Our post-visit activity helps students reflect on and expand upon what they learned from their Western Work program.

Students will read biographies about people from Colorado’s past who influenced the industries they just explored. They will investigate what life would have been like back then and what their duties were.

**Objective:** Students become familiar with the industries of the Western Work program and pull out important facts from reading.

3rd Grade Colorado Content Standards-History 2c, 2d; Reading 1b, Writing 1d

4th Grade Colorado Content Standards-History 2a, 2b; Reading 1a, 1c, 2a; Writing 1a
Kate Ferretti was born in Denver, Colorado on January 3, 1891. Both of her parents were emigrants from Italy. Her father ... however, her brother told her teacher that her name was Kate. The new name stuck, and she kept it throughout her life.

When she was only 13 years old, Kate left school and began working. Her first job was at the Denver Golden Eagle Dry Goods Store, where she made $2 each week. There, she was responsible for taking orders from customers, making sure their clothes were properly cleaned, and delivering them to their homes. She worked there for several years before deciding to start her own business.

Kate established a successful millinery business. By the 1940s, Ferretti was a nationally-known hat maker. Her hats were so popular that she opened a shop in the North Denver neighborhood, where she sold her hats and other millinery items. She also opened a shop in the Little Italy neighborhood, where she sold Italian goods.

Kate's business gave her the opportunity to travel far and wide. Two times each year, she went all the way to Paris to purchase millinery materials including a massive quantity of feathers. In addition to managing her own business, Kate also worked full-time as a milliner for other hat makers.

At the height of her career, Kate employed at least three full-time workers. In addition, she taught the trade of millinery to her daughter, Ann. Kate's sons also helped out with the business. Kate retired in 1971, and her children took over running the business.

Kate Ferretti was a female entrepreneur in the late-nineteenth century. She began working from her home and eventually opened a shop in North Denver, where she made hats for customers from all over Colorado.

What made Kate Ferretti an entrepreneur?

Opportunistic

Determined

Hard Working

Self-Made

Innovative

Why Important:

Ferretti was a female entrepreneur in the late-nineteenth century. She established a successful millinery business. By the 1940s, Ferretti was a nationally-known hat maker.

Where: Denver, Colorado

When: 1891-1987

Kate Ferretti
Kate Ferretti
Millinery Entrepreneur

Why did Kate Ferretti travel to Paris twice each year after she established her shop in North Denver?

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How did Kate Ferretti learn the craft of millinery?

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Which nearby states did Kate Ferretti visit to deliver hats?

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Pick one of the terms to the left to describe Kate Ferretti, and write a few sentences saying why you think this term describes her.

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Sources:

Whistler, Nancy. Oral History Transcript 1975 by Kate Ferretti. Denver Public Library, Western History and Genealogy Department.


Glossary:
Millinery: The trade of making hats
Manufacturing: The creation of products
Chauffeured: To be transported by a hired driver
Prohibition: The United States Government’s illegalization of alcohol during the 1920s and early 1930s
Affluent: Wealthy
J. K. MULLEN

When: 1847-1929
Where: Denver, CO.
Why Important: J. K. Mullen was one of Colorado's most successful entrepreneurs of the flourmill industry and was a generous philanthropist. He founded the Colorado Milling and Elevator Company.

John Kernan Mullen was born on June 11, 1847, in Ireland. When he was nine, he and his family immigrated to the United States. Mullen worked very hard, and by the age of 20, he was in charge of a mill in Denver. He eventually became president of the Colorado Milling and Elevator Company. Mullen was one of several prominent flourmills in Denver, and he founded the Colorado Milling and Elevator Company. He was known for his hard work, honesty, and philanthropy.

Mullen was a community-minded entrepreneur. He founded a number of organizations, including the J. K. Mullen Benevolent Corporation. He was also a generous donor to many Catholic Church organizations, including the University of Denver and the University of Colorado. Mullen died on August 9, 1929, at the age of 82.

Entrepreneur

What made J. K. Mullen an entrepreneur?

- Opportunistic
- Self-Made
- Hard Working
- Determined
- Innovative
- Community Minded

Although Mullen made a lot of money, he also gave back to his community by supporting many organizations. He was a philanthropist who believed in supporting the less fortunate.

Mullen was not only a successful businessman, but he was also a community leader. He was a man of action who believed in making a difference in the world.

Mullen was one of the few entrepreneurs who believed in supporting the less fortunate. He believed in giving back to the community and helping those in need. His philanthropic efforts were not just limited to the Catholic Church, but he also supported other organizations, including the University of Denver and the University of Colorado.

Mullen was a true entrepreneur who believed in supporting the less fortunate. He was a man of action who believed in making a difference in the world. His philanthropic efforts were not just limited to the Catholic Church, but he also supported other organizations, including the University of Denver and the University of Colorado.
What opportunities did J.K. Mullen seek out to become an owner of several businesses?

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How did J.K. Mullen help his community?

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Pick one of the terms to the left, and write a few sentences describing how J. K. Mullen grew his business so rapidly.

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• Opportunistic
• Self Made
• Hard Working
• Determined
• Innovative
• Community Minded
AUGUSTA TABOR
When: 1833-1895
Where: Denver, CO
Why Important: Augusta successfully ran businesses, owned real estate, and carefully managed her money at a time when few women were allowed to be involved in financial and business matters. She was an entrepreneur and a community-minded individual.

Augusta Louise Pierce was born in Maine on March 29, 1833. On January 31, 1857, she married a stone cutter named Horace Tabor. The couple moved to a small town in Kansas and worked as farmers.

In 1859, the family moved to Colorado. Horace began mining for gold, and Augusta earned money washing laundry and cooking for miners. This was quite unusual for women of Augusta’s time to act as entrepreneurs. Women were often excluded from business matters.

In 1878, a new mining town was established a few miles west of Denver. This was the mining community of Leadville. Horace became the town’s postmaster, and the Tabor family started a new store.

After Augusta and Horace parted ways, Horace Tabor lost his fortune in the 1893 Silver Crash. However, Augusta remained wealthy because of her careful investments. She continued to manage her money when Horace was elected lieutenant governor in 1878.

Augusta was a huge supporter of community charities and civic projects. She hosted fund-raising events in her house, endowed a new Lutheran church in Denver, and was a dedicated supporter of the Pioneer Club.

In 1894, Augusta moved to Pasadena, California. She died a year later and was buried at the Riverside Pioneer Cemetery in Denver. The couple left more than half a million dollars in their will.

What made Augusta Tabor an Entrepreneur?
- Opportunistic
- Hard Working
- Determined
- Innovative
- Community-Minded
- Thrifty

Mining Entrepreneur

Twenty-room mansion in Denver for the family.

Why Important: Augusta successfully ran businesses, owned real estate, and carefully managed her money at a time when few women were allowed to be involved in financial and business matters. She was an entrepreneur and a community-minded individual.

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What made Augusta Tabor an Entrepreneur?
- Opportunistic
- Hard Working
- Determined
- Innovative
- Community-Minded
- Thrifty
How did working and saving money help Augusta Tabor to remain financially successful?

What examples did you read that Augusta Tabor was generous with her profits from business?

- Opportunistic
- Hard Working
- Determined
- Innovative
- Community Minded
- Thrifty

Pick one of the terms to the left to describe Augusta Tabor and write a few sentences saying why you think this term describes her.

Sources:
http://www.cogreatwomen.org/project/augusta-pierce-tabor/

https://coloradoencyclopedia.org/article/horace-tabor

WILLIAM C. MADDOX

When: 1866-1942
Where: Born in Missouri and moved to Colorado
Why Important: William C. Maddox was the founder of the Maddox Ice Company which manufactured ice in two large ponds in Shawnee, Colorado. The Maddox Ice Company helped to supply Denver's citizens with ice until 1983, decades after Williams death in 1942.

William Clay Maddox was born in Missouri in 1866. In 1902 he traveled to Colorado in search of land where he could build lakes to manufacture ice. The cold winters in the mountains of Colorado provided great conditions for ice making. Maddox needed land that was close to a supply of clean water. He also needed a location with access to a railroad so he could ship his ice harvest to his customers. In Shawnee, Colorado, he found both.

Maddox bought 320 acres of land for $3,500. Then, he built two huge ice ponds. Maddox's ice enterprise employed over 200 people each winter. Some of these workers cut ice straight from the ice ponds and loaded it onto trains that carried it to Denver. In the city, other employees worked in the company's warehouses and delivered ice to customers.

The Maddox Ice Company was very much a family business. Some of the early photos of the company's operations at Shawnee show William and his son, Earl, cutting ice with a horse-drawn saw. William's wife, Hilda, also played an important role in the family's ice business. Each day, she served three meals to the ice crews. In honor of her help, William had Hilda's initials printed on the early ice wagons.

What made William C. Maddox an Entrepreneur?

• Opportunistic
• Hard Working
• Determined
• Innovative

Making ice was a complicated process. Every year the ice harvest would begin in December and it would last until March or April. At the beginning of the season, workers would remove debris from the surface of the ice ponds in order to make sure the ice was clean. After the lakes had frozen, the workers would cut the ice into large blocks with powerful saws. One of these saws was six feet long! Next, they would load the ice onto a train and ship it to Denver, where they would store it in warehouses next to the Maddox family's home on Alcott Street. To insulate the ice, the employees would cover it in sawdust. Every morning, workers would wash the sawdust off of the ice at the warehouses. Then, they would use horse-drawn wagons to deliver the ice to grateful customers throughout Denver.

In the late 1930s a couple of events caused the Maddox Ice Company to struggle. First, the Colorado & Southern narrow-gauge railroad went out of business, giving the company no way to ship its ice to Denver. Then, in 1938, electric refrigerators began to replace ice boxes as the standard means of keeping food cold. Maddox Company employees worked in the company's warehouses and delivered ice to customers.

In 1942, after Williams death, the company stopped manufacturing ice in its ice ponds, it continued to package ice until 1983, over 40 years after William died in 1942.
How did the Maddox Ice Company keep its ice cold after harvesting it?

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What did Hilda J. Maddox do to help out with the family business?

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Why was Shawnee a good place to manufacture ice?

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Pick one of the terms to the left to describe William Maddox and write a sentence describing why you think it describes him.

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Sources:
http://www.fairy-lamp.com/PCHS/Maddox_Ice_0216013.html


https://www.coloradohistoricnewspapers.org/cgi-bin/colorado?d=a&d=THDi8990602.270#

http://www.denverpost.com/2006/03/01/students-schooled-on-polish-finesse-2/

Glossary:
Enterprise: A business or company
Insulate: To wrap something in a protective material
Clara Brown was born into slavery in Virginia in 1800. When she was eighteen, she married and had four children. In 1835, her family was ripped apart when she, her husband, and their children were sold to a new master. She walked for eight weeks with the wagon train, reaching Denver in 1859. In Denver, Clara opened a laundry business and made her way to Kentucky in search of her lost family. She couldn’t find them, but she did find her daughter. Clara Brown arrived in Denver during the boom of the Colorado Gold Rush. When she did not find her daughter, she headed into the mountains, where she opened a laundry business and met her children. Her children set up a laundry business in Central City. Her children were successful business owners and invested in many enterprises. Not only did she accumulate a lot of money, but she also donated a lot of money to charities.

Clara Brown earned a reputation for offering emotional and physical support to those in need, regardless of religion or race. She was a cook, a laundress, and a businesswoman. She was a leader in the community, a church, and a Sunday school, and she helped others to give back to the community. She offered emotional and financial help to those in need. She was innovative, thrifty, and a successful businesswoman. She was a community leader and a philanthropist. Clara Brown never stopped looking for Eliza Jane. In 1885, she found her! Clara Brown died in her sleep three years later.
Clara Brown
Mining Entrepreneur

How was Clara Brown involved in the mining industry in Colorado?

What philanthropic causes did Clara Brown support?

How did Clara Brown make her way to Colorado for the first time?

Pick one of the terms to the left to describe Clara Brown and write a few sentences saying why you think this term describes her.

Sources:
http://www.womenhistoryblog.com/2015/03/clara-brown.html
http://exhibits.historycolorado.org/lincolnhills/lincoln_home.html
John Francis Campion was born in Canada in 1849. His family moved to California when he was 14 years old. When he was 17, Campion left home and dropped out of school to fight in the Civil War and enlisted in the navy. After the war, Campion discovered the first of many successful silver mines in Nevada at the young age of 20.

In 1879 Campion moved to Leadville, Colorado where he hoped to find more silver. Over the next ten years, Campion purchased many mines and started the Iron Hill Consolidated Mining Company. But he didn't just find silver in Leadville. Two of Campion's mines contained large amounts of gold. This set off the "Leadville Gold Belt" rush! Campion continued to find gold in Breckenridge and along the "Leadville Gold Belt," making him extremely wealthy.

Campion was not only a successful business person; he was also an important community leader in Colorado. He was a leader in the Denver Northwestern Railway, the Denver National Bank, the Big Horn Land and Cattle Company, and the Denver Northwestern Pacific. He was also an important community leader in Colorado. Campion was not only a successful business person; he also contributed to many other community organizations.

Campion is probably best known for being a big promoter and organizer of the Colorado Museum of Natural History. He served as the first president of the Museum of Natural History. He also donated money to help build the Cathedral Basilica of Immaculate Conception in Denver. He also donated money to help build the Cathedral Basilica of Immaculate Conception in Colorado. He was a leader in the Denver Northwest Pacific Railway. He was a leader in the Denver National Bank. He was also an important community leader in Colorado.

Campion was born in Canada in 1849. He was a co-owner of the Leadville Light and Power Company. He was a co-owner of the Leadville Gold Belt. He was a co-owner of the Leadville Gold Belt. He was a co-owner of the Leadville Gold Belt. He was a co-owner of the Leadville Gold Belt. He was a co-owner of the Leadville Gold Belt. He was a co-owner of the Leadville Gold Belt.

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What made John F. Campion an Entrepreneur?
• Opportunistic
• Strong Leadership Skills
• Hard Working
• Determined
• Innovative
• Community Minded

Why Important: Campion founded the Colorado Museum of Natural History, which is now the Denver Museum of Nature & Science. He also contributed to many other community organizations.

When: Born in Canada, 1849
Where: Born in Canada, lived in California and Nevada, settled in Colorado.

Sugar Beet Entrepreneur
What two industries was John Francis Campion involved in?
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What natural resources did John Francis Campion use in his industries?
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Pick one of the terms to the left to describe John Francis Campion and write a few sentences saying why you think this term describes him.
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Charles Boettcher was born in Kolleda, Germany in 1852. He was only 17 years old when he left his birth country and moved to Wyoming in order to work. The job paid two dollars per week. In 1874 Charles married Fannie Augusta Cowan. The couple had two children. Eventually, Herman was able to buy the hardware store.

Charles Boettcher an Entrepreneur

What made Charles Boettcher an Entrepreneur?
• Opportunistic
• Hard Working
• Determined
• Innovative
• Community Minded

Sugar Beet Entrepreneur

Boettcher Foundation has continued to this day. Boettcher Foundation gives millions to Colorado civic projects. Why Important: Boettcher was an important Denver businessman. Boettcher was born in Germany, moved first to Wyoming, then to Denver. When: 1852-1948

Sugar Beet Entrepreneur

Chances Boettcher was born in Kolleda, Germany in 1852. He worked in a meat packing house before moving to Denver in 1874. He opened a hardware store there. He put Charles in charge of running it. Herman decided to move to Colorado because he wanted to open stores there. He put Charles in charge of running the store. Eventually, Herman opened a hardware store there.

Sugar Beet Entrepreneur

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How was Boettcher involved in the Sugar Beet Industry of Colorado?

How was Boettcher involved in the Mining Industry?

Pick one of the terms to the left to describe how Boettcher helped his community?

- Opportunistic
- Hard Working
- Determined
- Innovative
- Community Minded

Sources: