



**DENVER LANDMARK PRESERVATION COMMISSION  
HISTORIC DISTRICT LANDMARK DESIGNATION  
APPLICATION  
FOR HISTORIC DISTRICT LANDMARK DESIGNATION**

This form is for use in nominating historic districts for historic designation in the City and County of Denver. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." Questions about the application or designation process can be directed to Denver Landmark Preservation staff at [landmark@denvergov.org](mailto:landmark@denvergov.org) or (303) 865-2709.

**Proposed Historic District Name:** La Alma Lincoln Park Historic Cultural District

The following are required for the application to be considered complete:

- District Information
- Applicant Information and Signatures
- Criteria for Significance
- Statement of Significance
- Period of Significance
- District Description
- Statement of Integrity
- Historic Context
- Bibliography
- Photographs
- District Map and Property List
- Public Outreach Documentation
- Applicant Signatures
- Application Fee
- Inventory Table



## 1. District Information

### District Identification

Historic Name: Hunt's Addition; Lincoln Park

Proposed Name of District: La Alma Lincoln Park Historic Cultural District

### Location

#### Legal Description:

The district includes the following:

Hunt's Addition to Denver:

Block 10, Lots 18 through 40

Block 11, Lots 1 through 17 and,

All of Blocks 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23 and "C"

In addition thereto those portions of all abutting public rights-of-way, but only to the centerline thereof, which are immediately adjacent to the aforesaid specifically described area.

City and County of Denver

State of Colorado.

#### **Boundaries of District:**

Boundary Explanation: area includes the 1000 blocks of west side of Kalamath, Lipan, and east side of Mariposa;

1100 blocks of the west side of Lipan and Mariposa Streets;

the 1200 blocks of the west side of Kalamath, Lipan and Mariposa Streets;

1300 block of Lipan;

the south side of the 1000, and 1100 blocks of West 13<sup>th</sup> Avenue;

north side of 1000 block and both sides of 1100 blocks of West 12<sup>th</sup> Avenue;

the south side of 1000 block, and both sides of 1100 blocks of West 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue;

as well as Lincoln Park, bounded by West 13<sup>th</sup> Avenue from Mariposa Street to Osage Street, south along the east side of Osage Street to north side of West 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue, then east from Osage Street to Mariposa Street, returning north to West 13<sup>th</sup> Avenue along the west side of Mariposa Street.



These boundaries of this District were determined by its location immediately south of the original Westside National Register Historic District (5DV.160, designated in 1975), but is part of the expansion established by a project funded by the State Historical Fund in 1999 (5DV.8072). The proposed boundary of this District constitutes an intact and cohesive segment of the neighborhood that also encompasses key buildings related to the Chicano Movement.

**Number of resources: 194 total parcels in the district**

<u># Contributing</u>	<u># Non-Contributing</u>	
<u>174</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Primary Structures</u>
<u>          </u>	<u>All</u>	<u>Accessory Structures</u>
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>Features</u>

Contributing and Noncontributing Features or Resources

*Describe how contributing and non-contributing resources have been determined.*

The determination of contributing and non-contributing status was based on the inventory forms, the historic context, and the four criteria. Contributing structures add to the historic, architectural, or cultural significance of the district. Non-contributing structures were either constructed after the period of significance (1873-1980) or are no longer recognizable as existing during the period of significance, nor convey the significance of the district, due to extensive, large scale changes.

Previous documentation

*List previous historic survey and/or if property is listed or eligible for listing in the State or National Register of Historic Places.*

National Register Historic District (The Westside Neighborhood) in 1975 officially eligible (Site Id: 5DV.160; Reference #: 75000516); Eligible Expansion in 1999 (5DV.8072)

**2. Applicant Information**

An application for designation may be submitted by:

- Owner(s) of the property or properties, or
- Member(s) of city council, or
- Manager of Community Planning and Development, or
- Three residents of Denver



Primary Point of Contact

Name: Historic Denver (Manager of Grants and Preservation Services, Shannon Stage)

Address: 1420 Ogden Street, Suite 202, Denver, CO 80218

Phone: 303-534-5288

Email: [sstage@historicdenver.org](mailto:ssstage@historicdenver.org)

Prepared by:

Name: Historic Denver, Inc. with Fairhill & Co.

Address: Historic Denver: 1420 Ogden St., Suite 202, Denver, Co 80218

Phone: 303-534-5288

Email: Shannon Stage [sstage@historicdenver.org](mailto:ssstage@historicdenver.org) (lead contact)

Applicant Name: Fatima Hirji & Allyson Crabtree Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Applicant Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Applicant Address: 1314 Lipan Street, Denver, CO; Phone: 303-717-1772;

Email: [fahirji@gmail.com](mailto:fahirji@gmail.com) & [allysoncrabtree@gmail.com](mailto:allysoncrabtree@gmail.com)

Applicant Name: Mary Gould Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Applicant Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Applicant Address: 1064 Lipan St., Denver, CO; Phone: 720-563-1048

Email: [eigmef@gmail.com](mailto:eigmef@gmail.com)

Applicant Name: Cathy Pietro Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Applicant Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Applicant Address: 1059 Lipan St., Denver, CO; Phone: 720-577-7694

Email: [pcathyh@gmail.com](mailto:pcathyh@gmail.com)



Applicant Name: Felix Herzog Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Applicant Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Applicant Address: 1219 Lipan St., Denver, CO; Phone: 860-389-4106

Email: [herzogf@gmail.com](mailto:herzogf@gmail.com)



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Name: Historic Denver (Manager of Grants and Preservation Services, Shannon Stage)  
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Prepared by:

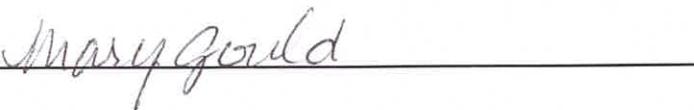
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Phone: 303-534-5288  
Email: Shannon Stage [sstage@historicdenver.org](mailto:sstage@historicdenver.org) (lead contact)

Applicant Name: Fatima Hirji & Allyson Crabtree Date: Mar 12, 2021

Applicant Signature: 

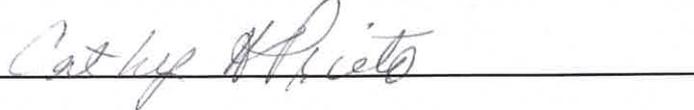
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Email: [fahirji@gmail.com](mailto:fahirji@gmail.com) & [allysoncrabtree@gmail.com](mailto:allysoncrabtree@gmail.com)

Applicant Name: Mary Gould Date: Mar 12, 2021

Applicant Signature: 

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Email: [ejgmef@gmail.com](mailto:ejgmef@gmail.com)

Applicant Name: Cathy Pietro Date: 3-12-2021

Applicant Signature: 

Applicant Address: 1059 Lipan St., Denver, CO; Phone: 720-577-7694  
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Applicant Name: Felix Herzog Date: 03/22/2021

Applicant Signature: 

Applicant Address: 1219 Lipan St., Denver, CO; Phone: 860-389-4106  
Email: [herzogf@gmail.com](mailto:herzogf@gmail.com)

### 3. Significance

#### Criteria for Significance

To qualify as a Landmark, a district must meet at least three significance criteria. Check the applicable criteria from the following list.

- A. It has a direct association with a significant historic event or with the historical development of the city, state, or nation;**
- B. It has direct and substantial association with a recognized person or group of persons who had influence on society;
- C. It embodies the distinctive visible characteristics of an architectural style or type;**
- D. It is a significant example of the work of a recognized architect or master builder;
- E. It contains elements of design, engineering, materials, craftsmanship, or artistic merit which represent a significant innovation or technical achievement;
- F. It represents an established and familiar feature of the neighborhood, community or contemporary city, due to its prominent location or physical characteristics;
- G. It promotes understanding and appreciation of the urban environment by means of distinctive physical characteristics or rarity;
- H It represents an era of culture or heritage that allows an understanding of how the site was used by past generations;**
- I. It is a physical attribute of a neighborhood, community, or the city that is a source of pride or cultural understanding;
- J. It is associated with social movements, institutions, or patterns of growth or change that contributed significantly to the culture of the neighborhood, community, city, state, or nation.**

### 3. Statement of Significance

*Attach a sheet that provides a summary paragraph for each applicable criterion*

**Criterion A. It has a direct association with a significant historic event or with the historical development of the city, state, or nation.**

The La Alma Lincoln Park Historic Cultural District (“the District”) is important to the story of Denver’s development, from the earliest documented history, through the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. A neighborhood built around key industries including the railroad, flour mill, and other

manufacturing industries, it not only helped solidify Denver as a significant Western town, but it also drew people to build and live nearby. The area has been home to working people for over 130 years.

The current La Alma Lincoln Park neighborhood, (also known as part of the Westside), was originally home to the Apache, Ute, Cheyenne, Comanche and Arapahoe peoples. This land was along their migratory path and they set up seasonal encampments near the Cherry Creek; however, due to frequent flooding, they did not build permanent settlements in the immediate area. In the 1870s, Alexander Cameron Hunt (referred to as A. C. Hunt or Governor Hunt) was among the most prominent and earliest of Auraria's permanent residents. Hunt homesteaded what became the future public park land, known as "Lincoln Park" for its first century. Hunt platted the surrounding land as *Hunt's Addition*. Hunt's homestead on the site of the eventual public park became a central focal point to the neighborhood's growth, with residential properties constructed to the north, east, and south, and large industrial development to the west of the park. Especially after the arrival of the railroad in 1870 the area quickly developed into one of the city's earliest residential neighborhoods.

Starting in the late 1870s through the 1920s, the neighborhood's residents, many who were immigrants, were employed by the nearby industries, such as the railroads (Denver & Rio Grande/Burnham Yards) and flour mills (Mullen and Davis Four Mill), which were within walking distance. Employed by these local industries, German, Irish, Italian, Jewish, and Mexican residents settled in the neighborhood. A tightknit community developed, along with a strong sense of belonging to the Westside among those who lived or grew up in the area. By the mid-twentieth century, due to new waves of in-migration, La Alma Lincoln Park had a large population of Latinos, Hispanos, and Mexican American residents and homeowners, including many who became influential Chicano Movement leaders.

**Criterion C. It embodies the distinctive visible characteristics of an architectural style or type.**

The modest, yet identifiable architectural styles of the La Alma Lincoln Park Historic Cultural District represents the mostly intact working-class neighborhood heralding from Denver's railroad and industrial age. The earliest residents were mainly Mexican American and 17<sup>th</sup> century descendants of Spanish settlers from Southern Colorado, European immigrants, or first-generation descendants of immigrants. The architectural styles seen throughout the District express the residents and the diverse history through the decades.

Most of the original residences in the District are single-story cottages in modest versions of the Italianate and Queen Anne architectural styles constructed between 1879 and 1889. In Denver's neighborhoods settled by the well-heeled, mostly on the east side of Cherry Creek or on the north side of the South Platte, these architectural styles were usually constructed as

two-story residences, distinguishing them from their older, single-story cousins on the west side of Cherry Creek, including La Alma Lincoln Park. Among other styles seen throughout this district are the Terrace, Dutch Revival, Foursquare, Bungalow, Victorian Cottage and Classic Cottage residences.

The District's earliest homes are notable examples of the shift in popularity among architectural styles in Denver in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> Century and can still be seen today. One can reliably estimate the year of construction based on a dwelling's architectural style, with the earliest being Italianate to Queen Anne, and then shifting to Terrace, Four-square, Victorian Cottage and Classic Cottage, and Bungalow. These homes were mainly built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century through the 1920s. Despite this shift in architectural styles, these densely developed, varied homes offer a consistent view of the streetscape's rhythm and scale.

The homes were not built by recognized architects, but still reflect popular architectural styles of their time, in a simplified manner, making this Vernacular Architecture. Vernacular Architecture has been discussed by many scholars through various lenses, but the general consensus is that Vernacular structures are produced by people "not professionally trained in the building arts, but who produce structures or follow techniques which basically have been accepted by a society as the correct or 'best' way" (Noble, *Traditional Buildings*). Another important tenet of Vernacular Architecture is that "function" is a key component of how a structure is built and designed, with aesthetic being a lesser consideration. "All forms of vernacular architecture are built to meet the specific needs, accommodating the values, economies and ways of life of the cultures that produced them" (*Encyclopedia of Vernacular Architecture of the World, Volume 1*).

Over the decades, there have been changes to the structures within the District; however, the original styles are still readily evident. Additionally, these alterations occurred during the Period of Significance and reflect the ideals and economies of the people that altered them, which strengthens their legitimacy as Vernacular and significant. The La Alma Lincoln Park architecture, with its layers, is part of Denver's architectural story.

**Criterion H. It represents an era of culture or heritage that allows an understanding of how the site was used by past generations.**

During the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and increasing in the 1930s, Mexican American, Hispano and Latino families moved into La Alma Lincoln Park (LALP) in growing numbers. As new residents and families purchased or rented the older homes, they began to adapt the homes to meet their needs. Common adaptations made during the period of significance

include enclosing porches and adding dormers in order to create more living space, especially for large families. The classic iron fences enclosing the small front yards throughout the district were either maintained, or replaced with more readily available material, such as chain link. Fences were also added to homes that had not had them, again in an effort to extend living spaces while still maintaining a strong sense of community due to their low-height and transparency.

Other common modifications include window replacement, often using alternative materials such as vinyl, and adding new siding or stucco over the original brick to address façade maintenance or to match the owner's preferences. These layers of change reflect how new generations of residents creatively adapted and used the buildings throughout the period of significance, and how the cultural history of the neighborhood is reflected in its core attributes, the continuity of transparent front-yard spaces, the introduction of stucco on some homes, and the additions that allowed families to grow in the otherwise modest homes illustrate how the district was used and changed by past generations.

Many of these changes took place as the Chicano Movement began to swell in the neighborhood in the 1960s and 1970s. Maintaining the aging homes as safe spaces for families, for gatherings, and for mutualistas, along with the highly important front porch and front lawn areas, was a key ingredient to the strong sense of shared community. The changes made by the people that inhabited the neighborhood became intertwined with the physical characteristics of the homes and reflects the way the aging neighborhood was used by multiple generations.

**Criterion J. It is associated with social movements, institutions, or patterns of growth or change that contributed significantly to the culture of the neighborhood, community, city, state, or nation.**

In addition to the diversity among the neighborhood's earliest residents, many residents of Hispano, Mexican-American, Mexican, and Latino descent moved to La Alma Lincoln Park during the mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century. In time, the neighborhood and the Park, then called only Lincoln Park, became the incubator for Denver's Chicano Movement, as residents came to identify as Chicano/a and advocate for social justice in many forms. Denver was at the forefront of the national Chicano Movement. Numerous leaders and activists recall their youth in the neighborhood and time spent in or near the Park at its heart. The Movement integrated political activism with the promotion of culturally specific education in arts, music, theater, graphic arts, and literature. The Chicano Movement represents the convergence of independent issues: land rights, labor rights, long-term discrimination, opposition to the Vietnam war, civil rights as embodied in the Civil Rights Movement, with cultural identity, lack



of equity in education and the inadequacy of the dominant political institutions to represent or address Chicano/a issues.

The La Alma Lincoln Park homes were safe havens where Chicano Movement organizers and supporters lived, worked and gathered. The Movement grew out of a number of inequitable circumstances that pushed Latinos, Hispanos, and Mexican American communities across the country to push for a change to government and systems. The Movement was fostered in part through voluntary social service groups (many known as mutualistas) to assist Chicano/a families and help organize individuals and groups to be involved in the Movement.

Notable homes tied to Chicano/a leaders within the district include the home of Paul and Delfie Martinez at 1319 Lipan. Paul helped organize and became the first president of the Lincoln Chapter of the GI Forum. GI Forum members met at the Martinez residence as well as the Auraria Community Center at 1178 Mariposa. The Auraria Community Center also served as a home for other mutualistas, including the Westside Improvement Association (WSIA), which helped navigate the federal War on Poverty program, which locally was known as *Denver Opportunity*. Waldo Benavidez was another key Chicano activist and the Director of Auraria Community Center, and he lived with his wife Betty at 1175 Lipan, directly behind the Auraria Community Center. Betty was also a recognized Chicana leader, elected as Colorado's first Latina in the Legislature as a State Representative (1971-1974). In 1972 Richard Castro took on the Director position at Auraria Community Center. Also, at this time Celina Benavidez was Secretary for the West Side Coalition, and an active Chicana leader. The Westside Coalition advocated for neighborhood self-determination by decreasing external control in order to preserve the residential family neighborhood. It was comprised of a mixture of residents and organizational representatives that included the American GI Forum, the West Side Improvement Association, members of the West Side Action Council, among other agencies, including numerous local churches and schools. Many times the Coalition met at Casa Mayan, north of the neighborhood in Auraria, but they also met at 1178 Mariposa Street. Although not from the Westside, Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzales was involved with the *Denver Opportunity's* Neighborhood Youth Corps, which gathered in various locations in the District. He launched the *Crusade for Justice* in 1966, which helped fortify the Chicano Movement locally and nationally. Corky was heavily involved with the L.A. Chicano Movement as well as Denver's. Further detail on the leaders and locations in LALP tied to the Chicano/a Movement is included later in this application.

One of the greatest concerns that galvanized Denver's Chicano Movement was equity in education. A 1947 U.S. Supreme Court decision (*Mendez v. Westminster*) specifically prohibited segregating Latino children from white children. In 1954, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment guaranteed equal protection to all racial groups, not just Black people and White people (*Hernandez v. Texas*). Fifteen years later, the ongoing unequal access to facilities, the lack of bilingual programs, and disrespect for cultural heritage in many public education programs, led to high school walk-outs that began in Los Angeles, California

in 1968 and helped spark the blowout at Denver's West High School in the spring of 1969. The walkout spawned a "blowout" among hundreds of students from other Denver junior high and high schools, with marches to Lincoln Park through the neighborhood from West High School over several days in March 1969. These marches, along with other events and activities, made the Park historically important ground for Chicanos/as rights in Denver (Leonard Vigil interview, 2 Sept 2017), and made the La Alma Lincoln Park neighborhood an incubator for the Chicano Movement.

Another significant sign of the Movement's connection to the neighborhood is through the murals that exist on both public and private buildings. Artist Emanuel Martinez, who lived in the neighborhood, is a key figure in the creation of these murals and in developing the Chicano/a Mural Movement in Denver. Denver was one of a handful of American cities that simultaneously began to paint community murals in the late 1960s. Many times, Chicano/a muralists would travel to other cities to draw inspiration. Several murals in La Alma Lincoln Park remain, including two in the proposed district's boundaries, and are character-defining features of the area.

**Period of Significance: 1873 - 1980**

The La Alma Lincoln Park historic cultural district period of significance reflects the layered nature of the neighborhood's history, with multiple phases of significance over time. From the early construction of permanent structures in the 1870s, with the first extant building dating to 1873, through the early 1900s, to the 1960s and 1970s Chicano Movement. The period of significance conveys the historical development of the neighborhood, the vernacular houses that clearly depicted popular architectural styles in Denver's early development, which are still evident today, and the adaptations made to the structures through the mid-twentieth century as the Chicano Movement developed. Residents of the District's homes made changes that reflected their use of the buildings, while not altering the basic style and rhythm, throughout this period.

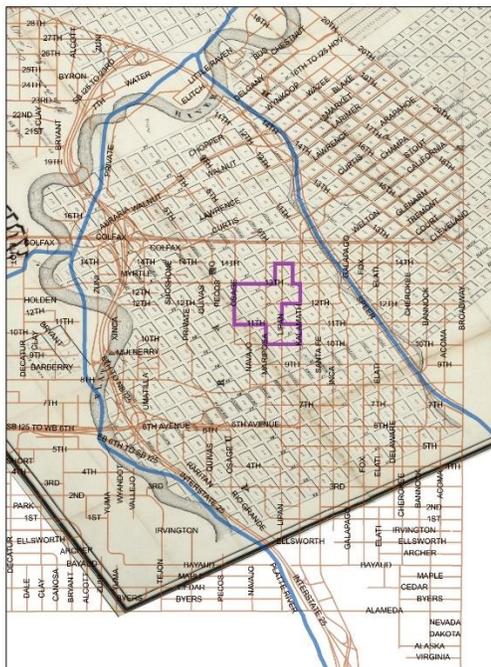
In 1975 a National Register for Historic Places application for The Westside Neighborhood, including the area addressed in this application, noted "Such clear evidence of how many Americans once lived provides us with a memory by which to judge the present and serves to put the outstanding mansions and public buildings that occasionally are preserved into context which is more accurate historically." While apt, what the 1975 NRHP application left out was the history that was being made at that moment in the Westside with the rise of the Chicano Movement. The people and the Movement add to the layers of the history and strengthens the cultural pride that these buildings and spaces represent.

## Attachment: 4. District Description

*Attach a sheet that describes the current physical appearance of the district by providing a statement for each of the following:*

**a. Summary Paragraph** - Briefly describe the general characteristics of the district, such as its location, boundaries, pattern of development, number of structures, primary use (residential or commercial) and any significant geographical features.

The district, which roughly includes the 1000, 1100, 1200 and 1300 blocks of Kalamath (west side only), Lipan and Mariposa Streets (and West 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> Avenues), is part of the greater La Alma Lincoln Park (LALP) neighborhood, among Denver's oldest residential neighborhoods that is located west of Denver's downtown core. The location is on the elevated plateau between Cherry Creek and the South Platte River immediately south of West Colfax Avenue.



To the left is an overlay of the Auraria Town Company 1859 map by Fosdick & Tappan atop a 21<sup>st</sup> Century Denver street map. The blue lines represent the current channels of the South Platte River and Cherry Creek while the light grey lines depict the channels in 1859. The purple outlined box generally indicates the proposed District boundaries (see page 12 and attachments for a detailed map).

The Town of Auraria's original boundaries reached from the confluence south along Cherry Creek to approximately East 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue before heading southwest to meet with the South Platte River near West Ellsworth Avenue. The western boundary continued north along the river channel back to the confluence.

(Map courtesy of William Doyle, 2020)

La Alma Lincoln Park historic cultural district is nestled between the South Platte River and Cherry Creek. These channels are significant to the history of Denver's earliest development. Between these two natural channels are two man-made transportation channels that orient residents and visitors to the contemporary city: railroad tracks that serve as the area's

western boundary and to the east, the successor to the historic Trapper’s Trail, now Kalamath Street, which also serves as the eastern boundary of the District.

Vestiges of these geographic elements underpin the area’s significance today and continue to define the character of the area for its 21<sup>st</sup> Century residents, commerce, and industry.

The proposed district is located within the Westside, as long-time Denver residents refer to the area that also includes Sun Valley, Villa Park, Barnum, Valverde, Baker, and at one time, Auraria. Ninth Street Park and Baker are the closest local historic districts, and the most like the La Alma Lincoln Park neighborhood in historical development and architectural styles, although both are distinctive and separate from La Alma Lincoln Park.

An orienting geographic feature of the proposed district is the publicly-owned park now known as La Alma Lincoln Park. The Park is an integral component in the La Alma Lincoln Park neighborhood, which has been open land since the earliest history. The park land was



originally the homestead of A.C. Hunt between 1870-1875. A.C. Hunt was Colorado’s 4<sup>th</sup> Territorial Governor from 1867-1869, just before he acquired the park land as his homestead. He later donated the land to the city for use as a public park. The Park was also a central gathering space for the Chicano Movement including the march during the West High Blowouts in 1969. The current-day Park is about two neighborhood blocks long and two short blocks wide, bounded by W. 13<sup>th</sup> Ave on the north, W. 11<sup>th</sup> Ave on the south, Mariposa St. on the east, and Osage St. on the west.

The Park itself has been the center around which this neighborhood developed and has played an integral part in every era of its history. The park contains a recreational center with the famous Chicano Movement mural “La Alma” (1978), as well as the “Neighborhood House” (1265 Mariposa St) which was built by the City in 1926 as a childcare facility, and which has been an important community resource ever since.

*La Alma Lincoln Park Historic Cultural District boundary identified by the blue line*

The Park also features many other community resources including softball fields, a playground, basketball and tennis courts, an amphitheater (built in 1936), skate park, open space with winding paths and gathering spaces. While some of these resources have changed or been altered through the years, there have been many similar

resources present in the park since the Period of Significance, including a Rec Center and a pool, in addition to the extant Neighborhood House.

There are a total of 194 parcels (175 contributing structures) within the La Alma Lincoln Park Historic Cultural District, which are nearly all residential in use. There are no other historic districts within LALP, and the closest individual landmarks are Smith's Chapel, long-time home of the Denver Inner City Parish, and West High School, as well as the Buckhorn Exchange, Byers Library, Samsonite House, and the Westside Courthouse. None of these individual landmarks are within the proposed boundary of this district. The nearest historic districts are the Speer Boulevard Historic District, which is part of the Parks & Parkways system, the Ninth Street Park Historic District, and the Baker Historic District south of 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue.

**b. Architectural Description** – Describe the district's general architectural character and pattern of development, including types and/or styles of structures, setting, typical lot size, and streetscape design

The La Alma Lincoln Park District is dominated by single-family residences amid a dozen duplexes and three extant commercial structures. The district is made up of true north-south and east-west streets with the eastern boundary of Kalamath Street being a major arterial in the city. The other streets are more residential, with 13<sup>th</sup> Avenue a little busier during rush hour. The blocks in the district include alleys. Most of the properties also contain a garage or accessory structure in the rear of the property, accessed by way of the alley. The accessory structures, while in some cases constructed within the period of significance, do not add to the historic integrity of the neighborhood and are rarely visible from the street.

The residences were designed in a mix of architectural styles and forms reflective of the popular styles at the time of construction, ranging from Italianate to Queen Anne and Terrace form. The most popular style between 1880 and 1890 was Italianate, found in one- and two-story examples. After 1890, Queen Anne was the most popular style and remained so until 1915, after which the Bungalow form came into favor. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century, the Terrace form also became popular, typically as a multi-family dwelling. Other architectural styles found within the District include Dutch Revival, Foursquare, Classic Cottage, and Victorian Cottage style homes through the 1920s.

These styles vary block to block with some sister houses, such as two terrace style homes next to each other, or a row of Italianate/Queen Anne Cottages. Two of the commercial buildings are located around the corner from each other on the lower half of the 1100 block of Lipan, with the other extant commercial building north on the 1200 block of Mariposa facing the Park. Each commercial building varies in style.

Roughly thirty contributing structures were built after 1900. This collection of houses represent the eclectic tendencies of the age that combined elements from dominant styles as well as the personal expressions of the builders and carpenters, most of whom were not formally trained architects but who responded to the tastes, desires and finances of their clients.

While the architectural styles varied, the houses do create a consistent rhythm through their similar setbacks, general one- or two-story height, prevalence of tree lawns, and transparent low fencing. The regular tree lawns and fencing create a pleasing flow as pedestrians walk down the sidewalks.

In the 1960s and 1970s local artists painted murals on the sides of buildings, in alleyways and on homes and commercial buildings. These early murals became “textbooks” for the Chicanos/as, Hispanos/as, and Mexican American community living nearby. There are still many murals throughout the larger neighborhood. Within the district boundary some have already been lost or altered, and only two Chicano/a Murals still survive within the boundaries, but are important character-defining features, as is the mural tradition.

Physical alterations or changes have occurred through the years, especially in order to adapt the original vernacular homes to the changing needs of the residents in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. These changes allowed for stabilization and continued preservation of the original homes, supporting their survival for nearly 150 years. Such alterations, completed during the period of significance, include:

#### Cladding

In Denver, brick is used in abundance on residences, commercial buildings and civic buildings. Like other areas of the city, in this district, brick is the predominate exterior building material. Some of the brick homes have been stuccoed over for multiple reasons, including changes in taste and style as well as attempts to try to prevent deterioration of brick. Wood frame homes were initially clad in wood lap siding. A number have been re-clad in varying types of materials including asbestos, vinyl, and contemporary composition shingles or lap siding. The gable face of some of the residences have been altered by replacement cladding of the same material range.

#### Porches

Porches are a character defining feature on many homes within the district. Porches are seen on all architectural styles, some original to the house and some added shortly after, while others in the post-war years, all still within the period of significance. Original porches were open with shed or hipped roofs. Porch size varied from entry to partial-width or full-width dimensions. In the earliest homes, the porches may have had no balustrade while later

porches had balustrades with wooden pickets. Open low front porches dominate the front facades with many retaining their original post supports. In the 1920s, when many of the original homes were 40 or more years old, numerous original porches were altered to a Craftsman-inspired gable roof form, some with open trusses and rafter tails. Balustrades were also altered to a solid form, with brick or stuccoed brick. Other porches have been enclosed; a few also altered their entrance location.

This semi-private space is accessed via a walkway, most sitting flush with the sandstone sidewalks, typically delineated from the public space by three-foot fences (wrought iron, chain-link, wood) or low walls. These fences were typically of a lower height and the design and materials employed allow for transparency.

#### Windows/Doors

Original windows were typically tall, narrow, double-hung, 2/2-light, wood sashes. Few of this original window style remain. Replacement windows for most houses have retained the original window opening but replaced the sashes, some with vinyl, in a double-hung, 1/1-light style. The windows of a few of the homes are now rectangular or square in shape, with sashes in a slider style. Sprinkled throughout the district are a few prominent, character-defining windows, with multiple panes or leaded glass.

Few homes display their original entry doors. Replacements are typically solid paneling with small or no glazing. Metal security screen/storm doors have also been added to the entries.

#### Additions

The most common original size of houses in this District was approximately 800 square feet. Over time, additions have been added, typically to the rear of the original structure. Given the narrow lots in this District, most of these additions are not visible from the street. Some of these additions include dormers to add light and additional space. Dormers have converted homes from the original one-story to a story and one-half dwelling. Many dormers have gained their own significance over time, reflecting the use of the home and the desires of residents.

As such, the homes in the district retain their architectural integrity and reflect the craftsmanship of local builders, often neighbors, rather than the work of prominent architects, such as William Quayle who designed La Alma Lincoln Park's first school buildings (now demolished). Most of the houses retain their original scale, setback and setting with intact stone curbs, wide planting strips and stone sidewalks.

Further description of the range of architectural styles and prominent owners will be expanded upon in the Historic Context section of this application.

## 5. Integrity

*Attach a sheet that describes the district's integrity, using the seven qualities that define integrity: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.*

The district retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, materials, design and workmanship. The district retains excellent integrity of location since the layout of the Park, residential areas, and the general streets have remained the same since A.C. Hunt's platting. The integrity of design, materials, and workmanship is physically seen through the rhythm of the streetscape, through the retention of historic setbacks, through the shape and scale of the original residences, and through the intact tree lawn. These qualities are also retained through the Vernacular nature of the houses, being preserved through alterations that met the specific needs of the residents throughout the period of significance. Exterior materials on the houses have changed some, in many cases due to maintenance issues, and changing taste of popular styles and/or materials, but these changes have not altered the integrity of design or workmanship.

Feeling and association is also preserved in the district because of the continued use of most of the structures as homes. While the residents and population of the area has changed since the period of significance, there are some residents that have remained in their homes or have passed them down to their children or grandchildren. This generational lineage of homeowners within the district helps retain the quality of association and feeling, as does the presence of the murals and the general awareness in the city of the area's cultural heritage.

La Alma Lincoln Park also preserves a high level of integrity of the setting because the rows upon rows of modest cottages and Italianate structures survive since the 1880s. As other historic districts can boast, if a time-traveler from 1890 walked along the district streets, they would still recognize the buildings and blocks. Much of this is due to lack of scrapes, demolitions, or incompatible infill.

As a group, this collection of buildings clearly reflects the significance of the people, the history, and the culture from the early Denver settlement through the 1960s-70s.

## 6. Historic Context

*Attach a sheet that describes the history of the events, activities and associations that relate the district to its historic, architectural, geographic, or cultural significance. Examine how patterns, themes, or trends in history affected the district and how it relates to the surrounding community, neighborhood, city, and/or nation.*

### Early Development

The history of the land that makes up the Historic Cultural District begins well before settlers from the east, including miners and traders, began to build around the banks of the South Platte and Cherry Creek. For generations, Apache, Ute, Cheyenne, Comanche and Arapahoe peoples lived in the area during certain seasons of the year. Long-time Indigenous trails became trapper trails, which due to the advantageous locations became streets, and then eventually developed into successful commercial districts, including Kalamath Street. The Auraria Town Company developed in this area in 1858 and began selling land to prospectors. An early speculator of the land we know as La Alma Lincoln Park, was Alexander Cameron Hunt (popularly referred to as A. C. Hunt or Governor Hunt), who acquired his first lots in the town of Auraria in 1859, establishing the neighborhood as one of the first in Denver. In the early days of Hunt's settlement he encouraged Native American tribes traveling back to this area to continue to live on this land.

During A.C. Hunt's twenty-five years in Colorado, he was elected or appointed to numerous positions in the emerging local and territorial governments. Hunt arrived with his family in Colorado in June 1859, and quickly purchased land in the town of Auraria. Within months of his arrival, Hunt was elected Vice President of the *Auraria Town Company* (1859). This was the start of Hunt's involvement in the territorial governments. His other involvement included: an incorporator of Denver's first fire insurance company (1859); President of the *Arapahoe Claims club* (1860); presided over the March 1860 community meeting to consolidate Auraria with Denver and Highland (*Fiftyniner's Directory*: 142); and an incorporator and first President of the *Capital Hydraulic Company*, the Congressional franchise to develop irrigation ditches from the Platte River (1860). Within weeks of his arrival, Hunt began claiming and acquiring real estate. By 1868, he and his brother, Hamilton Hunt, purchased more land, south of West Colfax Avenue to West 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue from Santa Fe Drive to Quivas Street. The district is at the heart of the platted land, eventually known as Hunt's Addition.

Hunt had served many roles in the early history of Colorado: local law enforcement, land and water developer, politician, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and railroad builder. In 1865, Hunt publicly defended the rights of the Native Americans when he testified against the actions of American soldiers during the Sand Creek Massacre in 1864. In January 1867 President Johnson appointed Hunt the 4<sup>th</sup> Territorial Governor (1867-1869), stalling further

near-term attempts at statehood. That same year, Governor A.C. Hunt presided over the community meeting that prompted Arapahoe County residents to finance the construction of a Union Pacific tributary branch from Cheyenne to Denver. In 1869, the first Denver Pacific Railroad train arrived. He was also a pioneer of the greening of Denver in the 1860s, bringing pine trees from the mountains to grow beside the new ditch through his homestead. Hunt was instrumental in retaining the open-space land that Native Americans once camped on, while permanent settlements went up around the Park (now known as La Alma Lincoln Park).

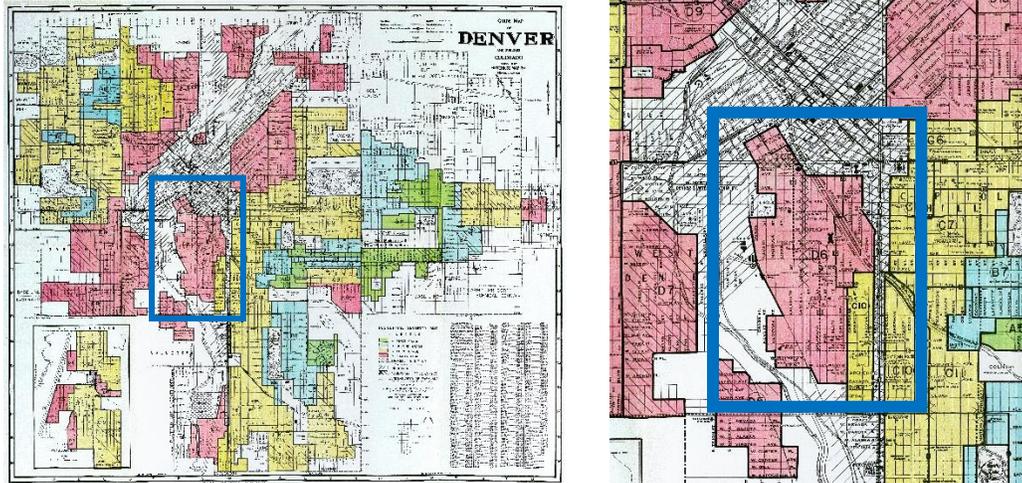
Evolving modes of transportation also played a significant and ongoing role in changing the face and livelihood of La Alma Lincoln Park. First, the trails used by Indigenous people that were followed by trappers became the wagon road, Ferry Street and finally Kalamath Street, stretching south to link with what is now Santa Fe Drive. Most significantly, the arrival of the railroads laid down a man-made boundary that came to define the western border of the neighborhood, both insulating and isolating it.

After his governorship and while living on his homestead, Hunt became involved with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad (D&RG) in 1870-71. This had a direct local impact on the La Alma Lincoln Park neighborhood. An initial seven acres at the western edge of Hunt's homestead was acquired by the Denver and Rio Grande for its main railyard. This eventually became the site of Burnham Yards, which supported Colorado's largest home-grown railroad for almost 150 years. In West Denver, Burnham Shops and Yards defined the western boundary of the greater neighborhood of La Alma Lincoln Park. More notably, the railroad became the neighborhood residents' principal employer for many generations.

The development of the neighborhood's industry parallels the immigrant working-class residents that set down roots here. Due to the railroad industry and other close-by manufacturing industries such as the Mullen and Davis Four Mill, the neighborhood attracted working-class residents. These residents ranged from immigrant laborers to those that had begun to work their way up their company's management. The neighborhood catered to those moving out west to pave their own way, live close to their work, as well as close to the city core.

### **The Evolution of La Alma Lincoln Park as a Neighborhood**

A stable and established neighborhood for 40 years (1890-1930), La Alma Lincoln Park started to change in the 1930s with the advent of public policies involving housing and transportation. As the Great Depression swept across America, communities changed as people faced economic hardships. Federal government attention to public housing issues reached a turning point due to the extreme unemployment and other related pressures. La Alma Lincoln Park was no different. The 1930s saw new lines drawn on the neighborhood map that redefined and reallocated the land, "redlining" the neighborhood according to the 1938 map below.



Left: Redlining map of 1938, Source: Denver Public Library

Right: Zoomed in section of La Alma Lincoln Park neighborhood, outlined in blue (the District is a section within the larger blue outlined area)

The Great Depression prompted federal, state, and local governments to address perceived substandard housing and to encourage homeownership via new public housing legislation. In 1933, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation Act (HOLC) was established to refinance home mortgages that were in default as a result of bank failures during the Depression, with the hope of preventing home foreclosures. Color-coded maps were drawn to indicate the level of potential risk of offering credit. Discriminatory maps created by HOLC resulted in inequitable housing and financial policies that were both punishing and manipulative in "redlined" neighborhoods for decades to come. A 1941 WPA study provided data that showed that nearly half the homes in La Alma Lincoln Park were reported to be "substandard." This data was ultimately used to support policies that restricted capital access to residents and justified large scale redevelopment and displacement. Although the HOLC program ended in 1951, recent analysis by economists at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago shows that negative consequences from the use of these maps has lasted for decades (Emily Badger, "How Redlining's Racist Effects Lasted for Decades").

The onset of World War II created a new demand for workers to support the war effort and housing needs surged throughout Denver. To mitigate the labor shortages, particularly in the agricultural sector, the federal government established the Bracero Program (1942-1964) to attract Mexicans as guest workers to the U.S. The program's intent was to supply workers for short-term, primarily agricultural labor contracts. Among the Program's guarantees was free housing. Most people moving to Denver to participate in the Bracero Program were Hispanos and Mexican Americans migrating from Southern Colorado, Texas, and New Mexico as well as Mexicans migrating from northern and central Mexico. The 1945 City Directory conveys the

program's local impact with a noticeable increase in Hispanos, Mexican Americans and Mexicans living in the La Alma Lincoln Park neighborhood.

In response to housing shortages and the need to improve the living conditions of low-income families in Denver, the Denver Housing Authority (DHA) began to build new affordable housing. DHA demolished 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> century homes to build the housing projects. The first of four housing projects in Denver was constructed as the North Lincoln Park Homes, which opened in 1942. At the start, however, Lincoln Park Homes was restricted to "whites only" and in its first years the units were reserved for displaced defense workers and later for returning veterans. By the late 1940s, DHA removed its occupancy restrictions at the Lincoln Park Homes and the population of Hispanos, Mexican Americans and Mexicans in La Alma Lincoln Park grew. Over the next three decades, Hispanos and Mexican Americans made up 80% of census responders identifying as "Persons of Spanish language or surname" in the 1970 census for La Alma Lincoln Park neighborhood. It is important to note that many Hispanos and Mexican Americans during this time did not self-identify as Chicanos/as until the mid-1960s, when the Chicano Movement grew in strength. Even then, some did not embrace this term, it was primarily younger activists who identified with Chicanos/as. Many Hispanos/as and Mexican Americans today recognize themselves with different identifiers important to their specific cultural heritage.

### **Denver's Chicano/a Movement on the Westside**

The people who have been so intrinsic to the history of this neighborhood over the last six decades self-identify as Raza, Mestizos, Aztecas, Mexican Americans, Mexicanos/as, Latinos/as, Latinx and Chicanos/as; and like their predecessors, they are Westsiders; loyal to the neighborhood and one another and grounded in a specific sense of place. According to current and former residents, if you grew up in The Westside, it will always be home. The Historic Cultural District boundary is at the heart of the Westside. Although the Westside encompasses a larger area, the District makes up an intact contiguous area that signifies the significance of the people, the buildings and spaces, and the cultural heritage that makes this area important to preserve.

In the mid-1960s, the public park at the center of the district became integral to Denver's Chicano Movement. Many of its leaders and activists recall their youth spent in and near the Park (known as Lincoln Park in the 1960s). The Movement integrated political activism with the promotion of culturally specific education in arts, music, theater, graphic arts, and literature. The Chicano Movement represents the convergence of independent issues: land rights, labor rights, opposition to the war, civil rights as embodied in the Civil Rights Movement, with cultural identity, lack of equity in education and the inadequacy of dominant political institutions that represent the issues of Chicanos/as. The Park is historically important ground for Chicano rights in Denver (Leonard Vigil interview, 2 Sept 2017). Due to the Park and neighborhood's importance to the residents' cultural identity, in 2013 the Park

and neighborhood were renamed La Alma Lincoln Park to demonstrate the importance of identity to the community's sense of place, extending from the earliest history of the people who camped or lived here, to the Chicano Movement. La Alma means "the soul" in Spanish, and this neighborhood was exactly that to the greater Chicano/a community – the soul and heart of their community.

Voluntary associations and mutualistas (mutual aid societies) like La Sociedad Protección Mutua de Trabajadores Unidos, (known as the SPMDTU, and established in the San Luis Valley in 1900), The League of United Latin American Citizens, (known as LULAC, established in 1929) and the American GI Forum (established in 1948), speak to the historical trend of Mexican Americans for organizing and civic participation. In Denver, the efficacy of voluntary organizations predated the Chicano Movement. These fostered an explosion of neighborhood and community organizations in the 1960s such as The Denver Inner City Parish, The Westside Action Center, and the Westside Coalition and then in the 1970s by the New Westside Economic Development – Community Development Corporation (NEWSED-CDC), and later Su Teatro, an authentic, original, provocative cultural and performing arts center. Su Teatro began in 1971 as a student-organized theater group at the University of Colorado at Denver that has since established a national reputation for artistic excellence. Another program amongst the rest was *Los Voluntarios* founded by local Chicano leader, Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzales who was also a state coordinator for *Viva Kennedy!*. Emanuel Martinez, a local artist that grew up in the neighborhood and became a founder of the Chicano Mural Movement, met Corky and started the *Junior Los Voluntarios*. Later Gonzales hired Martinez as a youth organizer for the Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC). Subsequently, Corky became the charismatic leader of the *Crusade for Justice* in 1966, with Martinez becoming one of three incorporators, which helped fortify the Chicano Movement, a rebellion against injustice (Dr. Ramon del Castillo, *Jústicia Y Libertad*, 2014).

Another key player and legacy within the Chicano Movement and the La Alma Lincoln Park neighborhood is the Denver Inner City Parish (DICP), which provided critical support for the Movement and community services. DICP was founded in 1960 and originally housed in the Yellow Jets – e.g. the North Lincoln Park Homes. DICP, a nondenominational community refuge subsequently moved to 910 Galapago Street (Smith's Chapel, Denver Landmark, designated on December 21, 2020). Steve Johnson became the Pastor at DICP in 1965, when he was attending the University of Denver. He started programs such as The Young Fathers Program, La Academia de la Gente, a school that ran for 53 years, a senior program and a food bank. In the following decades, DICP became even more vital to the community, expanding programs run by local leaders such as Gerry Garcia. Other notable former directors that were involved with the development of DICP and its programming include: Gloria Leyba (who went on to serve as one of the first Latinas in the Colorado House of Representatives, and resident within the LALP District boundary), Clark Vestal (who went on to serve for several decades as a Presbyterian Pastor in a neighborhood church in the Baker neighborhood), and Tom Friesen, who did an extensive amount of international non-



governmental organization (NGO) work and then worked as regional director for HUD). Through the 1960s, 70s, and 80s Smith's Chapel provided a place for the Chicano/a community to meet, socialize, and solidify their attempts for equality and democracy. The Denver Inner City Parish was a meaningful institution at the heart of the community and expanded their reach and programming at 1212 Mariposa, which is DICP's current location and within the proposed district boundary.

In 1962, the American GI Forum was founded by a Westside resident, Paul Martinez, who also lived in 1319 Lipan while he was involved with the Forum. They often held meetings for the Forum in the Auraria Community Center (1178 Mariposa), across from Denver Inner City Parish at 1212 Mariposa, as well as other locations in the neighborhood. Another building that housed important volunteer programs, which was at the heart of the neighborhood, is the Neighborhood House on the Northeast corner of the Park (1265 Mariposa St). The City built this house in 1926 as a childcare facility for local working parents. Over the years, it has been used as a Mutual Aid Society office during the 1960s/70s, location of the Boys Club of Denver, and housing for a Head Start program. The Neighborhood House has been a community program driven site before, during and after the Chicano Movement.

An influx of resources provided in part by the 1964 War on Poverty programs, allocated through Westside Improvement Association (WSIA)'s program called "Denver Opportunity," provided Westsiders with new tools to fortify their efficacy. These tools included education, job training and community development. New tools were needed as an unforgiving local political environment, the tumult of the Civil Rights Era, and the war in Vietnam were affecting the neighborhood. La Alma Lincoln Park residents used the initiative to attack localized inequities with a network of positive, varied, and coordinated programs.

These programs and their descendants, in the form of other local and federal programs, gave residents and organizers access to resources that had never previously been available, which they used to create an infrastructure for organizing, advocacy and direct service on a larger scale. War on Poverty programs interacted with other community-based initiatives and created a nexus of protest, advocacy, political participation and civic engagement with an authentic, local, and homegrown civil society. Although residents and organizers leveraged War on Poverty programs, they did not abandon their critical analysis.

### **Madres del Movimiento**

Westside youth were protected by adults who created an elaborate kinship network, tightly knit with friendship, solidarity, and reciprocity, designed to give their children the best of what they had. The success of voluntary associations reveals the desire of residents to create a thriving social fabric.



Josie Acosta, Betty Benavidez & Juanita DeHerrera, ca 2008

As the War on Poverty “Action Centers” got underway, women of the Westside found a new arena for their impressive political and social organizing skills: the Chicano Movement. Seldom are women credited for their influential role in the Chicano Movement. It was the women....who were the unsung heroes of the Movement (Federico Pena, *Jústicia Y Libertad*, 2014).

Among the *Madres del Movimiento* on the Westside were Josie Acosta, Betty Benavidez, Laura DeHerrera, Vi Medrano, Alberta Crespín, Josie Perez, Cathy Prieto and others. Improving access to better education was a key focus of these activists. Many of them worked for *Denver Opportunity*, or served as founding members of the action centers, worked in the local schools, actively supported Chicano/a political candidates, and spent “any spare time on the Movement.” Interviews with the daughters of just two Westside Chicanas reveal their roles as cornerstones in the Movement to improve the quality of life in Denver.

Josie Perez did everything she could to advance learning, including encouraging it in her own family, while living at 1154 Kalamath, on the east side of the street just outside the district boundary. All of her children graduated from West High School and many graduated from college. In 1969, she became one of the named plaintiffs of the lawsuit, *Keyes vs. Denver Public Schools*, to integrate Denver’s schools. Ms. Perez testified before the U.S. Supreme Court, whose 1974 ruling ordered busing to achieve integration in Denver. In 2009, U.S. Senator Michael Bennet remembered Josephine Perez in the Congressional Record as “a champion for justice and equality.” She was regarded as “.... an exemplary voice for minority students in Denver.”

Long-time neighbor and a founder of *the Crusade for Justice*, Josie Acosta, worked in the neighborhood to provide a better space for seniors. She grew up in her family home at 1106 W. 13<sup>th</sup> Avenue, and as an adult moved to other locations around the neighborhood. Her efforts led to her greatest honor: the naming of the “Josie Acosta Senior Wing Addition” at the new La Alma Recreation Center located in the Park. Mrs. Acosta was also appointed by Mayor Wellington Webb to the Latino Advisory Council and twice was named *La Reyña* of the Cinco de Mayo Festival, the largest of its kind in the U.S.

Another mother of the Movement was Betty Benavidez. In 1970, she was elected the first Latina to the Colorado Legislature (1971-1974) as State Representative for the new house district that included the La Alma Lincoln Park neighborhood. She lived with her husband

Waldo at 1175 Lipan Street. While Waldo is remembered as a complex but effective organizer, Betty Benavidez is remembered more simply. It is said that “nothing is ever done by just one person, except Betty” (Celina Benavidez, 2017).

### **West High Blowout: 1969**

The West High School blowouts were a response to rising tensions that had been fed by racism and segregation. The backdrop of the Civil Rights Movement included opposition to the war in Vietnam (which had begun with demonstrations in 1964); the growing success of Chicanos/as in asserting positive cultural identity; labor issues under Cesar Chavez in California; and land right issues under Reies Lopez Tijerina at Tierra Amarilla in New Mexico. These efforts were creating widespread awareness that organized political protests could be effective. For Chicano/a students of the 1960s, a new cultural awareness emphasized a dual heritage (Life and Times of Richard Castro, page 20), which sparked a desire in youth to stand up for their cultural identity and rights.

Meanwhile, Denver’s police force was mobilizing to maintain the status quo. Law enforcement officials across the country had become concerned about the spilling of “bottled rage” and the mood became ominous. George L. Seaton was appointed Chief of Police after the Detroit riots in 1967 and he had vowed to not allow Denver to become another Detroit. Just weeks before the West High School Blowouts Denver police had received riot training, new helicopters were in place, and Denver was starting to feel like a city under siege (Ref: Tony Garcia and Su Tetro story circles 1/10/19).

When insults about the Chicano/a culture by a West High School teacher went unabated, students protested by staging a walkout on March 20, 1969. This demonstration spawned a “blowout” among hundreds of other Denver high school and junior high school students with marches to Lincoln Park over the next several days. A reporter for the *West Side Recorder* recalled “Everything broke loose – night sticks started swinging...” Referring to the blowout, Ernesto Vigil said it was “*The central event in Denver for what was later called the Chicano Movement*” (La Voz Bilingue, James Mejia 14 Oct 2015, “West High School Walkout of 1969”). Cecilia Garcia led her fellow South High School students’ march to join their West High School compatriots at the Park. The La Alma Lincoln Park neighborhood and Park was the incubator for the Chicano Movement and is historically important ground for Chicano/a rights in Denver (Leonard Vigil interview, 2 Sept 2017).

After several days of walkouts, during which Denver police reacted violently toward many Chicano/a students, the students eventually developed a list of demands including securing bilingual education, the dismissal of the offending teacher, and enforcement of the inclusion of Chicanos/as history, culture and language in the district curriculum. By the fall of 1969, four of the five school principals in the La Alma Lincoln Park neighborhood had been replaced --

West High, Baker Middle, Fairview and Greenlee Elementary. The West High walkout remains a symbol of the power of protest (Boulder Weekly, “Whitewashing the past”, March 26, 2015 by Matt Cortina).

The West High Blowout was the start of change in Denver and continued to be fostered through the greater Chicano Movement’s social organizations, or *mutualistas*, and the Chicano/a Mural Movement. The Movement and events of the West High blowouts inspired other groups looking for equality, including Students for a Democratic Society and the Black Panthers who joined the protests. The blowouts helped draw nearly 1,500 young Chicanos/as from across the country to the first annual Crusade for Justice’s National Youth Liberation Conference. National Chicano/a youth groups formed in response, with additional walkouts throughout California and the Southwest (Hayley Sanchez, “Chicano Progress Today Owes Much to the Denver West High Blowouts of 50 Years Ago,” *Colorado Public Radio* (March 18, 2019).

### **Denver’s Chicano/a Mural Movement**

With the passion and growing support for the Chicano Movement, another important aspect of La Alma Lincoln Park’s role in the movement was the artistic expression happening through murals. Emanuel Martinez was a local Chicano artist and sculptor who was involved with the Chicano Movement from an early age and helped ignite the mural movement in Denver. Martinez was connected to Corky Gonzales, starting the *Junior Los Voluntarios*, and as one of the three incorporators with Corky for the *Crusade for Justice* in 1966. Through his connections with the Movement, Martinez met César Chávez at the union hall in Denver, where he had his first art exhibition, and presented Chávez with a painting. Chávez invited Martinez to work as an artist for the United Farmworkers Organization in California. Here Martinez created “Farmworkers Altar” mural in Los Angeles for the 1968 event. After his experience with Chávez, the Chicano Movement in L.A., and visiting Mexico to experience their mural movement, Martinez came back to Denver with an invigorated spirit to apply to the Denver Chicano Movement and eventually the Chicano/a Mural Movement.

Martinez recognized the power of art as social commentary; it “stimulates creativity and educates the people of the community” (The Denver Post, George Lane, August 23, 1970). He also saw the power in creating Chicano Murals to inspire his culture in the neighborhood where he lived. Martinez and his family lived in the North Lincoln Park Homes (non-extant) just north of the park from 1969-72. He was determined to paint a mural in La Alma Lincoln Park, so he trained for and was hired as a lifeguard the summer of 1970 because only city employees could paint in city parks. After getting hired, Martinez painted his first public community mural on the toolshed (non-extant) in the Park, which he titled “La Alma.” This Mural Movement while it seemed local, spoke on a broader scale and was simultaneously occurring as other Chicano/a muralists sought out similar tactics in large cities across the country.



**“La Alma”, first mural on the Lincoln Park Toolshed, ca. 1970 (non-extant)**

According to George Lane, a reporter for *The Denver Post* (August 23, 1970), the mural “tells Mexican-Americans’ past, present and future.” The mural featured reproductions of renowned Mexican revolutionary Emiliano Zapata and depicted a representation of Quetzalcoatl, the demi-god and mythical ruler of the Toltec empire in ancient Mexico. The mural also displayed Martinez’s iconic representation of the tripartite mestizo head, where the left and right profiles bracket a full face view representing the dual Indian and Spanish inheritance of the Chicano people, which was inspired by a mosaic image at the University of Mexico (Emanuel Martinez: A Retrospective, 1995). Martinez also established and directed an Arts and Crafts training program for local youth housed in the toolshed, which he also named “La Alma.”

Chicanos/as initially wanted to name Lincoln Park to “Atzlán Park”, and Martinez was asked to paint a sign to make visible the Chicano/a community’s intention. Atzlán is an important symbol to the Chicanos/as community and identity, providing a concept and a feeling of their ancestral homeland. The Atzlán creation story and their ancestral homeland, Aztlan, Chicanos proclaimed the American Southwest as their “Atzlán”, to provide their people a sense of belonging and cultural pride. Auraria and La Alma Lincoln Park neighborhoods symbolized a vicious cyclical pattern of displacement and resettlement in the history of the Chicanos/Latinos/Mexican American people in the southwest and in Colorado. The park became a place of refuge, a safe space to flee from oppression. The act of renaming the park allowed the community to publicly defend their heritage and sense of place in a socially hostile environment that excluded them. In 1971, the community officially agreed instead of Atzlán Park to call Lincoln Park, La Alma Park, Spanish for “the soul.” As the community gathered to celebrate and post the new sign, their ceremony was disrupted by the arrival of city police, prompting a spontaneous march to the city jail. Before the evening ended, tear gas was dropped on Lincoln Park and on residents of the North Lincoln Park Homes. Many children, women and men went to the hospital from injuries due to the tear gas. Prevailing winds blew the tear gas into nearby neighborhoods, alerting them to the mistreatment of their Chicano/a neighbors.

The renaming of the Park to La Alma never became official, so when the new recreation center was built in 1972, a few years later in 1978 Martinez painted a new mural, titled “La Alma,” to describe the spirit of the people in the community and identify the park as the soul of the community. The pride and identity Martinez’s art brought to the Chicano/a residents of the neighborhood ultimately inspired the 2013 name change of the Park and neighborhood, now La Alma Lincoln Park. Emanuel

Martinez has since received national acclaim as a forerunner of the contemporary mural movement in the U.S.



*“La Alma” mural on the La Alma Lincoln Park Rec Center, by Emanuel Martinez, 1978*

Like the West High Blowouts, the Chicano/a Murals were a reaction to rising tensions, racism, and displacement. Through the artistic expression of community murals, it allowed artists and community members to highlight their history in a public arena. According to Emanuel Martinez and his daughter Lucha Martinez de Luna, these murals are like textbooks for the Chicano/a youth to learn from their ancient past and be inspired by contemporary Chicanos/as to embrace their own identity. Murals also played an important role in the process of placemaking for the Chicanos/as community. Not only the streets, buildings and people made up their community but also the murals that created a sense of place. These murals may have been originally created to depict the ancestral roots of the Chicanos/as alongside their contemporaries, but it now is depicting the history of the neighborhood from 50 years ago and has become an intrinsic identifying feature of the neighborhood.

*This historic context and description of the Chicano/a Movement, the subsequent programs associated with the Movement, and the Movement leaders is not exhaustive. Please see the “La Alma Lincoln Park” Historic Context created in partnership with Historic Denver, Inc. for further detail.*

### **A Lasting Effect: Resiliency & Community**

By the late 1970s the Westside faced challenging times. The obliteration of the Auraria neighborhood (north of the district and today home to Auraria Higher Education Campus) caused lasting scars as the historical Westside lost many residents to forced displacement. In the 1980s this once-thriving community experienced poverty and crime rates much higher than the city and national averages. One important catalyst of the La Alma Lincoln Park and the greater Westside's 21<sup>st</sup> Century rebound was NEWSSED's impact. NEWSSED was originally a 1960s program of the Westside Action Center and is still a major force in the neighborhood. "NEWSSED was very much an outgrowth of the Chicano movement. It was all these activists saying, 'Our communities are being blighted. There are no jobs for our people. We don't have any control over anything.' So it was a move to try to create our own community foundation" (Su Teatro's story circles, Tony Garcia, 2019). Veronica Barela took the reins of NEWSSED and became president and CEO in 1977 and continued to run the organization for 40 years. Due to the overall neighborhood decline compounded by the displacement of the Auraria residents, NEWSSED's mandate in the 1970s was to stimulate new development and economic opportunities in the La Alma Lincoln Park neighborhood. A key result was a 13-million-dollar grant and the Parkway Centre at 1391 N. Speer Blvd. which houses offices and one of the busiest King Soopers in the state.

The Parkway Centre project occurred in tandem with an Urban Development Action grant in partnership with HUD and the City of Denver (awarded in 1977 and completed in 1984) which allowed for streetscaping and curb cutbacks. NEWSSED administered the grant and organized the neighborhood block by block. Each block received \$12,000 to be used toward painting homes, or revealing the original façade, new sidewalks and fencing. Wrought iron fencing at 7th and Galapago and flagstone sidewalks are a lasting testament to the impact of these improvements. NEWSSED has also initiated several programs to facilitate home ownership in the neighborhood, including one that bought, refurbished and sold single-family houses. Along with revitalizing La Alma Lincoln Park, NEWSSED also started the country's largest annual Cinco de Mayo celebration along Santa Fe Drive. The event has since attracted so many people that it eventually moved to the much bigger venue, Denver's Civic Center Park.

20<sup>th</sup> century Westsiders created their own vital community institutions and practices to fortify themselves against racism and oppression. Residents built their own capacity for civic engagement by creating neighborhood organizations and an internal civic infrastructure that provided direct service, education, social life, civil society, solidarity, camaraderie and restorative justice. Community institutions formed a strong back bone for La Alma Lincoln Park that sustained members through poverty and generational trauma. The internal mechanisms that neighbors engineered together gave them practice in community building, afforded them with the means to resist, and prepared them for the public protest that would mark the Chicano Movement Era. The architecture, the places and spaces of this district, are

the tangible history of the Movement and the people that make this neighborhood a community.

### **Notable Early Residents of the District**

Early notable residents of the District include Nathaniel Sample, who lived in 1203-1207 N Lipan St (built in 1881). Nathaniel Sample made his way out to Denver from the eastern United States to find opportunity out West. He fought in the Civil War, and he was described as "a skillful mechanic and gallant soldier." He made his way up the railroad chain of command and became the General Superintendent of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. In 1871, he accepted the position of foreman of the Denver & Rio Grande (DxRG) machine shops, bringing with him the first three engines used by that railroad. He was employed in the original machine shops of the D&RG, and in 1876, he became Master Mechanic of D&RG's railroad shops erected at Burnham. In 1880, he became superintendent of machinery. Then 8 years later Sample became the superintendent of the D&RGW. In 1892 he was appointed general superintendent of the entire D&RG system. Sample was a very active community member on the Westside. He was elected to City Council and to the School Board for District #2. Sample also served as the first President of the Burnham Library Association and was involved with the Burnham Church.



*1203-1207 Lipan Street, 1881*

Lewis Greenlee, for whom the current elementary school is named, lived in 1103 N Lipan St for a few years. In 1889, he was a teacher and later, principal, at the Elmwood School (now the site of Del Pueblo School). While residing here in 1891, Greenlee became Superintendent of the Westside, School District #2. In 1904, he was named Superintendent of the newly consolidated Denver School District #1. Later he was elected City Treasurer and then, in 1915, he was elected Commissioner of Property when the City of Denver was briefly governed by a five-member City Commission (1913 - 1916), which served as both the City's legislative and executive branches.



*1103 Lipan Street, 1887*

Local educator Emily Griffith lived for a decade near the Park. She arrived in Denver in 1894 and taught at Central School, near her home at 1247 N Lipan St, a two-story Queen Anne Cottage residence. She lived in this residence from around 1896 until sometime after 1900. She also taught at the 24<sup>th</sup> Street School, another school that served a working class and immigrant population. Griffith began night classes to teach English to parents and children alike. Despite having only an 8<sup>th</sup> grade education herself, she taught in



*1247 Lipan Street, 1890*

Nebraska starting at age 14, and then in Denver when she arrived. She received continued teacher training upon her arrival to Denver and worked at a number of schools. Throughout her experience in teaching, Griffith realized that public education was not providing her students with the education they needed to obtain jobs, and that many of her students' parents and family members did not make a living wage. Believing that education was the key to improved life and job prospects, Griffith began to offer her students' parents and working children in the neighborhood English and mathematics classes during lunch hour and in the evenings (Emily Griffith Opportunity School, Denver Landmark Application). In 1904 she was appointed Colorado's Deputy Superintendent of Schools with an office in the State Capitol. Later she accepted the position of Colorado's Deputy State Superintendent of Instruction, which put her in the position to direct how all Colorado students were taught.

Griffith believed that the public-school system should provide all residents with opportunities to learn and improve themselves (Denver Landmark nomination, March 31, 2016: 6). *"For all those who wish to learn,"* inspired Griffith to create an "Opportunity School" in Denver in 1916. Since its founding, the Emily Griffith Opportunity School has helped 1.5 million adults and young people of varying ages, races and incomes gain skills and education to find success in American society. The school has earned a national and international reputation for vocational and continuing education. After Griffith retired in 1933, she moved away from Denver. In 1975, her legacy was memorialized with a stained-glass portrait in the Colorado State Capitol, one of few women so honored.



*1165 Lipan Street, ca 1873*

The oldest extant building in the district was constructed in or before 1873 at 1165 N Lipan St. This was the home of Edwin H. Kellogg, brother-in-law of A.C. Hunt. Kellogg was known as a cartographer, civil engineer, and was elected the Arapahoe County Surveyor in 1876 (Smiley: 540). He was Denver's City Engineer in 1892 when two of the most prominent public structures of the era were built: City Hall and the Arapahoe County Courthouse (now demolished).

In 1894 Joe Donovan (an Irish Immigrant) moved to Denver with his wife (also an Irish Immigrant) and daughter to find opportunity out West. With the equivalent of an 8th grade education, he began working as a laborer at Union Pacific Railway Company, and immediately settled into a house at 1257 10th Ave (not in the district), down the block from the rowdy Buckhorn Exchange. Within a year at Union Pacific, John was made foreman. A residential building boom was filling the northern end of neighborhood with brick, single-family homes. The Donovans purchased a 5-bedroom, Italianate style house at 1314 N Lipan St.



*1314 Lipan Street, 1886*

**Notable Chicano/a Movement Leaders & Residents of the District**

“It was the women....who were the unsung heroes of the Movement” (Federico Pena, *Jústicia Y Libertad*, 2014). Josie Acosta came to Denver from Pueblo at age 5 years old and her family lived at 1106 W. 13<sup>th</sup> Avenue Italianate Cottage style home. Josie attended the former



*1106 W. 13th Avenue, Childhood home of Josie Acosta, 1886*

Franklin School (on Colfax between Lipan & Mariposa), Baker Junior High and then West High School. At 16, her mother made her quit school to go to work but, she later ensured that her children graduated from West High School. She became active with the New West Side Economic Development Corporation (NEWSSED) and with Denver Inner City Parish (West 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue and Galapago Street) where she worked with seniors. Her efforts led to her greatest honor: the naming of the “Josie Acosta Senior Wing Addition” at the La Alma Recreation Center, West 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue and Mariposa Street. Ms. Acosta later moved to a home just outside

the district with her husband and family in 1958 (1254 Kalamath St).

The early resident and owner of 1059 Lipan in 1887, was Thomas F. Carroll, born in Amboy, Illinois, and came to Denver as a young man. He was a member of the pioneer hook and ladder company from 1876-1881. He continued volunteering with the fire department over his life. While living at 1059 Lipan, Carroll took a paid position in the City’s Public School system until 1924 when he retired. He died in his home in September 1934, and was buried in Riverside cemetery (Denver Post, Oct. 1, 1934). Upon Carroll’s death there were three other

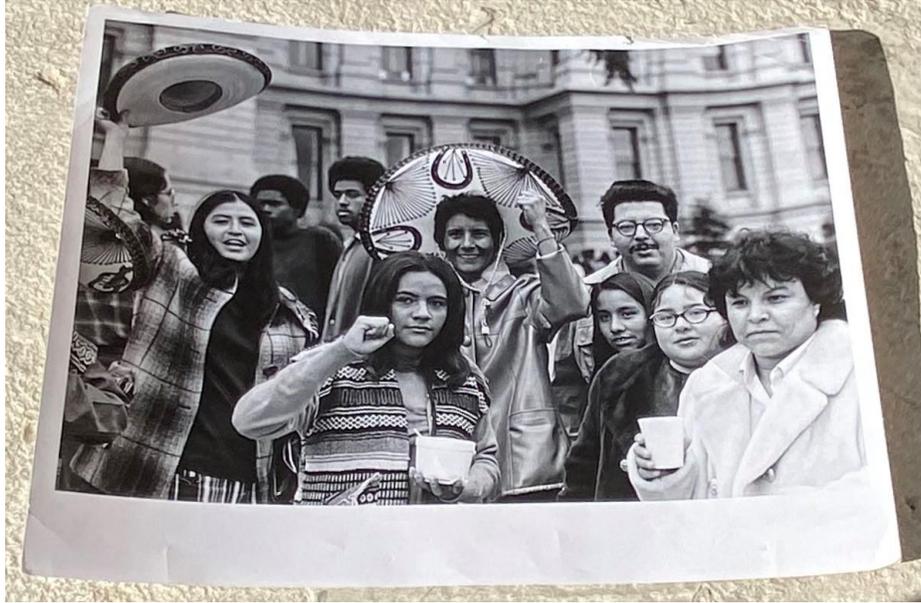


*1059 Lipan, Prieto family home, 1885*

owners before John and Helen Prieto bought the Italianate Cottage at 1059 Lipan from the United Housing Development Corporation in 1969. John was a WWII veteran and was able to buy the home with the VHA loan he received. John and Helen’s daughter, Cathy Prieto, currently owns the house. Cathy and Helen were very active in the Chicano Movement in a variety of ways including protesting police brutality at the Denver Capitol (see image below). They also volunteered at the Auraria Community Center, helping with the day care and early education programs. Helen volunteered throughout the city

translating for community members that did not speak English and serving as a bilingual teacher at Baker elementary. As a West High student, Cathy walked out during the West High

Blowouts and marched to Lincoln Park in March 1969. Cathy continued to support the Movement through her involvement in the Brown Berets, as well as marching in protests in Denver and L.A with Cesar Chavez.



*Cathy Prieto (front, center) and her mother Helen (wearing the sombrero, center), at the Denver Capitol building at a protest, 1969.*

The Bungalow at 1175 N Lipan St (shown below) was the home of Waldo and Betty Benavidez, when Betty was elected as Colorado's first Latina in the Legislature, as a State Representative (1971-1974). It has been said that "nothing is ever done by just one person, except Betty," who was born and raised on the Westside. Betty's first husband was a descendent of one of the first two Spanish surnamed representatives (Barela) to serve in Colorado's First Territorial Legislature in 1861.



*1175 Lipan Street, 1928*



*North Elevation*

### **Architecture of the Neighborhood**

The La Alma Lincoln Park Historic Cultural District consists of many early homes from the late 1800s through the early 1900s that were modest homes yet reflected the trending architectural style of the times. Changes to the homes over time reflect the evolution of the neighborhood for nearly 150 years, and the significant influence of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century residents connected to the Chicano Movement.

#### **1880s – early 1900s: Italianate, Classic Cottages, Queen Anne styles**

Rapid development in the District began in 1880 in the 1000, 1100 and 1200 blocks of Kalamath, Lipan, and Mariposa Streets. Another large development boom occurred in 1890 with seventy-six houses constructed, and all but thirty were constructed in an Italianate style. The remainder of the homes were constructed in a variety of Classic Cottage, Queen Anne, Terrace, or Front Gable architectural styles and types.

The traditional Italianate style in the District has a vertical, often asymmetrical, emphasis and rich ornamentation. Porches are an important element of the style including square supports with chamfered edges. These vernacular small, one-story Italianate cottages embody representative elements of the formal style, including tall, narrow, double-hung sash windows with inverted U-shaped hood molds and porches with square columns.

Two intact examples of the popular one-story Italianate Cottage found in La Alma Lincoln Park are on Lipan Street: 1261 Lipan and 1212 Lipan Street. The 1881 J.A. Sander residence at 1261 Lipan is notable for its clapboard siding, tall 2/2-light, double-hung wood sash windows. Mr. Sander was a cabinet maker. The full-width, shed-roofed front porch has slender chamfered supports with decorative brackets atop wood bases. 1212 Lipan Street is very similar in style although its porch has a picket balustrade. Originally this was the home of Michael G. Ruppert, a lawyer. Both residences have walkways that are flush with the public sandstone sidewalk; 1212 Lipan has a 3' chain-link fence that delineates the public space from the private space of these 140-year-old homes.



*1261 Lipan Street, 1881*



*1212 Lipan Street, 1885*



*1219 Lipan Street, 1880*

Another one-story Italianate Cottage home can be seen at 1219 Lipan Street. Denver Assessor Records indicate it was built in 1880. The 1893 City Directory lists Oliver J. Carlson, a carpenter with the Denver & Rio Grande railroad residing here with James W. Reynolds, a telephone operator for the Union Pacific Railway. Carlson was joined by James G. Shields, an engineer, as a resident in 1893.



Another example of a single-story Italianate Cottage is at 1106 W. 13<sup>th</sup> Ave (built in 1886). This was Josie Acosta's childhood home, and she grew to be one of the mothers of the Chicano Movement.

*1106 W. 13th Avenue, Childhood home of Josie Acosta, 1886*



*1059 Lipan Street, Prieto Family home, 1885*

A different variety of the one-story Italianate Cottage can be seen at the Prieto Home at 1059 Lipan St. This early example of this style, built in 1885, features narrow windows on the projecting bay, as well as an off-set porch with simplified columns, and an arched opening in the front gable.

The late 1880s saw another surge in home building of modest, vernacular, single-story cottages on narrow lots in the Queen Anne architectural style whose popularity continued through 1915. These cottages were built on raised foundations with a hipped or pyramidal roof and a dominant projecting front-facing gable or gabled-dormer. The home at 1232 Lipan St is an excellent example of this Queen Anne subtype. Other Queen Anne-styled cottages constructed here are the more typical design with overlapping or nested gables, such as seen at 1117 Lipan St. The raised foundations of these residences differentiate them from the neighborhood's earliest homes.



*1232 Lipan Street, ca 1890s*



*1117 Lipan Street, 1899*

Another example of a modest single-story cottage style is this Queen Anne Cottage at 1042 Lipan Street (built around 1894-1895). This home's residents were English immigrants, who based on census records, Elizabeth and Henry Bowman were in-laws. Henry (aka Harry) was a miner, and according to the 1900 census Elizabeth was widowed. As happened often in those days, if a woman was widowed other local family would move in with her.



*1042 Lipan Street, 1894-1895*

The Grove residence (1223 Kalamath St) is an excellent example of a very early two-story front gable Italianate Cottage residence. It features a paired, segmental arched window opening with a shared sill on the gable face. Also typical of the simplified Italianate style, the porch is supported by square posts.

In December 1879, Hattie Groves purchased the lots on which this 1880 two-story, front gable Italianate residence was constructed. Hattie and her husband, James R. Groves, are listed in the 1880 Census living in Hunt's Addition and were prominent Westsiders. James Groves became Master Mechanic for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and served on the local school board.



*1223 Kalamath Street, 1880*



*1203-1207 Lipan Street, 1881*

An example of the more typical two-story Italianate residence in the District is Nathaniel Sample's 1881 home at 1207 South Tenth (now 1203-1207 Lipan Street). Homes in this style featured low-pitched, hipped roofs, overhanging eaves, and decorative brackets. Large windows with double-hung sashes and one-over-one lights were common, as well as elaborate arched hood molds. Embellished versions of the Italianate style feature cupolas or towers, quoins, and balustrade balconies. Sample's residence depicts more of these features than most homes in the District including a two-story brick bay with beveled walls on the south façade.



*1314 Lipan Street, 1886*



*1264 Lipan Street, 1887*

In 1886, this Italianate residence was constructed at 1314 Lipan Street, and was the home of the Irish Immigrants, Joe Donovan and his family. Another excellent example of the traditional Italianate residence in this District is the 1887 home of Rev. Cyreneus D. Jeffries at 1264 Lipan Street.



*1103 Lipan Street, 1887*

An 1887 example of a one-story Italianate style with elaborate detail is 1103 Lipan Street. Its hipped roof, tall double-hung sash windows with inverted U-shaped hood molds, and porch with slender columns reflect typical elements of this style. The scroll-sawn verge boards and round arched ornament on the front gable embellish this home occupied by Lewis C. Greenlee from 1890 to 1892.



*1132 Mariposa Street, 1890*

A later Italianate style subtype found in the District is the town house at 1132 Mariposa Street. It is characterized by wide, projecting cornices with brackets concealing a flat or low-pitched roof and second story balcony.

### 1910s-1920s: The Bungalow Style

Bungalow style homes began to be built in the area in the early part of the 1900s through the 1920s. In 1926, Joe & Carmine Calomino acquired the lots at 1175 Lipan St (shown below) and by 1928, this Craftsman styled Bungalow was the home of Joseph and Jennie Colomino and remained in the family until 1943. In 1973-1974, this was the home of Waldo and Betty Benavidez when Betty was elected as Colorado's first Latina in the Legislature, as a State Representative (1971-1974).



*1175 Lipan Street, 1928*



*North Elevation*

### 1910s-1920s: Terrace Style

Early in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Terrace style became popular, typically for use as a multi-family dwelling. This style features a flat roof, corbelled cornice and individual entrance porches to each dwelling unit. The 1910 duplex at 1275-1277 Kalamath St is a prime example of this style. Another example is the 1910 duplex at 1020-1022 West 13<sup>th</sup> Avenue that is a red brick rectangular building on a raised concrete foundation with a flat roof and embellished with

contrasting yellow brick corbelled cornice, brackets, quoins, window and door surrounds and red brick segmental arched lintels.



*1275-1277 Kalamath Street, 1910*



*1020-1022 West 13<sup>th</sup> Avenue, 1910*

Other buildings in the District that were constructed in other architectural styles than those described above include Gabled-Ell, Dutch Revival, Foursquare, Edwardian, Classic Cottage, English Norman, and Bungalow.

### 19<sup>th</sup> Century Commercial Buildings

As houses, churches, and schools were built in the area, grocery stores began to operate within the neighborhood. These stores embodied 19<sup>th</sup> Century Commercial architecture. This is depicted in the buildings' rectangular shape, flat roof, cornice of decorative brickwork or cast iron and first story storefronts with large display windows. An early extant example is 1244-1246 Mariposa St, an 1892 commercial addition to the front of an 1883 elaborate Queen Anne Cottage. Mary Federlin operated this grocery starting in 1892, and for many years after as did subsequent operators through 1945. Changes to homes occurred even in the 19<sup>th</sup> century to accommodate residents needs and use of buildings. Today this building has been converted into a single-family residence. In 1890, William Hind, a mantel maker for Halleck Lumber Co., built the two-story brick store at 1135-1137-1139 Lipan and lived next door. For almost 50 years a grocery occupied this building that was owned by the Hind Family at least through 1948. This two-story brick structure with large display windows on the first floor and segmental arched double-hung sash windows with hood moulds on the upper story.



*1244-1246 Mariposa Street, 1892*



*1135-1137-1139 Lipan Street, 1890*

### **Conclusion**

The La Alma Lincoln Park neighborhood and the Historic Cultural District boundaries retain the historic integrity of the buildings, the historic park and the people's stories and cultural heritage housed within the walls of the district's structures. The complete history of La Alma Lincoln Park is one of activism, resilience, and perseverance to improve the quality of life for one's family and community across two centuries. This neighborhood has two significant periods that have contributed to the history of Denver from the early days of the city's founding to the mid-century that was influential in Denver's Chicano Movement. This layered history is significant to tell the full story of not only the neighborhood and its buildings, but Denver, its people, and its culture.

## 7. Additional Information

### Bibliography

Provide a list of sources used in compiling this application.

***See Attached***

### **Photographs**

Attach digital photographs showing representative views of the streetscapes, structures, and character-defining features of the district. These photographs should be taken from public right of way. If available, include historic photographs of the district.

***See Attached***

### Boundary Map

Attach a map that graphically depicts the boundaries of the district and indicates the contributing and non-contributing properties within the district.

***See Attached***

### Application Fee

Find the correct fee from the below table. (Make check payable to Denver Manager of Finance).

Application for designation of a district for preservation:

• 1 to 100 structures in district	\$500
• 101 to 200 structures in district	\$750
• 201 to 300 structures in district	\$1,000

### District Property List

Include a list of properties by address, with the contributing/non-contributing status of each property denoted (for example, 220 Grant Street – Contributing, 221 Grant Street – Non-Contributing, etc.). This list should either be inserted into this application form or, if lengthy, attached as a separate Word document or Excel spreadsheet.

***See Attached***

### Public Outreach

Applicants must provide a written description of all outreach efforts, including, but not limited to, property owner/resident meetings (including number of attendees and information on neighborhood



representation), newsletters, fliers, one-on-one meetings with property owners, etc. A substantial effort to communicate with all property owners within a district prior to submitting an application is required.

**See Attached**

Inventory Table

Complete inventory table, including photos for all primary buildings in the district. Follow the attached template.

**See Attached**

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### **INTERVIEWS**

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### **MAPS**

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 1862, U.S. Survey: map of Township 3, Range 68 of the 6<sup>th</sup> Principal Meridian  
 1865, Ebert, F.J (city surveyor): map outlining Congressional Land Grant of Denver  
 1868, Dugal Louis: diagram of Denver, principal streets, showing present improvements  
 1871, Stanton, Fred J.: map of City of Denver & Environs  
 1872, Bonsall, J.H. and E.H. Kellogg: map of Denver 1874, Hunt's Addition platting  
 1878, Willits, W.C.: map of Denver  
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 1899, Willits: map of Colorado farms  
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 1938, Denver Residential Security Map (redline) by Hotchkiss Map Co.  
 1942, Colorado State Highway map of Denver (6<sup>th</sup> Avenue detail)  
 1946, Colorado State Highway map of Denver (6<sup>th</sup> Avenue detail)  
 2018, U.S. Census Bureau: map of population distribution of Latinos

**La Alma Lincoln Park Historic Cultural District Application**  
**Photographs**

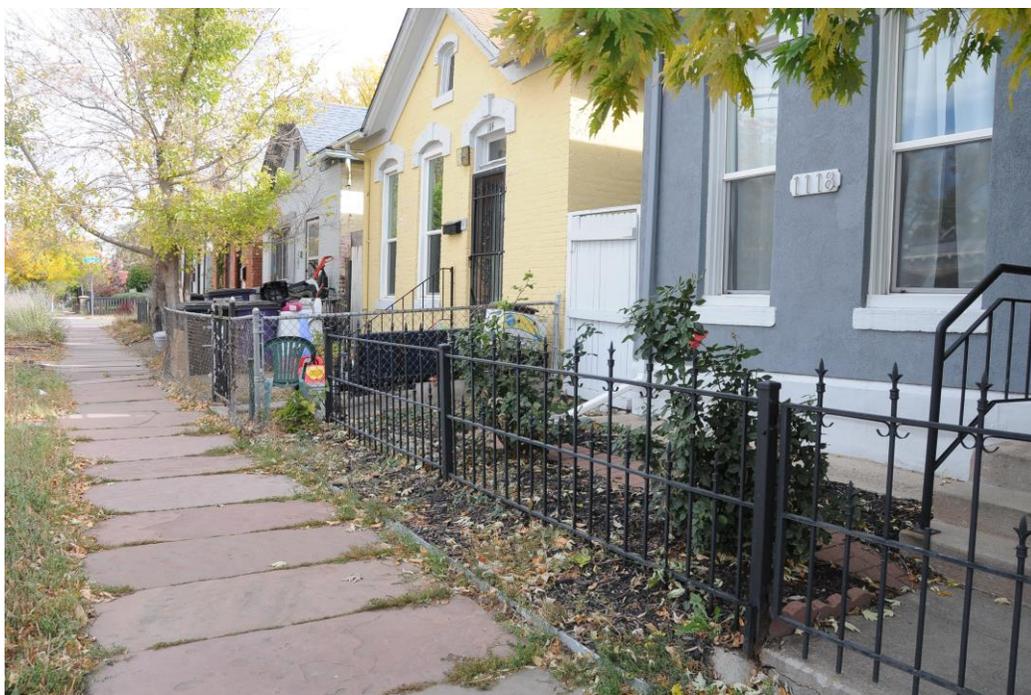
These images do not reflect every home within the proposed district, but indicate what the streetscape looks like, architectural styles seen throughout the district, and what common character defining features are seen throughout.



La Alma Lincoln Park district, streetscape. Corner of 13<sup>th</sup> Ave and Mariposa looking north. Photograph by Shannon Schaefer Stage, October 2020.



La Alma Lincoln Park district, streetscape. Corner of 13<sup>th</sup> Ave and Lipan looking southwest. Note the Italianate Cottage architectural style. Photograph by Shannon Schaefer Stage, October 2020.



La Alma Lincoln Park district, streetscape. Corner of 1100 block of 13<sup>th</sup> Ave, looking east. Note the multiple fencing details. Photograph by Shannon Schaefer Stage, October 2020.



La Alma Lincoln Park district, streetscape. 1300 block of Lipan looking northwest. Photograph by Shannon Schaefer Stage, October 2020.



La Alma Lincoln Park district, streetscape. 1300 block of Lipan, looking southwest. Note the variety of architectural styles. Photograph by Shannon Schaefer Stage, Oct 2020.



La Alma Lincoln Park district, streetscape. 1200 block of Lipan looking southwest. Note the variety of fence materials. Photograph by Shannon Schaefer Stage, October 2020.



La Alma Lincoln Park district, streetscape. 1200 block of Lipan, looking southeast. Note the Front Gable and Italianate Cottage architectural styles and variety of fence materials, while still having a transparent character. Photograph by Shannon Schaefer Stage, October 2020.



La Alma Lincoln Park district, streetscape. 1100 block of Mariposa looking south. Note the variety of architectural styles include Terrace, Classic Cottage, Italianate; as well as a variety of fence materials. Photograph by Shannon Schaefer Stage, October 2020.



La Alma Lincoln Park district, streetscape. 1100 block of Mariposa looking south. Note the variety of architectural styles include Terrace, Front Gable, Italianate; as well as a variety of fence materials. Photograph by Shannon Schaefer Stage, October 2020.



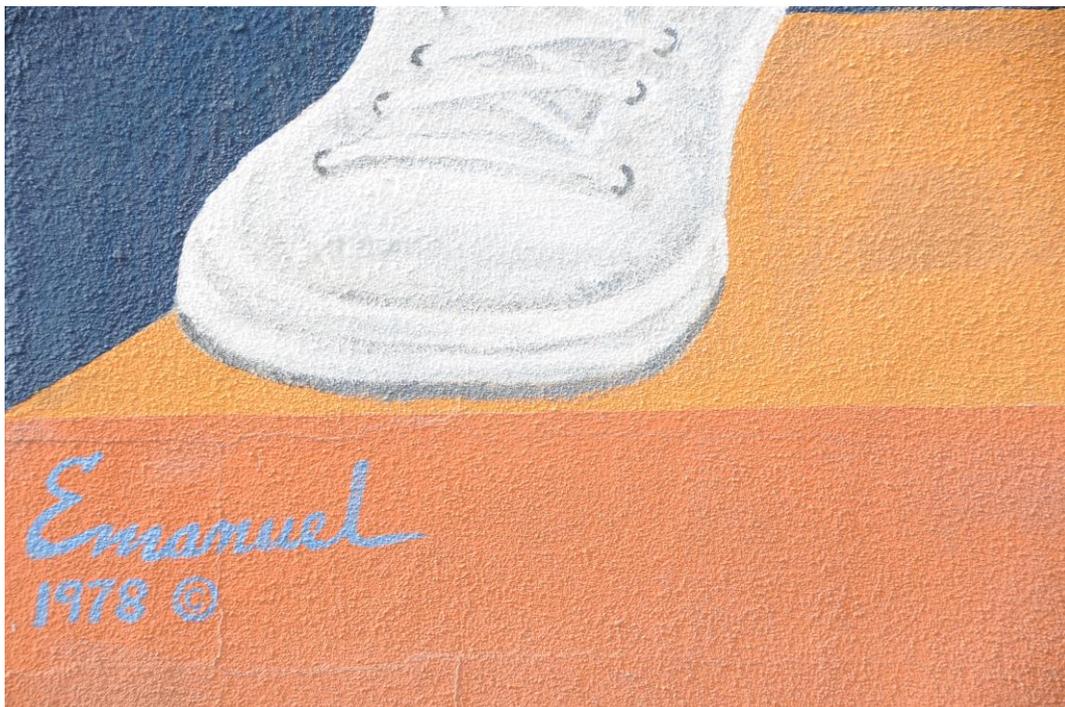
La Alma Lincoln Park district, streetscape. 1000 block of Mariposa looking east. Photograph by Shannon Schaefer Stage, October 2020.



La Alma Lincoln Park district, streetscape. 1000 block of 10<sup>th</sup> Ave looking east. Note the variety of architectural styles and fence materials. Photograph by Shannon Schaefer Stage, October 2020



“La Alma” mural on the rec center by Emanuel Martinez, completed in 1978. Photograph by Shannon Schafer Stage, Oct. 2020





La Alma Lincoln Park, including the recreational center building

**La Alma Lincoln Park Historic Cultural District - Boundary Map (March 2021)**



**La Alma Lincoln Park Historic Cultural District - District Property List (Attachment)**

Address	Address #	Address Street	Date Constructed	Building Use	<i>Architectural Style/type</i>	Contributing/ Non Contributing
1005 N KALAMATH ST	1005	N KALAMATH ST	1923	APT W/2 UNITS	Terrace duplex	Contributing
1019 N KALAMATH ST	1019	N KALAMATH ST	circa 1870		Queen Anne Cottage	Contributing
1027 N KALAMATH ST	1027	N KALAMATH ST	1900	SINGLE FAMILY	Foursquare	Contributing
1037 N KALAMATH ST	1037	N KALAMATH ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	New construction	Non-Contributing
1047 N KALAMATH ST	1047	N KALAMATH ST	1895	SINGLE FAMILY	Front Gable bungalow	Contributing
1049 N KALAMATH ST	1049	N KALAMATH ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Front Gable	Non-Contributing
1057 N KALAMATH ST	1057	N KALAMATH ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Front Gable	Contributing
1061 N KALAMATH ST	1061	N KALAMATH ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne	Contributing
1201 N KALAMATH ST	1201	N KALAMATH ST	1987	APT W/5 UNITS	Modern Remodeled	Non-Contributing
1219 N KALAMATH ST	1219	N KALAMATH ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Dutch Colonial Revival	Contributing
1223 N KALAMATH ST	1223	N KALAMATH ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate Cottage	Contributing
1229 N KALAMATH ST	1229	N KALAMATH ST	1900	SINGLE FAMILY	Terrace	Contributing
1233 N KALAMATH ST	1233	N KALAMATH ST	1885	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate Cottage	Contributing
1239 N KALAMATH ST	1239	N KALAMATH ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Front Gable	Contributing
1243 N KALAMATH ST	1243	N KALAMATH ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate	Contributing
1245 N KALAMATH ST	1245	N KALAMATH ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Front Gable	Contributing
1251 N KALAMATH ST	1251	N KALAMATH ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate	Contributing
1253 N KALAMATH ST	1253	N KALAMATH ST	1880	SINGLE FAMILY	Front Gable	Contributing
1259 N KALAMATH ST	1259	N KALAMATH ST	1929	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne Cottage	Contributing
1267 N KALAMATH ST	1267	N KALAMATH ST	1885	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne Cottage	Contributing
1271 N KALAMATH ST	1271	N KALAMATH ST	1885	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne Cottage	Contributing
1275 - 1277 N KALAMATH ST	1275	N KALAMATH ST	1910	ROWHOUSE	Terrace Duplex	Contributing

Address	Address #	Address Street	Date Constructed	Building Use	Architectural Style/type	Contributing/ Non Contributing
1003 - 1009 N LIPAN ST	1003-1009	N LIPAN ST	1900	APT W/3 UNITS	Terrace Duplex	Contributing
1014 N LIPAN ST -1016	1014-1016	N LIPAN ST	1910	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate	Contributing
1017 -1021 N LIPAN ST	1017-1021	N LIPAN ST	1906	ROWHOUSE	Italianate with Gambrel roof addition	Contributing
1018 N LIPAN ST	1018	N LIPAN ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Victorian Cottage	Contributing
1024 N LIPAN ST	1024	N LIPAN ST	circa 1885	APT W/2 UNITS	Italianate	Contributing
1025 N LIPAN ST	1025	N LIPAN ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne Cottage	Contributing
1028 N LIPAN ST	1028	N LIPAN ST	1885	APT W/2 UNITS	Italianate	Contributing
1031 N LIPAN ST	1031	N LIPAN ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne Cottage	Contributing
1034 N LIPAN ST	1034	N LIPAN ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate cottage	Contributing
1035 N LIPAN ST	1035	N LIPAN ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate	Contributing
1038 N LIPAN ST	1038	N LIPAN ST	1886	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate Cottage	Contributing
1042 N LIPAN ST	1042	N LIPAN ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne Cottage	Contributing

Address	Address #	Address Street	Date Constructed	Building Use	Architectural Style/type	Contributing/ Non Contributing
1043 N LIPAN ST	1043	N LIPAN ST	1887	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne with Craftsman details	Contributing
1044 N LIPAN ST	1044	N LIPAN ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate cottage	Contributing
1048 N LIPAN ST	1048	N LIPAN ST	1891	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate	Contributing
1049 N LIPAN ST	1049	N LIPAN ST	1900	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne Cottage	Contributing
1052 N LIPAN ST	1052	N LIPAN ST	1885	SINGLE FAMILY	Front Gable	Contributing
1055 N LIPAN ST	1055	N LIPAN ST	1898	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne Cottage	Contributing
1059 N LIPAN ST	1059	N LIPAN ST	1885	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate Cottage	Contributing
1060 N LIPAN ST	1060	N LIPAN ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne (with additions)	Contributing
1064 N LIPAN ST	1064	N LIPAN ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Front Gable with Italianate details	Contributing
1065 N LIPAN ST	1065	N LIPAN ST	1885	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate	Contributing
1066 N LIPAN ST	1066	N LIPAN ST	1983	SINGLE FAMILY	New construction	Non-Contributing
1070 N LIPAN ST	1070	N LIPAN ST	0	VCNT LAND R-X ZONE	parking lot	Non-Contributing
1071 N LIPAN ST	1071	N LIPAN ST	1885	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate Cottage	contributing
1079 N LIPAN ST	1079	N LIPAN ST	1885	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate Cottage	contributing

Address	Address #	Address Street	Date Constructed	Building Use	Architectural Style/type	Contributing/ Non Contributing
1103 N LIPAN ST	1103	N LIPAN ST	1885	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate Cottage	Contributing
1107 N LIPAN ST	1107	N LIPAN ST	1900	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne Cottage	Contributing
1111 N LIPAN ST	1111	N LIPAN ST	1900	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne Cottage	Non-contributing
1115 N LIPAN ST	1115	N LIPAN ST	1900	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne Cottage	Contributing
1117 N LIPAN ST	1117	N LIPAN ST	1900	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne Cottage	Contributing
1127 N LIPAN ST	1127	N LIPAN ST	1885	SINGLE FAMILY	Front Gable	Contributing
1131 N LIPAN ST	1131	N LIPAN ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Front Gable	Contributing
1135-1139 N LIPAN ST	1139	N LIPAN ST	1890	APT W/6 UNITS	19th Century Commercial	Contributing
1141 N LIPAN ST -1145	1141-1145	N LIPAN ST	1906	APT W/3 UNITS	Terrace Duplex (Not listed as Triplex)	Contributing
1149 N LIPAN ST	1149	N LIPAN ST	1902	SINGLE FAMILY	Foursquare	Contributing
1155 - 1157 N LIPAN ST	1155-1157	N LIPAN ST	1963	APT W/2 UNITS	Minimal Traditional Duplex	Contributing
1165 N LIPAN ST	1165	N LIPAN ST	1873	SINGLE FAMILY	Dutch Colonial Revival	Contributing
1175 N LIPAN ST	1175	N LIPAN ST	1928	SINGLE FAMILY	Bungalow	Contributing
1203 - 1207 N LIPAN ST	1203-1207	N LIPAN ST	1888	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate	Contributing
1208 N LIPAN ST	1208	N LIPAN ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Front Gable	Contributing
1209 N LIPAN ST -1215	1209-1215	N LIPAN ST	1889	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne Duplex with Romanesque Details	Contributing
1212 N LIPAN ST	1212	N LIPAN ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate Cottage	Contributing
1216 N LIPAN ST	1216	N LIPAN ST	2000	SINGLE FAMILY	New construction	Non-Contributing
1219 N LIPAN ST	1219	N LIPAN ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate Cottage	Contributing
1220 N LIPAN ST	1220	N LIPAN ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate Cottage	Contributing
1223 N LIPAN ST	1223	N LIPAN ST	1891	SINGLE FAMILY	Front Gable	Contributing
1226 N LIPAN ST -1228	1226-1228	N LIPAN ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate	Contributing
1229 N LIPAN ST	1229	N LIPAN ST	1926	SINGLE FAMILY	Front Gable Bungalow with Craftsman Details	Contributing
1232 N LIPAN ST	1232	N LIPAN ST	1886	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne Cottage	Contributing
1233 N LIPAN ST	1233	N LIPAN ST	1902	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate Cottage	Contributing

Address	Address #	Address Street	Date Constructed	Building Use	Architectural Style/type	Contributing/ Non Contributing
1236 N LIPAN ST	1236	N LIPAN ST	1897	SINGLE FAMILY	Classic Cottage	Contributing
1239 N LIPAN ST	1239	N LIPAN ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Front Gable	Contributing
1240 N LIPAN ST	1240	N LIPAN ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate cottage	Contributing
1243 N LIPAN ST	1243	N LIPAN ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Front Gable	Contributing
1244 N LIPAN ST	1244	N LIPAN ST	1907	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne Cottage	Contributing
1247 N LIPAN ST	1247	N LIPAN ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne Cottage	Contributing
1248 N LIPAN ST	1248	N LIPAN ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate cottage	Contributing
1251 - 1253 N LIPAN ST	1251-1253	N LIPAN ST	1900	APT W/2 UNITS	Two-Story Terrace Duplex	Contributing
1252 N LIPAN ST	1252	N LIPAN ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate cottage	Contributing
1255 N LIPAN ST	1255	N LIPAN ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	No style (major alterations)	Non-Contributing
1256 N LIPAN ST	1256	N LIPAN ST	1898	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate cottage	Contributing
1257 N LIPAN ST	1257	N LIPAN ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate	Contributing
1260 N LIPAN ST	1260	N LIPAN ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Front Gable	Contributing
1261 N LIPAN ST	1261	N LIPAN ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate Cottage	Contributing
1264 N LIPAN ST	1264	N LIPAN ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate	Contributing
1267 N LIPAN ST	1267	N LIPAN ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Front Gable	Contributing
1268 N LIPAN ST	1268	N LIPAN ST	1885	SINGLE FAMILY	Victorian Cottage	Contributing
1311 N LIPAN ST	1311	N LIPAN ST	1887	SINGLE FAMILY	Front Gable	Contributing
1314 N LIPAN ST	1314	N LIPAN ST	1886	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate	Contributing
1315 N LIPAN ST	1315	N LIPAN ST	1886	SINGLE FAMILY	Front Gable	Contributing
1319 N LIPAN ST	1319	N LIPAN ST	1886	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate Cottage	Contributing
1322 N LIPAN ST	1322	N LIPAN ST	1886	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne	Contributing
1323 N LIPAN ST	1323	N LIPAN ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Front Gable	Contributing
1325 N LIPAN ST	1325	N LIPAN ST	1896	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne	Contributing
1326 N LIPAN ST	1326	N LIPAN ST	1885	SINGLE FAMILY	Terrace	Contributing
1330 N LIPAN ST	1330	N LIPAN ST	1889	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne	Contributing

Address	Address #	Address Street	Date Constructed	Building Use	Architectural Style/type	Contributing/ Non Contributing
1331 N LIPAN ST	1331	N LIPAN ST	1888	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate	Contributing
1332 N LIPAN ST	1332	N LIPAN ST	1885	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate	Contributing
1335 - 1339 N LIPAN ST	1335-1339	N LIPAN ST	1906	APT W/2 UNITS	Terrace duplex	Contributing
1338 N LIPAN ST	1338	N LIPAN ST	1886	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne Cottage	Contributing
1342 N LIPAN ST	1342	N LIPAN ST	1885	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne Cottage	Contributing
1345 N LIPAN ST	1345	N LIPAN ST	1886	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate cottage	Contributing
1346 N LIPAN ST	1346	N LIPAN ST	1885	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne Cottage	Contributing
1349 N LIPAN ST	1349	N LIPAN ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Front Gable	Contributing
1350 N LIPAN ST	1350	N LIPAN ST	1885	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne Cottage	Contributing
1353 N LIPAN ST	1353	N LIPAN ST	1875	SINGLE FAMILY	Cottage	Contributing
1354 N LIPAN ST	1354	N LIPAN ST	2001	SINGLE FAMILY	New construction	Non-Contributing
1356 & 1362 N LIPAN ST	1356 & 1362	N LIPAN ST	1885	ROWHOUSE	Queen Anne Cottage	Contributing
1359 - 1361 N LIPAN ST	1359 - 1361	N LIPAN ST	2013	ROWHOUSE	New construction	Non-Contributing
1367 N LIPAN ST	1367	N LIPAN ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Front Gable	Contributing
1371 N LIPAN ST	1371	N LIPAN ST	1885	SINGLE FAMILY	Front Gable (with major alterations)	Non-Contributing
1373 N LIPAN ST	1373	N LIPAN ST	0	VCNT LAND R-X ZONE	Jerry Martinez Family memorial park	Non-Contributing
1364, 1374 & 1394 Lipan St; 1030, 1040, 1050 W 14th Ave	1364, 1374, 1394	N LIPAN ST	1890	MULTI -FAMILY	Romanesque	Contributing
1006 N MARIPOSA ST	1006	N MARIPOSA ST	0	VCNT LAND R-X ZONE	parking lot	non-contributing
1016 N MARIPOSA ST	1016	N MARIPOSA ST	0	VCNT LAND R-X ZONE	parking lot	non-contributing
1026 N MARIPOSA ST	1026	N MARIPOSA ST	1886	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne	Contributing
1034 N MARIPOSA ST	1034	N MARIPOSA ST	1881	SINGLE FAMILY	Front Gable	Contributing
1038 N MARIPOSA ST	1038	N MARIPOSA ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Front Gable	contributing
1044 N MARIPOSA ST	1044	N MARIPOSA ST	1906	SINGLE FAMILY	Four Square with craftsman porch	contributing

Address	Address #	Address Street	Date Constructed	Building Use	Architectural Style/type	Contributing/ Non Contributing
1048 N MARIPOSA ST	1048	N MARIPOSA ST	1904	SINGLE FAMILY	Foursquare	contributing
1054 N MARIPOSA ST	1054	N MARIPOSA ST	1901	SINGLE FAMILY	Classic cottage	contributing
1056 N MARIPOSA ST	1056	N MARIPOSA ST	1908	SINGLE FAMILY	Foursquare	contributing
1062 N MARIPOSA ST	1062	N MARIPOSA ST	1884	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate Cottage	contributing
1066 N MARIPOSA ST	1066	N MARIPOSA ST	1899	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate (orig) and then Craftsman later renovations	contributing
1070 N MARIPOSA ST	1070	N MARIPOSA ST	1882	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate Cottage	Contributing
1076 N MARIPOSA ST	1076	N MARIPOSA ST	1887	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne Cottage	Contributing
1110 N MARIPOSA ST	1110	N MARIPOSA ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne	Contributing
1114 N MARIPOSA ST	1114	N MARIPOSA ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anee Cottage	Contributing
1118 N MARIPOSA ST	1118	N MARIPOSA ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Terrace with alterations	Contributing
1122 N MARIPOSA ST	1122	N MARIPOSA ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Front Gable	Contributing
1126 N MARIPOSA ST	1126	N MARIPOSA ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Front Gable	Contributing
1128 N MARIPOSA ST	1128	N MARIPOSA ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Terrace	Contributing
1132 N MARIPOSA ST APT A	1132 apt A	N MARIPOSA ST	1891	CONDOMINIUM	Italianate	Contributing
1132 N MARIPOSA ST APT B	1132 apt B	N MARIPOSA ST	1891	CONDOMINIUM	Italianate	Contributing
1136 N MARIPOSA ST	1136	N MARIPOSA ST	1885	SINGLE FAMILY	Front Gable	Contributing
1140 N MARIPOSA ST	1140	N MARIPOSA ST	1895	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate	Contributing
1146 - 1148 N MARIPOSA ST	1146 - 1148	N MARIPOSA ST	1890	ROWHOUSE	Italianate Duplex	Contributing
1150 N MARIPOSA ST	1150	N MARIPOSA ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate	Contributing
1152 N MARIPOSA ST	1152	N MARIPOSA ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne Cottage	Contributing
1156 - 1160 N MARIPOSA ST	1156 - 1160	N MARIPOSA ST	1890	ROWHOUSE	Terrace Duplex	Contributing
1168 N MARIPOSA ST	1168	N MARIPOSA ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne Cottage with major additions	Contributing
1178 N MARIPOSA ST	1178	N MARIPOSA ST	1946	MIXED USE- SOCIAL/RESD	Craftsman Bungalow	Contributing
1212 N MARIPOSA ST	1212	N MARIPOSA ST	1966	OTHER REC FACILITIES/Denver Inner City Parish	Neo-Mansard	Contributing (building and mural)
1232 N MARIPOSA ST	1232	N MARIPOSA ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Front Gable	Contributing

Address	Address #	Address Street	Date Constructed	Building Use	Architectural Style/type	Contributing/ Non Contributing
1238 N MARIPOSA ST	1238	N MARIPOSA ST	1888	SINGLE FAMILY	Front Gable	Contributing
1242 N MARIPOSA ST	1242	N MARIPOSA ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne Cottage	Contributing
1244-1246 N MARIPOSA ST	1244 -1246	N MARIPOSA ST	1900	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne Cottage with Commercial frontage	Contributing
1254 N MARIPOSA ST	1254	N MARIPOSA ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne Cottage	Contributing
1258 N MARIPOSA ST	1258	N MARIPOSA ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate Cottage	Contributing
1262 N MARIPOSA ST	1262	N MARIPOSA ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Terrace	Contributing
1265 N MARIPOSA ST - NEIGHBORHOOD	1265	N MARIPOSA ST	1927	INDUSTRIAL - MISC RECREATION	English Norman Cottage	Contributing
1266 N MARIPOSA ST	1266	N MARIPOSA ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Front Gable	Contributing
1268 N MARIPOSA ST	1268	N MARIPOSA ST	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Front Gable	Contributing
1278 - 1288 N MARIPOSA ST	1278 - 1288	N MARIPOSA ST	2002	ROWHOUSE	New construction	Non-Contributing

Address	Address #	Address Street	Date Constructed	Building Use	Architectural Style/type	Contributing/ Non Contributing
1009 -1011 W 10TH AVE	1009 - 1011	W 10TH AVE	1895	ROWHOUSE	Terrace Duplex	contributing
1015 W 10TH AVE	1015	W 10TH AVE	1888	SINGLE FAMILY	Front Gable with pop top	non-contributing
1021 W 10TH AVE	1021	W 10TH AVE	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne cottage	Contributing
1027 W 10TH AVE	1027	W 10TH AVE	1914	SINGLE FAMILY	Foursquare	contributing
1037 W 10TH AVE	1037	W 10TH AVE	1880	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne	contributing
1043 W 10TH AVE	1043	W 10TH AVE	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate cottage	contributing
1045 W 10TH AVE	1045	W 10TH AVE	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate	Contributing
1115 W 10TH AVE	1115	W 10TH AVE	1886	SINGLE FAMILY	Front Gable	contributing
1117 W 10TH AVE	1117	W 10TH AVE	1900	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate Cottage	contributing
1123 W 10TH AVE	1123	W 10TH AVE	1884	SINGLE FAMILY	Front Gable	Non-Contributing
1125 W 10TH AVE	1125	W 10TH AVE	0	VCNT LAND R-X ZONE	parking lot	Non-Contributing
1129 W 10TH AVE	1129	W 10TH AVE	0	VCNT LAND R-X ZONE	parking lot	Non-Contributing
1020 W 11TH AVE	1020	W 11TH AVE	1976	OFFICE BLDG	Pueblo Deco Architecture/Modern movement	Contributing
1115 W 11TH AVE	1115	W 11TH AVE	1892	RETAIL, SINGLE	One part Commercial Block	Contributing
1124 W 11TH AVE	1124	W 11TH AVE	1905	SINGLE FAMILY	Side Gable	Contributing
1121-1123 W 11TH AVE	1121-1123	W 11TH AVE	1910	APT W/4 UNITS	Terrace Duplex	Contributing
1127-1129 W 11TH AVE	1127-1129	W 11TH AVE	1910	APT W/4 UNITS	Terrace Duplex	Contributing
1325 W 11TH AVE	1325	W 11TH AVE	1870-present	La Alma Lincoln Park	Park, Postmodern (Rec Center) & Mural	Contributing (building and mural)

Address	Address #	Address Street	Date Constructed	Building Use	Architectural Style/type	Contributing/ Non Contributing
1027-1031 W 12TH AVE	1027-1031	W 12TH AVE	1890	APT W/2 UNITS	Terrace Duplex with Italianate Details	Contributing
1035 W 12TH AVE	1035	W 12TH AVE	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate	Contributing
1115-1119 W 12TH AVE	1115-1119	W 12TH AVE	1911	APT W/2 UNITS	Terrace Duplex	Contributing
1120-1122 W 12TH AVE	1120-1122	W 12TH AVE	1900	SINGLE FAMILY	Terrace	Contributing
1020-1022 W 13TH AVE	1020-1022	W 13TH AVE	1910	APT W/2 UNITS	Terrace duplex	Contributing
1038 W 13TH AVE	1038	W 13TH AVE	1879	SINGLE FAMILY	Queen Anne Cottage	Contributing
1102 W 13TH AVE	1102	W 13TH AVE	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate Cottage	Contributing
1105 - 1107 W 13TH AVE	1105 - 1107	W 13TH AVE	1908	ROWHOUSE	Terrace Duplex	Contributing
1106 W 13TH AVE	1106	W 13TH AVE	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate Cottage	Contributing
1109 - 1111 W 13TH AVE	1109 - 1111	W 13TH AVE	1908	ROWHOUSE	Terrace Duplex	Contributing
1110 W 13TH AVE	1110	W 13TH AVE	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate Cottage	Contributing
1114 W 13TH AVE	1114	W 13TH AVE	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate Cottage	Contributing
1115 - 1117 W 13TH AVE	1115 - 1117	W 13TH AVE	1908	ROWHOUSE	Terrace Duplex	Contributing
1118 W 13TH AVE	1118	W 13TH AVE	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate Cottage	Contributing
1121 W 13TH AVE	1121	W 13TH AVE	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate Cottage	Contributing
1125 W 13TH AVE	1125	W 13TH AVE	2012	SINGLE FAMILY	New construction	Non-Contributing
1129 W 13TH AVE	1129	W 13TH AVE	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate Cottage	Contributing
1133 W 13TH AVE	1133	W 13TH AVE	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate Cottage	Contributing
1137 W 13TH AVE	1137	W 13TH AVE	1890	SINGLE FAMILY	Italianate Cottage	Contributing

**ATTACHMENT**

**La Alma Lincoln Park Historic Cultural District – Public Outreach**

The La Alma Lincoln Park (LALP) neighborhood group that applied to Historic Denver for the Action Fund award in 2016 began with outreach to their local neighbors and the Registered Neighborhood Organization, which continually grew after each community outreach event. These events ranged from walking tours, to presentations at holiday parties, to round table conversations with current and former residents of LALP that were part of the Chicano Movement, to emailed surveys for community members to fill out. Each event was advertised by email and flyers left at neighbors’ doors/mailbox. Please see the detailed table below with descriptions of each event, that includes number of attendees and how they were each advertised.

<b>Community Outreach and Events for the La Alma Lincoln Park <u>Historic Context</u> and the proposed <u>Historic Cultural District</u></b>					
<b>2017-2020</b>					
<b>Event Name</b>	<b>Organizer</b>	<b>Event Type</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>How was it advertised?</b>
<b>Interviews</b>	Consultant	Phone or in person interviews by the consultant hired to write the Historic Context	Beginning in 2017 - 2018	NA	NA

Event Name	Organizer	Event Type	Date	Location	How was it advertised?
<b>Ice Cream Social &amp; Walking Tour</b>	Neighbors of LALP	The Action Fund neighborhood group that applied to the Historic Denver Action Fund organized a short walking tour of a few highlighted homes around the park, and the park itself (it's murals and the Neighborhood House). They then ended the tour with an ice cream social in the rec center. (Around 20 attendees)	9/23/2017	Neighborhood & LALP Rec Center	Flyers on neighbors' doors in and around the park in the neighborhood; Sent email out to the RNO email list
<b>Neighborhood Holiday Party</b>	Neighbors of LALP	The annual LALP neighborhood holiday party collaborated with the Action Fund neighbor group leading the effort to complete a Historic Context. The Action Fund neighbor group presented a brief summary of the history found so far at a local restaurant that the party was hosted at.	12/14/2017	Local restaurant along Santa Fe Dr.	Flyers on neighbors' doors in and around the park in the neighborhood; Sent email out to the RNO email list
<b>Community Meeting at Su Teatro</b>	Neighbors of LALP	A community meeting was held at Su Teatro, in partnership with Tony Garcia. The purpose of this meeting was to gather stories of long-term residents and meet individuals involved with the neighborhood history and the Chicano Movement. (Around 15 attendees)	6/12/2018	Su Teatro	Flyers on neighbors' doors in and around the park in the neighborhood; Sent email out to the RNO email list
<b>Online survey</b>	Neighbors of LALP	Survey Monkey survey was sent out asking neighbors questions	3/29/2018	NA	Email went out to RNO list as well as all

Event Name	Organizer	Event Type	Date	Location	How was it advertised?
		<p>like, How important do you think LALP history is?; How would you like to see the history honored?; What are your concerns within the neighborhood about the cultural heritage and buildings?; What is the most important thing for others to know about the neighborhood? (average of 45 respondents)</p>			<p>contacts the group gathered from the previous events</p>
<p><b>Facilitated Community Meeting</b></p>	<p>Neighbors of LALP</p>	<p>This meeting was facilitated by Bill de la Cruz, to create community engagement, and small group conversations among those that attended. The questions that were asked to engage conversations and understand why this neighborhood mattered to those who live there were: What is the lived culture of the Westside?; What is the meaning of community culture?; The value of community within changing demographics?; Reality vs. myths of the history of the neighborhood? Would a historic district be something neighbors would be interested in, with flexibility on the design guidelines? **Councilman Lopez was in attendance as well as Landmarks Staff Kara Hahn (30 attended)</p>	<p>11/1/2018</p>	<p>Food Bridge, neighborhood food market, whose mission is to bridge the gap between the rising demand for authentic, ethnic cuisine and the lack of minority-owned food businesses.</p>	<p>Flyers on neighbors' doors in and around the park in the neighborhood. Email went out to RNO list as well as all contacts the group gathered from the previous events</p>

Event Name	Organizer	Event Type	Date	Location	How was it advertised?
<b>Facilitated Community Meeting</b>	Neighbors of LALP	This meeting was a follow up from the Nov. 1, 2018 meeting with Bill de la Cruz facilitating conversations again. This time the group explored how a historic/cultural district can be used to preserve the sense of place, tell the stories of those that came before and retain the cultural character that remains. **Councilman Lopez was in attendance as well as Landmarks Staff Kara Hahn (26 attended)	1/30/2019	Su Teatro	Flyers on neighbors' doors in and around the park in the neighborhood. Email went out to RNO list as well as all contacts the group gathered from the previous events
<b>Community Meeting</b>	Neighbors of LALP	The Action Fund neighbor group invited the City Landmarks staff (Kara Hahn) and Historic Denver (Annie Levinsky & Shannon Stage) to present about the concept of a cultural historic district, with design guidelines attuned to this neighborhood's needs. After the presentations the attendees were asked to interact with posters and write what they thought were important aspects of their neighborhood character, and what they wanted to have more flexibility on in design guidelines. These responses would inform the eventual custom design guideline. (23 attended)	4/24/2019	Denver Inner City Parish	Email went out to RNO list as well as all contacts the group gathered from the previous events

Event Name	Organizer	Event Type	Date	Location	How was it advertised?
<b>Neighborhood Walking Tour</b>	Neighbors of LALP	A few neighbors that have been leading the effort put together a walking tour with additional information that was discovered through the Historic Context document, including early Denver history and residents, as well as Chicano Movement history and residents that were a part of that movement. The tour showcased the Park as well as a number of homes to show where these residents lived. The tour ended at Denver Inner City Parish where Kara Hahn (with City Landmarks) and Shannon Stage (with Historic Denver) answered questions about what a historic cultural district is and the exciting opportunity the neighborhood had to help create the custom design guidelines to allow for more flexibility. (18 attended)	9/14/2019	Neighborhood & Denver Inner City Parish	Flyers on neighbors' doors in and around the park in the neighborhood. Email went out to RNO list as well as all contacts the group gathered from the previous events

Event Name	Organizer	Event Type	Date	Location	How was it advertised?
<b>Door to Door Outreach</b>	Neighbors of LALP	Starting August 13 - September 14, the group leading the effort along with a few volunteers got together on Aug. 13 to determine how to split up the neighborhood and knock on each door to deliver a packet of information including the Historic Context, information about what a Historic Cultural District is, a small blurb of information researched about each house if there were significant events or people that lived there	8/13/19 - 9/14/19	Neighborhood door to door outreach	NA
<b>Email about Custom Design Guideline meeting</b>	Historic Denver with the help of neighbors of LALP and City Landmarks	An email was sent out to all contacts we had collected so far since 2017 to ask for volunteers to be a part of the creation of the Custom Design Guideline working group that the City Landmarks staff would be conducting.	10/3/2019	Neighborhood	Email to every contact that attended meetings, were interviewed for the Historic Context, or were involved in some way at this point

Event Name	Organizer	Event Type	Date	Location	How was it advertised?
<b>Custom Design Guideline working group</b>	City Landmarks staff	This working group was made up of current residents as well as longtime residents that no longer live in the neighborhood but still have a connection to the area, and were a vital part of the Chicano cultural heritage. City Staff presented what design guidelines look like in traditional districts, and what they could possibly look like in LALP. They asked neighbors to look at the homes and character of their neighborhood that are important to what makes their neighborhood unique, and bring these to the next meeting. (10 attended)	1/11/2020	LALP rec center	Email went out to every contact that attended meetings, were interviewed for the Historic Context, or were involved in some way at this point.
<b>Custom Design Guideline working group</b>	City Landmarks staff	This working group was made up of current residents as well as longtime residents that no longer live in the neighborhood but still have a connection to the area, and are a vital contributor to the Chicano cultural heritage. City Staff presented detailed ideas of what a flexible design guideline could look like in LALP. They asked neighbors to look at the homes and the character of their neighborhood. They were asked to observe what is important and what makes their neighborhood	1/25/2020	LALP rec center	Email to volunteers of the working group and any others that showed continued interest to be a part of this group

Event Name	Organizer	Event Type	Date	Location	How was it advertised?
		unique, and bring these to the next meeting. (14 attended)			
<b>Custom Design Guideline working group</b>	City Landmarks staff	Virtual meeting to continue the conversation about Custom Design Guidelines, reviewing a draft of Chapter 2 which talked about flexibility in materials	8/15/2020	Zoom call	Email to volunteers of the working group and any others that showed continued interest to be a part of this group
<b>Custom Design Guideline working group</b>	City Landmarks staff	Virtual meeting to continue the conversation about Custom Design Guidelines, reviewing a draft of Chapter 5 which talked about site landscape design & materials	10/24/2020	Zoom call	Email to volunteers of the working group and any others that showed continued interest to be a part of this group