



**CITY OF BOULDER
CITY COUNCIL AGENDA ITEM**

MEETING DATE: June 1, 2021

AGENDA TITLE

Call-up Consideration Item: Application to Rename the “Settler’s Park” trailhead and park area in west Boulder to “The Peoples’ Crossing”

PRESENTER/S

Nuria Rivera-Vandermyde, City Manager
Pam Davis, Assistant City Manager
Dan Burke, Director, Open Space and Mountain Parks (OSMP)
Christian Driver, Cultural Resources Coordinator, OSMP
Phillip Yates, City Communications and Engagement, OSMP

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This item provides an opportunity for a call-up consideration of the City Manager’s affirmative decision for a city-sponsored application to rename the city’s Open Space and Mountain Parks (OSMP) -managed “Settler’s Park” Trailhead and park area to “The Peoples’ Crossing.” The City of Boulder extends its gratitude to representatives from federally recognized American Indian Tribes who suggested the proposed new name for “Settler’s Park” based on community suggestions and in-depth conversations. The name “The Peoples’ Crossing” received consensus from Tribal Representatives during the city’s April 2021 consultation with Tribal Nations. This proposed, new name represents several important themes discussed during the two most recent city-Tribal Nation consultations:

- Boulder and the “Settler’s Park” area have been a crossroads for Indigenous Peoples who have traversed and lived in the mountains and plains of the Boulder area since time immemorial.
- “The People” or “Our People” are English translations for how many American Indian Tribal Nations refer to themselves in their native languages.
- Usage of the term “The People” is meant to be inclusive of all people who have traveled through *and* have lived in the Boulder area.

The submission of this memo – which has served as the city’s renaming application to the city manager – is an important step in helping the city to fulfill its [Indigenous Peoples Day Resolution](#), which City Council adopted in 2016. The resolution seeks to “correct omissions of the Native American presence in public places, resources and cultural programming.” Specifically, the resolution required the city to receive input from American Indian Tribes that share agreements with the city and other interested parties “regarding a name that commemorates the Indigenous presence on the parkland known as “Settler’s Park.”

The renaming process of “Settler’s Park” to “The Peoples’ Crossing” has included:

- Creation and adoption of the city’s Indigenous People’s Day Resolution, which a community-initiated group developed with the assistance of the City of Boulder Human Relations Commission.
- Staff documentation of community members’ renaming suggestions following the city’s adoption of the Indigenous Peoples Day Resolution.
- Tribal Representatives and city staff discussion of community suggestions during a formal consultation in March 2019. During those conversations, Tribal Representatives visited “Settler’s Park” and generally agreed on a new name to “[commemorate] the Indigenous presence” at “Settler’s Park.”
- A city-tribal working group recommended further consideration of the suggested name that received support from Tribal Representatives during the 2019 consultation.
- Collaborative conversations among Tribal Representatives who suggested “The Peoples’ Crossing” name during the April 2021 consultation. Because of the name’s special meaning to Tribal Representatives and *the strong consensus* it received among consultation participants, the city decided to use “The Peoples’ Crossing” suggestion for its application to rename “Settler’s Park.”
- An affirmative decision from the City Manager to rename “Settler’s Park” to “The Peoples’ Crossing” as guided and directed by the city’s Indigenous Peoples Day Resolution.

In addition to the renaming, the City of Boulder – as agreed to at the April 2021 city-Tribal Nation consultation – is planning to invite Tribal Representatives to participate in a working group to help develop permanent education and interpretation materials for the area. These materials also will further fulfill the city’s commitments made in the 2016 Indigenous Peoples Day resolution to “correct omissions of the Native American presence in public places, resources and cultural programming.”

The city plans to officially implement the name change *before* Indigenous Peoples Day on **Monday, Oct. 11, 2021**. This will provide the city time to:

- Develop and order OSMP sign naming infrastructure for the area. Interpretative signs that will be informed by the city/Tribal Nation working group will come later.
- Communicate with other city departments and/or local and state agencies that may have infrastructure in the area.
- Possibly develop an event at the site as part of the Indigenous Peoples Day celebration.

City staff anticipate providing City Council an update about the efforts to change “Settler’s Park” name later in the summer.

COMMUNITY SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENTS AND IMPACTS

The “Settler’s Park” area is an approximately 1-acre area of OSMP-managed land, consisting of a trailhead parking lot off of Canyon Drive and a small area north of the Farmers Ditch that currently provides access to the Red Rocks and Red Rocks Spur Open Space trails. This area is located below the iconic Red Rocks formation in west Boulder. Since the founding of Boulder, the area has been a focus of recreational activity by users who came to view and explore the formation.

The “Settler’s Park” area is generally thought to be the location where, according to the city’s Indigenous Peoples Day Resolution and other historical sources, Arapaho Chief Left Hand notified gold seekers that they could not remain on Indigenous land as defined by the 1851 Treaty of Fort Laramie. Today, trails in the area receive about 98,500 annual visits, making the area one of Open Space and Mountain Parks’ high-use visitation areas. City research indicates

that, historically, the area was primarily known as "Red Rocks" and that the name "Settler's Park" does not appear to have been in widespread formal or colloquial usage prior to the early 1990s.

City staff is not currently aware of any facility that has been purposefully renamed with the assistance and guidance of American Indian Tribes. Renaming this area and installing additional interpretative signage and materials in this historically significant and popular area will help the city to:

- Provide tens of thousands of community members and Open Space visitors an opportunity to reflect and acknowledge the Indigenous presence on Boulder area land, which has existed for time immemorial. Current interpretative materials in the area do not include Indigenous perspectives.
- Develop unique education and interpretation materials in collaboration with federally recognized American Indian Tribes that consult with the city.
- Help Boulder take another step in fulfilling the Indigenous Peoples Day Resolution to "correct omissions of the Native American presence in public places, resources and cultural programming."

FISCAL IMPACT

If City Council approves this renaming application, the city plans to officially implement the name change *before* Indigenous Peoples Day on **Monday, Oct. 11, 2021**, with the following infrastructure changes in the area:

- Replace the "Settler's Park" wooden sign in the area off Canyon Drive with a new "The People's Crossing" trailhead identification sign. This sign will look like other newer Open Space and Mountain Parks (OSMP) trailhead signs across the city's Open Space system.
- Replace the large visitor kiosk at the beginning of the Red Rocks spur trails, just east of the Farmers Ditch and the multi-use greenway path that runs through the area. This large visitor kiosk will have a temporary sign that describes the meaning behind the new name and how the city collaborated with federally recognized Tribes to rename the area.
- Replace maps on signs that refer to Settler's Park at the OSMP Panorama Point, Halfway House, Realization Point and Centennial trailheads.
- Install temporary signs on interpretative panels to inform visitors of the name change, its meaning, and how Tribal Nations helped rename the area.

The estimated cost for replacing the infrastructure above is \$21,300. The city also plans to contact companies and organizations that provide tourist information and OSMP trail and trailhead details to put "The Peoples' Crossing" instead of "Settler's Park" on their trail maps.

The city intends to speak with the city-Tribal Nation working group and other city departments and local agencies to evaluate how it will develop, install, change or leave other infrastructure in the area, including:

- Long-term interpretive signs in the area, including one on a rock up the Red Rocks Trail and another one along the greenway path in the area.
- A greenway path underpass connecting the city Parks and Recreation-managed Eben G. Fine Park and the OSMP's "Settler's Park" Trailhead area. The "Settler's Park" name is on the southern face of the actual concrete underpass.
- Small directional "Settler's Park" signs in the Eben G. Fine park area.

- A plaque that commemorates Ray and Eunice Cornell but includes the phrase “Settler’s Park.” Current mapping indicates this plaque is not located on city open space land.
- A B-Cycle sign at the “Settler’s Park” Trailhead parking lot.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND USAGE OF “SETTLER’S PARK” IN BOULDER

For thousands of years, generations of Indigenous Peoples lived in and traversed the Boulder Valley – enriching countless oral and tribal traditions that shaped a special connection to the land. However, miners during the beginning of the Gold Rush in 1858 and 1859 and a steady influx of white occupiers violated treaties and forcibly removed tribes from the Boulder area, severing their connection with the land. For thousands of Indigenous Peoples who live in reservations outside of Colorado – and for those who live in Boulder today – traditions, stories and languages passed down over the generations still connect them with the Boulder area.

The city has extensive land use history about the current “Settler’s Park” area. However, city staff recognize that its history for the area is primarily informed by Euro-American source material and does not include Indigenous perspectives. Staff are very interested in listening and learning more historical perspectives about the area from local Indigenous community members and Tribal Nations to better understand the history of the area. As mentioned before, in addition to formally changing the name of this OSMP area to “The People’s Crossing,” the city is planning to invite Tribal Representatives to participate in a city-Tribal Nation working group to help learn more about the area and to develop additional signage and education that commemorates Indigenous Peoples’ presence on and use of the land. City staff also anticipate asking for input from Tribal Representatives to better inform city historical documentation.

Current city research indicates that areas – like “Settler’s Park” – were used as winter campgrounds by Indigenous Peoples, who reportedly made their camps close to the foothills, likely to shield them from the cold prevailing northwest winds (Coel 2000:9; Colorado Encyclopedia 2019) There is evidence that the area of “Settler’s Park” itself was likely used as a campsite by Indigenous Peoples. In 1989, two grinding stones were reportedly recovered during excavation of an underpass (Viola 1989). Although no additional artifacts were located, the grinding stones are often considered by archaeologists to be indicative of habitation sites.

The “Settler’s Park” area, in many histories of Boulder, is generally regarded as the location where Thomas Aikins, who would later participate in the Sand Creek Massacre, and other American gold seekers first camped when they arrived in the Boulder Valley in approximately October 1858 (Bixby 1880). Arapaho Chief Niwot (Left Hand in English) – according to city’s Indigenous Peoples Day Resolution – told the party of Nebraska gold seekers that they could not remain on Indigenous land at what is now known as “Settler’s Park.” After gold was discovered at Gold Run in January of 1859, the Boulder City Town Company was founded by some of the first “settlers” on February 10 of 1859, thereby going against the agreement of the 1851 Treaty of Fort Laramie (also known as the Horse Creek Treaty), the resolution states.

Based on the historical research conducted for this application, the name “Red Rocks” was used as a name for the area’s distinctive geological formations in the earliest account of the arrival of the Aikins party in 1858 (Bixby 1880). One possible indicator that this was the name for the area early on is that one of the first structures constructed along the creek below the formation was a flour mill named the “Red Rock Mill.” The Red Rocks name is included on maps produced by groups and individuals – such as local authors, the Chamber of Commerce, the Colorado Mountain Club and the City of Boulder – from the early 1900s onwards.

The area was recognized as a site of local history by the Arapahoe Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1929, who, at that time, placed a bronze plaque on city-owned land.

The plaque appears to have been intended to commemorate the first Euro-American settlers in the Boulder Valley at a site on public land as close to the actual location as possible. The bronze plaque itself referred to the area as “Red Rocks.” Research by local historian Silvia Pettem indicates that plaque was vandalized and later removed (Taylor 2017).

Based on land records held by the city and Boulder County, several parcels adjacent to the area were purchased by or donated to the city for use as park land in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Perrigo 1946; Taylor 2017; Olmstead 1910). At least some of these acquisitions were reportedly meant to protect the iconic Red Rocks Formation from quarrying and were in keeping with Frederick Law Olmstead’s recommendation to preserve the area as a park (Perrigo 1946; Olmstead 1910). However, the parcels currently designated as “Settler’s Park” were still in private hands by the early 1960s. The City of Boulder acquired parcels where “Settler’s Park” trailhead and parts of the park area currently exist in 1961 and 1965 (OSMP 2020).

The name “Settler’s Park” does not appear to be in widespread formal or colloquial usage prior to the early 1990s. U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps of the area depict a “historical marker” at the “Settler’s Park” location after 1958; however, the area is never noted as “Settler’s Park” on any USGS maps (USGS 2020). Furthermore, although USGS topographic maps were frequently used as base-maps for maps of city Mountain Parks produced by the city and third parties, none of those maps reviewed for this research were edited to further note the area as a park, much less one by that name (Colorado Mountain Club 1973, 1976, 1993).

A review of digitized historical maps held by the Carnegie Library in Boulder found that no maps in the collection produced by the city, state government, federal government or local organizations used the name “Settler’s Park” prior to 1993, when it was used to refer to the area on a map produced by the Colorado Mountain Club (1993). Reviews of the Carnegie Library collections database and the Colorado Historic Newspapers Collection online database also found no mention of the name “Settler’s Park” prior to the 1990s. Likewise, Google searches for the name “Settler’s Park” that included a review of books accessible through the Google Books platform returned very few results referencing the Boulder area predating the 1990s. Internet search results postdating 1990 tend to be references to the “Settler’s Park” area found in hiking guide books, personal blogs or in newspaper articles primarily focused on recreation.

The results of the research described above may not necessarily preclude colloquial use of the name by citizens or city staff prior to the 1980s. In some instances, the name “Settler’s Park” was used to refer to the area in city council information packets, planning documents, project plans and newspapers produced as early as 1983. Use of the name in this way suggests that referring to the site as such may have been common convention – at least among some city staff – by the 1980s.

The use of the “Settler’s Park” name in numerous books during the 1990s suggests that the improvements made in the area during an early 1990s transportation project, known as the West Arapahoe Project, likely resulted in increased public awareness of the site. Additional evidence for planned utilization of the area is provided by the expansion of the parking lot and the replacement of the bridge over the Farmers Ditch (City of Boulder 1989). The project also included the installation of the Canyon Boulevard underpass between OSMP’s “Settler’s Park” and Parks and Recreation Eben G. Fine park, and included artwork installed over the tunnel entrance at the South side of Boulder Creek, indicating that the route through the tunnel goes to “Settler’s Park.” There is also information that suggests that the city and the Colorado Historical Society – now History Colorado – produced interpretive signs for installation at the “Settler’s Park” area the during the West Arapahoe Project in 1992.

While it's difficult to pinpoint an exact origination of the name "Settler's Park," based on city research, 1990s-era city-produced signs and interpretive materials may be the likely source of the name "Settler's" Park for the area. Today, the name "Settler's Park" appears numerous city Open Space sign infrastructure and on city webpages and maps.

ANALYSIS

OSMP staff received an affirmative decision to rename "Settler's Park" to "The Peoples' Crossing" from City Manager Nuria Rivera-Vandermyde based on the community work described below:

Indigenous Peoples Day Resolution adoption by City Council

In 2016, a community-initiated group – with the assistance of the City of Boulder Human Relations Commission – drafted a permanent resolution commemorating Indigenous Peoples Day. The committee expressed a high level of commitment to two objectives: Focus on the Boulder area and its significance to Native American culture and accurately portray the history of Indigenous interaction with Euro-American settlers, who arrived largely in the 19th century. The resolution states:

- "That City Council directs its City Manager to work with City departments, Native Americans and historians to correct omissions of the Native American presence in public places, resources and cultural programming.
- "That as a first step, in recognition of a Memorandum of Understanding that the city entered into with Indigenous tribes concerning open space lands, the city requests input from representatives of those tribes and other interested parties regarding a name that commemorates the Indigenous presence on the park land known as 'Settler's Park;' and second, the city manager considers any application submitted to rename the park land based on the input of the Indigenous tribes and interested parties."

Community naming suggestions

City staff documented name suggestions for the "Settler's Park" area provided by community members following the adoption of the city's Indigenous Peoples Day Resolution in 2016. Staff planned to present suggestions to Tribal Representatives to fulfill direction in the city's Indigenous Peoples Day Resolution.

March 2019 City-Tribal Consultation

During the formal consultation, city staff provided information about the city's Indigenous Peoples Day Resolution and its direction to receive input from Tribal Nations for a name that commemorates the Indigenous presence in the "Settler's Park" area." Tribal Representatives from more than a dozen Tribal Nations also visited "Settler's Park" with city staff and elected and community leaders. Following the field trip to "Settler's Park," city staff presented suggestions documented by city staff to Tribal Representatives.

For several hours, Tribal Representatives discussed community name suggestions and their own ideas – with one Tribal Representative idea generating broad support among Tribal Representatives. The consultation ended with the City of Boulder and Tribal Representatives determining that a joint city-tribal working group – established to also update existing city tribal agreements – would also make a recommendation for commemoration and recognition of Indigenous Peoples and federally recognized American Indian Tribes in the Settler's Park area.

2019 City-Tribal Working Group

Following the March 2019 consultation, city staff convened a city-Tribal working group, which met several times to discuss updates to agreements the city shares with 13 Tribal Nations. During those conversations, Tribal Representatives agreed to recommend further consideration of the

“Settler’s Park” name suggestion that had received support at the 2019 March consultation.

2021 February Update Meeting

While the City of Boulder and Tribal Representatives agreed to meet in March 2020 to continue conversations from the 2019 consultation, the city postponed the in-person meeting because of COVID-19 public health concerns. On **Thursday, Feb. 18, 2021**, the city held an informal conference call with Tribal Representatives to hear their preference for formal government-to-government consultations with the City of Boulder. City staff and Tribal Nations agreed to conduct an online consultation in early April 2021 to discuss:

- A final renaming recommendation for Settler’s Park
- Updates to city-Tribal Nation agreements
- A city-wide land acknowledgment.

April 2021 City-Tribal Consultation

The beginning of the consultation began with a conversation to finalize a new name for “Settler’s Park.” During those conversations, a Tribal Representative and elder, who previously consulted with the City of Boulder in the 1990s and early 2000s, provided insights that led to collaborative discussions among Tribal Representatives and, ultimately, the name “The Peoples’ Crossing.” As noted in this memo, city staff appreciated the opportunity to learn from and listen to Tribal Representatives about what the significance of the name “The Peoples’ Crossing” means to them. This new name represents several important themes discussed during two city-Tribal Nation consultations:

- Boulder and the “Settler’s Park” area have been a crossroads for Indigenous Peoples who have traversed and lived in the mountains and plains of the Boulder area since time immemorial.
- “The People” or “Our People” are English translations for how many American Indian Tribal Nations refer to themselves in their native languages.
- Usage of the term “The People” is meant to be inclusive of all people who have traveled through *and* have lived in the Boulder area.

Because of the name’s special meaning to Tribal Representatives and *the strong consensus* it received among consultation participants, the city decided to use “The Peoples’ Crossing” for its application to rename “Settler’s Park.” The city is currently working to invite Tribal Representatives – as agreed to at the 2021 consultation – to participate in a working group to help develop permanent education and interpretation materials for the area.

The planned city-Tribal Nation working group will also help the city finalize a planned city land acknowledgment. This land acknowledgement effort has many goals, including:

- Honoring all Indigenous Peoples who have traversed, lived in and stewarded lands in the area since time immemorial.
- Emphasizing that traditions and oral histories still connect Tribal Nations and Indigenous Peoples with the Boulder area.
- Acknowledging the harm caused by the colonization of Indigenous lands.
- Recognizing the generational knowledge of Indigenous Peoples.
- Building a foundation to take action for Indigenous Peoples now and into the future.
- Addressing the interests of Indigenous community members and federally recognized American Indian Tribes that consult with the city.
- Developing a consistent approach for land acknowledgments across the city.

- Creating a land acknowledgment that can adapt with time and address changing community needs.

City staff anticipates providing the Boulder City Council an update about its land acknowledgment effort in the summer or early fall 2021.

During the 2021 consultation, the city and Tribal Representatives also agreed on a planned in-person formal consultation in March 2022 and to continue progress on revising current city-tribal agreements. Once the city and Tribal Representatives reach a consensus on agreement updates, the city plans to present a revised agreement to Tribal Governments for their review and possible acceptance.

ATTACHMENTS

- **Attachment A** – Bibliography for Historical Background and Usage of “Settler’s Park” In Boulder
- **Attachment B** – City of Boulder Indigenous Peoples Day Resolution

Bibliography for Historical Background and Usage of “Settler’s Park” In Boulder

1880 History of Boulder County. In *History of Clear Creek and Boulder Valleys, Colorado*. O.L. Baskin & Co., Historical Publishers.

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1989 West Arapahoe Project Boulder Creek Bridge. As-Built Plans. City of Boulder Division of Transportation, Boulder, Colorado.

2016 Indigenous Peoples Day Resolution. Electronic document, Accessed, May 13, 2021. City of Boulder Department of Open Space and Mountain Parks (OSMP)

2020 OSMP Real Estate files. Documents on file with the City of Boulder Open Space and Mountain Parks Administrative Office, Boulder, Colorado.

Coel, Margaret

2000 Chief Left Hand: Southern Arapaho. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman Oklahoma.

Colorado Encyclopedia

2019 Boulder. Electronic document, <https://coloradoencyclopedia.org/article/boulder>, Accessed January 14, 2019.

Colorado Mountain Club

1973 Boulder Mountain Park Trail Map. MAP CITY 1973-6, Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder, Colorado.

1976 Boulder Mountain Park Trail Map. MAP CITY MAP CITY 1976-1, Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder, Colorado.

1993 1993 Trail Map Boulder Mountain Park and Nearby Open Space. On file with the City of Boulder Open Space and Mountain Parks Administrative Office, Boulder, Colorado.

Olmstead, Frederick Law

1910 The Improvement of Boulder, Colorado. The Boulder City Improvement Association. Reprinted 2001 by the City of Boulder, Boulder, Colorado.

Perrigo, Lynn I.

1946 A Municipal History of Boulder 1871-1946. Available at the Carnegie Library for Local History, Boulder, Colorado.

Taylor, Carol

2017 Boulder County History: Settlers Park not officially named. *Boulder Daily Camera* 18 September. Boulder, Colorado.

U.S. Geological Service (USGS)

2020 Topoview. Electronic topographic map database, <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/>, accessed April 7, 2020.

Viola, Laura

1989 West Arapaho Project Report. *The Calumet*. August 1989.

RESOLUTION NO. 1190

A RESOLUTION DECLARING THE SECOND MONDAY OF OCTOBER OF EACH YEAR TO BE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' DAY

WHEREAS, Indigenous People in Boulder respect the interdependence of all humanity and living things and celebrate a vast and rich living tradition through ancestral recognition and diversity of knowledge and perspectives, including sustainable practices; and

WHEREAS, Indigenous People in Boulder have, as in all parts of Americas, endured centuries of cruelty, exploitation and genocide; and

WHEREAS, the Boulder area encompasses ancestral homelands of Indigenous Peoples' Nations; and

WHEREAS, facing and acknowledging our past, good as well as bad, makes our community stronger and more resilient; and

WHEREAS, Southern Arapaho Chief Left Hand notified a party of Nebraska gold seekers that they could not remain on Indian land at what is now known as Settlers Park, but the gold seekers planned to go into the mountains in the spring in search for goldⁱ; and

WHEREAS, after gold was discovered at Gold Run in January of 1859, Boulder City Town Company was founded by settlers on February 10 of 1859, thereby going against the agreement of the 1851 Treaty of Fort Laramie (also known as the Horse Creek Treaty)^{ii iii}; and

WHEREAS, in August of 1864, nearly 100 Boulder County residents mobilized into Company D of the Third Colorado Cavalry of U.S. Volunteers at Fort Chambers (near 63rd and Valmont Streets), to become 'Indian Fighters'^{iv v vi}; and

WHEREAS, under the command of Colonel John Chivington, on November 29 of 1864 an estimated 230 peaceful Arapaho and Cheyenne people were killed along the Big Sandy Creek in southeastern Colorado by the First and Third Colorado Cavalry of U.S. Volunteers^{vii}; and

WHEREAS, Captain David Nichols, a former Boulder County Sheriff, led the Company D volunteers, including 46 Boulder residents, in what is now known as the Sand Creek Massacre from which the Boulder troops enjoyed a heroes welcome upon their return^{viii ix x}; and

WHEREAS, Boulder has benefited directly from Indian removal policies that violated human rights, broke government treaties and forced Arapaho People from their homeland; and

WHEREAS, Boulder is honored to be home of several prominent Native organizations including the Native American Rights Fund founded in 1970, which is the largest nonprofit law firm dedicated to asserting and defending the rights of Indian tribes, organizations and individuals nationwide.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BOULDER:

Section 1. That those now living on these ancestral lands recognize that harm was done and acknowledge that we have a shared responsibility to forge a path forward to address the past and continuing harm to the Indigenous People and the land.

Section 2. That in the pursuit of shared responsibility and of promoting knowledge about Indigenous Peoples, unifying communities, combating prejudice and eliminating discrimination against Indigenous Peoples, the City of Boulder does hereby resolve the second Monday in October of each year to be Indigenous Peoples' Day.

Section 3. That on the second Monday in October of each year the City of Boulder will support events that encourage understanding and appreciation of Indigenous Peoples, their traditions, culture and our shared history in these ancestral lands known as the Boulder Valley.


Section 4. That City Council directs its City Manager to work with City departments, Native Americans and historians to correct omissions of the Native American presence in public places, resources and cultural programming.

Section 5. That as a first step, in recognition of a Memorandum of Understanding that the city entered into with Indigenous tribes concerning open space lands, the city requests input from representatives of those tribes and other interested parties regarding a name that commemorates the Indigenous presence on the park land known as Settlers Park and second, the city manager considers any application submitted to rename the park land based on the input of the Indigenous tribes and interested parties.

Section 6. That the City of Boulder, will work together in partnership with Native Americans to encourage all educational institutions in the city to implement accurate curricula relevant to the traditions, history and current issues of Indigenous People inclusive of and as part of our shared history.

APPROVED this 2ND day of AUGUST, 2016

CITY OF BOULDER, COLORADO



Mayor

ATTEST:



City Clerk

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- ⁱ Coel, Margaret. *Chief Left Hand*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1981. Pages 66-67. Print.
- ⁱⁱ Coel, Margaret. *Chief Left Hand*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1981. Pages 80, 83. Print.
- ⁱⁱⁱ *Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site*. National Park Service. Web. 13 July 2016.
- ^{iv} Oliver, Arch. Roster of Company D, Third Colorado Cavalry from Boulder, Colorado Territory, 1943. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder Public Library. (BHS 328-9-34). Print.
- ^v Valentine, Jane Barker. "Chambers Homestead." *Historic Homes of Boulder County*. Boulder: Pruett Publishing, 1979. Page 143. Print.
- ^{vi} *Attention! Indian Fighters*. Poster. August 1864. Denver: History Colorado. (Military – Wars-Indian Wars – Sand Creek – posters, Scan #10025731). Print.
- ^{vii} *Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site*. National Park Service. Web. 13 July 2016.
- ^{viii} Limerick, Patricia Nelson. *What's in a Name? Nichols Hall: A Report*. Boulder: University of Colorado. September 1987. Page 55. Print.
- ^{ix} Coel, Margaret. *Chief Left Hand*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1981. Page 280. Print.
- ^x Coel, Margaret. *Chief Left Hand*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1981. Page 291. Print.