Hop Alley’s Redemption

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 Rambutan is a plant native to Southeast Asia and it has become a wide staple in desserts and entrees in that region. 100 years ago, there would be no such fruit, or stores, to distribute Asian goods for the local Asian American. There was one central hub in Denver for Asian Americans, but it is forgotten and its ashes lay beneath the just infrastructure for the growing diversity in American culture Hop Alley was a square in Denver where Chinese immigrants migrated to where they would celebrate their culture massively and entirely as a community. Between fifteenth and Wazee, they would build their social structure and economy by finding jobs for themselves[[1]](#footnote-1) However, it was burned down in a riot of 1880 when European immigrants living in the same city concluded that the Asians were stealing their jobs when really, they were looking for a scapegoat. Before this had happened, tensions between the immigrants were bad enough as it was. The Asian Americans were just perceived as a threat due to yellow journalism and the alien status of being Asian in the Western Frontier[[2]](#footnote-2). After the riot, Asians had plummeted further because of the propaganda from future wars. However, the Asian community stayed and prospered. This event in Colorado history marked the tragedy of the Asian discrimination in Colorado, but also, as a triumph, the re-fortification of the Asian American dream in The West.

**First Chinese**

Back in the middle 1800s, there was a great influx of immigrants ranging from all over Europe into the Americas. Through New York, they would migrate and conquer the great western frontier during the Gold Rush. The first wave of immigrants occurred between 1850 and 1917. These Asian Americans moved here to succeed with their fellow white partners. However, they were discriminated and not able to achieve “The American Dream”[[3]](#footnote-3). They were disregarded and even referred to as “zipper heads” because when they were forced to work on the railroads, some would die and become part of the zipper/railroad. It was a gruesome beginning and there were no humble openings for them to exploit.

 The other work they had dabbled in was in Opium, laundry work, and prostitution. Yellow journalism plus continued customers of the white race fueled anger on America’s gates[[4]](#footnote-4). The Chinese were perceived as bashing the home economy with their steady income from these bad jobs gaining themselves the title, “Opium Fiends.”. Economically, they were no better than when they had first arrived.

There were contract laborers who could not get a steady job, let alone get a steady wage. Primarily Chinese were abused in the contract work, but it was necessary for the Opium Wars back at home were troubling. Since Asian languages were incomprehensible and not being taught to most Americans, many of the minor Asian races fell under Chinese. Taiwanese, Malaysian and Laos were subject to this type of racism rendering them helpless. However, they continued to band together and strive for the streets paved with gold. Surviving the unjust treatment led to the beginning of primarily Asian settlements for the weary race.

**Rising Tensions**

The Asiatic Exclusion League was among the groups who supported the racism against Asians. They deemed that they needed to stamp out the “Yellow Peril.” Asian Americans faced heavier prejudice from government laws like the Page Act which labeled forced laborers from Asia as “undesirable persons” in immigrations[[5]](#footnote-5). The Chinese endured massacres of their own people, public shaming, and day to day harassment, but none were more famous in Denver than its burning of its own Chinatown. Hop Alley continued to be a home for hiding Asians[[6]](#footnote-6). Government and people alike were not in favor of the race which led to its inevitable destruction.

Italian immigrants came to the conclusion that the Asians hiding in Hop Alley were stealing their jobs and running their town[[7]](#footnote-7). Seeing Chinese prostitutes roaming their city sparked a sense of overwhelming nationalism in their labor groups[[8]](#footnote-8). Biased newspapers had contributed to this notion providing the perfect outlet for their frustration[[9]](#footnote-9).

**Hop Alley Riot**

In 1880, Hop Alley was burned down and ransacked over a pool match in favor of a Chinese Immigrant. During the riot, it would be discovered that one man had been hanged. Appendix A shows the mere horror on the faces of the Chinese citizens. The rising tensions blew over explosively just as how it would be predicted.[[10]](#footnote-10) Chinatowns in Midwest slowly began to diminish over time[[11]](#footnote-11). The “Hop Alley Riot” was on the receiving end of the political fumes on Asian newcomers. It’s not surprising to hear that the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 was passed two years after. Many more riots like Hop Alley occurred[[12]](#footnote-12) in an attempt to force the Asians “to go back to their country.”[[13]](#footnote-13) This was a widely circulated solution to the Asian plague because it would give Americans “control” over their country[[14]](#footnote-14). It is believed that nationalist American views transpired out of typical American pride and a feeling of indifference towards races other than white[[15]](#footnote-15). Slavery had been abolished decades prior yet the feeling of true equality had yet to blossom into America.

 Years later, it was rebuilt and maintained over 1000 Chinese citizens until 1940, where it was replaced by warehouses[[16]](#footnote-16). This is surprising since everywhere else they had stayed at, they would be shooed away. In this enclave of the city, they started to build a home again which meant there was still hope for the future of Chinese in Denver.

**Years after Asian Discrimination**

The Asian discrimination had never faded away, but it had continued because of WW2 troubles and other ordeals within. Pearl Harbor was the perfect excuse for the race to become even more incarcerated into internment camps[[17]](#footnote-17). Their living conditions included being separated from your families, not having enough food, and dying in extreme cases. Asians continued to experience racial discrimination. Although Pearl Harbor was the Japanese’s fault, the complexity and confusion of these races to the public led to discrimination of all the Asian races[[18]](#footnote-18).

The continued unfair and unjust treatment of the race was detrimental for the solution to this problem. They continued to stay as a form of a peaceful protest[[19]](#footnote-19). Their collective calm mindedness of every situation led to the acts being reformed just as slavery was[[20]](#footnote-20). Asians were inspired by the way black communities handled the harsh racism and took advantage of the fact that they were living in more advanced time. Every now and then, there would be an outburst or two about the black community, but it was quickly quenched by the peaceful and negotiable terms[[21]](#footnote-21). Asians learned from their lesson of letting the whites do whatever they want. Now they were going to speak up for themselves in spite of all the wars, discrimination, and racial bias.

**100 Years Later**

Pacific Ocean Marketplace is the reincarnation of the Asian dream in the west. There are a ton of delicacies and restaurants that obtain foods from there. In which case, it is a perfect example of the prospering Asian community in recent years. Salons, bookstores and in other shops had primarily American employees and owners but a huge influx of popular Asian outlets have been established since then[[22]](#footnote-22). The primarily Asian cast in Crazy Rich Asians is a prime example of how the Asians have evolved since their times of continued prejudice in the 1800s. Therein lies the cause of how this occurred subtle and effective. It was a culmination of efforts on both sides of the race argument. The whites and the Asians came to an agreement to not be mean to each other. America gave laws which gave back the freedom to the Asian American.

 Hop Alley had to have happened before the prosperous period that we live in today. The conditions for which it rioted boiled over the tensions, essentially releasing it so that Asians could start with a clean slate[[23]](#footnote-23). It is not seen as a noble sacrifice at first, but the first Asian Americans toiled through harsh conditions for almost a century to get the equilibrium we have today.

**Asian Americans**

The fire which occurred during the riot was essential to the creation of the new and improved “Hop Alley’s” in the United States all around the world. Just as the Asians were becoming more and more neglected, they were slowly becoming the underdog that obtained the white man’s respect. However, the way that Asians were being treated was becoming more and more normalized. Japan’s efforts to help America in exports and in wars against communism has led to the political tension to die down. Therefore, discrimination has decreased exponentially in an effort to respect the Asian people. The factor of there being more educated individuals in society has also led to a renaissance in the way we think about racial equality and the way Asians have been treated and are being treated today[[24]](#footnote-24). From a historical point of view, the Asian American fight for equality has been a steady uphill and now, in the 1900s there is only downhill for Asian Americans.

 Hop Alley has been the kindle starter for the fire that is the Asian American revolution. Just as Asians were about to become the new topic of racial wars, they had turned the tables[[25]](#footnote-25). They took the matter into their own hands and provided a new and innovative way for their people to survive after the fact that they were being discriminated and being racially attacked. They hid their Asian qualities before, but now, Asian culture is being celebrated all around the world thanks to Hop Alley’s burning and other Chinatowns.

 Annotated Bibliography

**Primary Sources**

Everett Collection Historical, “October 31, 1880 anti-Chinese riot in Denver, Colorado was triggered by a bar room fight. It resulted in the complete destruction of Denver's Chinatown and the death of 28 year old Chinese man, Look Young.” Alamy. Alamy Stock Photos <https://www.alamy.com/stock-photo-october-31-1880-anti-chinese-riot-in-denver-colorado-was-triggered-50048615.html> Accessed 31 July 2018

This picture was founded when I looked for primary sources to give my own take on I plan to use it to show how the tensions were back then. It shows the race riot in all of its glory, per se, and the facial features show it well too. It helps my thesis because it brings importance to Hop Alley with the people’s point of view.

Opper F., “The Yellow Peril.” *Pinterest* Date Unknown <http://mwrdug6g4zb5gfpk.zippykid.netdna-cdn.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/the-yellow-peril-immigration.png> accessed 31 July 2018

This propaganda was founded when I looked for the attitude towards Asians after the tragedy and I plan to use it to show the setbacks of the community. It ultimately depicts a scary Asian who could be easily put away by the exclusion act. It helps my thesis because it reinforces the fact that this was a tragedy even after the tragedy.

St. Louis Globe Democrat, “Lynch the Lepper” *St. Louis Globe Democrat* 1 November 1880 <https://www.ebay.com/itm/ANTI-CHINESE-Denver-Colorado-Chinatown-RIOT-Democrats-1880-Old-Newspaper-/371741233207?oid=390796964266> accessed 31 July 2018

This news article was founded when I tried to found immediate effects after the Hop Alley riot and I plan to use to show the immediate effects of Hop Alley. It talks about the aftermath and the uncertainty, racial discrimination, and hate towards Asian Americans at the time. It helps my thesis because I can use it to track the effects and see how they could be long-lasting.

The Denver Post Headline, “Denver Chinatown Ordered Torn Down.” *The Denver Post* June 14th, 1940 <http://aviewoftherockies.blogspot.com/2007/09/remembering-destruction-of-denvers.html>

accessed 31 July 2018

This news article was founded looking for primary sources and I plan to use it to show the long lasting after effects of Hop Alley. Now after 50 years, the Denver Post has decided to touch upon it again with the rise of WW2. It helps my thesis because I plan to use it to show the lingering discriminatory bias towards Asian Americans.

The Denver Post, “Denver Chinatown Hop Alley Market and Blake [sic] east of 20th St.” *The Denver Post* 14 June 1940 <http://digital.denverlibrary.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/p15330coll22/id/21604/rec/5> Accessed 31 July 2018

This was a picture used in the aforementioned article and I plan to use to bring a human view to Asians. It just shows two people walking down what was Hop Alley, and having a normal time. It helps my thesis because it shows the amount of effort the news goes to target Asian Americans.

The Fort Collins Courier, “ Hop Alley is to be Knocked off Map of Denver, Says Chief.” *The Fort Collins Courier pg. 5* 10 Jan 1922 <https://www.coloradohistoricnewspapers.org/cgi-bin/colorado?a=d&d=FCC19220110.2.88&srpos=1&e=-------en-20--1--txt-txIN-hop+alley-------0-> accessed 31 July 2018

This is a follow-up news article after around 30 years and I plan to use to show how Hop Alley still faced discrimination after years of silence. A police officer is saying how Hop Alley is the crime hub for gambling but fails to provide a rational reason why it should be completely “knocked off the map.” It helps my thesis because it shows the lingering racial discrimination towards Asian Americans and how they dealt with it from then on.

The Loveland Reporter, “Denver Policeman thot meant physical cleanup of Hop Alley.” *The Loveland Reporter pg. 2* 11 July 1921 [https://www.coloradohistoricnewspapers.org/cgi-bin/colorado?a=d&d=LLR19210711-01.2.32&srpos=2&e=-------en-20--1--txt-txIN-hop+alley-------0-#](https://www.coloradohistoricnewspapers.org/cgi-bin/colorado?a=d&d=LLR19210711-01.2.32&srpos=2&e=-------en-20--1--txt-txIN-hop+alley-------0-) accessed 31 July 2018

This is another follow-up news article and I plan to use it to show how the police still bring racial bias first before justice even towards Asian Americans. In the headline, it shows that the policeman was following orders to cleanup Hop Alley, but he thought it was to physically clean up the Alley. Either way, it’s racist and it helps my thesis because the police have always thought bad of Asian Americans and that is the other tragic side effect.

The Register-Guard, “Race Riot tore apart Denver’s Chinatown.” *The West pg. 2* 30 October 1996 <https://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=1310&dat=19961030&id=QUxWAAAAIBAJ&sjid=HOsDAAAAIBAJ&pg=6139,7927840> accessed 31 July 2018

This is an article about the tragedy 116 years after and I plan to use it to show how the American’s thought perception of the Asians have evolved past WW2. It talks about how it was an actual tragedy and sheds light on how it was a social injustice to them. It helps my thesis because it shows how it becomes a triumph thanks to the changing view of the American public.

Wortman, Roy T. "Denver's Anti-Chinese Riot, 1880," *Colorado Magazine* 42 (1965): 275–91. <http://legacy.historycolorado.org/sites/default/files/files/Researchers/ColoradoMagazine_v42n4_Fall1965.pdf> Accessed 31 July 2018

This is a scholarly look at Hop Alley almost 100 years after it happened and I plan to use this to give centered, detailed look at the multiple reasons and effects of Hop Alley. In short, it describes how all the right circumstances and all the wrong happenings came to be when Hop Alley happened and it shows how “planned” out it was. This helps my thesis because no other scholarly article goes this in depth to Hop Alley.

**Secondary Sources**

Arif, Dirlik and Malcolm, Yeung, [*Chinese on the American Frontier*](http://www.worldcat.org/search?q=ti%3A%22Chinese%20on%20the%20American%20Frontier%22) (Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 2001). Accessed 31 July 2018

This source was provided to me by secondary article and I plan to use it to widen my impact on the western plains. It has second-hand accounts on Asian American history throughout the Western Frontier. It supports my thesis because it shows the bigger picture of Asian immigration influence over the U.S.

"AAFE's 45th Annual Lunar New Year Banquet." Asian Americans for Equality. Accessed March 18, 2019. <https://www.aafe.org/>.

This website gives insight into the future and growing solutions to obtaining Asian equality in the future year. They tackle projects and highlight different Asian Americans who have recently represented Asian Americans. This source helps me highlight the growing future of Asian Americans.

Bernard P. Wong, “[Chinatowns: Persistence and Change,](http://www.worldcat.org/search?q=%22Chinatowns:%20Persistence%20and%20Change,%22)” [*Journal of Chinese Overseas*](http://www.worldcat.org/search?q=ti%3A%22Journal%20of%20Chinese%20Overseas%22) 7, no. 1 (2007). Accessed 31 July 2018

This was found in a scholarly article and I plan to use it to show the statistical data of Chinatowns all over America. In this book, it shows the truth underneath all the propaganda surrounding Chinatowns including Hop Alley. It supports my thesis because it shows the long-lasting effects of Chinatowns in our country.

Denver Post, and Christian Toto. “Remembering When Denver Had a Chinatown.” *The Denver Post*, The Denver Post, 6 May 2011, <https://www.denverpost.com/2011/05/06/remembering-when-denver-had-a-chinatown/> Accessed 31 July 2018

From simple searching in recent news articles, I found this source that I can use to show more of the long-lasting effect of the tragedy of Hop Alley. It centers itself around the reason why Hop Alley did not last as long as it would’ve, but shows how Asian Americans have adapted to those circumstances. It fully supports my thesis because it is exactly what I am trying to prove.

Gregor Benton, [*Chinatowns*](http://www.worldcat.org/search?q=ti%3A%22Chinatowns%22) (London: Routledge, 2007).

<https://books.google.com/books/about/Chinatowns.html?id=JhuWGwAACAAJ> Accessed 31 July 2018

This was founded when looking at citations from other secondary sources and I plan to use to explore the culture around Chinatowns. It explores every Chinatown in depth and tells us the specialties that come from that particular Chinatown. This helps my thesis because it will give a scholarly view of how Hop Alley was different from the rest of the Chinatowns in the world.

 Hop Alley/Chinese Riot of 1880 -- Denver, CO". Waymarking.com. http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM2YYY. Accessed July 24, 2018.

When looking in Lower Downtown Denver, I found this waymark that summarizes the tragedy of Hop Alley and I plan to use it to show how history remembers Hop Alley. The plaque in the photo gives a brief overall insight on the tragedy and also tells of brave white men and women who defended these Chinese residents. It helps my thesis because it gives a personal and brief look over Hop Alley as a tragedy.

Kraft, Jeff. “A View of the Rockies: A Regional Economic Development Blog for Denver.” Remembering the Destruction of Denver's Chinatown and Avoiding the Mistakes of the Past, 1 Jan. 1970, aviewoftherockies.blogspot.com/2007/09/remembering-destruction-of-denvers.html. Accessed 31 July 2018

This blog was founded when I decided to look farther beyond the first page on Google searches and I plan to use this source to show how Denver could help rebuild and re-stabilize the culture in Hop Alley. The blog is focused around the environmental and cultural damages the race riot had done in the past and what we could do to prevent those same past mistakes in the future. I plan to use it as a positive way to shine a light on the tragedy that is Hop Alley.

Lee, Erika, “*At America's Gates: Chinese Immigration During the Exclusion Era, 1882-1943”* North Carolina, University of North Carolina Press, 2003. Accessed 16 April 2019

I was recommended to read and dissect this book from one of the judges at the NHD regionals. He explained to me how this book goes in-depth about the Chinese immigrants’ lives during 1882-1943 which provides good historical context for my paper. I plan to use it to describe the time period of my argument.

Liping Zhu, [*The Road to Chinese Exclusion: The Denver Riot, 1880 Election, and the Rise of the West*](http://www.worldcat.org/search?q=ti%3A%22The%20Road%20to%20Chinese%20Exclusion:%20The%20Denver%20Riot,%201880%20Election,%20and%20the%20Rise%20of%20the%20West%20%22) (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2013). Accessed 31 July 2018

This book was founded when I looked for more resources to show that the 1880 riot was not just a spark. It gives an expanded take on the issue by talking about the events leading up to the riot and how the Asian immigration issue became a national issue. It helps my thesis because it gives me more examples I could elaborate on to further the reason for the tragedy.

Wei, William, “[History and Memory: The Story of Denver’s Chinatown,](http://www.worldcat.org/search?q=%22History%20and%20Memory:%20The%20Story%20of%20Denver%E2%80%99s%20Chinatown,%22)” in [*Western Voices: 125 Years of Colorado Writing*](http://www.worldcat.org/search?q=ti%3A%22Western%20Voices:%20125%20Years%20of%20Colorado%20Writing%22), ed. Steve Grinstead and Ben Fogelberg (Denver: Colorado Historical Society, 2004). Accessed 31 July 2018

Wei, as you will see, is an occurring theme in my research for a reason and I plan to use him to give an educated view on the matter. His section of the book with Hop Alley will give an evenly bite-sized view of the tragedy and aftereffects of it. It will help my thesis because it gives a researcher’s point of view on the topic.

Wei, William. “Asians in Colorado.” *UW News*, 2016, [www.washington.edu/uwpress/search/books/WEIASI.html](http://www.washington.edu/uwpress/search/books/WEIASI.html). Accessed 31 July 2018

This is a source that I found while looking at the citations of other sources and I plan to use this source to show how the Asian Americans had survived to be in America since the point of their arrival in Colorado. It talks about how the Asian American faced unique challenges in their journey to becoming residents of the centennial state. This helps my thesis because it gives a wider look at Asians in the western region.

Wishart, David J. “Encyclopedia of the Great Plains.” *Encyclopedia of the Great Plains | WIND ENERGY*, plainshumanities.unl.edu/encyclopedia/doc/egp.asam.011. Accessed 31 July 2018

I found this source by typing for any relation to Denver’s history of Hop Alley and I plan to use it to expand my already expanded view on Hop Alley. It gives a quick summarization of the reason for moving to the Great Plains and the tragedy that befalls the Chinese immigrants in 1880. This helps my thesis because I can use it to give a simpler approach to Hop Alley which is helpful for quick references.

Wunder, John R. "Anti- Chinese Violence in the American West, 1850–1910." In *Law for the Elephant, Law for the Beaver: Essays in the Legal History of the North American West*, edited by John Mc- Claren. Pasadena CA: Ninth Judicial Circuit Historical Society, 1992: 212–36. Accessed 31 July 2018

I found this source while looking at citations of another source and I plan to use this to point out the little details of the anti-Chinese riot. It prioritizes telling the story where it began and where it ended, so when the other immigrants started to isolate the Chinese and when they destroyed their Chinatown. It helps my thesis because it simplifies the complicated primary sources into short snaps of Hop Alley.

Yongli. “Denver's Chinatown.” *Articles | Colorado Encyclopedia*, 30 Aug. 2016, coloradoencyclopedia.org/article/denver%E2%80%99s-chinatown. Date Accessed 17 April 2019

I was recommended this source from one of my judges in one of the NHD regionals. This catalog of information sums up primary sources like William Wei and Liping Zhu in my bibliography. It helps to pinpoint moments in those large primary sources where I need details about life in China similar to Erika Lee. It helps support my thesis because it contains the political, social, and economic atmosphere of Denver’s Hop Alley.

1. Yongli. “Denver's Chinatown.” *Articles | Colorado Encyclopedia*, 30 Aug. 2016, Date Accessed 17 April 2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Roy T. Wortman, "Denver's Anti-Chinese Riot, 1880," *Colorado Magazine* 42 (1965): 275–91. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Dirlik Arif and Yeung Malcolm,, [*Chinese on the American Frontier*](http://www.worldcat.org/search?q=ti%3A%22Chinese%20on%20the%20American%20Frontier%22) (Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 2001) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Yongli. “Denver's Chinatown.” *Articles | Colorado Encyclopedia*, 30 Aug. 2016, Date Accessed 17 April 2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Zhu Liping, [*The Road to Chinese Exclusion: The Denver Riot, 1880 Election, and the Rise of the West*](http://www.worldcat.org/search?q=ti%3A%22The%20Road%20to%20Chinese%20Exclusion:%20The%20Denver%20Riot,%201880%20Election,%20and%20the%20Rise%20of%20the%20West%20%22) (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2013). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. David J. Wishart, “Encyclopedia of the Great Plains.” *Encyclopedia of the Great Plains | WIND ENERGY*, [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. William Wei,, “[History and Memory: The Story of Denver’s Chinatown,](http://www.worldcat.org/search?q=%22History%20and%20Memory:%20The%20Story%20of%20Denver%E2%80%99s%20Chinatown,%22)” in [*Western Voices: 125 Years of Colorado Writing*](http://www.worldcat.org/search?q=ti%3A%22Western%20Voices:%20125%20Years%20of%20Colorado%20Writing%22), ed. Steve Grinstead and Ben Fogelberg (Denver: Colorado Historical Society, 2004). [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Wong P. Bernard, “[Chinatowns: Persistence and Change,](http://www.worldcat.org/search?q=%22Chinatowns:%20Persistence%20and%20Change,%22)” [*Journal of Chinese Overseas*](http://www.worldcat.org/search?q=ti%3A%22Journal%20of%20Chinese%20Overseas%22) 7, no. 1 (2007). [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. John R. Wunder, "Anti- Chinese Violence in the American West, 1850–1910." In *Law for the Elephant, Law for the Beaver: Essays in the Legal History of the North American West*, edited by John Mc- Claren. Pasadena CA: Ninth Judicial Circuit Historical Society, 1992: 212–36. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Everett Collection Historical, “October 31, 1880 anti-Chinese riot in Denver, Colorado was triggered by a bar room fight. It resulted in the complete destruction of Denver's Chinatown and the death of 28 year old Chinese man, Look Young.” [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. The Fort Collins Courier, “ Hop Alley is to be Knocked off Map of Denver, Says Chief.” *The Fort Collins Courier pg. 5* 10 Jan 1922 [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Benton Gregor, [*Chinatowns*](http://www.worldcat.org/search?q=ti%3A%22Chinatowns%22) (London: Routledge, 2007). [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. St. Louis Globe Democrat, “Lynch the Lepper” *St. Louis Globe Democrat* 1 November 1880 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. F. Opper, “The Yellow Peril.” *Pinterest* Date Unknown [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. The Loveland Reporter, “Denver Policeman thot meant physical cleanup of Hop Alley.” *The Loveland Reporter pg. 2* 11 July 1921 [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Yongli. “Denver's Chinatown.” *Articles | Colorado Encyclopedia*, 30 Aug. 2016, Date Accessed 17 April 2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. The Denver Post, “Denver Chinatown Hop Alley Market and Blake [sic] east of 20th St.” *The Denver Post* 14 June 1940 [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. The Denver Post Headline, “Denver Chinatown Ordered Torn Down.” *The Denver Post* June 14th, 1940 [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Lee, Erika, “*At America's Gates: Chinese Immigration During the Exclusion Era, 1882-1943”* North Carolina, University of North Carolina Press, 2003. Accessed 16 April 2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Denver Post, and Toto Christian. “Remembering When Denver Had a Chinatown.” *The Denver Post*, The Denver Post, 6 May 2011, [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. William Wei, “Asians in Colorado.” *UW News*, 2016, [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. "AAFE's 45th Annual Lunar New Year Banquet." Asian Americans for Equality. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. The Register-Guard, “Race Riot tore apart Denver’s Chinatown.” *The West pg. 2* 30 October 1996 [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Jeff. Kraft, “A View of the Rockies: A Regional Economic Development Blog for Denver.” Remembering the Destruction of Denver's Chinatown and Avoiding the Mistakes of the Past, 1 Jan. 1970, [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Hop Alley/Chinese Riot of 1880 -- Denver, CO". Waymarking.com. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)