|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  Name 1--.-° N, ---.-° W (XX)2010 Population: Elevation: ’County: Founded: Named to  |  Name 2--.-° N, ---.-° W (XX)2010 Population: Elevation: ’County: Founded: Might be named for |
|  Name 3--.-° N, ---.-° W (XX)2010 Population: Elevation: ’County: Founded: The town was named for |  Name 4--.- N, ---.-° W (XX)2010 Population: Elevation: ’County: Founded: The town  |
| 2. The city got its name from the broomcorn grown in the area. It used to be part of 3 different counties until 2001 when the city name also became a county in Colorado. |  1. This Home Rule Municipality is located in western Mesa County. It was originally home to the Ute people. It was formerly known as fruit producing region but now is known for its outdoor sports. |
| 4. The town is a statutory town in Boulder and Weld Counties. It was named after a city in Pennsylvania along the great lakes, the former home of an early settler, Richard Van Valkenburg. | 3. This is a census-designated place (CDP) in El Paso County adjacent to the city of Colorado Springs. This is an unincorporated community given CDP status for census taking purposes. |
| 6. This town dates back to the start of the Welch Mine in 1877, the first coal mine in the area of Boulder and Weld Counties. The town was named for Louis Nawatny, a local landowner who platted his land and named it for himself. | 5. Located in southeastern Boulder County, this city was founded in 1888 by Mary E (Foote) Miller. She and her husband Lafayette Miller moved to the farmland they had purchased from Denver coal speculators. Lafayette ran a butcher shop and died in 1878 in Boulder after which Mary moved back to the farm with her children. |
| 8. The town is located just north of the Oklahoma border in southern Baca County. It is a fertile farming area with some of the best grazing land in the county. There are only 39 students’ enrolled grades K-12 in this small community. | 7. This is a statutory town in Weld County where the motto is "Home of 500 happy people and a few soreheads". It is a flourishing community with agricultural traditions. |
| 10. According to the 2010 census, the town population is only 546. It is a statutory town located in eastern Baca County. A frontier town does not know what the word "can't" means. The local store is a cooperative that was started after a blizzard made residents go days without being able to get groceries from the only store 20 miles away. | 9. As a Home Rule Municipality in Adams and Weld counties, the city has a population around 36,000. It was built as a master planned community in 1959. The city has 26 parks and many lakes and ponds offering a wide range of activities for all ages. The parks are connected by the Greenway Trail System. |
| 12. Incorporated in 2008, the city of 10,000 residents is 20 miles south of Denver with a vision "to enhance our community's unique character by ensuring excellent infrastructure, safe neighborhoods, maximum citizen participation and conscientious development that balances open space, residential and commercial uses". | 11. The town was named after the superior quality of coal found in the area. Mining was a major force in the community until the Industrial Mine closed in 1945 and the town evolved into a quiet ranching and farming community. It is a town of 4 square miles and has 594 acres of parks and green space and 27 miles of trails. |
| 14. This town is the county seat the only incorporated municipality in Jackson County. People in the area call themselves the "North Parkers" since it is situated in the center of a large open valley called North Park. An early postmaster, Mark Walden, gave it its name. | 13. The Arkansas River Valley and area that would become this town were first settled in 1864 by settlers drawn to the area by plentiful water, which made it suitable for agriculture. It was formerly the county seat in Chaffee County. It offers many recreational opportunities. The town name came from the Spanish term "beautiful view". |
| 16. This town was the first county seat of Douglas County. It is named after an early resident, J. Frank Gardner. In 1933, the Castlewood Canyon Dam broke and flooded Cherry Creek, which flows into downtown Denver, 40 miles away. It brought 20,000 gallons of water into the city. | 15. This town is part of the Grand Junction Metropolitan Statistical Area. The town acts as a gateway to nearby Vega State Park and other recreational sites along the northeast side of the Grand Mesa via the Grand Mesa Scenic and Historic byway |
| 18. This is a census-designated place in Mesa County. The community was named for the cliffs near the town site. | 17. This town in Baca County had a population of only 140 in the 2010 census. It is known as a small town with a big heart. Woody Harrelson is well acquainted with the town, which was one of the locations for the film Hi-Lo Country, a 1998 drama |
| 20. An unincorporated community in El Paso County, this city lies 14 miles northeast of Colorado Springs. A railroad hub in the early 20th century, the town spent several decades as a quiet ranching community. The town is named after a bird of prey. | 19. This is a census-designated place in Jefferson County, 29 miles west of Denver. The lake in the center of town was created by damming Bear Creek in 1927. In Winter, ice skating is offered on the lake. The town includes many historic parks with many evergreens. |
| 22. This statutory town in Delta County had a population of only 944 in 2010. The town was named for a local pioneer. It is situated on the north side of the North Fork Gunnison River and CO State Highway 92 passes through the town. | 21. This statutory town is situated at the base of the Rampart Range in El Paso County. It is bordered by Pike National Forest on the west, Colorado Springs and the Air Force Academy to the south, foothills and rock outcroppings to the north and rolling plains to the east. It was first settled as a stop along the Rio Grande Railroad in 1872. |
| 24. This Statutory Town in Mesa County consists of a small grid, including a historic downtown with a town hall, a tavern and several historic structures. It is located in a region originally occupied by the Ute people and is named after an explorer who came to the area in 1884 looking for ranch land. It was historically a place for wild horses. |  23. This Home Rule Municipality in Delta County sits in the Surface Creek Valley beneath the southern slopes of the Grand Mesa. Its elevated vantage point affords southern views of the San Juan Mountains and the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park. |
| 26. This unincorporated community in Pueblo County lies along State Highway 78 southwest of Pueblo in the foothills of the Wet Mountains. The town was names for Juan Maes, anglicized to "Mace" a bandit who used the valley for a hideout. A local preacher took umbrage at the town's name and gave it a more biblical wholesome name in 1876. | 25. This former coal-mining town in Gunnison County is now called "the last great Colorado Ski Town". In the 1860 and 1870, coal and silver mines began to open in the surrounding area, and many little mining towns formed. However, when mining began to decline, these towns failed but this city survived as it supported the entire local area. |
| 28. This town is the county seat of Dolores County and is the self-proclaimed Pinto Bean Capital of the World. The town is located on US 491 and at the crossing of a river, the town's namesake. | 27. This Statutory Town in Montezuma County had a population of 936 at the 2010 census. The name is Spanish for "sorrows" and named for the river on which it is located. It is 40 miles from the Four Corners Monument. |
| 30. It is peaceful, except when there is blowing sideways snow. Some water comes from wells. You can raise your own animals and have a garden. The houses are far apart. Some important places are the water tower and gas station. Cattle on the road cause the only traffic jams. | 29. The town is surrounded by the West Elk Mountains. Many different kinds of fruit such as peaches, cherries, plums, nectarines, and pears are grown here. There are ranches and farms as well as orchards. A long time ago, many people worked in coalmines. There are many different kinds of places to worship. |
| 32. We live in a place where snow slides off mountains. There is lots of wildlife in town. It is safe from tornadoes and earthquakes. Neighbors help each other out when it is snowing and we have festivals like the Mill Street Block Party. People here enjoy hiking, horseback riding, and cross-country skiing. | 31. This is an old town in a high plains desert with no river nearby. It has many ranches. The annual rodeo has bull riding and mutton busting. The county fair includes two counties. Kids in 4-H sew, cook, and raise lambs, pigs, kittens, and chickens. The most famous landmark is the Lone Cone Mountain. Residents have to drive over an hour to see a movie in a theatre. |
| 34. This town is located on the 681,000 acre Southern Ute Reservation. Its history reflects the interaction of Native Americans with Europeans. Students in the local schools study the Ute language. Some important activities during the year are the Powwow and Ute Fair. The annual Bear Dance brings families together to share songs and stories. |  33. Our town is located on the Mancos River. The high school is on the National Register of Historic Places. The town started because people brought herds of cattle to graze in the valley, but people have lived in the area since the 10th century and we have many archaeological sites. Mesa Verde is our closest National Park. |
| 36. Our town is in the high country and it is very cold in the winter. It could snow at any time. Many people come here to go skiing in the winter and mountain biking in the summer. Resident "Doc Susie" was one of the country's first female physicians, cared for the sick, and injured in the early 1900s, sometimes traveling by snowshoe. |  35. Gold was discovered in “Gregory’s Gulch” and inspired thousands of people to seek their fortunes. Eventually Black Hawk became a milling center for the gold ore mined in the region. Today people travel to Black Hawk to gamble at the many casinos in the area. Black Hawk is the least populous city in Colorado. |
| 38. The town sits along the upper Colorado River in the lower arid section of Middle Park. The Ute and Arapahoe Indian tribes originally inhabited the area, until the gold and silver rushes bringing more people to mine and settle pushed them out. The Denver, Northwestern & Pacific, arrived in July 1906 and made Kremmling a central shipping point. | 37.Sometimes we have 9 months of winter. There are different plants because of the high altitude. We are located right next to Rocky Mountain National Park and the largest natural lake in the state, Grand Lake. Not many people live in the town, but we have many tourists. We like to explore the local rivers and lakes. |
|  40. Samuel Long was one of the first petroleum refiners in 1861 and a Director of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He moved to Colorado in 1880 and filed for 40 acres in 1884 in Douglas County. Long was recognized as an innovator of dry land farming techniques in 1889 and 1890. Another homestead that is now part of Highlands Ranch once belonged to the Potato King. |  39. Our town is in the middle of the Yampa River Valley. People work on ranches and farms. There used to be more coal mining. The railroad arrived in 1913 and made it easier to take goods to market and to travel. We have six parks in our town, including a skate park. |
| 42. Golden City served as the capital of the provisional Territory of Jefferson from 1860 to 1861, and capital of the official Territory of Colorado from 1862 to 1867. It is now the county seat for Jefferson County and home to the Colorado School of Mines. There is a river walk along the Clear Creek River and many trails to explore. | 41. People came to our town to be cured of tuberculosis. Once there were seven grand hotels in Manitou Springs. Today we are home to many artists and craftspeople. In the summer you can walk to the park to hear a band play and sample pies during the pie contest |
| 44. The suburban development of the community known as Lakewood was begun in 1889 by Charles Welch and W.A.H. Loveland, who designed a 13-block area along Colfax Avenue west of Denver in eastern Jefferson County. |  43. Miliken began as a trading post for agricultural goods on the Denver, Laramie and Northwestern Railroad in the 1860s. We have many cattle and grow potatoes. The roads were not paved in the town until 1985 |
| 46. Water, railroads, and sugar beets were important to Windsor’s development. | 45. Originally the northern end of Parmalee Gulch, known as Eden Park, was founded as a golf course. Models of summer cabins were built of logs, and small lots were sold to Denver residents seeking summer homes in the mountains. |
| 48. This is the county seat of Eagle County with an extensive trail system for mountain biking, hiking and trail running. The town is located west of the center of the county in the valley of the Eagle River, a west-flowing tributary of the Colorado River. | 47. Located on the west end of Eagle County, this city was named for nearby gypsum deposits. This mineral is used for drywall. The town motto is “Live, Work, Play and Be Healthy". The town was established in 1911 and it is just west of Vail and Beaver Creek ski areas. |
| 50. A Statutory Town in Washington County, this area reported a population of only 534 in the 2000 census. It was established in 1882 as a construction campsite for workers building the Burlington & Missouri River rail line from Lincoln Nebraska to Denver. It was named after W.O. Otis, a pioneer settler. | 49. This is an unincorporated community in central Eagle County. The post office has been in operation since 1883 and the community was named after Melvin Edwards, a local postal official. |
| 52. This Statutory Town in Sedgwick County was originally a trading post named after Jules Beni. It was on the Pony Express route from Missouri to California. Jules Beni was a horse thief who was eventually shot by authorities. | 51. This is a Statutory town in Logan County with a population of 227 in the year 2000. The commerce is focused on farming with a grain elevator in town. It is also home to a wind farm and is located on the Peetz Plateau. |
| 54. A Statutory Town in Logan County, this area was named for the merino sheep, which grazed there. The population in 2010 was 284. | 53. This town in Phillips County had a population of 946 in 2010. Located in Northeastern Colorado, the town began as two separate homesteads, which were combined in 1887. |
| 56. This is the second most populous town in Douglas County. It is located in the Northeastern area of the county. This town can trace its colorful history to the establishment of the Pine Grove Way Station by Alfred Butters in 1864. Gold was discovered in CO in 1858 and the following year over 100,000 people came to CO in search of their fortune. |  55. A Statutory Town in Sedgwick County, the population was only 330 in the year 2000. It is a historical place with the Pony Express, Fort Sedgwick and many other historical places. The county was named after Fort Sedgwick, a military post along the Platte River. |
| 58. This town is an unincorporated community in Weld County. The Post Office has been in operation since 1910 and the community was named for Miss Gale, the daughter of a local family of settlers. | 57. This is the county seat of San Juan County. It was formerly a silver mining camp, most or all of which is now included in a federally designated National Historic Landmark District. It is linked to Durango by the Durango and Silverton Narrow Gauge Railroad. It is one of the highest towns in the US with an elevation of 9,318 feet. |
| 60.  |  59. |
| 62. This is a home rule municipality located in Arapahoe County. In 1938, a number of homes had been built as "Country Homes" in the area south of Hampden and west of University Boulevard. The Cherry Hills Country Club survived the depression, as did a small school known as the Cherry Hills School. Therefore, the Cherry Hills Improvement Association was formed. It is now called Cherry Hills Village. | 61. This town is located in the stunning Rocky Mountains along the scenic Eagle River. It serves as a gateway to the excellent Beaver Creek Resort and is 8 miles west of Vail. In 1972, the Forest Service determined that this area could host a ski area and the Olympic Committee decided that it would hold alpine events here. Unfortunately, The Denver voters turned down the bid for the Olympics. |
| 64. This town in Weld County was named for its location on the Platte River. It was founded in 1881 after the Denver Pacific Railroad reached the area. Its origins trace back to Fort Vasquez, an important 1830's fur trading post. | 63. This census-designated place in El Paso County had a population of 250 in 2010. The area was settled by George Peyton in 1888 and was originally called Mayfield. The settlement was renamed Peyton after the post office had been refused because there already was a Mayfield, CA. The first settlers came with the Rock Island Railroad. |