

HISTORY COLORADO

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES NOMINATION FORM

SECTION I

Name of Property

Historic Name Plaza Urrutia Fronton

Other Names Basque Handball Court

Address of Property

[] address not for publication

Street Address 728 24 Road

City Grand Junction County Mesa Zip 81505

Present Owner of Property

(for multiple ownership, list the names and addresses of each owner on one or more continuation sheets)

Name City of Grand Junction – Parks and Recreation Department, Ken Sherbenou, Director

Address 250 North 5th Street Phone _____

City Grand Junction State Colorado Zip 81501

Owner Consent for Nomination

(attach signed consent from each owner of property - see attached form)


Preparer of Nomination

Names Kristen Ashbeck / Mona (Doyhenard) Dyer Date: April 17, 2023

Organization City of Grand Junction / Western Colorado Basque

Address 250 North 5th Street / 2225 Broadway Phone 970-244-1491 / 970-985-0144

City Grand Junction State Colorado Zip 81501/81507

FOR OFFICIAL USE:		Site Number <u>5ME.24116</u>
<u>6/2/2023</u> Nomination Received		
<u>9/15/2023</u> Review Board Recommendation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approval <input type="checkbox"/> Denial	<u>9/27/2023</u> HC Board State Register Listing
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Denied
		Listing Criteria <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E
 Certification of Listing: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer HISTORY COLORADO		<u>10/4/23</u> Date

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SECTION II

Local Historic Designation

Has the property received local historic designation?

no

yes --- individually designated designated as part of a historic district

Date designated February 15, 2023

Designated by City of Grand Junction (Name of municipality or county)

Use of Property

Historic Handball court on private rural property

Current Handball court in public park

Original Owner Jean and Benerita ("Bennie") Urruty

Source of Information Mesa County Library Archives

Year of Construction 1978

Source of Information Date inscribed on structure

Architect, Builder, Engineer, Artist or Designer Fred Cunningham

Source of Information Family lore and first-hand knowledge, Mona Doyhenard Dyer

Locational Status

Original location of resource(s)

Resource(s) moved to current location

Date of move _____

For Office Use Only

Property Type: building(s) district site structure object area

Architectural Style/Engineering Type: N/A

Period of Significance: 1978-1993

Level of Significance: Local State National

Multiple Property Submission: N/A

Acreage _____

P.M. ____ Township ____ Range ____ Section ____ Quarter Sections _____

UTM Reference: Zone ____ Easting _____ Northing _____ NAD83

Site Elevation: _____ feet

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SECTION III

DESCRIPTION AND ALTERATIONS

Setting:

Plaza Urrutia sits in the southeast corner of Canyon View Park in Grand Junction, CO. Views of the surrounding mountains abound in almost every direction from the location of the fronton. The fronton is largely surrounded by open green space except for its immediate surroundings. Bounded by G Road to the south and 24 Road to the west with green space between the roads and the structure, the fronton is visible from the roads when approaching from either direction. A large parking lot accessed from G Road to the south encompasses the majority of the eastern and northern setting of Plaza Urrutia. To the immediate south east of the structure is a large gazebo with picnic tables and benches that provide a location for spectators to watch the game.

Description:

The Plaza Urrutia Fronton is a pelota (handball) court constructed of a simple concrete open structure (no roof, no front wall) with five tilt-up concrete walls that are tied together with steel plates and surround a poured concrete floor or deck. One tilt-up slab forms the back wall and two tilt-up slabs form each of the side walls with two wall supports that flank the side walls. The concrete on the walls is finished smooth on the inside and has exposed aggregate on the outside. The two side walls (east and west facades) are stepped in height from the back wall to the front of the court. The joint of the two walls on each side is where the step to a lower wall in front occurs. The rear wall is constructed of one tilt-up slab that has a Spanish style curved parapet at the top of the wall. The floor or deck of the court is poured concrete and encompasses an area both inside the walls as well as some are outside the walls.

There is a line across the back wall of the court that appears painted, but it is made of a 3-inch wide, 1/8-inch-thick metal strip attached to the concrete wall. The metal line, known as the "low line" in the game, is 2 feet 8 inches off the floor or deck of the structure. In addition, there is a 12-inch by 12-inch recessed metal dugout known as the "kill box" by the local handball players, on the right side of the back wall just above the low line on the back wall. The inside of the dugout is sloped on the sides to a 6-inch by 6-inch area that is approximately 5 inches deep. The dugout is used for a variation on the pelota game to make it more challenging. If a ball hits the dugout, it will usually bounce irregularly and win the point because the opposing team is unlikely to be able to return the shot. Many, but not all frontons include a dugout in their design.

There are segments of chain link fence on top of each of the wall sections that vary in height from approximately 5 feet high at the peak of the back wall to approximately 10 feet high on the shortest sections of the side walls. The fencing has been in place since initial construction and is simply there to help keep balls from going out of the court. Painted on the back wall of the fronton are the words "Plaza Urrutia" in large serified gold letters. In addition, the year that the fronton was constructed, "1978", is in smaller black letters at the top of the back wall.

Historically the side walls of the fronton were supported by simple steel bracing supports at several places. Evidence of the supports remains along the side walls. Wall support is now provided on the outside of either side of the side walls by tilt up concrete curved buttress walls with exposed aggregate on both sides. These were added for support for wind loads and are tied to the primary walls with steel plates. Looking at historic aerial photographs of the site, these appear to have been added in the late 1990s (they do not appear in a 1994 photograph but do appear in a 2001 photograph). In addition, there are Basque cross symbols or lauburu on either side of the buttress walls that are slightly recessed and painted green. The lauburu is an ancient hooked cross with four coma-shaped heads and the most widely known traditional symbol of the Basque people.

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Other embellishments on the fronton include a sunburst on the west façade. It is surmised from speaking with a local Basque immigrant years ago that this decoration signifies “Eki” which is the Basque name for the sun or Sun God which, in the Basque culture, is believed to give life to and protect the home or homeland. The sunburst is white, but it is not painted on the façade. Rather, the design was made with inlaid white quartz stones at the time the concrete walls were constructed.

On the east façade there is a bronze plaque rededicating the structure in 2003. The inscription reads (including the name spelling error):

URRITY PLAZA
1978
RE-DEDICATED 2003

Dedicated to the Basque people and their descendants who contributed greatly to the building and development of this area.
Whether by land, livestock, private enterprise, or other workforce Endeavors, they all strive to do and be the best.

Homeland: Pyreneese Mountains...This area borders France and Spain.

Race-language: An ancient race of people who speak their own language.
The origin of both are yet unknown.

The Basques are a proud, independent, hard working people who
Take pride in all they have and do.

ONGI ETORRI DANAK!

EVERYONE, WELCOME

ALTERATIONS

The current and original appearances of the fronton itself are very similar. The major change is the setting which is no longer in the Urruty yard surrounded by agricultural land. It is now integrated with the park (Canyon View Park) as a recreational amenity that sees quite a bit of general public use. It has plantings around it, a nearby gazebo with picnic tables, concrete sidewalks around it as well as leading to adjacent public parking. Sidewalks also connect to the pedestrian trail which now goes under adjacent G Road and connects to the City’s overall pedestrian and bicycle network.

Based on historic aerial photographs, the original Urruty house and outbuildings were constructed from the 1930s to 1950s. The structures were demolished in the mid to late 1990s after the City of Grand Junction acquired the property for construction of the park in 1997. By 2003, the sidewalks to the fronton were constructed and the nearby gazebo was added to the site in approximately 2004 (City historic aerial photographs). In 2003, a local company, Mays Concrete, poured a more durable concrete deck that included a rebar mat for strength.

The Urruty yard and surrounding rural landscape have been replaced by landscaping around the fronton that was originally planted by local citizens and enhanced and cared for by the City of Grand Junction. Planting areas include shrubs, trees and grass, including a Burr Oak gifted by Jean and Maggie Doyhenard around the same time as the gazebo was added to the site to represent the resilience and freedom for Basque

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immigrants and their families.

INTEGRITY

Plaza Urrutia retains and continues to possess a high level of integrity, conveying its history, purpose and place in the community, addressing all aspects as listed below.

Location – the Plaza Urrutia structure exists in the same location as originally constructed on the northwest corner of a very visible intersection of G and 24 Roads.

Setting – while the setting of Plaza Urrutia has changed as described above, it's current setting within a large regional public park in Grand Junction (Canyon View Park) continues to afford open space around it, making it a very visible and well-known landmark. At this point in time, the setting of Plaza Urrutia has been within the park longer (25 years) than it was in the setting of the Urruty farm (19 years).

Design – the original design of Plaza Urrutia is evident and intact. While there have been a few alterations over the years as described above, the structure today essentially looks exactly as originally designed.

Materials – the original materials used to construct Plaza Urrutia are untouched other than the replacement of steel supports with the concrete buttress walls and the deck 20 years ago. These modifications were of the same material and construction method as the original structure and were necessary to reinforce the structure and continue its useful life.



Jean Urruty and Fronton – 1978



Plaza Urrutia – March 2023

Workmanship – Plaza Urrutia was constructed like frontons all over the world – photographs of other such structures depict the same design and style as Plaza Urrutia, although some vary in the number of walls. The craftsmanship to create this unique structure is evident. The details and embellishments on the Plaza Urrutia walls symbolize and convey the spirit of the Basque culture in Grand Junction as well as state-and region wide.

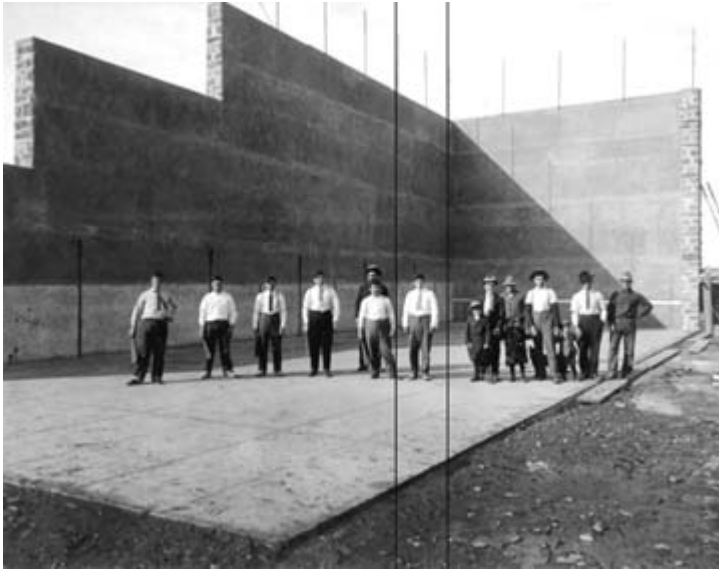
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A Fronton in Idaho, USA



A Fronton in Spain

Feeling – Plaza Urrutia expresses the aesthetic and historic sense of its purpose and importance to the Basque community. Casual observers, whether Grand Junction residents or visitors to the park and the community, may not know what it is, but know of it and generally feel it holds some significance.

Association – Plaza Urrutia and the importance of the game played in it and its existence as an ongoing gathering place provides a direct link between the present-day community and the history of the Basque culture in the West.

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SECTION IV

Significance of Property

Nomination Criteria

- A** - property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to history
- B** - property is connected with persons significant in history
- C** - property has distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or artisan
- D** - property is of geographic importance
- E** - property contains the possibility of important discoveries related to prehistory or history

Areas of Significance

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Economics | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology –
prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology –
historic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Entertainment/
Recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/
Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Performing Arts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Geography/
Community Identity | <input type="checkbox"/> Politics/
Government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community
Planning and
Development | <input type="checkbox"/> Health/Medicine | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Social History |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |

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SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

The Plaza Urrutia Fronton is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage for its association with the historic and continued presence of the Basque community in the City of Grand Junction and as a location where community and cultural events occurred. It is further significant in the area of Entertainment/Recreation for its association with Basque culture as a pelota (handball) court. The period of significance of the structure is 1978 to 1993 – from its construction to a date 30 years in the past as there is no appropriate date to end its significance.

The Plaza Urrutia Fronton is uniquely associated with the history and culture of the Basque community in Grand Junction displaying its historic significance with ease both as a prominent structure in Canyon View Park in Grand Junction and through its continued use by the Basque community to the present day. The fronton's creator, Jean Urruty, was a founding member of the North American Basque Organization and prominent figure in the Basque community in Grand Junction. The motivation behind its creation as a location where Basque people could play the game of pelota, which has deep roots in Basque culture, displays an important link between this place and the cultural heritage of the Basque community. In addition, this place was, and continues to be, a location where Basque people come together to speak Basque language, eat Basque food, and be with other people of the Basque community in all events of life, illustrating that this place is foundationally significant in the history and culture of the Basque community in Grand Junction.

DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY / ADDITIONAL HISTORIC CONTEXT INFORMATION

As with immigrants of other cultures, Basque people, primarily young men seeking a better life for themselves and their families, immigrated to the United States, mostly entering the country in the West in California in the mid-1800s. They arrived from Euskal Herria, an area of approximately 3,900 square miles and presently approximately 3 million people in the western end of the Pyrenees Mountains between France and Spain. The proud and hard-working Basque settlers were for the most part shepherders. In the late 1800s, as the open range became scarcer, the Basques moved their herds eastward towards the Great Basin area of Nevada and Utah. By the early 1900s, this trend spread towards the Rocky Mountains, including areas of Idaho, Utah, and Western Colorado. As they made their way across the country, they were drawn to the fertile land where the Colorado and Gunnison Rivers meet. Here, they could winter their flocks in Utah's warmer southern areas, then drive them to the high mountains of western Colorado in the summers. Thus, Grand Junction became the hub of the largest concentration of Basques located in the Western Colorado and Eastern Utah area.

The period between 1918 and 1929 was the peak of the shepherder on the Western Slope. Relative to Plaza Urrutia, Jean Urruty, born in 1903 in Iparralde, "the North side" of the Basque country in France, immigrated to the United States in 1925 and helped trail 6,000 head of sheep from the Green River, Utah area to Pinyon Mesa in Mesa County, Colorado by way of Grand Junction, Colorado in the Spring of 1926.

Basque shepherders worked in isolated camps much of the year but when men and families were able to meet, conversations about other agricultural opportunities were of interest as word spread about how other shepherders had gained fortunes in the west. Two of the more successful Basques in such ventures in the Grand Junction area were Emmett Elizondo and Jean Urruty. Elizondo amassed a herd of more than 30,000 head of sheep and became one of the wealthiest ranchers in Colorado and was owner and member of the board of directors of the Fruita State Bank. Urruty, the namesake of Plaza Urrutia, steadily expanded his business and eventually owned a large sheep ranch, becoming a wealthy and influential part of his new community when oil was discovered on his land. In 1935, after getting married and giving up the itinerant shepherder life, Urruty purchased and began operating the LaSalle Hotel in downtown Grand Junction as a boarding house. Along with the nearby Retaloza Boarding House the structures served as housing for the young Basque shepherders when they were not in camps up until 1946 when both were closed. Neither of the boarding house structures exist. The LaSalle Hotel was located on the site that is now the Grand Junction Convention Center and the Retaloza appears to have been demolished in the 1970s.

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As a business owner, Urruty worked with other property owners to clean up Colorado Avenue in downtown Grand Junction which had become known as Grand Junction's "Barbary Coast" since the founding of the town, with numerous brothels and saloons. Through this work, and though he faced discrimination, and was disallowed entry in the area's fraternal and community organizations due to his Basque origins, Urruty became a prominent and important citizen in the community. He became a naturalized American citizen in 1959 and in 1976, he was among 10 citizens to be presented the "Outstanding Americans by Choice" award at a citizenship day in Denver. Urruty's award was for his lifelong dedication to helping and sponsoring Basque people and promoting cultural activities that have helped States appreciate Basques and their heritage.

Once the boarding houses closed, an important central location for sharing Basque culture was lost. Thus, the idea for a fronton evolved, many believe out of necessity. Basque handball is played barehanded with a rubber ball that is as hard as rock. Standard handball courts of the day were not robust enough to withstand the power delivered by a rubber ball batted by a barehanded Basque man. Eventually, the Basque "uncles" were asked to play somewhere else because their game was damaging walls on the courts they had been using on the campus of Colorado Mesa University and elsewhere. As a result, Plaza Urrutia was born. Basque immigrant Jean Urruty, who was a founding member of the North American Basque Organization (NABO), and his wife Benerita (Bennie) were gracious enough to make a home for the fronton. It was constructed in the back yard of their farm between their house, a sheep lambing shed, and a silo. Mr. Urruty paid contractors with his own funds to build the fronton in 1978 on his property so that Basque immigrants of the city would have a location to play pelota, a game uniquely identified with Basque culture, which brought familiarity to this new place they called home.

Originally constructed in 1978 on Jean Urruty's (for which it is named) rural farm property, the structure now sits within a developed regional public park (Canyon View Park) that is owned and operated by the City of Grand Junction. The structure is a familiar landmark on the northeast corner of 24 and G Roads just south of Interstate 70. Its construction details and embellishments are like those of such structures throughout the world representing the Basque culture in Grand Junction and Western Colorado.

However, Plaza Urrutia became much more than a handball court. It became a place for other Basque immigrants to bring their families to learn and play the old game and a place where the Basque community could celebrate their lives and culture, sharing food and speaking the Basque language. Young Basque men met and married young Colorado women here, then brought their new families to the court to play, laugh and eat the most amazing lamb imaginable. Tomas Celayeta arrived in Western Colorado in 1962 and recalls playing at Plaza Urrutia: "We would play in the 100-degree heat. We would play and play and then we would drink whiskey and play some more," Calyeta said, holding up bent fingers that had been broken decades ago in pelota games. After the play and the whiskey, they would drink a harsh red wine called "Paisano" to help them sober up. Arriving in the Grand Junction area in 1965, Domingo Azcarraga has hands with fingers the size of half-dollar coins – proof of how much pelota he played as a young man. Plaza Urrutia holds special meaning for him because he met his wife, Carol, there after she watched him in action on the court. However, Azacarraga said his black and gold Toronado car attracted Carol more than his pelota skills.

Basque celebrations with traditional music and dancing, contests and amazing culinary delights took place on the site. Sometimes Basque men just got together after Sunday Mass to play, eat, and speak to each other in the Basque language. Mona Doyhenard Dyer recalls firsthand knowledge of at least one epic Basque wedding reception held at Plaza Urrutia with countless other get togethers celebrating the "happiest and saddest days of our Basque families' lives. Whether small children's birthday parties, graduations, memorial remembrances, the fronton is/was a place of celebration or calm solace. Those gatherings were soulful to experience, seeing Basques who immigrated originally to tend sheep on the Western Slope finding new ways to make their way in their adopted home, creating a beautiful pocket of Basque culture in Western Colorado".

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After Jean Urruty passed away in 1983, Bennie eventually sold the corner lot to the City of Grand Junction to complete the City's land acquisitions for a new regional public park – Canyon View Park. As plans were drawn for the new park, it became known that Plaza Urrutia was slated for demolition to make way for parking for the bigger, more modern plans of a city park complex. Fearing that this important cultural landmark would be forever lost, the Basque community came together in 1999 with Maggie Doyhenard, wife of Jean-Pierre Doyhenard, a Basque immigrant, selected to be the group's spokesperson. An early meeting with the City Parks and Recreation Advisory Board (PRAB) was futile and the request that the fronton remain was denied at the Parks Board meeting on August 19, 1999. Undeterred, the small Basque population launched a bigger, community-wide campaign and a month later, backed with a petition of over 900 signatures, \$25,000 in pledged in-kind services to improve the fronton, news media, the Mesa County Historical Society, NABO and enough supporters to fill the chambers, an appeal was made to City Council at its September 1, 1999 meeting. Upon hearing and seeing the community-wide support on the concern, the City Council reversed the PRAB ruling and voted to save the fronton and incorporate it into the plan for the new park for everyone to enjoy.

Citizens and businesses pitched in and worked together to reclaim and refurbish the corner to make it green and welcoming again. It became a place where anyone can play and where a Basque community proudly holds fond memories. The Basque group committed to safety upgrades to the fronton as well as providing landscaping plants and labor. The City did the site work, planted grass and installed new sidewalks around the fronton and later a gazebo with picnic tables and benches. On October 16, 2003, a public dedication and ribbon-cutting ceremony was hosted at the fronton by the City of Grand Junction. A bronze plaque provided by the Basque group was mounted on the east wall of the fronton in dedication to the Basque people and their descendants in the Grand Junction area. Planted later by Jean-Pierre and Maggie Doyhenard, a Burr Oak Tree grows near the fronton, symbolizing the resilience and freedoms of Basque people.

The Basque people as well as the community at large have used and continues to use the site for weddings and parties because it is easy to find and a very visible and well-known landmark within the park. For decades, the fronton has been the site for Basque barbeques, birthday parties, wedding receptions and end of life celebrations for Basques and community members. In September 2022, Colorado Euskal Etxea, a Denver-based nonprofit Basque Club hosted a pelota exhibition at Plaza Urrutia as part of a larger Basque gathering. The event has gained much media interest and renewed enthusiasm in the community around the fronton and its history. As the only extant fronton in the state of Colorado, the handball court is a beloved and respected symbol of the Basque culture in the Grand Valley as well as statewide. As such, the fronton deftly conveys its significance as a structure and site common to the Basque culture.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Urruty, Jean. Second Interview. Conducted by Anne Saunders and Evelyn Kyle. Mesa County Oral History Project, Mesa County Historical Society. Mesa County Libraries Archives. Recorded (no date given) 1975.

Urruty, Jean and Benerita. Interview. Conducted by Jim and Evelyn Kyle. Mesa County Oral History Project, Mesa County Historical Society. Mesa County Libraries Archives. Recorded April 11, 1978.

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"We Should Lean into This Unique Event". Grand Junction Daily Sentinel, Editorial. October 4, 2022.

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SECTION V

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description of Nominated Property

The boundary description for the Plaza Urrutia Fronton is an area in the southwest corner of Canyon View Park on the northeast corner of the 24 Road and G Road intersection. The nominated location includes the fronton and the surrounding sidewalk around the perimeter of the structure. Justification for this description is that it encompasses the historic location of the fronton without incorporating elements of the modern public park amenities. Also refer to the attached Site Maps 1 and 2 drawn by John Smith, City of Grand Junction Public Works, Engineering and an excerpt of the USGS Grand Junction Quadrangle Map.



Official Map (show location of property on map)

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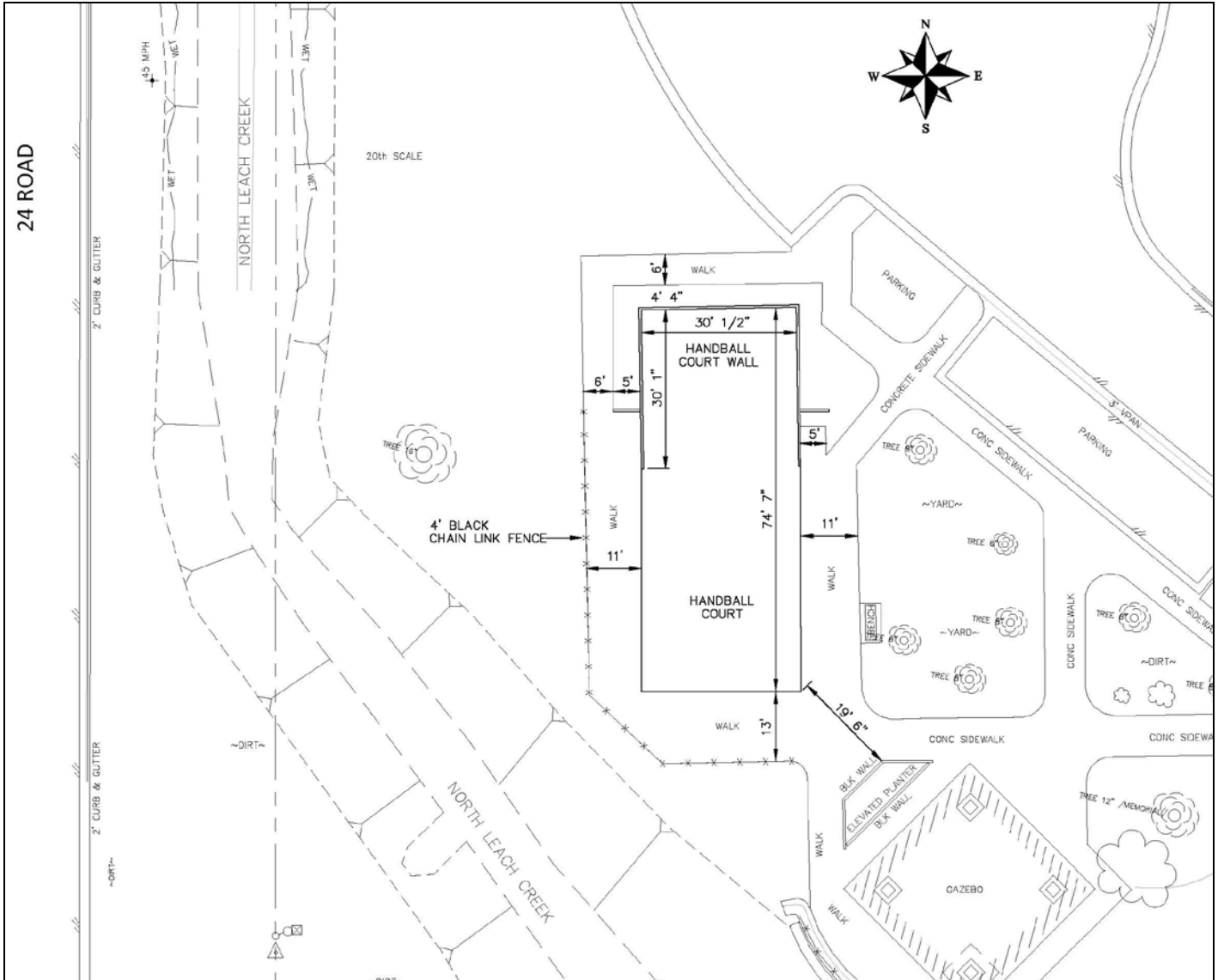
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Excerpt below – see full map attached.



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SECTION VI

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1 through 17 listed below.

Name of Property: Plaza Urrutia

Location: Northeast corner of G and 24 Roads in Canyon View Park, 728 24 Road. Grand Junction Colorado

Photographer: Jocelyn Stafford, Digital Communications Specialist, City of Grand Junction

Date of Photographs: March 13, 2023

Photo No. Description of View and Direction of Camera

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1 | View of Fronton Looking Northeast |
| 2 | View of Fronton Looking North at Back Wall |
| 3 | East-Facing Wall |
| 4 | West-Facing Wall with Sunburst Embellishment |
| 5 | North-Facing Wall |
| 6 | Metal Plates Attaching Wall Segments (typical) |
| 7 | Metal Low Line on Back Wall |
| 8 | Metal Dugout or Kill Box on Back Wall |
| 9 | Name and Date Lettering on Back Wall |
| 10 | Remnant of Steel Support on Side Walls (typical) |
| 11 | View of West-Facing Wall with Buttress Wall |
| 12 | Buttress Wall Lauburu Embellishment (typical) |
| 13 | Bolts Attaching Buttress Wall to Side Walls (typical) |
| 14 | Buttress Attachment on Inside Side Walls (typical) |
| 15 | Lauburu Detail (typical) |
| 16 | Sunburst Detail West Façade with Inlaid Quartz Stones |
| 17 | Dedication Plaque on Outside East Wall |

SECTION VII

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS TO ACCOMPANY NOMINATION

Sketch Map(s) and Elevation Drawings

Digital Images

PDF of Current photos (see check-off list)

Owner Consent Form (Section VIII)

Use of Nomination Materials

Upon submission to the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, all nomination forms and supporting materials become public records pursuant to CRS Title 24, and may be accessed, copied, and used for personal or commercial purposes in accordance with state law unless otherwise specifically exempted. History Colorado may reproduce, publish, display, perform, prepare derivative works or otherwise use the nomination materials for History Colorado and/or State Register purposes.

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Plaza Urrutia Fronton

Name of Property

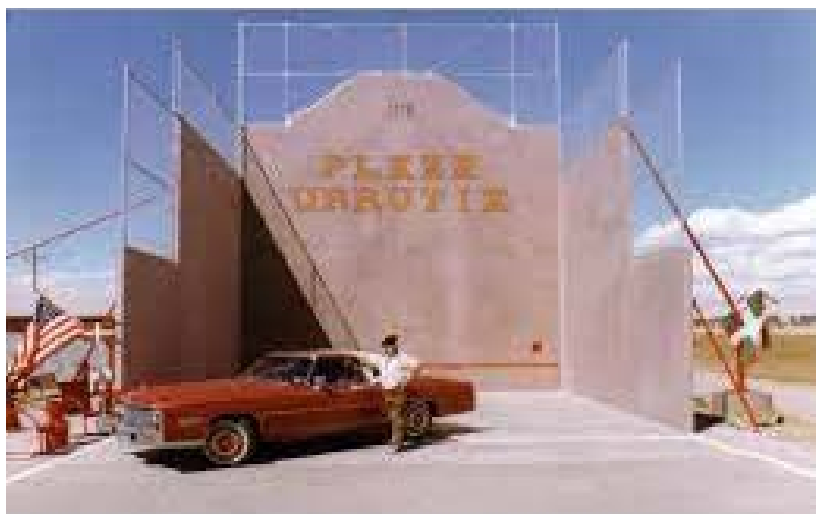
Mesa

County

HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS & FIGURES AND OTHER IMAGES



Jean Urruty c. Unknown Mesa County Public Library Archives



Jean Urruty and His Vehicle at Time of Plaza Urrutia Construction (1978).
Mesa County Public Library Archives.

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Plaza Urrutia Fronton

Name of Property

Mesa

County



Jean and Maggie Doyhenard Planting the Commemorative Burr Oak Tree at the Fronton (in background) c. 2004.
Mona Doyhenard Dyer Personal Files.



COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Plaza Urrutia Fronton

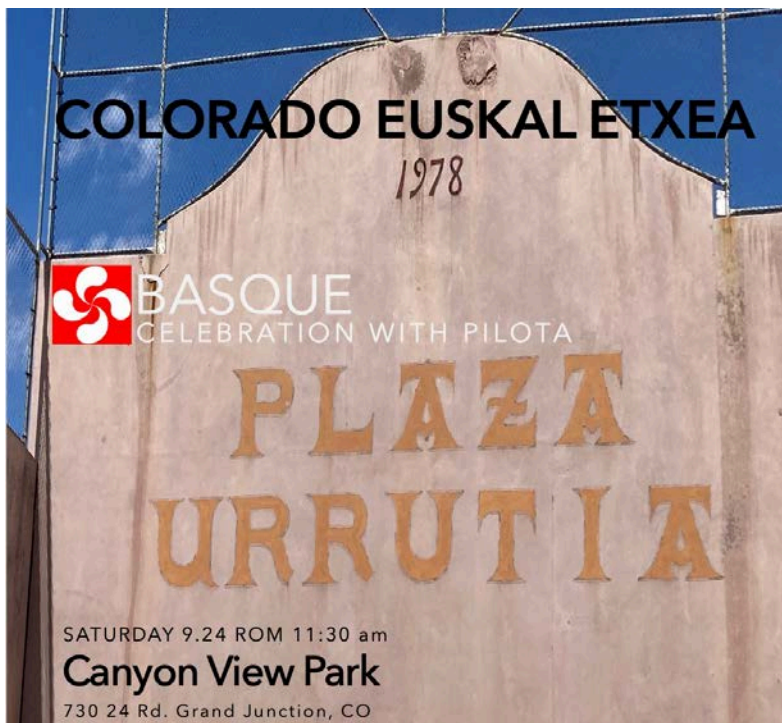
Name of Property

Mesa

County

Local Basque, Domingo Azcarraga's Hands from Playing the Game.

Nancy Lofholm, Colorado Sun.



2022 Event Invitation. Colorado Euskal Etxea.

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Plaza Urrutia Fronton

Name of Property

Mesa

County



Pelota Players September 2022. Nancy Lofholm, Colorado Sun.

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Plaza Urrutia Fronton
Name of Property

Mesa
County

SECTION VIII

**COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
OWNER CONSENT FORM**

*Proof of Ownership must accompany the form. Each partial owner must sign a separate form.
Reproduce form as needed.*

Property Name Plaza Urrutia Fronton

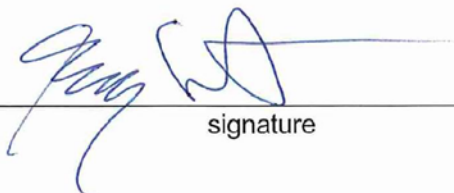
I, Greg Caton
(type or print name)

City Manager
title

certify or affirm that I am the sole owner___; partial owner___; or the legally designated representative
of the owners X of the land X and property X located at
the southwest corner of Canyon View Park located at 728 24 Road
street number and name (or other geographic location)

Grand Junction Mesa
city county

and that I hereby give my written consent and approval for this property's nomination to and inclusion
in the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties.


signature

February 16, 2023
date