1861

Bicentennial Communities:

Cripple Creek
Woodland Park
Victor

Colorado Communities:

Cripple Creek \$750

CCBC Funded Projects:

Goldfield City Town Hall and Firehouse \$ 5,000
Cripple Creek City Park 5,000
Woodland Park Centennial Pavilion 1,000
Alta Vista Station 1,500
Colorado Community 750
\$13,250

Projects: 4
Events: 6

Cripple Creek

Projects:

Colorado Craft-In
Goldfield City Hall and Firehouse Restoration
The History of Cultural Activities in Colorado—Film
Muzzle Loading Contest

Events:

Ramona Falls Rendezvous, a Muzzle Loading Shoot
Bus Tour of Historic and Scenic Sites
Donkey Derby Days—Parade and Races
Bicentennial Arts and Crafts Show
Aspen-Ghost Town Gold Mine Tours

Florissant

Event:

19th Century Mountain Life at Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument



Greeley Stampede

Weld is one of the largest counties in Colorado and was one of the original 17 counties when Colorado was established as a territory in 1861.

Weld County is one of the richest agricultural counties in the nation, ranking among the top in cattle, sugar beets, barley, beans, onions, corn, tomatoes and cucumbers.

The city of Greeley is the county seat and was established by Nathan Meeker. Fort Lupton is the site of one of the first trading posts in Weld County. The Fort was erected by Lancaster P. Lupton in 1836, on the banks of the South Platte River only about one mile from the present day Fort Lupton.

Other historical forts built in Weld County include Fort Vasquez, constructed by Louis Vasquez in 1837. The Fort was abandoned in 1840. Fort Saint Vrain was also built in 1837 by Bent-St. Vrain and Company. Fort Latham was built in 1861 and was originally called Cherokee City.

Bicentennial Communities:

Ault
Briggsdale
Dacono
Eaton
Erie
Evans
Fort Lupton
Galeton
Gilcrest
Greeley
Grover/Hereford
Johnstown
Kersey
LaSalle
Lochbuie
Milliken
Nunn
Pierce
Platteville
Severance
Weld County
Windsor

Colorado Communities:

Ault \$ 750
Dacono 750
Eaton 750
Erie 750
Evans 750
Firestone 750
Fort Lupton 750
Frederick 750
Greeley 2,250
Grover/Hereford 750
Johnstown 598
Kersey 750
LaSalle 750
Lochbuie 750
Mead 750
Milliken 750
Nunn 750
Pierce 750
Platteville 750
Raymer 750
Severance 750
Windsor 750
\$17,848

CCBC Funded Projects:

Rendezvous Days \$ 1,000
Centennial Village 20,000
Centennial-Bicentennial Integrated Arts 1,200
Community Tree Farm 700
Windsor Depot 5,000
George M. Houston Gardens 4,000
Platteville Community Building 2,200
Colorado Communities 17,848
\$51,948

Projects: 90
Events: 98

Ault

Projects:

Colorado Chronicles
History of Pioneer Houses and Businesses
Restoration of Liberty Park

Events:

Annual Fall Festival and Parade
Park Beautification Day

Briggsdale

Projects:

Acquisition of Community Building and Museum
Farmers Union History of Local 321 Heritage Project
History of Briggsdale Baptist Church
Histories of Fosston and Osgood
History of Briggsdale Postal Service
History of Briggsdale
Labeling Streets in Briggsdale
Mapping of Area Churches, Schools and Cemeteries
Mapping Town of Briggsdale
Marking Townsite of Fosston
Tree and Shrub Planting

Events:

Congregational Church Harvest Home Dinner
National Bicentennial School Lunch
4-H Achievement Banquet
Talent Show—"Hats Off to America"
Old Timers Picnic
Briggsdale Baptist Church Golden Anniversary Festival
Annual Thanksgiving Dinner

Eaton

Projects:

"Greening and Cleaning"
Historical Trail Markers

Events:

Eaton Music Club Bicentennial Program
Community Days
"Stars and Stripes In Your Eyes"—Historical Pageant
Homecoming Tea
Historical Pageant
Arts Festival

Erie

Projects:

Cleanup and Improvement of Town Cemetery
Greening and Cleaning Colorado
Tree Planting

Events:

Bicentennial Festival Honoring Senior Citizens
6th Grade Presentation
Erie Festival

Evans

Projects:

Greening and Cleaning of Colorado
Preparation and Publication of Evans Chronicle

Event:

Annual Town Picnic with Old-Fashioned Games

Firestone

Projects:

Create Your Own Project
Greening and Cleaning Colorado
New Ballpark

Fort Lupton

Projects:

Centennial Museum
Centennial Paper
Children's Fishing Pond Created
Costumes of '76 Project
Fort Lupton Historical Report
Interviews with Old Timers in Fort Lupton
New Fort Lupton Flag
Official Town Song
Old Fort Lupton Project
Park Development
School Clean-Up
Spirit of '76 High School
Sunbonnets '76 Project

Events:

Sale of Old Clothes for Project Funding
"100 Years Plus 40" Play of Fort Lupton Presentations
Fort Lupton Fourth of July Parade
4th of July Picnic
Rendezvous Days Exhibit of Artifacts Relative to Town and State
Parade and Festival for Trapper Days

Frederick

Project:

Greening and Cleaning Colorado

Galeton

Projects:

Reconstruction of Sign
Redevelop Community Park
School Patriotic Programs

Gilcrest

Events:

Gilcrest 4-H Exhibit Day Festival
New Park Dedication and Name Selection
Homecoming Reunion

Greeley

Projects:

Bicentennial Village
Botanical Gardens Project
Bridle Path Preservation
Cache La Poudre Green Belt and Trail
Centennial Village
Centennial-Bicentennial Integrated Arts
Centennial-Bicentennial Involvement Project
The Cheyenne Indian of Colorado
Colorado School History Courses Project
Commission a Centennial Work of Art
Commission Philharmonic Work for Greeley
High School Restoration
Historical Markers Project
History of Irrigation Systems in Colorado
George M. Houston Gardens
Lincoln Park Restoration Project
Oral History of Greeley
Pioneer Village of Greeley
"Use of Native Plants by Indians and Settlers"—Book
Wildlife Sanctuary Project
Workshop on Colorado Geography

Events:

Independence Stampede
Spring Fling
United States Armed Forces Bicentennial Caravan
Fall Fling
Spoon River Anthology
University of Northern Colorado
Performing Arts: "Arsenic and Old Lace"
University of Northern Colorado
Performing Arts: "Our Town"
"City of Greeley"—Lecture Series
History of the University of Northern Colorado—Lectures
"Wild and Woolly Words"—Lecture Series
"Three Frontiers of Colorado"

Centennial-Bicentennial Integrated Arts Program
 Weld County Red, White and Blue Days
 University of Northern Colorado
 Performing Arts: "Paint Your Wagon"
 Grand Opening of Audubon Native Garden
 Weld County Community Day
 Pierce Car Caravan to Weld County for Community Day Celebration
 Weld County Community Day Bicentennial Rodeo
 Transportation for Weld County Community Day
 Mexican Adobe Opening
 Island Grove Park—Centennial Village Dedication
 "The Unsinkable Molly Brown"
 Western Barbecue at Independence Stampede
 Rodeo, Watermelon Race and Buffalo Stampede
 Family Night and Rodeo
 Centennial-Bicentennial Art Show for Youth
 Senior Citizen's Day: Rodeo, Watermelon Race and Buffalo Stampede
 "Susannah"
 "1776"
 Annual Weld County Fair

Grover
 Projects:
 Cemeteries Improvement
 Hereford and Grover Document Preservation
 History of Grover
 Memory Quilts

Events:
 Hereford-Grover Rodeo Festival
 Time Capsule and Tree Planting
 Grand Entry Local RCA Rodeo
 Hobby 'n' Happy Day

Hereford
 Project:
 Hereford and Grover Historic Documents

Johnstown
 Project:
 Improving Our Town

Events:
 Senior Citizen 1976
 Chamber of Commerce Barbeque
 "Spirit of '76" Parade and Hobby Show
 "Spirit of '76" Barbeque Day and Pancake Breakfast
 Film Festival

Kersey
 Project:
 "Greening and Cleaning Colorado"

La Salle
 Projects:
 Community Tree Farm
 Printing Expense

Event:
 Centennial Park Dedication Ceremony

Lochbuie
 Projects:
 Formation of Cub Scout Pack #241
 "Greening and Cleaning"
 "Improving Our Town"
 Incorporation of Lochbuie
 Lochbuie Park

Events:
 "Senior Citizen—1976"
 Centennial Fireworks

Milliken
 Project:
 "Greening and Cleaning Colorado"

Event:
 Arts Festival

Nunn
 Project:
 Improving Our Town

Events:
 History of the Community
 "Reliving the Past"—Exhibit
 Nunn Harvest Festival

Pierce
 Project:
 Sign Commemorating Denver Pacific Railroad

Events:
 Bicentennial Flag Presentation
 Pierce Community Parade
 Old Timers' Annual Picnic
 Pierce Centennial-Bicentennial Senior Citizen Day
 Film Festival

Platteville
 Projects:
 Community Building
 Ft. Vasquez Fur Trading Expedition, 1976
 Rendezvous Days

Events:
 Miss Platteville Pageant
 Ft. Vasquez Fur Trading Expedition Canoe Trip to Kansas City
 Valentine's Day Dance
 Platteville American Bicentennial Flag Ceremony
 Platteville's Red White and Blue Days
 Old-Fashioned Picnic
 Rendezvous Days, 1976—Parade and Barbecue

Roggen
 Projects:
 Display of United States Flags
 History of Homesteading Families in Roggen
 Map of Community

Events:
 4th of July Eve Dance
 Kiowa Union Sunday School, Southeast
 Weld—4-H Fair Float

Severance
 Project:
 Centennial Quilt

Event:
 Severance Centennial Heritage Fun Day

Windsor
 Projects:
 "Greening and Cleaning Colorado"
 Windsor Community Center
 Windsor Depot Restoration

Events:
 Museum-Depot Restoration Tour
 Depicting Community History
 Annual Community Harvest Festival
 Junior Miss Pageant
 Annual Community Arts and Crafts Fair
 Music Program
 Windsor Depot—Museum Dedication Ceremony
 Community Parade
 Annual Harvest Queen Pageant for Naming of Queen
 Las Posadas—Christmas Festival



Alamosa County

Established in 1913

Alamosa County is the most recently created of the 63 Colorado Counties. It was formed from land that had previously been part of Costilla and Conejos counties. The county seat is the city of Alamosa, which was incorporated in 1878 and is the largest city in the county. "Alamosa" is the Spanish word for "cottonwood" for the cottonwood trees in the area, and is located in the San Luis Valley with an altitude of 7,500 feet. Centuries ago most of the San Luis Valley was the bed of a lake so the land is very productive, making farming and ranching the prime industries. The county is 723 square miles and irrigation water is supplied from the Rio Grande River which flows through the southwestern part of the county.

Today Alamosa County has grown to a population of over 12,000. Adams State College, established in 1925, was named for Governor William H. Adams and now has an enrollment of over 2,500 students.

Bicentennial Communities:

Alamosa

Colorado Communities:

Alamosa	\$ 750
Hooper	750
	<hr/>
	\$1,500

CCBC Funded Projects:

Westside Mexican Folkloric Dancers	\$1,500
(Statewide pro-rated)	
San Luis Valley Historic Museum	3,000
Rio Grande Arts Center	800
Colorado Communities	1,500
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	\$6,800

Projects: 18

Events: 10

Alamosa

Projects:

Adams State Traveling Museum
Alamosa Community Center
Booth at San Luis Valley Fair
Centennial-Bicentennial Sculpture
Cole Park Renovation
Discover America Slide Presentation
Historical Marker Signs
History of Spanish-Speaking People
Information Signs
Insignia Contest
Presidents Program
Rio Grande Arts Center
San Luis Valley Historical Museum
San Luis Valley History Display
4,500-Mile Bicentennial Horseback Ride
50-State Flagpoles
Alamosa Open Air Theatre

Conejos County

Established in 1861

Events:

16th of September
Mike Davis Centennial-Bicentennial Ride
Rio Grande Arts Center—Fine Arts Festival
National Park Service "...A Little Look Around" Visits Great Sand Dunes National Monument
Topics in Pioneering: Creede to Alamosa by Horse and Wagon
Folklorico Festival
Burial of Community Time Capsule
Senior Citizens' Tall Tales Contest
Adams State College Homecoming

Great Sand Dunes National Monument

Event:

Evening Campfire Programs with Centennial-Bicentennial Subjects

Statewide Pro-Rated

Project:

Westside Mexican Folkloric Dancers



Cumbres-Toltec Train Restoration

In 1848, the present areas of Conejos, Costilla and Alamosa Counties were ceded to the U.S. by Mexico. Six years later in 1854, a group of Spanish-Americans established one of the first settlements in the Territory of Colorado near the present site of Conejos.

Conejos, meaning "rabbit", was once known as Guadalupe and was one of the original 17 counties of the Territory of Colorado established in 1861. The Catholic Church, Our Lady of Guadalupe, is the oldest church in Colorado. The Spaniards began construction in 1854 and it was completed in 1859. The church is still being used today and is located across the street from the county courthouse in Conejos, the county seat.

Costilla County

Established in 1861



Train Restoration in Progress

Bicentennial Communities:

Antonito
La Jara
Romeo

Colorado Communities:

Antonito	\$ 750
La Jara	750
Romeo	750
	<hr/>
	\$2,250

CCBC Funded Projects:

Cumbres-Toltec Train	\$ 8,500
Romeo Community Center	10,000
House of Help	7,500
Colorado Communities	2,250
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	\$28,250

Projects: 4

Events: 7

Antonito

Projects:

Antonito Restoration Project
Cumbres and Toltec Railroad Project

Events:

Dedication and Inaugural Run of Steam Engine 463 and Barbecue
Antonito's Bicentennial Community Presentation

La Jara

Project:

Restoration of Water Tower

Events:

Lasso Days Festival, Pageant and Barbeque
Motocross Races and Fireworks
Arts and Antique Festival and Parade—"Mr. and Mrs. Citizen" Award
Lasso Days 4-H Rodeo

Romeo

Project:

Romeo Educational/Recreational Center

Event:

Fiestas De Romeo



San Luis, Colorado (from an early drawing)

Costilla County lies in the San Luis Valley and is bounded on the north by the Sangre de Cristo mountains, meaning "Blood of Christ." Because of the irregular shape of the county, the name of Costilla was given by the Spaniards meaning "little rib." Spanish explorers visited what is now Costilla as early as 1600, finding gold at the present site of Fort Garland, the army headquarters for this territory.

San Luis is the county seat and is the site of the oldest irrigation ditch in Colorado. Ceran St. Vrain built the first flour mill in the state in San Luis and supplied flour to troops during the Civil War. In San Luis you'll find the oldest store in Colorado still managed and owned by descendants of the family that established the store over 121 years ago.

Costilla County was one of the 17 original counties that made up the Colorado Territory in 1861.

Bicentennial Communities:

San Luis

Colorado Communities:

Blanca	\$ 750
San Luis	750
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	\$1,500

CCBC Funded Projects:

Foxfire	\$5,000
Colorado Communities	1,500
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	\$6,500

Projects: 2

San Luis

Projects:

Foxfire
San Luis Oral History

Huerfano County

Established in 1861

Huerfano, one of the original counties of the Colorado Territory in 1861, was so named because of the small volcanic cone 11 miles north of Walsenburg. Since the earliest days this strange black volcanic rock stood alone with no other rock of the same geological character within miles, serving as a landmark to early travelers. Since it stood alone, the Mexican explorers named it "El Huerfano" meaning "orphan."

Walsenburg, the county seat, was named for Fred Walsen, a pioneer merchant who opened a general store in 1870. In 1873, the town was platted and Walsen became the first mayor.

Bicentennial Communities:

Walsenburg

Colorado Communities:

La Veta	\$ 750
Walsenburg	750
	<hr/>
	\$1,500

CCBC Funded Projects:

Land of the Huajatolla	\$ 600
Colorado Communities	1,500
	<hr/>
	\$2,100

Projects: 4
Events: 2

Walsenburg

Projects:
Cultural Art Heritage in Walsenburg
Heritage Park Development
"Land of the Huajatolla" Pageant of
Colorado
Walsenburg Triangle Improvement in
Colorado

Events:
Municipal Center Commemoration
"Land of the Huajatolla" Pageant of
Colorado

Las Animas County

Established in 1866



Barrel Racing

Las Animas County is the largest county in Colorado, consisting of 4,809 square miles of land.

When Coronado was looking for the Seven Golden Cities in the West, he detailed a group of fifteen men toward the southern part of Colorado. Reaching the area known as Trinidad, the county seat, the men were so exhausted none of them survived. Las Animas meaning "Souls in Purgatory", was so named by a Spanish priest after discovering the remains of Coronado's men, who died without the blessing and prayers of the Church.

Ranching has long been a part of Las Animas County. In the early 1860's, agricultural ventures were begun by such men as Felipe Baca, Gabriel Gutierrez, Albert Archibald, John Gray, Juan Tafoya, and others.

Coal mining has also been a major industry with the first coal mine opening in 1867, by a Frank Bloom. Later other coal mines were opened because of the great demand for coal by the steel mills of Pueblo.

Bicentennial Communities:

Aguilar
Branson
Las Animas County
Trinidad

Colorado Communities:

Aguilar	\$ 750
Branson	750
Cokedale	750
Kim	750
Trinidad	750
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	\$3,750

CCBC Funded Projects:

Westside Mexican Folkloric Dancers (Statewide pro-rated)	\$1,500
Colorado Communities	3,750
	<hr/>
	\$5,250

Projects: 24
Events: 37

Aguilar

Projects:
Adult Education Forum—The Heritage of
Freedom
Annual '76—School Yearbook Project
Bank Building Restoration

Mineral County

Established in 1893

Events:

St. Anthony's Church Abstract Display
Rodeo Roping—Team Roping, Calf
Roping and Wild Cow Milking
International Festival
Centennial Fireworks
Community Parade: Theme "Join in
Forging Colorado's 2nd Century"
Picnic-Dance
Aguilar Day Picnic and Reunion

Branson

Projects:

Branson City Jail and Park
Flagpole Erection
Ft. Union-Ft. Leavenworth Trail Marker
Mini-Park Construction

Events:

Museum Award Presentation to Mike Mock
Branson-Trinchera Oldtimers Reunion

Cokedale

Projects:

History of Cokedale—Brochure
Restoration and Beautification Project

Events:

Buggy Nuts' Get Together
Arts and Crafts Fair
Reunion and Barbeque for Early Settlers
and Residents

Ludlow

Project:

Community Pride Project

Sarcillo

Events:

Spanish Dinner
Dance and Memorial Dedication

Segundo

Project:

Church Restoration

Trinchera

Project:

Goodnight Trail Marker

Trinidad

Projects:

History of Spanish Area of Colorado
Corazon De Trinidad—Colorado
Conference on Towns
Historical Tour
Improve Ludlow Monument
Install Fountain on Museum Grounds
New Jaycee Park
Programs and Flags Presentations
Restore Indian Trading Post
Style Revue
"This Day in History"
Trinidad Historical Booklet and Tour Guide

Events:

4-H Clubs Garment Show and Plays
Church Art Contest and Show
United States Armed Forces Bicentennial
Caravan
Essay and Poster Contest
Trinidad Historical Society Banquet and
Program
Trinidad Charter Week

Film "Old Glory"—The History of Our
Flag

Student Day in Government

U.S. Air Force Academy Band Concert

Historical Story Hour for Children

Bicentennial Awareness and Thinking
Day

Historical Quilt Exhibit

Bicentennial Mexican Dinner

Bicentennial Wagon Train Pilgrimage

Dedication of New Park

Fireworks Display, for Public

Trinidad Picnic

Little Britches Rodeo

Trinidad Historical Society Annual Picnic
and Dinner

Centennial Floral Display at Las Animas
County Fair

Arts and Crafts Show at Las Animas
County Fair

Annual Roundup and Rodeo

"Mother Seton's Daughters"—Original
Historic Play

Statewide Pro-Rated

Project:

Westside Mexican Folkloric Dancers

In 1893, Mineral County was formed
from portions of Hinsdale, Rio Grande
and Saguache counties and covers
923 square miles of land.

Many Spanish explorers starting with
Don Juan de Onate in 1592, came to
Mineral County before the first silver mining
claim was patented in 1883. Nicholas C.
Creede discovered rich silver ore above
Wagon Wheel Gap in 1890. The resultant
booming mining community was named
Creede, and remains today as the
county seat.

The Rio Grande National Forest
comprises over 90 per cent of the area in
the county. Colorful Santa Maria Lake is
one of the largest in Mineral County.

Bicentennial Communities:

Creede

Colorado Communities:

Creede

\$750

CCBC Funded Projects:

Colorado Community: Creede

\$750

Projects: 1

Events: 4

Creede

Project:

People's Park

Events:

Creede Clean-Up Week: Treasure Hunt,
Flea Market and Swap Meet

Heritage Weekend: Flag Presentation and
Concert

Creede America

Fourth of July Celebration: Parades, Mine
Contests, Fireworks, Dance

Rio Grande County

Established in 1874

Rio Grande, "big river" lies in the area known as the San Luis Valley. Its water resources are derived from the Rio Grande River, which runs the entire east to west length of the county.

Rio Grande was established in 1874 from part of Conejos County. Del Norte is the county seat. In 1874, prices in Del Norte were bacon — 18¢ per lb., sugar—18¢ per lb., coffee—35¢ per lb., and dressed beef at 4-1/2¢ per lb.

The county consists of 916 square miles and over 45% of the county's total land is occupied by the Rio Grande National Forest.

Bicentennial Communities:

Del Norte
Monte Vista
Sargents

Colorado Communities:

Del Norte	\$ 750
Monte Vista	692
Sargents	250
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	\$1,692

CCBC Funded Projects:

Del Norte Stage	\$ 500
Colorado Communities	1,692
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	\$2,192

Projects: 9

Events: 7

Del Norte

Projects:
Old Picture Collection
Preservation of Barlow and Sanderson Station
Time Capsule and Flagpole
Town Beautification
76 Light on Lookout Mountain
Del Norte Stage

Events:

Covered Wagon Days
Children's Play by Creede Repertory Theatre Group

Monte Vista

Projects:
Fire Hydrant Painting
History of Sargent Community
Oral History Project

Events:

Spirit of '76 Dinner and Talent Show
Ski Hi Stampede, Rodeo, Parade
Colorado Day Fireworks Display
Town Fair

South Fork

Event:
Old-Fashioned Family 4th of July Picnic

Saguache County

Established in 1867



Head Start Program, Center

The word "Saguache" (Sa-Watch) has been a tongue-twister for a long time. The Ute Indians called it Sa-gua-gua-chi-pa, which means "blue earth" because of the blue clay found in the area.

After the Indians, the Spanish settlers were the first to inhabit the San Luis Valley and the first to inhabit Saguache County, arriving in the 1850's.

Anglo settlers arrived in Saguache County in 1863 after being discharged from Fort Garland. Valuable minerals were discovered and the mining boom brought more people to Saguache County. Towns like Iris, Alder, Biedell, Bonanza, Exchequer, Swift, Parkville, Goldmont, Crestone and Villa Grove popped up and often died as quickly as they had been born. Today, Saguache County has an approximate population of 4,000 people and consists of 3,146 square miles of land.

Bicentennial Communities: Center

Colorado Communities:

Center	\$ 750
Crestone	750
Moffat	750
Saguache	750
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	\$3,000

CCBC Funded Projects:

Saguache Community Center	\$14,100
Colorado Communities	3,000
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	\$17,100

Projects: 2

Center

Projects:
Saguache County Head Start Program
of Colorado
Saguache Community Center

Projects and Events
High Plains Region



Baca County
Established in 1889

The county of "Baca", meaning cow in Spanish, was claimed by the Spanish in 1541. In 1823 it became part of Mexico and in 1836 the county was part of the Republic of Texas. In 1861, Baca County became part of the Colorado Territory. Baca County was named after a prominent Spanish family and became a county in 1889.

Rich in Western and Indian lore, one can find numerous Indian camp sites depicting their history on the canyon walls in the county.

In 1929 Charley Carson, son of Kit Carson, drove the last trail herd through Baca County. The county contains 2,577 square miles and Springfield, located in the center of the county, is the county seat.

Bicentennial Communities:
Baca County

Colorado Communities:

Campo	\$ 750
Pritchett	750
Springfield	750
Two Buttes	750
Vilas	750
Walsh	750
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	\$4,500

CCBC Funded Projects:

Colorado Communities	\$4,500
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Projects: 1
Events: 2

Campo
Event:
Old-Time County Fair

Vilas
Project:
Vilas Museum

Walsh
Event:
Festival

Bent County
Established in 1874



Bent's Old Fort

Kit Carson, the famous frontier scout roamed what is now Bent and Otero Counties. Bent's Fort, located at the county lines of Bent and Otero Counties, was Kit Carson's headquarters for many years. The Fort is presently being restored. For eight years, Kit Carson kept the entire population (as many as 40 men) of Bent's Fort supplied with buffalo, antelope, deer, elk, turkey, bear and goose. Carson died at Fort Lyon in May of 1868 at the age of 58.

Las Animas, the county seat of Bent County means "The Spirits" in Spanish. Today Bent County has a population of over 6,500 people and is comprised of a total of 1,517 square miles. Agriculture is the prime industry for this plains area county.

Bicentennial Communities:

Bent County
Las Animas

Colorado Communities:

Las Animas	\$750
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CCBC Funded Projects:

Bent County Courthouse	\$7,500
Colorado Community	750
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	\$8,250

Projects: 6
Events: 11

Fort Lyon

Event:
In-House Entertainment for Ft. Lyon
Veterans Administration Hospital

Las Animas

Projects:
Bent County Bicentennial Calendar
Bent County Courthouse Restoration
High School Art Project
Llewellyn Thompson Memorial
Old Bent's Fort Restoration
"Something Better"

Events:
Senior Coloradoans Day
Spanish Fiesta and Fireworks
"Smoker"—Boxing Match Between Youth
Celebration
Sunrise Worship Service
Community Breakfast
Individual Church Colonial Worship
Drama—"We the People"
Patriotic Band and Vocal Concert
Fireworks Display

Cheyenne County
Established in 1889

Cheyenne County consists of 1,772 square miles and is located in the plains area of the state with Kansas as its eastern boundary.

The Smokey Hill route and many other famous pioneer trails traversed Cheyenne County. The town of Kit Carson was a trading post for the great Southwest. Indian uprisings in the area necessitated location of the U.S. Cavalry under the command of General Custer.

Cheyenne Wells is the county seat. The town was named after the Cheyenne Indians, who had dug several wells at the site, and was founded when the Kansas Pacific Railroad reached the vicinity.

Bicentennial Communities:

Kit Carson

Colorado Communities:

Cheyenne Wells	\$ 750
Kit Carson	750
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	\$1,500

CCBC Funded Projects:

Colorado Communities	\$1,500
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Events: 4

Cheyenne Wells

Event:
4th of July Fireworks

Kit Carson

Events:
Colorado Chronicles, School Children,
Community History
Reliving The Past—"Mella
Drama"—Western Theme
Community Parade

Crowley County

Established in 1911

Crowley is one of the most recently established counties in the state and is comprised of 812 square miles. It is located in the heart of Colorado's rich agricultural district.

Known for sugar beet crops, Crowley is also famous for its onion and melon harvests. High altitude, a wealth of sunshine and low humidity make Crowley County advantageous for both the farmer and the industrialist.

Ordway is the county seat and is located almost in the center of the county.

Colorado Communities:

Crowley	\$ 750
Olney Springs	750
Ordway	750
Sugar City	750
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	\$3,000

CCBC Funded Projects:

Colorado Communities	\$3,000
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Projects: 3
Events: 1

Olney Springs

Projects:
"Greening and Cleaning Colorado"
History of Olney Springs
John H. Cowden Twin Lakes Memorial Garden

Events:
Fireworks

Elbert County

Established in 1874

When established in 1874, Elbert County was formed from parts of Arapahoe and Douglas Counties.

Kiowa, the county seat was established as a stagecoach station on the famous "Smokey Hill Trail" which was used by the Pony Express. Indian tribes that lived in the area were the Arapaho, Kiowa, Ute, Cheyenne and the Comanche.

Elbert County has always been famous for its cattle raising and one of the first brands recorded was the Brand 3H, recorded for Julian Gammon in 1875.

Bicentennial Communities:

Kiowa	
	<hr/>
Colorado Communities:	
Kiowa	\$ 750
Simla	750
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	\$1,500

CCBC Funded Projects:

Colorado Communities	\$1,500
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Events: 3

Elbert

Event:
Centennial-Bicentennial Statewide Camporee

Kiowa

Events:
Kiowa 1976 Chamber of Commerce Pony Express Race
Centennial County Fair

Kiowa County

Established in 1889

Kiowa was formed out of Bent County in 1889. Sheridan Lake was the first county seat; however, the courthouse was burned, but the records were saved. Eads became the county seat in 1902 and the first courthouse was built in 1904.

The famous Sand Creek Battle of 1864, in which Col. John M. Chivington slew over 300 Indian women and children happened about eight miles north of the present town of Chivington, Colorado. There is a monument built in their honor where this massacre took place.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad was built through the county in 1887, the year the town of Eads was founded. The Old Kit Carson Trail was among the pioneer routes through the county.

Bicentennial Communities:

Kiowa County	
	<hr/>
Colorado Communities:	
Eads	\$750
Haswell	750
Sheridan Lake	750
	<hr/>
	\$2,250

CCBC Funded Projects:

Colorado Communities	\$2,250
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Projects: 5
Events: 2

Eads

Projects:
Exhibition Hall/Community Center
Historical Book of Kiowa County
Kiowa County Fair
Kiowa County 4th of July Celebration
Water Valley School Preservation

Events:
4th of July Festival
Kiowa County Free Fair and Rodeo

Kit Carson County

Established in 1889



Kit Carson

Kit Carson County was named for the famous frontier scout, Kit Carson, and is located in the eastern Colorado Plains with western Kansas as one of its borders.

The county surface is comprised mostly of level prairie. Burlington is the county seat.

In 1892 and 1893, extreme droughts drove out most of the settlers from the county leaving only a few small ranches. Most of the land was not settled until after the railroad was built drawing the attention of land seekers of the homestead rights that became available. Since then, livestock raising has contributed heavily to the agricultural output of the county.

Bicentennial Communities:

Burlington
Flagler
Kit Carson County
Stratton
Vona

Lincoln County

Established in 1889

Colorado Communities:

Flagler	\$ 750
Seibert	750
Stratton	750
Vona	750
	\$3,000

CCBC Funded Projects:

Kit Carson Carousel	\$5,000
Colorado Communities	3,000
	\$8,000

Projects: 15

Events: 16

Burlington

Projects:
 Carousel Restoration
 County Park
 Frontier Cookbook

Events:

United States Armed Forces Bicentennial Caravan
 Little Britches Art Mart
 Kit Carson County Fair
 Centennial Exhibit

Flagler

Projects:
 Brochure on Historical Highlights of Flagler
 Colorado Chronicles
 Create Your Own Project
 Greening and Cleaning Colorado

Events:

Bicentennial Celebration
 Community-Wide Worship Service
 High Plains Fourth of July Bicentennial Celebration
 Arts Festival

Seibert

Project:
 Greening and Cleaning Colorado

Events:

Senior Citizen, 1976
 Community Time Capsule

Stratton

Projects:
 Restoration of Historical Merry-Go-Round
 Swimming Pool

Events:

Stratton Day

Vona

Projects:
 Book on Vona History
 Community Scrapbook
 Improve the Environment Project
 Old News Items Project
 Town Park Project

Events:

Historic Display
 4th of July Celebration
 4th of July Picnic
 Community Time Capsule
 Fund Raising for Muscular Dystrophy



Sunday Outing, 1905

Named after President Abraham Lincoln and its L shaped design, this county was created from parts of Elbert and Bent Counties in 1889.

After gold seekers had traveled through Lincoln County to the Pikes Peak region in 1858 to 1860, stockmen began operations in the late 1860's, grazing thousands of sheep and Texas longhorns in the vast ranges. Homesteaders opened vast acreages in the late 1890's.

Hugo, the county seat, was established when the Union Pacific Railroad reached the site to serve as a shipping point. Hugo was named after the pioneer named Hugo Richards.

Limon, the largest municipality in the county, was first known as "Limon's Camp" later "Limon's Junction", after the railroad foreman of the Union Pacific and the Rock Island Pacific Railroads.

Bicentennial Communities:
 Lincoln County

Colorado Communities:

Arriba	\$ 750
Hugo	750
	\$1,500

CCBC Funded Projects:

Pioneer Schoolhouse	\$2,283
Colorado Communities	1,500
	\$3,783

Projects 2

Events: 12

Arriba

Events:
 July 4th Bicentennial Celebration
 Centennial Fireworks
 Music Program
 Community Time Capsule Dedication and Burial

Hugo

Projects:
 History of Lincoln County
 Lincoln County Historical Restoration Project

Events:

School-County/Region Prize Awards
 Historical Essay Contest
 Hugo Wild West Days
 Dedication of Historic Marker
 Fireworks Display
 Lincoln County Fair

Limon

Events:
 United States Armed Forces Bicentennial Caravan
 Old Schoolhouse Museum Dedication and Open House
 Fireworks

Logan County

Established in 1887

For years Logan County was used as a major route of travel by the Indians to the Rocky Mountains.

In 1720, Pedro Villasur and a party of Spaniards traveled the natural channel to what is now northeastern Colorado, to a fatal encounter with Indians near the present site of the city of North Platte, Nebraska. The first American to travel through the area was a Kentucky trapper named James Purcell in 1803.

The town of Sterling, the county seat, was formed in 1881, when the extension of the Union Pacific Railroad from Julesburg to La Salle had reached that point. Logan County's first permanent resident was W. S. Hadfield, who homesteaded on Pawnee Creek, three miles south of the present city of Sterling in 1871.

Bicentennial Communities:

Crook
Logan County
Merino
Sterling

Colorado Communities:

Crook	\$ 750
Fleming	625
Merino	750
Peetz	750
	<hr/>
	\$2,875

CCBC Funded Projects:

Sterling Regional Coliseum	\$ 500
Crook Museum	1,000
Bicentennial Library	8,000
Colorado Communities	2,875
	<hr/>
	\$12,375

Projects: 23
Events: 23

Crook
Project:
Museum

Fleming
Project:
Museum Grounds Improvement

Events:
Community Picnic
Fleming Festival—"Forging Colorado's
2nd Century"

Merino
Project:
Park and Ice Skating Rink

Event:
Old-Time Harvest Day Festival

Peetz
Projects:
Centenni-Mental Memories
Cleanup-Green Up
Re-Dedication of Streets in Veteran's
Names
Re-Naming of 2 Streets

Events:
Old-Time Sing-A-Long and Western
Dance
Flower and Vegetable Garden Display
Celebration
Clean-Up and Paint-Up Day
Parade
Arts Festival

Sterling

Projects:
Band Shell and Picnic Shelter
Bicentennial Library
Book on Logan County
Centennial Square
Foxfire Project Titled "Whistlewind"
Heritage Center
Heritage Trails
Heroines of The Revolution
Horizons Room
Library Memento Project
Monument for Centennial Square
Murals with Historical Themes
Public Safety Building
Security Pavilion
Sterling Regional Coliseum
Tennant Art Center

Events:
Schools Celebration
United States Armed Forces Bicentennial
Caravan
United States Military
Centennial-Bicentennial Display
Community Designation Ceremony
Denver Symphony in Residence at
Northeastern Junior College
Denver Symphony Concert
Town Meeting '76
Centennial Parade
Miss Colorado Pageant
Fourth of July Celebration
Dedication of Monument and Quiet Area
for Centennial Square
Horizons Room at Logan County Fair
Heritage Room Exhibit of Community
History
Logan County Fair

Morgan County

Established in 1889



Miniature Stagecoach, Fort Morgan

Early Pioneers settled in Morgan County during the gold rush of 1859. In 1864, the military post of Fort Morgan was established. The present city of Fort Morgan, the county seat, is located on the original fort site.

Centered in the heart of the South Platte Valley, Morgan County has developed into one of the richest agricultural areas in the Rocky Mountain West.

The city of Fort Morgan has been named "The City of Lights", because the city provides the porch light and power for each home in the city during the night hours.

Bicentennial Communities:

Brush
Fort Morgan

Colorado Communities:

Brush	\$ 750
Fort Morgan	750
Log Lane Village	750
Wiggins	750
	<hr/>
	\$3,000

Otero County

Established in 1889

CCBC Funded Projects:

Children's Fun Theatre	\$170
Fort Morgan Museum	7,500
Colorado Communities	3,000
	<u>\$10,670</u>

Projects: 18

Events: 18

Brush

Projects:

Beautification of Library Park
Centennial-Bicentennial Scrapbook
"Children Tell Us About The Past"
Church History
Community Time Capsule
History of The Sugar Beet and Cattle Industries
Senior Citizens Center
Senior Housing Project
Sunbonnets for The Centennial-Bicentennial
Taped Interviews for The Library

Events:

Hy Plains Rendezvous
July 4 '76 Church Service and Picnic-Ice Cream Social

Fort Morgan

Projects:

Children's Fun Theatre
Cultural Expansion Project
Installation of Museum Exhibits
Library Museum Complex
Nutrition-Improvement in Quality of Life
South Platte Hiking-Backpacking Trail
Written History Projects of Ft. Morgan

Events:

Senior Citizens Centennial-Bicentennial Queen Contest
Colorado State BB Gun Championship Matches
Brush Summer Parks Program
Amateur Rodeo and July 4th Celebration
Fireworks July 4th Celebration
Greased Pig Catch
Hy-Plains Rendezvous
Outstanding Pioneer Award
Centennial-Bicentennial Worship Service
July 4th Parade
Senior Citizens' Centennial-Bicentennial Arts Festival
Reliving the Past Through Plays
Mexican Fiesta

Log Lane Village

Project:

Develop Community Park and Playground

Wiggins

Events:

Music Program
Wiggins' Bicentennial Celebration



One of The Picketwire Players

The county of Otero was named for Miguel Antonio Otero, an early Spanish settler who operated a trading post in La Junta. Otero later moved to New Mexico and was appointed the Territorial Governor of New Mexico by President McKinley in 1897.

La Junta, meaning "the meeting place" in Spanish, remains as the county seat.

In 1828, William and Charles Bent, fur traders from St. Louis, started construction of the historic Bent's Fort. Due to a smallpox epidemic, the Fort was not completed until 1833.

Today, Bent's Fort is now being restored to its original design by the National Park Service at a cost of approximately 2.5 million dollars.

Bicentennial Communities:

Fowler
La Junta
Rocky Ford

Colorado Communities:

Fowler	\$ 750
La Junta	750
Rocky Ford	750
	<u>\$2,250</u>

CCBC Funded Projects:

Western History and Heritage Trail	\$ 2,500
Picketwire Community Theatre	9,600
Koshare Indian Museum	7,500
Colorado Communities	2,250
	<u>\$21,850</u>

Projects: 10

Events: 6

La Junta

Projects:

Colorado Chronicles
Creation of a Cultural Center
Greening and Cleaning Colorado
Picketwire Community Theatre

Events:

United States Armed Forces Bicentennial Caravan
Blacksmithing, Hide Tanning and Other Crafts at Bent's Old Fort
"The Unsinkable Molly Brown"
Community Parade
La Junta Old Settlers Fiesta

Rocky Ford

Projects:

Fairgrounds Improvement
Rocky Ford Western History and Heritage Trail
International Students Exchange Program
Western History Heritage Trail
Western History and Heritage Study Seminar
Working Memorial to the Founder of Rocky Ford

Event:

Centennial Celebration

In 1889, Phillips County was formed from part of Logan County and was named for R. O. Phillips. He was a prominent statesman and president of the Lincoln Land Company, who owned all the town sites along the branch of the railroad which was built through part of the county in 1887.

The county seat of Holyoke was named in honor of Edward Holyoke, a prominent railroad official of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, which built the railroad line from Holdrege, Nebraska to Sterling, Colorado and on to Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Phillips County consists of 680 square miles of land and presently has a population of 4,200

Bicentennial Communities:

Haxtun
Holyoke
Paoli
Phillips County

Colorado Communities:

Haxtun	\$ 750
Holyoke	750
Paoli	750
	<u>\$2,250</u>

CCBC Funded Projects:

Phillips County Museum	\$2,000
Colorado Communities	<u>2,250</u>
	\$4,250

Projects: 20
Events: 19

Haxtun

Projects:
Centennial Bulletin Board
Centennial Corn Festival
Centennial Roadside Park
Days of '76 Poster Contest
Haxtun Conference on the Future

Events:
Harvest Festival, "Our Heritage"
Centennial Corn Festival
Paoli Day
Fireworks Display
Old-Time Saturday Night

Holyoke

Projects:
Centennial Bulletin Board
Centennial Community Center
Communications Center of Holyoke
Community Historical Calendar
Historic Residence Restoration
Historic Story of Process of Irrigation
Historical Musical Drama: Holyoke High School
Holyoke Bandstand Project
Holyoke Park Improvement Project
Museum Display Cases
New Centennial High School
Phillips County Recreation Area Project
Phillips County Museum Expansion

Events:

Museum Public Opening and Showing of Historical Objects
Band Stand and Town Band
Phillips County Fair and Rodeo, "The Centennial Countdown"
Fourth of July Festival
Holyoke Picnic
Town Bandstand Dedication
Bell Ringing
Centennial-Bicentennial King and Queen Crowning
Fireworks Display
Dedication of Homesteaders Park
Community Parade
Historical Musical Drama

Paoli

Projects:
Centennial Meeting Hall
4-H Centennial Park

Events:

Horse Shoe Pitching Contest
Fireworks Celebration

Prowers County was named for John Wesley Prowers, a trader who transported supplies from the Missouri River to trading posts along the Arkansas.

Prowers was originally a part of the vast area of 9,183 square miles or six million acres known as the "Kingdom of Bent", which now encompasses seven counties of southeastern Colorado.

It was John Prowers who first introduced Hereford stock into the Arkansas Valley, having trailed the first hundred head from Missouri.

The county's oldest town is Granada, incorporated in 1887. Lamar is the largest in the county and the county seat. The county presently has a population of 15,000 and consists of 1,636 square miles of land.

Bicentennial Communities:

Granada
Holly
Lamar
Prowers County
Wiley

Colorado Communities:

Granada	\$750
Hartman	750
Holly	750
Lamar	750
Wiley	750
	<u>\$3,750</u>

CCBC Funded Projects:

Project Park	\$5,000
Colorado Communities	<u>3,750</u>
	\$8,750

Projects: 18
Events: 22

Sedgwick County

Established in 1889

Granada

Projects:
Community Park Development
Granada Centennial Park
Display of Flags
Historical Marker and Flag Pole
Playground Equipment for School
South East Colorado Treasurers

Events:
Senior Citizen 1976
Flag Display
Melodrama
Granada Centennial-Bicentennial Park
Dedication
Spanish Independence Day Festival

Hartman

Projects:
"Greening and Cleaning Colorado"
Tennis Court

Holly

Projects:
Centennial Museum and Park
Flagpole and Planter
Heritage '76

Events:
Months of the Presidents
Melodrama—"Saved From The Fate Of
Her Sister" and Cherry Pie Supper
Gateway Downs Panimutuel
Horseracing—Quarter Horses
Historical Window Display
Old-Fashioned Fourth Celebration
Fireworks at Dark

Community Clean-Up Day
Colorado Chronicles, School Children
Holly Gateway Fair—Parade, Barbecue
and Contests

Lamar

Projects:
Centennial Park
Flags of Yesteryear Display
"A Hundred Years Plus"—Doll Exhibit
Pikes Commemorative Plaque of Lamar,
Colorado
Project Pride
Western Heritage Museum Landscaping

Events:
Western Artifacts Display
United States Armed Forces Bicentennial
Caravan
Lamar Days-'76
Lamar Celebration
Bicentennial Fireworks

Wiley

Project:
"Greening and Cleaning Colorado"

Events:
Create Your Own Project
Ethnic Picnic
Arts Festival



Stagecoach on the Overland Trail

Sedgwick County is located in the extreme northeastern corner of Colorado and forms a perfect rectangle. The city of Julesburg was established as the county seat in 1889.

Julesburg, known as Colorado's "Gateway City" from the northeast, has always been an important spot to travelers. It was a junction point on the Overland Trail where wagon trains and stage coaches either left the main trail for Denver and the mountain mining towns or continued on to Cheyenne and then over the mountains to California or the Pacific Northwest.

The town of Julesburg was founded in 1860 by a Frenchman named Jules Beni, for whom the town was named.

In 1881, the Union Pacific was built to Denver. The town of Julesburg was moved around the railroad junction. From then on its "boom days" were over and it settled down to enjoy a steady growth as a trading center for a wide area.

Bicentennial Communities:

Julesburg
Sedgwick

Colorado Communities:

Julesburg	\$ 750
Sedgwick	750
	<hr/>
	\$1,500

CCBC Funded Projects:

Fort Sedgwick Depot Museum	\$ 5,000
Sedgwick Centennial Park	3,000
Northeast Colorado Border Marker	500
Colorado Communities	1,500
	<hr/>
	\$10,000

Projects: 8
Events: 8

Washington County

Established in 1887

Julesburg

Projects:

Centennial Railroad Hats of Ft. Sedgwick
Fort Sedgwick Depot Museum
Historic Julesburg Locations Booklet
Reenactment—Pony Express Ride,
St. Louis-Sacramento

Events:

United States Armed Forces Bicentennial
Caravan
Colorado Day Birthday Celebration
Centennial Colorado Day Celebration
Opening Ft. Sedgwick Historical Museum
Converted Union Pacific Depot

Sedgwick

Projects:

Friendship Day
Harvest Rodeo and Parade
Sedgwick City Centennial Park Project
Sedgwick History Project

Events:

Children's Rodeo with Events Separate
from Adult Activities
Harvest Rodeo and Dance
Harvest Fall Festival 2nd Parade, Annual
with CCBC Theme
Friendship Day Featuring Music, Native
Dances, Costumes and Exhibits

In 1887, Washington County was formed from part of Weld County and the town of Akron was made the county seat.

Washington consists of 2,530 square miles and is predominantly a dryland farming area with some irrigated areas in the northwest corner of the county. Great herds of Texas longhorns grazed in Washington County as early as 1870. Agricultural development began in 1885.

Akron was named by the wife of a railroad official of the CB & Q Railroad for her hometown in Ohio.

For years wheat has been the principal crop of Washington County. The county is also known for its large petroleum production.

Otis, the second largest town in the county, was established in 1883 and incorporated in 1917. From 1886 to 1888, Otis grew rapidly then virtually disappeared by 1897 and a new townsite was later established.

Bicentennial Communities:

Otis
Washington County

Colorado Communities:

Akron	\$ 750
Otis	750
	\$1,500

CCBC Funded Projects: Colorado Communities

\$1,500

Projects: 11

Events: 20

Akron

Projects:

Akron Town Pump and Windmill Project
Amphitheater at Historic Fremont Butte
Old Landmark Bandstand Project
Old Prairie View School Restoration
Pioneer Trail of Washington County
Steam Locomotive and Roundhouse
Restoration
Villasur Trail Project
Washington County Country Club Park
Clubhouse
Washington County Schoolhouse and
Patio
Washington County Opera House
Yeamans Old Store Project

Events:

Groundbreaking Ceremony for Park and
Clubhouse
Ground Breaking Ceremony for New
Amphitheater

Auction sale of Windmill Blades
Groundbreaking Ceremony of Frontage
Renovation
Old School House Open House Day with
Picnic, Program and Dedication
Presentation Ceremony
Dedication Ceremony for Renovated
Bandstand
First Performance by Community Drama
Organization
Dedication of New Soil and Water
Research Facility
Open House Showing Renovation of
Pioneer Store
Akron Parade and Picnic
Senior Citizen's Festival
Centennial Fireworks and Community
Parade
Bicentennial Festival

Otis

Events:

Music Program
Horseshoe Pitching Contest
Children's Races
Community Parade
Senior Citizens King and Queen Contest
and Parade
Centennial Fireworks



Authentic Fashions, Wray Deyz

Yuma County was formed from part of Washington County in 1889. The county consists of 383 square miles with Wray as the county seat.

Agriculture is the prime industry in the county. Many prize cattle of Hereford, Shorthorn and Angus breeds are raised in Yuma. Ninety-six percent of the county is comprised of farms and ranches.

In 1868, when Colorado was part of the Kansas Territory, the famous Indian battle of Beecher Island was fought. Beecher Island was named after Lt. Frederick Beecher, who fought and was killed in the battle that took place just south of Wray.

Bicentennial Communities:

Wray
Yuma
Yuma County

Colorado Communities:

Eckley	\$ 750
Wray	750
Yuma	750
	<hr/>
	\$2,250

CCBC Funded Projects:

Wray Riverside	\$5,000
Yuma Park Improvement	800
Yuma Sod House	250
Colorado Communities	2,250
	<hr/>
	\$8,300

Projects: 19

Events: 25

Eckley

Project:

Yuma County Talent Show

Events:

Yuma County Talent Show with a Centennial-Bicentennial Theme
Annual Old Settlers' Celebration

Wray

Projects:

Buffalo Bill Club Rodeo
Chautauqua
Museum Project
Restoration of Old Mill Race
Wray Riverside Park

Events:

Public Flag Day Ceremonies by Wray Elks Club
Happy Birthday Colorado
Wray Fourth of July Celebration
Wray Days—Community Celebration with Centennial-Bicentennial Theme
Colorado Days
Buffalo Bill's Horse Club—Gymkhana for Youth
Beecher Island Celebration
Commemorating Famous Indian Battle
Beecher Island Reunion
Old-Fashioned Christmas in Business District

Yuma

Projects:

"Action on the Plains" Book
Centennial Picture Album
Colonial First Grade Village
Heritage Plaque Project
Heritage Sign Project
Historical Marker Honoring Founder of Yuma
Johnny Horizon-Yuma Community Cleanup
Lake Yuma Project in Colorado
"Memories"
Our Religious Heritage
Sixth Grade Flags
Sod House in 1876 Style
Yuma Centennial Park in Colorado

Events:

Yuma County Fair and Parade with a Centennial-Bicentennial Theme
Yuma Ecumenical Dinner
Arbor Day Centennial-Bicentennial Program
Annual Teenage Rodeo
Chautauqua Celebration in 1976
Fourth of July '76, Centennial Day Celebration
1876 Church Services
Patriotic Musical
Yuma Went (Almost Everything Went)
Air Show
Yuma County Fair and Parade with Centennial-Bicentennial Theme—1976
Yuma County Fair Historical Pageant — "Taming Tarnation"
Yuma Plate Historical Project
Standing Room Only—Exhibit on Land Use



Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission Enabling Legislation

Concerning the 1976 Centennial-Bicentennial Commission, and creating a fund therefor, and making an appropriation therefor.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Part 11

1976 Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission

24-80-1101. Legislative declaration.

The year 1976 being the anniversary of two momentous events, the two-hundredth anniversary of the independence of the United States, which was declared on July 4, 1776, and the one-hundredth anniversary of the statehood of Colorado, which was proclaimed on August 1, 1876, it is desirable that both be fittingly observed and commemorated. It is necessary, in order that such observance and commemoration may be carried out to the enrichment of historical knowledge and the enhancement of the people's awareness of the depth and significance of their heritage, that plans therefor be carefully formulated, guided, and implemented, and for such purposes a commission is created and empowered by this part 11. Source: L. 71, p. 1222, §1; C.R.S. 1963, §131-13-1.

24-80-1102. Commission Created.

1. A state commission to be known as the Colorado 1976 centennial-bicentennial commission is hereby created in order to provide for appropriate observances, ceremonies, and other activities to commemorate the one-hundredth anniversary of Colorado statehood and the two-hundredth anniversary of American independence.

2. The commission shall consist of sixteen citizens of the state, none of whom shall be members of the general assembly. All members shall be appointed by the governor and shall serve at his pleasure. At least eight members shall be appointed from outside the city and county of Denver and the counties of Adams, Arapahoe, and Jefferson, and one shall be appointed to represent the statewide labor interest on the commission. Vacancies in the membership of the commission shall be filled in the same manner. The terms of the office of members appointed prior to June 7, 1973, shall terminate on such date, and the governor shall appoint the successor members of the commission pursuant to this subsection (2).

3. The members of the commission shall receive no compensation for their services but shall be allowed their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties under this part 11. Source: L. 71, p. 1222, §1; C.R.S. 1963, §131-13-2; L. 72, P. 537, §1; L. 73, p. 1386, §1.

24-80-1103. Commission duties.

1. The Colorado 1976 centennial-bicentennial commission shall prepare an overall program which shall have as its objectives three principal areas of concern, namely: heritage, hospitality, and horizons. Primary emphasis shall be given to the centennial of Colorado and its relationship, as appropriate, to the bicentennial of the nation's independence. The emphasis toward these objectives shall include:

- a. A statewide summons to recall our heritage and to place it in current perspective. Through statewide programs, all groups and institutions within our state are urged to reexamine our origins, our values, and the meaning of the American heritage. The programs should attempt to set forth our accomplishments and to dramatize our development. The goal will be to forge new commitments through the remembrance of our heritage and, in some cases, the discovery of it.
- b. A statewide program to create opportunities for historic activities and events which will stimulate travel and visitations, with particular emphasis on hospitality. The goal will be to enhance our renown, our economy and our quality of life.
- c. A statewide challenge to demonstrate our concern for human welfare, happiness, and freedom. The goal will be to undertake projects which manifest pride, priorities, and hope for the future and to forge a new commitment and spirit dedicated to the advancement of human welfare as we move into the second century of the state's existence and the third century of American independence.

2. In preparing plans and programs the commission shall give due consideration plans advanced by any federal, state, municipal, civic, patriotic, military, veteran's, archival, and historical bodies and may designate special committees with representation from the bodies mentioned above to plan and conduct specific ceremonies. The commission shall cooperate in the programs and plans of any American revolution bicentennial commission established under the laws of the United States and in the programs and plans of similar bodies established by other states where appropriate to the purposes of the commission. Source: L. 71, p. 1223, §1; C.R.S. 1963, §131-13-3.

24-80-1104. Commission—powers.

1. Through its own personnel or in cooperation with any public or private agency, the commission may undertake, prepare, and publish any studies, publications, or other writings which it may deem relevant to the participation of the state of Colorado and its citizens in the observance of Colorado's centennial and the bicentennial of the nation's independence.
2. The commission may employ and at pleasure remove such personnel as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions and fix their compensation within the amounts made available by appropriation or other sources, subject to the requirements of the state personnel system.

3. The commission may request from any department, division, board, commission, or agency of the state or any political subdivision thereof such facilities, assistance, and data as it deems necessary or desirable to properly carry out its powers and duties under this part 11. Any such request shall receive the full cooperation of such department or agency, but the expenditure of any funds by any such department or agency in rendering services to the commission shall be subject to specific appropriation to the department or agency prior to the rendition of such services.

4. The commission, in its discretion, may establish an advisory council to assist in its work, and it shall particularly consult with the state historical society in reviewing all activities related to the history of Colorado and with the state archives concerning official state documents and records related to the administrative history of Colorado.

5. The commission is empowered to adopt an official flag, seal, or other emblems for the centennial or bicentennial and to copyright the same in the name of the state of Colorado. Upon specific legislative authorization, the commission may lease the right to use any such emblems upon such terms and conditions as the commission deems proper.

6. The commission may accept gifts and grants and may enter into contracts with private persons and with political subdivisions of the state and agencies of the federal government as necessary to the exercise of its powers.

7. All moneys received by the commission under the powers granted in this section shall be deposited to the credit of the Colorado centennial-bicentennial commission fund. Source: L. 71, p. 1223, §1; C.R.S. 1963, §131-13-4.

24-80-1105. Reports.
The commission shall submit an interim report to the governor and the general assembly presenting the preliminary plans of the commission not later than December 31, 1971. Thereafter, the commission shall submit an annual report to the governor and the general assembly not later than December 31 of each year and a final report on or before June 30, 1977. Each such report to the general assembly shall include the specific plans for activities in the next calendar year, the estimated costs thereof, and a request for any necessary implementing legislation, including appropriations therefor, and a statement of expenditures made from the fund established in Section 24-80-1109, together with a list of the accounts receivable. The commission shall submit such other interim report to the governor and the general assembly as it may deem advisable. Source: L. 71, p. 1224, §1; C.R.S. 1963, §131-13-5.

24-80-1106. Termination.
The commission shall be terminated on June 30, 1977. All historical property of the commission shall be transferred to the state historical society, and all records of the commission, as defined in Section 24-80-101, shall be disposed of or transferred to the division of state archives, and public records in accordance with the provisions of Section 24-80-105. Source: L. 71, p. 1224, §1; C.R.S. 1963, §131-13-6.

24-80-1107. Right to use official emblems—penalties.
1. The commission, upon the adoption and copyright of any emblem pursuant to Section 24-80-1104 (5), may lease or license the right to use any such emblem to any one or more persons upon such terms and conditions as the commission deems proper.
2. Any person who manufactures, prints, produces, reproduces, distributes, sells, or offers, for sale at a profit any such emblem without the right to do so under subsection (1) of this section or in violation of any such right is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor as defined in Section 18-1-106, C.R.S. 1973, and each such act shall constitute a separate offense. Source: L. 72, p. 537, §2; C.R.S. 1963, §131-13-7.

24-80-1108. Special day of racing—duties of racing commission—disposition of proceeds.
In order to derive additional revenues to pay the expenses of the commission, the commission, with the advice of the Colorado racing commission, may authorize one additional day of racing for any race meet authorized by the Colorado racing commission pursuant to article 60 of title 12, C.R.S. 1973, and said racing commission shall act as the agent of the commission in the supervision of any such additional day of racing. The provisions of said article 60 of title 12, C.R.S. 1973 and the rules and regulations of the Colorado racing commission shall govern the conduct of any such additional day of racing, and the fees provided therein shall be collected

by the said racing commission and, after deducting its necessary expenses, shall be deposited to the credit of the Colorado centennial-bicentennial commission fund, for the use of the commission. Source: L. 72, p. 538, §2; C.R.S. 1963, §131-13-8.

24-80-1109. Fund created.
1. All moneys received under this part 11 shall be deposited with the state treasurer and such funds so deposited shall constitute a fund to be known as the Colorado centennial-bicentennial commission fund, which fund is hereby created. The moneys in said fund, up to a maximum of two million dollars (\$2,000,000) from all sources in any one fiscal year, are hereby appropriated to the commission and shall be used under the direction of the commission in the following manner:

- a. For payment of expenses of statewide centennial-bicentennial projects and events;
 - b. For state matching funds to meet federal requirements relating to the bicentennial of the United States.
2. Any moneys regardless of source received in the name of said fund which would exceed two million dollars (\$2,000,000) in any one fiscal year shall be transmitted to the state treasurer and deposited to the credit of the general fund. Any moneys remaining in said fund on June 30, 1976, shall remain in the fund to carry out the provisions of this part 11. All moneys remaining in said fund on June 30, 1977, shall be transmitted to the state treasurer and deposited to the credit of the general fund.
3. Expenditures from the fund shall be executed by the executive director of the commission upon approval of the members of the commission.

24-80-1110. Audit.

The Colorado centennial-bicentennial commission fund shall be subject to audit as to receipt, expenditure, and performance by the office of the state auditor.

Section 5. Appropriation.

There is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Colorado centennial-bicentennial commission fund, created by section 24-80-1109, C.R.S. 1973, the sum of two million five hundred thousand dollars (\$2,500,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the provisions of part 11 of article 80 of title 24, C.R.S. 1973.

Section 6. Safety Clause.

The general assembly hereby finds, determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety.

An Act

Making a supplemental appropriation to the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission Fund.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. Appropriation.

In addition to any other appropriation heretofore made for the current fiscal year, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Colorado centennial-bicentennial commission fund, the sum of two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000), to provide temporary funds to accommodate a cash flow problem.

Section 2. Repayment.

The treasurer shall deposit in the general fund the following amounts from any funds in the Colorado centennial-bicentennial commission fund on the following dates:

April 30, 1976	\$ 16,192
May 31, 1976	16,789
June 30, 1976	16,200
July 30, 1976	33,817
August 31, 1976	24,019
September 30, 1976	14,674
October 29, 1976	9,242
November 30, 1976	5,300
December 15, 1976	113,767
Total	\$250,000

Section 3. Limitation of fund use.

Sixty-five thousand dollars (\$65,000) of the funds in the Colorado centennial-bicentennial commission fund may be used for marketing staff for the Colorado centennial-bicentennial commission.

Section 4. Safety clause.

The general assembly hereby finds, determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety.

Adams County

Frank Allen
Chairman
Thornton

Adams State College

Robert Buchanan
Alamosa

Air Force College

Committee
Lt. Colonel Phillip D. Caine
U.S. Air Force Academy
Colorado Springs

Agular

Joe Dosen
Chairman
Agular

Alamosa

Ed White
Chairman
Alamosa

Alma

Enc Swanson
Chairman
Alma

Arapahoe County

Peter D. Smythe
Chairman
Littleton

Archuleta County

Genevieve Olsen
Pagosa Springs

Arvada

Ms. Irene B. Vance
Chairperson
Arvada

Roaring Fork Valley

Ms. Mary Martin
Chairperson
Aspen

Ault

Barbara Swanson
Chairperson
Ault

Aurora

Adnan Hirschman
Chairperson
Denver

U.S. Air Force Academy Military Installation

Lt. Colonel Brian P. McMahon
USAF Academy

Bailey Pioneer Celebration

Treva D. Clapp
Bailey

Basalt

Kathryn M. Long
Basalt

Bent County

Alfred Putnam
Chairman
Las Animas

Berthoud

Mrs. Frances Nielson
Chairman
Berthoud

Beulah

Mrs. Frances Nielson
Chairman
Beulah

Black Hawk

Robert L. Coppin
Chairman
Black Hawk

Boy Scouts of America

George Mozealous
Scout Executive
Michael Barrett
President
Denver

Breckenridge

Mrs. Claude J. Martin
Breckenridge

Briggsdale

Reuel Bolin
Chairman
Mabel Baxter
Co-Chairman
Briggsdale

City of Boulder

Newbern Smith
Boulder

Boulder County

Walden Toevs
Boulder County
Commissioners
Boulder

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 Richard H. Louder
 Chairman
 Branson

Brighton
 Carl Dorr
 Chairman
 Verna Webb
 Brighton

Broomfield
 Richard Boccard
 Co-Chairman
 Nancy Boccard
 Co-Chairman
 Broomfield

Brush
 Donald Lundgren
 Chairman
 Brush

Buena Vista Heritage
 Suzanne Kelly
 Chairperson
 Buena Vista

Burlington
 Ms. Deane Penny
 Chairperson
 Burlington

Byers
 Calvin Graves
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 Byers

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 Chairman
 Canon City

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 George Eustis
 Chairman
 Carbondale

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 Anne S. Foster
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 Cascade

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 Castle Rock

Cedaredge
 Ms. Doris Stewart
 Cedaredge

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 City Manager
 Center

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 Chairman
 Central City

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 Mary Louise Hoegh
 Chairman
 Chipita Park

Colorado Mountain Utes
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 Chairman
 Cortez

Colorado School of Mines
 Charles Morris
 Chairman
 Golden

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 Chairman
 Colorado Springs

Colorado Women's College
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 Chairman
 Denver

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 Judith Skrbina
 Collbran

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 Chairman
 Littleton

Cortez
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 Chairman
 Cortez

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 Creede

Crested Butte
 Miles Rademan
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 Crested Butte

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 Cripple Creek

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 Crook

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 Whitney B. Sullivan
 Chairman
 Westcliffe

Del Norte
 Larry Martz
 Del Norte

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 Chairperson
 Delta

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 Morgan Hendrickson
 Chairperson
 Delta

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 Denver

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 Ms. Cecile B. Taylor
 Chairperson
 Dolores

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 Pauline Hodges
 Chairperson
 Castle Rock

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 Robert C. Hall
 Chairman
 Durango

Eagle
 Don Bolten
 Chairman
 Eagle

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 Eaton

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 James F. Kelley
 Chairman
 Edgewater

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 Fred Buys
 Chairman
 Colorado Springs

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 Chairman
 Colorado Springs

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 Co-Chairman
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 Daniel Dalpes
 Empire

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 Erie

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 Estes Park

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Loveland

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Lowry Air Force Base

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Red Cliff

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Rico

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Marjorie Israel
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Curt Newman
Chairman
Rifle

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Rocky Ford

Romeo
Raymond Rael
Chairman
Gertrude Salazar
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Romeo

Saguache
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Moffat

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Chairman
Salida

Sanford
Phil Reynolds
Mayor
Sanford

San Luis
Alfredo Chavez
Chairman
San Pablo

Sargents
Bette Deacon
Monte Vista

Sedgwick
Dennis Johnson
Chairman
Sedgwick

Severance
Barbara Schneider
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Eaton

Silt
Mrs. Helen (Elsa) Pyles
Silt

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Cheryl Barton
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Silver Plume

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Silverton

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Pueblo

Southern Ute
Richard Fentzloff
Ignacio

Snyder
Lucille Reno
Chairperson
Snyder

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Chairman
Steamboat Springs

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Emma Michell
Chairperson
Strasburg

Stratton
Ida Boeker
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Stratton

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Penny Lewis
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Copper Mountain

Telluride
Elvira Wunderlich
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Telluride

Thornton
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Thornton

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Vice Chairman
Trinidad

University of Colorado
Dr. Eugene Wilson
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Boulder

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Vail

Victor "City of Gold Mines"
Ms. Loreli Kolman
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Victor

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Joyce Miller
Vona

Walden
see North Park CBC

Walsenburg
John Sullivan
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Walsenburg

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Nostalgia Made Real
Edith D. Carlsen
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Ted Erickson
Chairman
Wheat Ridge

Wiley
Mildred Reyher
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Wiley

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Woodland Park
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