Episode 3: Building Futures

Lesson Title: The Entrepreneurial Spirit in Early Colorado

Author: Samantha Kapner

Episode Description:

Building Futures: Entrepreneurship & Identity traces the entrepreneurial spirit of Coloradans who forged economic pathways despite discrimination, limited capital, and systemic barriers. These stories reveal how enterprise, labor, and innovation built communities and created lasting cultural legacies.

Throughout the episode, children's voices—including students from immigrant families, Indigenous, Black, Latino, and neurodivergent youth—reflect on work and identity, connecting historical entrepreneurship to modern opportunities. Utilizing archival materials and visual sequences, Episode 3 emphasizes that Colorado's economic development has always been driven by diverse individuals who carved opportunity from challenge.

Episode Inquiry Questions:

1. How did early entrepreneurship in Colorado reflect the diverse backgrounds of the Indigenous Peoples and others who come to Colorado?
2. What cultural factors and systemic barriers influenced the development of the entrepreneurial spirit in Colorado communities?

Lesson Description:

In this lesson students analyze newspaper advertisements from early Colorado to identify qualities of the entrepreneurial spirit, then investigate a specific industry or settlement through primary and secondary sources. Students examine how entrepreneurs overcame challenges and discrimination to build businesses and

communities, using data to measure the impact of their ventures on Colorado's development. Students synthesize their findings through creative or written products that explain how early entrepreneurship shaped Colorado's identity and modern economy.

Grade Level/Time Needed:

8th Grade/60-70 minutes

Lesson Inquiry Question:

1. What role has the entrepreneurial spirit played in shaping Colorado's history and identity?

Supporting Questions:

1. What qualities and opportunities helped entrepreneurs succeed in Colorado?
2. How can we use data to measure the impact of entrepreneurs on Colorado communities?
3. What has made Colorado an attractive place for entrepreneurs to start businesses?

Lesson Objectives:

Students will be able to:

1. Identify qualities of the entrepreneurial spirit in early Colorado communities.
2. Analyze data to measure the impact and risks of Colorado's early industries.
3. Evaluate how the entrepreneurial spirit shaped Colorado's identity using primary and secondary sources.

Background Knowledge / Contextual Paragraph for Teachers:

Colorado's entrepreneurial history is best understood in two overlapping phases that created different kinds of opportunity. The first began with the 1858 Gold Rush, when news of mineral strikes along Cherry Creek and the South Platte drew prospectors, merchants, freighters, investors, and migrants hoping to build wealth quickly in a frontier economy. This Old West phase was not just about

miners searching for gold; it was about the sudden creation of demand. Mining camps needed food, tools, clothing, transportation, housing, livestock, banking, entertainment, and legal services, so entrepreneurs who never intended to dig for gold could still profit by supplying those who did. Auraria is important in this story because it developed as an early supply town for miners, showing students that entrepreneurial opportunity often grew around extraction rather than only inside it. Mining also generated boomtowns whose fast-rising populations created labor demand, unstable markets, and constant need for small businesses, making Colorado attractive to people willing to take risks in a rapidly changing environment.

By about 1870, railroad expansion tied Colorado more closely to the Middle West and helped shift the territory toward a more connected and diversified economy. Railroads linked mines, farms, ranches, and towns to wider markets, strengthening both resource extraction and commercial agriculture. Settlements such as Boggsville mattered as ranching and trading crossroads, while Denver communities including Curtis Park, Five Points, and Chinatown became important business centers where residents built institutions and services in response to exclusion and growing urban demand. Over time, these patterns helped move Colorado from a mining-based frontier economy toward one that also included agriculture, transportation, urban commerce, and later service industries.

Building Background Knowledge for the Student

Launch the inquiry with these quick strategies to help students connect their funds of knowledge around push/pull factors with the "entrepreneurial spirit" present in Colorado historically:

1. **Activating Funds of Knowledge around "Entrepreneurial Spirit":** Start by asking students how they might find a job or how someone in their family might search for a job. Students can also connect to the concept of owning a business and wanting to get customers so the business can be successful. The purpose of this step is for students to have a concrete experience they can reference while defining the entrepreneurial spirit.

2. **Define "Entrepreneurial Spirit":** Students watch a short video [2:37] where teen entrepreneurs describe how they got where they are. Then explore a definition of entrepreneurial spirit and create concrete connections between their funds of knowledge and that definition. Ask students: How do the examples in the video demonstrate the entrepreneurial spirit? How does your example of (looking for a job/a successful business) exemplify the entrepreneurial spirit?

   Definition of entrepreneurial spirit (Mindset): A specific set of skills, attitudes, and behaviors that enable an individual to identify and make the most of opportunities, overcome and learn from setbacks, and succeed in a variety of complex settings.

3. **Connecting to the "Entrepreneurial Spirit" in early Colorado:** Students analyze several advertisements found in four different early Colorado newspapers to identify examples of the entrepreneurial spirit. Before beginning the activity, provide students with context: through the 1890s newspapers primarily made money with subscriptions but after the 1890s, newspapers switched to making revenue through advertising leading to an increase in ads and newspapers selecting ads to match their intended audience (Locating Economic Enclaves p. 21). English transcripts are available for all ads, and translated transcripts are provided for the newspapers written in Swedish and Spanish; direct students to use these transcripts as needed to support their analysis. Use the descriptions with the sources to provide context after students have reviewed them to provide additional evidence to confirm and/or deny their inferences.

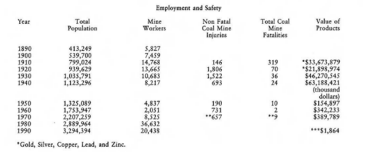
   Options for formatting the activity:
   1. Option 1 (Whole-Class): Present each ad clipping on a board and engage in this activity whole-class with students analyzing each ad for elements of the entrepreneurial spirit.
   2. Option 2 (Small Groups): Provide different ads to different groups of students for them to analyze and report back with their findings

about what they noticed in their ad that demonstrates the entrepreneurial spirit.

3. Option 3 (Gallery Walk): Use a gallery walk to place copies of the ads around the room for students to analyze and leave post-its with their noticings about the entrepreneurial spirit in each advertisement.

Lesson Sources:

1. **Meet the teenage entrepreneurs making millions:** This video by BBC News highlights the stories of four teenage entrepreneurs who share more about how they became entrepreneurs and what they feel has made them successful.

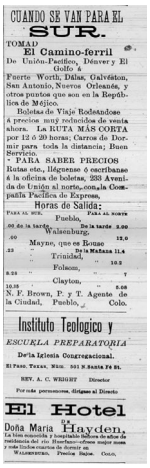


Employment and Safety

Year	Total Population	Miner Workers	Non Fatal Coal Mine Injuries	Total Coal Mine Fatalities	Value of Products
1890	413,249	5,827			
1900	539,700	7,439			
1910	799,024	14,768	146	319	*$33,673,879
1920	939,629	13,665	1,806	70	*$21,898,974
1930	1,035,791	10,685	1,522	36	$46,270,545
1940	1,123,296	8,217	693	24	$63,188,421 (thousand dollars)
1950	1,325,089	4,837	190	10	$154,597
1960	1,753,947	2,031	731	2	$342,283
1970	2,207,259	6,325	**637	**9	$389,789
1980	2,889,964	16,432			
1990	3,294,394	20,438			***$1,864

*Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, and Zinc.
**From all mines.
***Non-fuel.

2. This data highlights employment and safety data from Colorado mining from 1890-1990 specifically highlighting the total population of the state, the number of mine workers, the number of non-fatal coal mine injuries, the total coal mine fatalities, and the value of products for each 10-year period of time.



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TOMAD El Camino-ferril De Unión-Pacífico, Dénver y El Golfo á Fuerte Worth, Dálas, Galvéston, San Antonio, Nuevos Orleanés, y otros puntos que son en la Repúblics de Méjico.

Boletas de Viaje Redondas á precios muy reducidos de venta ahora. La RUTA MÁS CORTA por 12 ó 20 horas; Carros de Dormir para toda la distancia; Buen Servicio.

PARA SABER PRECIOS Rutas etc., Hágcense ó escríbanse á la oficina de boletas, 220 Avenida de Unión al norte, con la Compañía Pacífica de Express.

Horas de Salida:

PARA EL SUR.		PARA EL NORTE
2.00 de la tarde	Pueblo,	De la tarde 2.00
.00	Walsenburg,	15.0
.23	Mayne, que es Bonse	De la Mañana 11.4
	Trinidad,	10.2
8.25	Folsom,	Y
10.35	Clayton,	8.05

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El Paso, Texas, Box. 501 N. Santa Fé St.

REV. A. C. WRIGHT Director

Por cada pormenores, diríjase al Director.

El Hotel de Doña Maria Hayden,

3. Published monthly in Pueblo, La Hermandad (1889-1907) was a Spanish-language newspaper that served southern Colorado's expanding Hispanic and Mexican-American communities by providing vital coverage of local activities, cultural events, and community news. Source: Colorado Historic Newspapers.

4. 

Operating as a weekly, Denver-based publication, Svensk-Amerikanska Western (1888-1928) provided secular news, political editorials, and transatlantic correspondence to Swedish immigrants throughout Colorado and the broader Rocky Mountain region. Source: Colorado Historic Newspapers.

5. 

The weekly Denver Jewish News (1915-1925) served the city's diverse Reform and Orthodox Jewish populations by unifying the community through coverage of regional society happenings, local relief efforts, and global Jewish affairs. Source: Colorado Historic Newspapers.

6. 
CLOW'S LAND OFFICE
1513 Stout St., Room 9, Denver
DENVER BEST LAUNDRY SOAP
E. E. BURLINGAME & CO.,
ASSAY OFFICE AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY
Gold & Silver Bullion
Concentration Tests
RELIABLE ASSAYS
OGDEN ASSAY CO.,
Northern Grown Seeds
Trees, fruit and ornamental, small fruits, roses, shrubs, vines, bulbs and hedge plants. We send by mail postpaid and guarantee satisfaction. Larger sent by express or freight. Catalogue free. Send for it. Sixteen years. Two million trees. International Nurseries, Denver, Colo.
VICTOR
Ask Your Dealers for
Victor Athletic Supplies
C. B. Whitney & Co.
COLORADO IRON WORKS COMPANY
LET US QUOTE YOU PRICES on your Ore Buckets, Shaft Cages, Mine Rail, Ore Cars, Etc.
Our Catalogue No. 11 on "Accessories for Mines" Will be Mailed Free. Send for It.
DENVER, COLORADO
The Colorado Statesman (1895-1961) was a prominent weekly African American newspaper published in Denver that championed civil rights and Black-owned businesses for residents across Colorado and the wider Mountain West region. Source: Colorado Historic Newspapers.

7. **Colorado Mining History Resource Guide:** This comprehensive resource guide by Dana EchoHawk provides an extensive bibliography, timeline, and reference materials documenting Colorado's mining history from Spanish exploration through the 20th century, covering precious metals, coal, industrial minerals, labor history, ethnic miners, and mining technology across all regions of the state. Source: Colorado Mining History Resource Guide.

8. **History Colorado's Centennial Farms & Ranches applications now open for 2026:** This article highlights Colorado's Centennial Farms & Ranches program, which honors farming and ranching families who have demonstrated entrepreneurial innovation and resilience by sustaining agricultural operations for 100 or more years despite environmental, economic, and technological changes across the state. Source: TheFencePost.com.

9. **The Hirakata Family:** This History Colorado page features the Hirakata family, who earned a 2022 Centennial Farms award for their agricultural legacy in Otero County. Founded in 1915 by Japanese immigrant Tatsunosuke Hirakata, the family farm has grown over three generations to

become a leading producer of Rocky Ford cantaloupes, watermelons, and other crops. Source: History Colorado.

10. **Western Sugar Cooperative:** This History Colorado page features Western Sugar Cooperative, which earned a 2023 Centennial Farms award for its pioneer role in northern Colorado's sugar beet industry. Founded in 1901 as the Great Western Sugar Company, the organization has grown into a cooperative of over 800 grower-owners producing roughly 10 million hundredweight (1,120,000,000 pounds) of sugar annually. Source: History Colorado.

11. **The Candelaria family:** This History Colorado press release announces the recognition of 18 new honorees through the Centennial Farms & Ranches Program for preserving the state's agricultural legacy over a century. It highlights notable century-old families and ranches—including the Candelarias, Edgars, and Lees—alongside Agricultural Legacy Award recipients Dr. John Masushima and Ben Rainbolt. Source: History Colorado.

12. **Boggsville:** Boggsville examines the history of an early Colorado settlement established in the 1860s along the Purgatoire River, documenting the entrepreneurial ventures, cultural contributions, and eventual decline of this frontier community shaped by diverse immigrant and Native American populations. Source: Colorado Encyclopedia.

13. **Chinatown:** Denver's Chinatown traces the history of a thriving Chinese American enclave in Denver from the 1870s through the 1940s, highlighting the entrepreneurial spirit of Chinese immigrants who established businesses despite facing intense racial discrimination, violent attacks, and eventual displacement. Source: Colorado Encyclopedia.

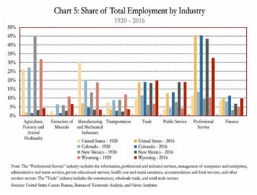
14. Interior of a room decorated for Chinese New Year in Denver sometime in the 1880s. Denver Public Library Special Collections, X-21498. Source: History Colorado.

15.  The 1896 Festival of Mountain and Plain parade on 16th Street in downtown Denver. Members of the Chinese community carry elaborately decorated banners and spectators line the street. Denver Public Library Special Collections, X-25050. Source: History Colorado.

16. **Chinatown:** Denver's Chinatown traces the history of a thriving Chinese American enclave in Denver from the 1870s through the 1940s, highlighting the entrepreneurial spirit of Chinese immigrants who established businesses despite facing intense racial discrimination, violent attacks, and eventual displacement. Source: Colorado Encyclopedia.

17. **Auraria:** Auraria Neighborhood History documents Denver's oldest neighborhood from its establishment as a mining settlement in 1858 through its transformation into a diverse, working-class community, examining the entrepreneurial development of businesses like the Tivoli Brewery and the community's resilience through displacement and redevelopment. Source: Colorado Encyclopedia.

18. **Curtis Park: Denver's First Streetcar Suburb:** Curtis Park chronicles the rapid development of Denver's first streetcar suburb between 1871 and 1893, showcasing the entrepreneurial ventures of early residents and the neighborhood's evolution through successive waves of immigration, economic decline, and historic preservation efforts. Source: Denver Public Library.

19. 

This chart compares employment distribution across industries in the Rocky Mountain States and the United States for 1920 versus 2016, showing how the workforce shifted from agriculture and

manufacturing toward professional services over the past century. Source: [Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City](#).

20. 
Small business count by size and industry

Industry	No employees	1-19 employees	20-499 employers	All small businesses
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	95,451	19,234	1,609	120,294
Construction	60,817	17,650	1,478	79,945
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	45,313	12,449	979	58,741
Other Services (except Public Administration)	46,313	12,449	978	59,940
Transportation and Warehousing	51,878	2,874	363	54,116
Retail Trade	38,703	10,724	1,157	50,644
Health Care and Social Assistance	36,796	11,655	1,703	50,194
Administrative, Support, and Waste Management	41,770	7,559	930	49,700
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	34,614	2,629	353	37,596
Educational Services	20,299	2,155	417	21,743
Finance and Insurance	19,266	5,353	395	21,214
Accommodation and Food Services	15,104	3,953	2,154	21,211
Manufacturing	7,596	3,756	885	12,237
Wholesale Trade	8,590	4,390	892	11,872
Information	7,988	1,743	307	10,038
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	5,135	320	18	5,473
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	3,895	760	160	4,805
Utilities	308	143	44	495
Management of Companies and Enterprises	*	119	213	344
Industries not classified	*	111	*	176
Total	560,568	126,038	14,624	691,230

* Not reported by the Census Bureau

The table breaks down Colorado's 691,230 small businesses by industry sector and employee size, showing the distribution of businesses across categories like professional services, construction, and real estate, with most operating as non-employer establishments. Source: [Colorado Small Business Economic Profile](#).

Lesson Materials Needed:

1. Prepare entrepreneur introduction
    a. Teen Entrepreneurs Video (BBC News, 2:37)
2. Gather newspaper advertisements
    a. La Hermandad Newspaper Advertisement (Spanish original with English translation)
    b. Svensk-Amerikanska Western Newspaper Advertisement (Swedish original with English translation)
    c. Denver Jewish News Newspaper Advertisements (multiple ads with transcriptions)
    d. Colorado Statesman Newspaper Advertisements (multiple ads with transcriptions)
3. Prepare case study excerpts
    a. *Note: Choose one of the prepared options below or prepare your own excerpt focusing on another prominent industry or early community that shaped Colorado.*
    b. Mining
    c. Agriculture (Farming)
    d. Boggsville
    e. Chinatown
    f. Auraria

    g. Curtis Park
4. Prepare investigation analysis materials
    a. Note-taking templates (two-column notes format prepared or a specific analysis template)
5. Prepare guidelines for one synthesis option for after the source analysis
    a. Commemorative Postcard
    b. Commemorative Poster
    c. 5Ws Summary
    d. 3-2-1 Summary

Lesson Instruction:

1. **Exploring Specific Stories:** Students will engage with Investigation Stations to dive deeper into the prominent industries and early communities that shaped Colorado, specifically focusing on mining, agriculture, and key settlements like Boggsville, Chinatown, Auraria, and Curtis Park. Teachers should select up to four stations to prepare. Each station guides students to analyze the unique motivating factors that drew people to the region, the qualities that drove entrepreneurial success, and the lasting local impact of each trade or community. To complete each station, students will analyze the provided sources and record evidence using either a teacher-provided table or a two-column note-taking system. Notes should focus on four key elements: entrepreneurial qualities (taking chances, failing/learning, facing challenges), challenges faced, community impact, and connections to today. If utilizing the two-column format, guide students to use the following purpose to lead the investigation: Use sources to identify the qualities, risks, community impacts, and modern connections of Colorado's entrepreneurial spirit.
2. **Summarizing/Synthesizing Findings:** Students synthesize and record their findings to present them to their peers. This can be completed using either a creative option or a writing/oral-based synthesis, based on the suggestions below.

3. **Creative synthesis suggestions**:
    a. Commemorative Postcard: Students design the front of a postcard celebrating their chosen industry or settlement, then write a message on the back reflecting its history. The message must explain how the industry or community demonstrated entrepreneurial qualities, analyze the specific challenges and risks faced, detail the overall impact on the local area, and evaluate how this history connects to Colorado's identity today.
    b. Commemorative Poster: Students design a promotional or historical poster that visually highlights their chosen industry or settlement. The poster must include a compelling slogan and supporting text that together explains how the industry or community demonstrated entrepreneurial qualities, analyzes the specific challenges and risks faced, details the overall impact on the local area, and evaluates how this history connects to Colorado's identity today.
    c. For examples of commemorative postcards and posters, check out these Work Projects Administration (WPA) Posters or this art from the New Deal.
4. **Recommended writing/oral suggestions**:
    a. 5Ws Summary: Students organize their findings into a structured "5Ws" report (Who, What, Where, When, and Why) focusing on the development of their industry or settlement. The "Why" section must detail why people took chances or faced specific challenges, why certain entrepreneurial qualities were required to overcome those risks, and why the resulting community impacts still matter to Colorado's identity today.
    b. 3-2-1 Summary: Students complete a targeted reflection on their chosen industry or settlement by identifying 3 specific challenges, risks, or barriers faced by the industry or community, 2 examples of entrepreneurial qualities used to overcome those challenges (taking chances, failing/learning, facing challenges), and 1 major long-term impact that connects this history directly to Colorado's identity today.

Strategy Instruction Differentiation:

1. Scaffolded Materials: Provide graphic organizers, structured note-taking templates, word banks, and sentence frames. Use two-column notes with pre-selected key terms (entrepreneurial qualities (or more specifically: taking chances, failing/learning, facing challenges), challenges, community impact, connections to today) in the left column; students can use images and their L1 on the right.
2. Accessible Content: Use audio versions of text, pre-teach vocabulary, or use priority passages as needed to reduce the length of text to be analyzed. Use the language of *same and different* during "Define 'Entrepreneurial Spirit'" and "Connecting to the "Entrepreneurial Spirit" in early Colorado" activities to help students synthesize connections.
3. Flexible Learning: Incorporate oral rehearsal before writing, allow extended processing time, and use small-group or partner work. Provide sentence stems for summaries that keep components (entrepreneurial qualities, challenges, community impact, connections to today) separated to scaffold the evaluation process.
4. Inclusive Environment: Pair students who share a home language, utilize bilingual word walls, and offer movement breaks or quiet workspaces.
5. Advanced Analysis: Introduce higher-level academic vocabulary and push students to analyze sources from conflicting perspectives. Have students use multiple source types (primary vs. secondary, articles vs. images vs. maps vs. graphs) and explore different perspectives on the same tradition. Have them use the original articles to explore more text and a variety of sources. Alternatively, challenge students to synthesize content across multiple sources rather than in isolation, connecting how different evidence shapes understanding of cultural identity.
6. Depth & Complexity Lens: Encourage students to examine entrepreneurship through frameworks considering patterns over

time, multiple perspectives, rules/systems that keep traditions alive, or ethical dimensions of community development.

7. Student-Driven Inquiry: Offer independent research paths, allow students to choose their own themes, and let them design their own investigation questions.
8. Peer Leadership: Assign leadership roles in partner groups, encourage student-led discussions, and offer peer-mentoring roles.

Assessment:

Students can demonstrate their learning from this lesson by independently completing one of the creative or writing/oral synthesis options. Through this choice, they will use evidence gathered from primary and secondary sources to show how an early Colorado community or industry demonstrated the entrepreneurial spirit. Students will present synthesized claims identifying the qualities of this spirit, analyze relevant data to highlight the impacts or risks involved, and evaluate how these historical foundations shaped Colorado's modern identity.

2022 Colorado Social Studies Standards:

1. SS.8.1.1.EO.a: Use and interpret documents and other relevant primary and secondary sources pertaining to United States history from multiple diverse perspectives.
2. SS.8.1.1.EO.b: Analyze evidence from multiple sources including those with conflicting accounts about specific events in both Colorado and United States history.
3. SS.8.1.1.EO.d: Construct a written historical argument supported by relevant evidence and logical reasoning demonstrating the use or understanding of primary and secondary sources
4. SS.8.1.1.EO.e: Synthesize data from multiple sources in order to connect those sources to the traditional historical narrative
5. SS.8.1.2.EO.c: Examine the causes and effects of the territorial, political, and economic expansion of the United States.

6. SS.8.1.2.EO.d: Evaluate the impact of various gender, age, race, ethnicity, religion, and class during this time period and the impact of these demographic groups on the events of the time period
7. SS.8.1.2.EO.f: Analyze ideas that are critical to the understanding of early United States history

Extension Activities:

Defining Colorado's Identity Today: Students make connections between historic industry in Colorado and modern industry to note how the entrepreneurial spirit has influenced Colorado's identity over time. Start by revealing Chart 5: Share of Total Employment by Industry by the Kansas City Fed to compare industry in 1920 and 2016 in Colorado to that of Wyoming, New Mexico, and the US. Students should be guided to compare areas of priority between 1920 and 2016 as well as compare areas of priority between the different geographic regions. Students should then explore the small business count by size and industry from the 2022 Small Business Profile of Colorado to see more detail around modern industry, specifically in the form of small businesses (which is more similar to the majority of entrepreneurship present in early Colorado). Students make connections to look at the impact of the entrepreneurial spirit over time in Colorado. How has that spirit led to shifts in how we experience living in Colorado? Additional data sources have been provided in the "Additional Resources" section to support the use of greater Colorado data, if needed.

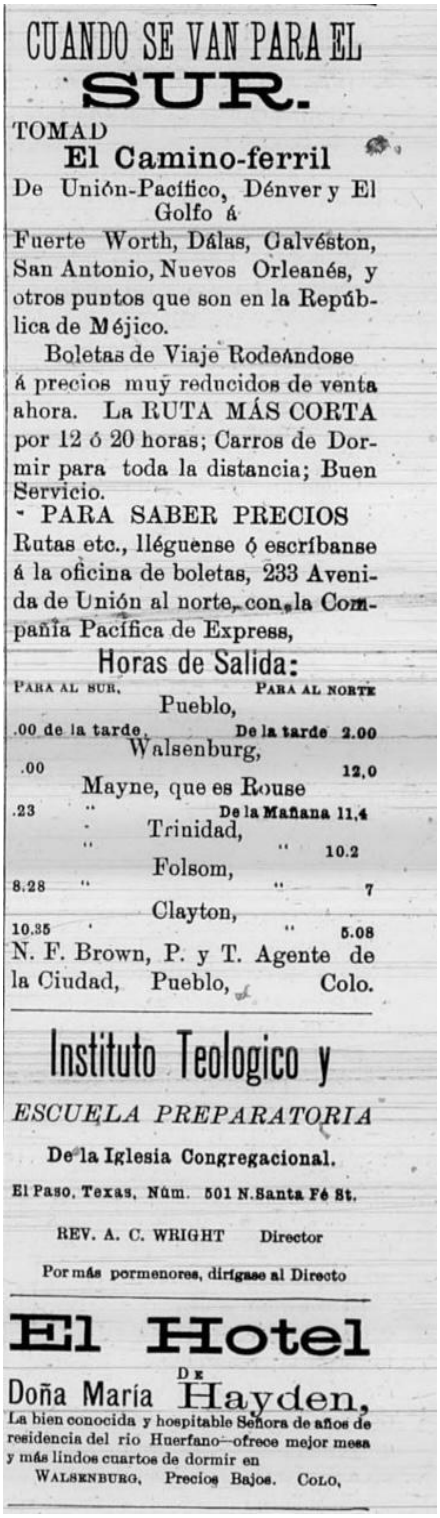
Additional Resources:

1. Locating_Economic_Enclaves_in_.pdf (Figures 8 and 9 on p. 26)
2. Colorado and the Four Wests: An Introduction to the Political Economy Section
3. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form
4. Colorado Mining History
5. Murals & Historical Markers — Colorado Asian Pacific United
6. Colorado Economy at a Glance
7. Current Employment Statistics (CES) | Department of Labor & Employment
8. Challenges of Being a Teen Entrepreneur | Brooke Yoakam | TEDxColumbus

9. Three pillars of success from a teen entrepreneur | Pierce Millar | TEDxCCHS Youth
10. Additional History from Colorado Century Farms:
    a. Angus Farms (CPR Episode [16:55]): This Centennial Farm in Colorado has been in the family for five generations
    b. Christensen Ranch (timeline/images): Colorado Centennial Ranch | 1923 - 2023
    c. Hirakata Farms: A Century Long Legacy - Western Growers Association
    d. History | Western Sugar Cooperative
    e. History Colorado and the Colorado Department of Agriculture Recognize 18 Centennial Farms and Ranches

Advertisement Transcriptions and Translations

La Hermandad, Volume 8, Number 4, June 1, 1896 Image:



CUANDO SE VAN PARA EL
SUR.

TOMAD
El Camino-ferril
De Unión-Pacífico, Dénver y El Golfo á
Fuerte Worth, Dálas, Galvéston, San Antonio, Nuevos Orleanés, y otros puntos que son en la República de Méjico.
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		10.2
	Folsom,	
8.28		7
	Clayton,	
10.35		5.08

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El Paso, Texas, Núm. 501 N. Santa Fé St.
REV. A. C. WRIGHT Director
Por más pormenores, diríjase al Directo

El Hotel
De
Doña María Hayden,
La bien conocida y hospitable Señora de años de residencia del rio Huerfano—ofrece mejor mesa y más lindos cuartos de dormir en
WALSENBURG, Precios Bajos. COLO.

Original Transcribed Text (Spanish):

CUANDO SE VAN PARA EL SUR.

TOMAD El Camino-ferril De Unión-Pacífico, Dénver y El Golfo á Fuerte Worth, Dálas, Galvéston, San Antonio, Nuevos Orleanés, y otros puntos que son en la República de Méjico.

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Horas de Salida:

PARA AL SUR	Destino	PARA AL NORTE
	Pueblo,	De la tarde 2.00
.00 de la tarde	Walsenburg,	12.0
.00	Mayne, que es Rouse	De la Mañana 11.4
.23	Trinidad,	10.2
8.28	Folsom,	" 7
10.35	Clayton,	" 5.08

N. F. Brown, P. y T. Agente de la Ciudad, Pueblo, Colo.

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El Hotel Doña María Hayden, La bien conocida y hospitable Señora de años de residencia del río Huerfano — ofrece mejor mesa y más lindos cuartos de dormir en WALSENBURG, Precios Bajos. Colo,

Translated Text (English):
WHEN THEY HEAD SOUTH.
TAKE the Union-Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railroad to Fort Worth, Dallas, Galveston, San Antonio, New Orleans, and other points in the Republic of Mexico. Round-trip tickets at very reduced prices now on sale. THE SHORTEST ROUTE by 12 or 20 hours; Sleeping cars for the entire distance; Good Service.
FOR INFORMATION ABOUT PRICES, Routes, etc., call or write to the ticket office, 233 North Union Avenue, with the Pacific Express Company.
Departure Times:

HEADING SOUTH	Destination	HEADING NORTH
	Pueblo,	2:00 pm
.00 pm	Walsenburg,	12:00
.00	Mayne, que es Rouse	11:40 am
.23	Trinidad,	10:20
8.28	Folsom,	7:00
10.35	Clayton,	5:08

N. F. Brown, Passenger and Ticket Agent, Pueblo, Colorado.

Of the Congregational Church. El Paso, Texas, 501 N. Santa Fe St. REV. A. C. WRIGHT, Director For more details, contact the Director.

The well-known and hospitable woman of many years residence on the Huerfano River offers the best table and finest sleeping rooms in WALSENBURG, Low Prices. Colorado.

Svensk-Amerikanska Western, August 16, 1900 Image:



Original Transcribed Text (Swedish):
GAMLA SNUSBURKEN. "Reel behandling och höfligt bemötande", är vårt motto.
SKODON!
Swanson & Bergh Försälja och Tillverka —alla— Sorters Skodon! REPARATIONER UTFÖRAS VÄL! 302 E. 6th St., Leadville, Colorado.

Translated Text (English):
"Fair treatment and courteous service" is our motto.
SHOES!
Swanson & Bergh Sell and Manufacture —all— Types of Shoes! REPAIRS DONE WELL! 302 E. 6th St., Leadville, Colorado.

Denver Jewish News, Volume 5, Number 2, January 9, 1919 Image:



Transcribed Text:

WHY PAY 8c CARFARE When we sell you a bicycle on easy terms? Repairing a Specialty Exclusive Agents for Reading Standard, Indian, Liberty Bicycles, Smith Motor Wheels and Children's Tricycles THE PANSY MOTOR AND CYCLE WORKS 1715 Lawrence Street Phone Main 3885

BEST MEALS IN CITY Home Cook- ing Weinsteins Kosher Restaurant 1729 Champa Street. Phone, Champa 2873.

Roll Film Developed 10c Prints 3c and Up Kodak Work Left before 9 a. m., ready for delivery same day. MILE HIGH PHOTO CO. H. SCHWARTZ, Jr., Manager Authorized Agents Eastman Kodak Co. Kodaks, Supplies and Finishing by Mail. Denver, Colo. 320-322 17th Str. Phones Main 7413-7414.

I AM LOOKING FOR Slavsky's Union Barber Shop TELEPHONE MAIN 3526 In the Clayton Block 1131 Seventeenth St. That's the only place to receive quick Service and good work.

The Colorado Statesman, Volume 11, Number 27, April 1, 1905 Image:



CLOW'S LAND OFFICE
1513 Stout St., Room 9, Denver
45 years in Colorado; 34 years in Elbert county; 24 years in real estate business; has all kinds of farm and stock ranches, ditch and rain belt bargains.

DENVER BEST LAUNDRY SOAP
Absolutely pure. Send for our new premium list. The Geyserite Soap Mfg. Co., Denver.

E. E. BURLINGAME & CO.
ASSAY OFFICE AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY
Established in Colorado, 1866. Samples by mail or express will receive prompt and careful attention
Gold & Silver Bullion Refined, Melted and Assayed OR PURCHASED.
Concentration Tests—100 lbs. or car load lots. Write for terms.
1736-1738 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo.

RELIABLE ASSAYS
Gold ... $ .75 Gold and Silver ... $1.00
Lead ... .75 Gold, Silver, Copper... 1.50
Placer Gold, Retorts and Rich Ores Bought.
OGDEN ASSAY CO., 1725 Arapahoe Street Denver, Colo.

Northern Grown Seeds
Peep o' Day Sweet Corn, Old Trusty Incubators. Handsome catalogue free. The Haines Seed Co., 1321 Fifteenth St., Denver, Colo.

Trees, fruit and ornamental, small fruits, roses, shrubs, vines, bulbs and hedge plants. We send by mail postpaid and guarantee satisfaction. Larger sent by express or freight. Catalogue free. Send for it. Sixteen years. Two million trees. International Nurseries, Denver, Colo.

VICTOR
Ask Your Dealers for
Victor Athletic Supplies
Bartleet's English Tackle
C. B. Whitney & Co.
Distributors. Denver, Colo.
Catalogue on Application

COLORADO IRON WORKS COMPANY
LET US QUOTE YOU PRICES on your Ore Buckets, Shaft Cages, Mine Rail, Ore Cars, Etc.
Our Catalogue No. 11 on "Accessories for Mines" Will be Mailed Free. Send for it.
DENVER, COLORADO

Transcribed Text:

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Colorado Mining History (An Introduction)

Spanish explorers visited within Colorado boundaries as early as the 1600s and frequently during the 1700s in their searches for gold and silver. Records of the 1765 expedition of Don Juan Maria Antonio Rivera refer to a piece of silver that a 'Yuta' (Ute) Indian woman wanted to trade that encouraged his search for the shining metal in the La Plata Mountains. Frenchmen were lured to Colorado in 1739 by rumors they heard of rich mines. Nineteenth century American explorers left notes in their journals of small discoveries of minerals in Colorado, but the locations were lost or forgotten.

When the California gold rush began in 1849, Colorado[1]s high peaks became a barrier to reaching the Golden State. Nine years later, the Russell Party found gold at the future site of Denver on the South Platte River and Cherry Creek, sparking the 1858 Colorado Gold Rush. Discoveries of more gold, silver, lead, zinc and coal rapidly followed and railroads, industry and urbanization boomed with the mines.

The early mining boom reached its apex with the 1880s silver rush to Leadville, Aspen and other silver cities, followed by the great Cripple Creek Gold bonanza of the 1890s. In Cripple Creek and elsewhere, the rise of militant unionism led to deadly mining labor disputes as workers struggled to earn a minimum wage of $3 a day for an eight-hour day. As mining and smelting processes improved and became large-scale corporate operations, many mining millionaires made Colorado's most celebrated fortunes.

In the twentieth century, Colorado became one of the largest U.S. producers of molybdenum, tungsten, uranium, radium and vanadium. With a history dating back to the mid-1600s, mining gave birth to the state and shaped its history down to the present when coal, oil, and natural gas are booming, along with the Cresson gold mine in the Cripple Creek District.

Although Colorado mining history has been prolifically researched and published, topics remain to be explored. The stories of ethnic groups, women, and children connected to the mines have largely been untold, as have the everyday lives of miners. Of world significance, Colorado's twentieth century mining activities also offer exciting new research opportunities.

Employment and Safety

Year	Total Population	Mine Workers	Non Fatal Coal Mine Injuries	Total Coal Mine Fatalities	Value of Products
1890	413,249	5,827			
1900	539,700	7,459			
1910	799,024	14,768	146	319	*$33,673,879
1920	939,629	13,665	1,806	70	*$21,898,974
1930	1,035,791	10,683	1,522	36	$46,270,545
1940	1,123,296	8,217	693	24	$63,188,421 (thousand dollars)
1950	1,325,089	4,837	190	10	$154,897
1960	1,753,947	2,051	731	2	$342,233
1970	2,207,259	8,525	**657	**9	$389,789
1980	2,889,964	36,632			
1990	3,294,394	20,438			***$1,864

*Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, and Zinc.

**From all mines.

***Non-fuel.

Figure 1

History Colorado's Centennial Farms (Agriculture)

The Centennial Farms & Ranches Program is an initiative of History Colorado and the Colorado Department of Agriculture that recognizes the contributions of the state's ranching and farming families who have withstood the pressures of growth, changes in farming methods, as well as evolving environmental and economic conditions to preserve important pieces of Colorado's commercial and cultural history.

"The resilience and innovation of Colorado's farming and ranching families have sustained agriculture in our communities through the decades, and we are excited to be able to recognize and honor their vital contributions," said Lindsey Flewelling, History Colorado's preservation planner for the Centennial Farms & Ranches program.

RECENT HONOREES

The Hirakata family: Tatsunosuke Hirakata was born on June 3, 1870 in Fukushima, Japan and his son Keiji was born in 1887. In 1913, Tatsunosuke immigrated to the United States, arriving in Seattle. Initially he worked for the railroad before making his way to Rocky Ford. In 1915 he began farming in the Newdale area south of Rocky Ford. Two years later Keiji traveled to Rocky Ford to join his father in farming. Keiji married Toki Kumagai of Las Animas in 1924, setting the stage for future generations of the Hirakata family to continue their agriculture legacy. Keiji and Toki's three sons followed in their father and grandfather's footsteps. Over the years they expanded Hirakata Farms to become a leader in agriculture in Otero County and Colorado. They grow the famous Rocky Ford cantaloupe, watermelon, pumpkins and other crops. They are extremely active in the Rocky Ford Grower's Association, and in 2017 they partnered with Banded Oak Brewing to create Crenshaw Melon IPA. Today,

Hirakata Farms is owned and managed by the third generation.



(Hirakata Family)

Western Sugar Cooperative: The Great Western Sugar Company was founded in the early 20th century by Charles Boettcher and partners, pioneering the sugar beet industry in northern Colorado. The first sugar mill was built in Loveland in 1901, and the company expanded throughout northern Colorado. In 2002, Western Sugar Cooperative finalized the purchase of Western Sugar. Western Sugar Cooperative now has over 800 grower/owners, plants over 100,000 acres of sugar beets and produces roughly 10 million hundred weights of locally grown sugar per year.



(Western Sugar Cooperative)

The Candelaria family: The core 60 acres of the ranch were settled sometime before 1905 by Juan Gurule and his wife, Victoria Anita Calendaria Gurule, a sister

to Anastacio and Francisco Candelaria. When Victoria died in 1955, the homesteaded land was transferred to Roger Candelaria, Anastacio's grandson. Roger's family, wife Maria "Maggie," and sons Gabriel and Daniel, continue to operate the farm today.

For more than 120 years, maintaining soil health and protecting the land have been among the highest priorities for the Candelaria family. When they bought adjoining property in 2014, the family began enhancing the agricultural potential of the land through regenerative agricultural practices, such as covering crops and mixed species adaptive grazing. The family's shared goal is to honor their ancestors' legacies by producing ecologically sound farm products and giving back by sharing both the goods produced and the lessons learned. They are proud that, to the best of their knowledge, no synthetic agricultural chemicals, fertilizers, insecticides or other similar products have ever been used on their fields or trees since 1905.

Boggsville (Key Excerpts)

Town Origins: Thomas Boggs moved west in the 1840s. He was the son of Missouri's fifth governor, Lilburn W. Boggs. Thomas first arrived in the Arkansas Valley in 1844 to work for William Bent at Bent's Old Fort. Two years later, Thomas married Rumalda Luna Bent of the Bent family. Her stepfather had served as the first territorial governor of New Mexico. Her aunt was married to Kit Carson, the famous mountain man.

After several years, Boggs started working with landowner Lucien Maxwell. Maxwell had a land grant of 1.7 million acres on the border between New Mexico and Colorado. Together they owned herds of cattle and sheep. Boggs brought the herds to the Arkansas Valley to pasture in the summers.

Boggs decided the Arkansas Valley had a good location and climate for settlement. Through his wife, he could get a 2,040-acre land grant. The property lay about three miles south of the confluence of the Arkansas and Purgatoire Rivers…In 1866 Boggs built a large adobe house on his land and moved there with his family. (Boggs' House)



Growing Town: The government moved Fort Lyon near to Boggsville in 1867. Fort Lyon needed produce and livestock. People moved to Boggsville to make a living at the Fort. Boggsville soon developed the first large-scale farming and ranching operations in southeastern Colorado.

Businessman and rancher John W. Prowers moved to Boggsville in 1867. Like others, he planned to do business with the relocated Fort Lyon. He was married to a Cheyenne woman named Amache. They had lived at Bent's New Fort and had later managed a stagecoach station.

Prowers built a huge two-story, U-shaped house that served as the town center in Boggsville. It provided the Prowers family with living quarters. It also served as a stagecoach station, school, and political office. Prowers opened a general store with his brother-in-law, John Hough, in 1867.

County Seat: In 1867 Boggsville began to develop irrigation and large-scale farming and ranching. Residents dug an irrigation canal called the Tarbox Ditch. It was seven miles long and irrigated 1,000 acres. The project was the first large-scale agriculture in the region. Fort Lyon would buy nearly everything the farmers at Boggsville could produce.

Boggs and Prowers also pioneered large-scale ranching. They raised horses, cattle, and sheep. Prowers crossbred his cattle to produce stock that could survive harsh climates. His herd grew to about 10,000 head of cattle by the 1880s. The area's sheep numbered about 17,000 in the mid-1870s.

Boggsville developed into a town in 1870. Boggs became the town's first sheriff in 1870. He was elected to the territorial legislature the following year. Boggsville became the county seat in 1870. The county offices were in the Prowers House. A public school district was organized the same year.

From Town to Ranch: The railroad came to the Arkansas Valley in the early 1870s, but it did not come to Boggsville. The Kansas Pacific Railroad was put in a few miles north of Boggsville. Without the railroad, Boggsville could not continue as a town of its own. The town of Las Animas was established where the railroad ran. The county seat was moved from Boggsville to Las Animas. John Prowers moved to Las Animas, where he built a new house and opened a general store.

Chinatown (Key Excerpts)

Entrepreneurial Qualities & Economic Initiative: Chinese American immigrants established the neighborhood in the early 19th century after arriving in Colorado seeking work in the railroad, mining, and service industries. The enclave was a thriving community and home to many Chinese American-owned businesses, including laundries such as Sing Lee's Laundry and restaurants such as the Lotus Room, Yuye Cafe, and Cathay Post #185.

Chin Lin Sou was one of the most prominent residents of the neighborhood's early history. He was one of the earliest Chinese immigrants to Colorado, arriving in the early 1870s. He gained a great deal of respect due to his honesty, entrepreneurial spirit, and his fluency in both Cantonese and English. For decades he served as an unofficial spokesman for the community and was sometimes called the 'Mayor of Chinatown.'



(Source: History Colorado) Most were single men who came to the United States for economic reasons, often with the goal of saving up money for a few years before returning to China. Following the completion of the transcontinental railroad and the depletion of many California gold mines, many Chinese immigrants arrived in Colorado seeking steady work.

Overcoming Barriers & Risk: Chinese immigrants in early Denver had limited employment prospects. Along with other racial minorities they often were excluded from occupations that placed them in direct competition with Anglo-Americans. They often found work in labor-intensive fields, including on railroads

and in the mining industry. Many others worked in the service industries that white workers avoided, especially as laundrymen.

In the United States laundry was viewed as a low-status occupation, but it was a valuable and necessary service, and many Chinese-owned laundromats became successful businesses. Until the turn of the century and the invention of steam laundries, hand-laundries owned and operated by Chinese Americans dominated the laundry industry in Denver.

Community Support & Resilience: "The residents of Denver's Chinatown formed mutual aid societies known as Tongs to help protect themselves and each other from widespread discrimination they encountered in nearly every facet of society. Chinese American members would pay dues to the Tong and in turn would receive support in the form of housing assistance, employment opportunities, legal representation, and religious gatherings. Denver's Chinatown was home to three prominent Tongs: the Bing Kong Tong, the Hop Sing Tong, and the Hip Sing Tong. The Hop Sing Tong is still in operation in Denver."

(Source: History Colorado) In spite of the violence, many residents of Denver's Chinatown chose to return after the riot. The neighborhood continued to grow as more Chinese immigrants arrived in Colorado, and it reached its peak population of over 1,000 residents in 1890.

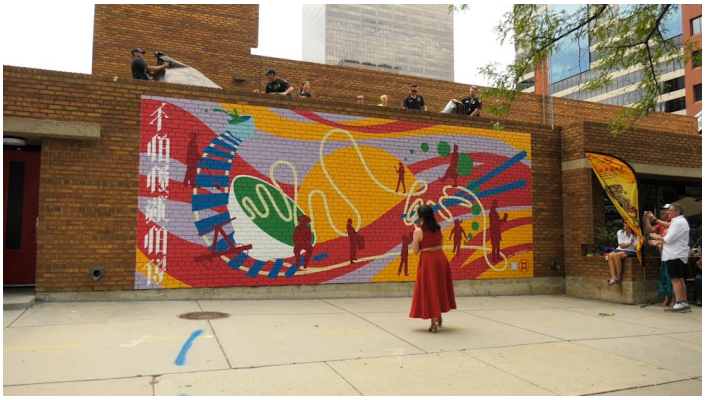
Those who lived in Denver's Chinatown worked to preserve their culture. They constructed temples and shrines for Buddhist, Taoist and Chinese folk religion observations, and openly celebrated Chinese holidays such as Lunar New Year.

There were many restaurants in the neighborhood, which served traditional Chinese food alongside American dishes.

Modern Legacy & Connections: While there is no distinct Chinatown in Denver anymore, the city's Asian American and Pacific Islander population continues to thrive around the city. The location of Denver's Chinatown is honored by three historical markers installed by Colorado Asian Pacific United (CAPU), a non-profit organization for Asian American and Pacific Islander communities, with two murals created by local artists to celebrate Denver's Asian history.



(William Wei takes down a plaque in Denver that perpetuated harmful stereotypes against Chinese immigrants. (Source: Rocky Mountain PBS).



Nalye Lor stands in front of her mural at its unveiling, Aug. 13, 2023. (Source: Rocky Mountain PBS).

Auraria (Key Excerpts)

Entrepreneurial Qualities & Economic Initiative:



Auraria was established in 1858 by a small group of miners organized around the leadership of the Russell brothers, former residents of Auraria, Georgia. Auraria's founders planned for a city of neat blocks, with regular lots, a 16-foot alley, and numbered streets perpendicular, and named streets running in parallel, to Cherry Creek. By 1859, a modest number of cabins and other buildings, host to a variety of businesses, had been established.



Located on the Auraria Campus the Tivoli Brewery was founded in 1860 by German born Moritz Sigi. With the Rocky Mountain Brewery founded a year before a rivalry developed between the two breweries. As Sigi made improvements to his Brewery, such as during the 1870s he began to construct a small building named 'Sigi's Hall' as well as digging the first artesian well in Denver.

Overcoming Barriers & Risk: However, his improvements to the Brewery would cease in 1875 when Sigi was killed when his horses were frightened and overturned the carriage he was riding in. Upon his death Max Melsheimer took over the Brewery and called the business the Milwaukee Brewery. As Melsheimer expanded the Brewery he was hit with a series of personal misfortunes, and eventually John Good foreclosed on the Milwaukee Brewery in 1900.
With the rationing of World War II, the Tivoli reverted to using horse drawn beer wagons. A year later a late spring flood filled the buildings with nine feet of water

and caused $135,000 in damages. Brewery workers went on strike for six weeks, which seriously crippled the Tivoli. On April 25, 1969, the Tivoli-Union Brewery closed its doors.

Community Impact & Cultural Significance: By the early 1920s, Auraria shifted to a distinctly Hispanic neighborhood. St. Cajetan's Catholic Church, the spiritual and cultural heart of Auraria's Hispanic community, was constructed in 1926. As one resident observed, 'The lives of the Spanish-speaking peoples of Auraria revolved around their church. This was the place where they met weekly, made friends, and watched their children grow. St. Cajetan's was that place.



Resilience & Legacy: Recognizing their sacrifice the descendants of those residents whose homes were taken are eligible for Displaced Aurarian Scholarships at all three schools. Out of the Westside experience grew the Coalition for the Betterment of the Westside, the New West Side Economic Development Corporation and other activist groups - all of which led to a larger and lasting Hispanic political presence.

The Auraria community's own Su Teatro produces the Westside Oratorio, a celebration of the seven generations that have called Auraria home. In the show's final number, those cast members who have taken advantage of the scholarship step forward and introduce themselves, stating their major and date of graduation.

Curtis Park: Denver's First Streetcar Suburb (Key Excerpts)

Entrepreneurial Qualities & Economic Initiative: Denver's incredible growth was matched by its optimism about the future. Already in 1871, just a year after the railroad arrived, the first streetcar line, equipped with horse-drawn cars, was laid out. Beginning at 7th and Larimer Streets, it eventually turned onto Champa at 16th and continued up that street until it reached 27th.

But Denver's population explosion had created a housing boom that was about to sweep away any and all traces of Billy Wise's pleasure grounds. In 1879, when another reporter from the News rode the line all the way to its terminus at 27th and Champa, he found conditions along the line had changed dramatically. 'The spirit of improvement,' he wrote, 'is unabated.' Wherever he looked he noticed 'substantial brick residences' being built.



The slogan of the Ideal Laundry was 'We Use Artesian Water.' Immense storage tanks under the floors of the building could hold over 800,000 gallons of water, pumped from the company's own artesian wells on-site. In 1928 the Ideal became the first laundry in the country to announce that it would use Lux soap exclusively in its washes.

Overcoming Barriers & Risk: Patrick Ford, born in Ireland in 1847, moved to Denver from St. Louis where he worked as a foreman on the construction of the famous Eads bridge. In Denver, he built the city's first waterworks and was active in the construction of railroads throughout the state. In 1885 he moved this house from its location in what is now downtown Denver to its present site.
Having immigrated from Germany with only $5 in his pocket, Gotthelf made his fortune as a merchant at Saguache, in the upper San Luis Valley, though he had cattle and banking interests as well. He was twice elected to Colorado's House of Representatives.



Community Impact & Cultural Significance: By the 1940s, as the older population began to leave the neighborhood, Mexican Americans started to move in, originally to rent, then to buy up, the houses of Curtis Park. Both brothers continued to live in their Curtis Street homes until their recent deaths, by which time they had become prominent members of a now largely Hispanic community. After the outbreak of World War II, large numbers of Japanese Americans also came to live in Curtis Park.

Resilience & Modern Legacy: In 1975 a good portion of the neighborhood received a district designation on the National Register of Historic Places, calling attention to the incredible fact that nearly 500 houses from the late nineteenth century were still standing in the shadow of downtown Denver. Since that time, slowly but not surely, the decline of the neighborhood, which might well have proved terminal, has been stemmed.

Historic Denver's involvement began in the late 1970s with the relocating of three threatened Curtis Park houses. The 1981-82 Face Block Project funded by the Department of Interior revitalized the historic neighborhood monumentally. By reinstalling sandstone sidewalks, lining the streets with trees and rejuvenating the city's first park, as well as restoring the street façades of the houses, there is no doubt that Historic Denver's early involvement in Curtis Park spurred a renewed sense of neighborhood pride.