



## *La Farge!*

### *A Closer Look at One of Louisville's Oldest Streets*

*By Bridget Bacon, Museum Coordinator*

La Farge Avenue is one of Louisville's most historic streets. It is a north-south avenue that had an important landmark on each end. On its south end, the Acme Mine provided work for Louisville's many coal miners. Just beyond where La Farge ends on the north side was where Louisville High School was built in 1939.



*A La Farge front porch in about 1927 looks like it was a relaxing place to sit on a warm day. Mary Zarini is believed to be pictured on the top right; her daughter, Lois, is on the bottom right. Additional identifications (or corrections) are welcome.*

When Italians began to settle in Louisville starting in the early 1890s, drawn here by the availability of coal mining work, many of them purchased lots along La Farge. In fact, there came to be a greater concentration of Italian families on La Farge Avenue than in the neighborhood east of the railroad tracks that was called Little Italy.

Walking along the length of La Farge is a lesson in Louisville history. Unfortunately, space considerations prevent giving detailed information about all of La Farge Avenue's residents and historic homes and stores. Also, for some properties, the Museum's records are limited. Of course, any donations to the Historical Museum of historical photos or family history information relating to La Farge Avenue would be greatly appreciated.

### **500 Block of La Farge**

The south end of La Farge Avenue was once the location of the Acme Mine, which was in operation from 1888 to 1928. Several mine structures, a railroad spur, and the mine shaft itself were all in the vicinity of La Farge where it meets Hutchinson. The site of today's 504 La Farge was the location of the mine's boiler house.

The Acme Place Addition, which included the 500 Block of La Farge, was platted in 1893. Even after this area was platted, however, many years passed before there were houses on the lots in the La Farge Avenue part of Acme Place. This area was fenced along with the Acme Mine structures.

Some of the homes in the 500 Block are historic homes that were moved there from other places after the Acme Mine closed. The house at 509 La Farge is believed to have been built in the early 1900s in Superior and moved from there in 1943. It is considered to be a typical hipped box mine camp house. Later, the house across from it, 508 La Farge, was also moved from Superior. The two homes were moved to be residences for the mothers of William and Alice LeComte Morrison.



*This photo of the Acme Mine structures was taken looking west towards the mountains from the top of the Acme Mine dump that was located in the middle of south Main Street. The site of the large structure (the boiler house) on the right is now the east side of La Farge Avenue by Hutchinson.*

*Continued on Page 2*

## 600, 700, 800, and 900 Blocks of La Farge

Although no cross street separates the 500 addresses of La Farge from the 600 addresses, there is a historical difference between the two parts. Charles Welch platted the 600 Block, along with the 700, 800, and 900 Blocks of La Farge, as part of the Jefferson Place Addition in 1880. The homes along these blocks for the most part constitute the oldest homes on La Farge and in Louisville itself.

The building that now serves as the Louisville Preschool, at 628 La Farge, was Louisville's original railroad depot, even though there are no train tracks in sight. Its original location was on the west side of the railroad tracks near Lackner's saloon, which today is the Casa Alegre Restaurant building. The Colorado & Southern Railroad Company and the Denver Interurban Company built it in or around 1909 and it served as the depot until 1962. The Louisville Lions Club purchased and moved it to La Farge in 1962 and used the building for many years.

The area of the depot building that juts out from the middle with windows on three sides used to face east towards the tracks. It enabled railroad officials inside the building to look up and down the tracks and may have been used as a ticket window. Today, that section of the building faces west, towards La Farge. Children who today attend Louisville Preschool in the building and who are familiar with the history of the building use the windows to look up and down La Farge for trains.



*The Louisville railroad depot, located on the railroad tracks near Pine, can be seen in this 1912 photo. The building was moved and is now used for the Louisville Preschool at Pine and La Farge.*

The home at 633 La Farge, which is on the southwest corner of La Farge and Pine, has the distinction of having remained in the same family since it was built in the late 1800s. It was constructed by Louisville carpenter Herman Fischer for Joseph and Agatha Stecker.

The house at 721 La Farge, built c. 1890, was home to John "Ring" and Elizabeth Winkler Dionigi, Elizabeth's parents, and their children. Ring Dionigi kept the town running smoothly. According to a 1952 *Rocky Mountain News* article, he was city clerk, deputy town marshal, water commissioner, and street and alley commissioner all rolled into one. From his home, he had a short walk to the Town Hall on Main Street.

Ed Smith's Grocery Store, one of at least three neighborhood grocery stores on this street, was located at 805 La Farge. The family lived in the next house to the south, at 801 La Farge.

Several homes in the 800 block of La Farge belonged to members of Louisville's extended Zarini family. The home at 824 La Farge was one of the Zarini homes and is believed to have been the first property purchased by an Italian in Louisville, having been purchased by Joseph Zarini Sr. in September 1890. At that time, according to members of the Zarini family, La Farge residents obtained drinking water from a ditch that ran along the street. This interesting house will be one of the five historic homes on this year's Holiday Home Tour on December 6<sup>th</sup>.



*824 La Farge, seen in this photo from the 1960s, will be on Louisville's Holiday Home Tour in December. It now has an addition.*

The Biella Home at 825 La Farge, built circa 1885, was the residence of Santino ("Sandy") and Mary Biella. They operated the Rex Theatre at 817 Main Street (most recently the building of Senor T's Restaurant) from the 1920s to the 1940s. From their home on La Farge, it was a very short walk to their movie theatre.

833 La Farge was the location of Louisville's first church, its original Catholic Church. Built in 1884, it served as the St. Louis Church until the new church was dedicated on Grant Avenue in 1942. The old church building was torn down in 1946. An Apostolic Church was built on the site in 1947, and it is this building that has been remodeled to be the private residence on the site today.



*This photo shows the Catholic Church at the southwest corner of La Farge and Walnut that was used from 1884 to 1942.*

Although the Forte's Store building has a Walnut Street address, it faces La Farge on the southeast corner of La Farge and Walnut and was one of the neighborhood grocery stores that lined this street. The Forte family sold Italian foods and general merchandise.

Several members of the Porta family congregated in homes on the 900 Block of La Farge. Based on conversations with Louisville families, it is believed that Saint Frances Xavier Cabrini, better known as Mother Cabrini, herself visited Louisville in the early 1900s to raise funds for her mission in Denver and that she stayed at one of the Porta residences on this block. Although such a trip has not been documented with primary sources, it is known that Mother Cabrini spoke eloquently and passionately about the struggles of Colorado's Italian coal miners and had close connections with the Catholic churches in the Denver area.

### **1000 Block and 1100 Block of La Farge**

The addition that created the 1000 and 1100 Blocks of La Farge was Barclay Place, platted in 1897.

The Giorzelli House at 1000 La Farge is another example of a Louisville home that is more than 100 years old and is still in the same family.

Kate Allera's grocery store and bakery were located across the street on the northwest corner of La Farge and South. Kate Fenolia Allera was a widow raising her two young sons.



*In this photo from 1929, Lillian Buffo and her daughter, Marie, stand at the intersection of La Farge and South, with Kate Allera's Grocery Store in the background. (A different building now stands on the store site.)*

By all accounts, neighbors on the 1000 Block of La Farge were very close. This made the deaths of two residents in the 1936 Monarch Mine Explosion (out of eight who were killed) particularly devastating for this block. Tom Stevens lived at the home of his wife's family, the Biellas, at 1016 La Farge. Steve Davis lived across the street from Stevens at 1021 La Farge. His home, which is an attractive dark blue house with white trim, still stands. Davis' widow, Winifred, continued to reside in the home until the 1960s.

The homes at 1045 La Farge and 1116 La Farge are among the few historic brick structures in Louisville. 1045 was the home of Eusebio "Joe" DiFrancia and his family, then Robert and Mary Dionigi Jacoe. The Jannucci family lived at 1116 La Farge, where they made spaghetti for selling by using a large machine in the cellar that was powered by a horse that walked in a circle in the back yard.

The Jordinelli House, home of Frank and Rose LaSalle Jordinelli, and its Summer Kitchen were moved from 1100 La Farge to the Historical Museum campus in 2001.

Henry "Rico" Zarini was born in Marshall but moved with his parents to their home at 824 La Farge in 1890 when he was a year old. After marrying Mary Arnott, he

then lived the rest of his life up the street at number 1109. Late in life, he recalled planting twelve-inch-tall trees in the front yard of his home in the 1920s. They are now among the tallest trees in Old Town.



*In this photo from about 1925, Mary Zarini and her daughter, Lois, stand in front of their house in the 1100 block of La Farge. This photo shows the street to be unpaved (Louisville's residential streets weren't paved until the 1950s, for the most part) and the sidewalk ending behind where they stand.*

### **1200 Block of La Farge**

Nicola DiGiacomo, from Italy, was a farmer whose land bordered the northern edge of Louisville. In 1907, he platted part of his property as the Nicola DiGiacomo Addition, which included the 1200 Block of La Farge. Later, Louisville High School (now Louisville Middle School) was also built on what had been DiGiacomo's farm.

### ***Why the Name La Farge?***

***By Bridget Bacon, Museum Coordinator***

Of all of the names of streets in Louisville's Old Town, the least is known about the origin of the name La Farge. Unlike most of the other street names in Old Town, "La Farge" doesn't refer to a tree, like Pine, Spruce, Walnut, or Elm, and it's not the name of a U.S. President. Research has not uncovered any possible connections to the cement company called Lafarge (which was originally founded in France), or to the city of La Farge, Wisconsin.

For the first time, there is a plausible historical explanation for the origin of the name Louisville's La

Farge Avenue. Not surprisingly, some questions still remain.

La Farge Avenue was not part of the original plat of Louisville that Louis Nawatny recorded with Boulder County in 1878, but rather was part of the Jefferson Place Addition, the plat of which Charles C. Welch recorded with the County in 1880. Welch platted La Farge Avenue and Jefferson Avenue to be the next two north-south streets to the west of original Louisville. As Louisville history researcher Pete Lindquist has noted, the person who named the only new streets in the Jefferson Place addition had to have been Charles C. Welch.

After traveling to California and Australia as a young man, Welch came to Colorado in 1860. He achieved prominence in Colorado over several decades through his many business activities, most of which dealt with transportation, mining, and real estate development. He died in Florida in 1908.

Welch's roots, however, were in Jefferson County in upstate New York. His mother, Pamela LaValley, was of French descent. Historical records show that Welch's family lived in a part of the county called Orleans, in which there is a hamlet named La Fargeville. La Fargeville is about ten miles from the Saint Lawrence Seaway and Canada.

Jean-Frederic de la Farge, the French-born founder of La Fargeville, was a prominent person in the development of Jefferson County, New York. He Americanized his name to John Frederick La Farge, and between 1817 and 1823, he acquired land in the area of Orleans. A self-made man of poor origins, he proceeded to construct mansions in Jefferson County. According to several sources, La Farge sold one of the houses to be used as a seminary and moved to New York City. The seminary was later moved to New York City as well and became Fordham University.

Charles Welch, being born in 1830 and growing up near La Fargeville, New York, almost certainly would have known of John Frederick La Farge and his reputation as a land developer and influential citizen. He may have additionally crossed paths with La Farge's son, also John La Farge, who was five years younger than Welch. The younger La Farge, who grew up in New York City, became a leading painter, stained glass artist, and writer whose work was influenced by Japanese style. His circle of friends included Winslow Homer, Henry James, and Henry Adams.

The descendants of the artist John La Farge carried on the family tradition of accomplishment in many aspects of American culture. His son, Oliver La Farge, was a

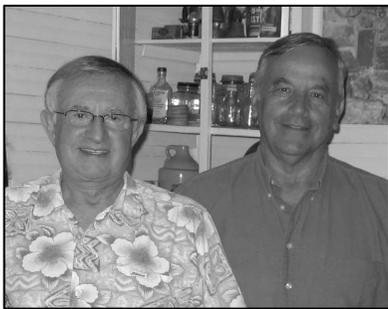
Pulitzer Prize-winning author and anthropologist who championed Native American rights. Another son, Christopher La Farge, gained fame as an influential architect. A grandson, Peter La Farge, was a folk singer and contemporary of Bob Dylan in Greenwich Village in the early 1960s.

We may never know the answer to the question of which John La Farge, the father or the son, may have prompted Welch to name a street in Louisville, Colorado after the family. The younger La Farge was by far the better known in 1880, when Welch named the street. However, it was the father who was the self-made man who had exerted so much influence in Welch's home county of Jefferson. Interestingly, Welch gave the name "Jefferson" to the other north-south street in the Louisville addition that he platted, as well as to the addition itself. Through his selection of the names of La Farge and Jefferson, was he choosing to honor his roots in upstate New York?

### ***Tomeo Family Members Visit the Historical Museum***

Members of the Tomeo family recently visited the Tomeo House at the Historical Museum in two separate visits.

Felix Tomeo built the small brown house on Main Street with the help of his brothers, Michael and Nick. The three Tomeo brothers worked as coal miners and saloon keepers at different times while in Louisville.



***Don Tomeo and Jerry Tomeo visited the Tomeo House at the Historical Museum. Don's grandparents, and Jerry's great-grandparents, were Michael and Lucy Tomeo.***

Don Tomeo, of California, and his nephew Jerry Tomeo, of Washington, visited the Museum while on a trip with other friends and relatives. They are the grandson and great-grandson of Michael Tomeo and his wife, Lucia. Michael and Lucia and their children left Louisville in the 1920s to live in the Little Italy section of Denver.

Descendants of Felix and his wife, Michalena, still live in our area. In fact, Richard Shephard of Longmont, a grandson of Felix and Michalena, recently paid a visit to

the Museum and toured the Tomeo House in which his mother, Amelia, had lived as a child.

There is no evidence that the third brother, Nick Tomeo, his wife, Mary, or children, Catherine and Anthony, continued to live in Louisville after about the year 1919. They are believed to have moved away, but it is not known where they went.

The Museum welcomes visits from any members of the Tomeo family, the Rossi family who also lived in the house, or any other families associated with the Tomeo House!

### ***Louisville's History Book Club is Starting! By Anne Robinson, Historical Commission Member***

The Louisville Historical Commission is starting a History Book Club for anyone who is interested in learning more about local, Colorado and Western U.S. History. This will be an opportunity to read and discuss history with others in a relaxed, fun, and stimulating setting. Each month, the book club members will designate a topic. Book Club members will read anything that interests them on the topic and discuss it with the group. No prior knowledge of history is needed, just a desire to learn.

Topics will be selected by the group and can be wide-wide ranging and varied. Some examples of ideas would be the history of coal mining in Colorado, railroads in Boulder County, the Santa Fe Trail, the Sand Creek Massacre, Ute Indians, building the Trans-continental railroad, entertainment and leisure in the old west, pioneer diaries, the Colorado gold rush, or whatever the group decides. Each person will read a book of their own choosing on the topic so we get a wide variety of views and perspectives and plenty of information for a discussion.

The first meeting will be January 7, 2009 at 6:30 pm in the Louisville Public Library Board Room. The group will plan to meet the first Wednesday evening of the month through May for the first season. At the first meeting, the group will pick the topics for the remaining meetings of the year. If you enjoy history and want to learn more, please join us at the Louisville History Book Club.



### ***Louisville Historical Commission***

Sally Burlingame	Sean Moynihan
Virginia Caranci	Anne Robinson
Dave Ferguson	Donald Ross
Donna Hauswald	Patricia Seader
Alice Koerner	Aline Steinbaugh
Diane Marino	Colleen
Daniel Mellish	Vanderndriessche

### ***Look for Renewal Notices Soon***

Society members will receive postcard notices in the mail soon to remind them to renew their annual memberships. Your renewals are important to us. We hope that you'll decide that you would like to receive another year of *The Louisville Historian* and help the Historical Museum's efforts to preserve Louisville history!

### ***Last Chance to Bid on These Two Great Auction Items By Donna Hauswald, Chair, Historical Commission***

We have two items this year that were unsold at our silent auction. If you are interested, please contact the museum at [museum@ci.louisville.co.us](mailto:museum@ci.louisville.co.us) for more information to place a bid. All offers will be considered. Thanks for your support!

- Recherche Photography - Gift Certificate, \$200 value
- Louisville Glass - Oval mirror 24"x36" with beveled edge, \$150 value

### ***Congratulations to Winners of Complimentary Memberships***

The Louisville Historical Commission selected recipients of complimentary memberships in the Historical Society from the entries that were submitted during La Festa and the Fall Festival Silent Auction! Congratulations to the following people:

Pat Monette  
Edie Tesone  
Monica Sheets

### ***Historical Museum Receives Award of Conservation Resources***

The Louisville Historical Museum was one of the institutions selected in 2008 to receive the *IMLS Connecting to Collections Bookshelf*, a core set of conservation books, DVDs, and online resources valued at over \$800 and donated by the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS), the primary source of federal funding of the nation's museums and libraries. IMLS began the initiative in response to a 2005 study by Heritage Preservation documenting the dire state of the nation's collections.

The Louisville Historical Museum is important to the City of Louisville and Boulder County as a repository for artifacts and photographs relating to our area's unique history. The Museum receives donations of many different types of items, and the "Bookshelf" is a very welcome and helpful resource that will be used for determining how best to preserve items in the Museum's collection.



### ***Historical Museum Hours and Contact Information***

The Louisville Historical Museum is owned and operated by the City of Louisville and it is located at 1001 Main Street. The current hours of the Museum are Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and the first Saturday of the month from 10 to 3. Please call the Museum at 303-665-9048 for the latest information or to schedule a tour. Museum staff can also be emailed at [museum@ci.louisville.co.us](mailto:museum@ci.louisville.co.us).

### ***Memorial Donations***

Donations have been made to the Museum in memory of:

Fred McNulty (1924 - 2008)  
Louise Beranek Schoser (1920 - 2008)  
Ruth Bowes (1914 - 2008)  
Beth Thomas Decker (1937 - 2008)  
Norm Abramowitz (1948 - 2008)  
Catherine "Kay" LaSalle (1923 - 2008)  
Rose Beranek Martella (1924 - 2008)  
Yvonne Dionigi Sutherland (1935 - 2008)

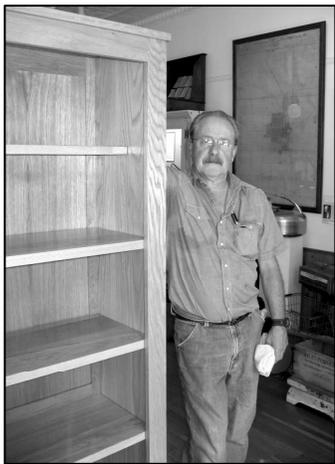
## *The Museum Corner*

### *Bridget Bacon, Museum Coordinator*

The Historical Commission and I are looking forward to Louisville's Holiday Home Tour on Saturday, December 6<sup>th</sup>! People will be able to tour five historic homes, visit the craft boutique and enjoy holiday music at the United Methodist Church, and even have a carriage ride in Old Town. This year's homes include a home on La Farge Avenue, three homes on Lincoln Avenue, and a home on Main Street. The Home Tour is a fun way to learn about Louisville history and is an important fundraiser for the Historical Museum.

Also, don't forget that the Museum has an open house before, during, and after the Parade of Lights on Friday, December 5<sup>th</sup>. Members of the Historical Commission and I plan to have both the Jacoe Store and the Tomeo House open from 5:30 to 8:00, and we'll be serving free refreshments.

Louisville resident Tim Camps has made a beautiful white oak case for displaying sales merchandise at the Historical Museum. The case expands the amount of space available for items that we sell, which include books about the history of the Louisville area, DVDs, postcards, and framed prints. Thank you to Tim and also to Consolidated Hardwoods in Broomfield.



*Tim Camps is shown next to the case that he made for the Museum. The case is now filled with books, DVDs, and other items for sale.*

Two people were inadvertently left off the list of Historical Society Lifetime Members that appeared in the last issue: Bob Enrietto and Jan Ferrari. Every effort is made in the *Historian* to achieve historical accuracy and to acknowledge the Museum's many supporters, donors, and volunteers, so this was a good reminder that errors and oversights can easily be made. Please let us know when this happens.

The Historical Museum and Commission will soon be selling cookbooks from Louisville's Society of Italian Americans. The cookbooks contain many recipes used by Louisville's Italian families, including ones for pizzelles and shadone (Easter pie). Consider these for fun stocking stuffers and look for them at the Museum during the Parade of Lights and Holiday Home Tour.

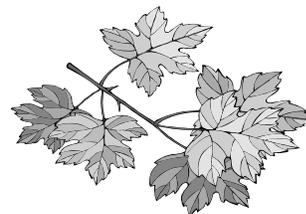
Thank you so much to Mona Lee Doersam, Pete Lindquist, Bob Enrietto, Ardeshir Sabeti, Dick DeIPizzo, Mary Kay Knorr, Gail Wetrogan, Vickie Marra, Gail Khasawneh, Anne Dyni, and Bill Buffo. All of these people give generously of their time to the Museum. Thank you, too, to Terry Doucet and Warren Vandendriessche for their help during the Fall Festival Silent Auction.

Last, I am happy to announce that I was recently elected to be the President of the Association of Northern Front Range Museums (ANFRM) for a 2-year term beginning in January. ANFRM's membership is made up of 58 museums in Colorado and Wyoming. It is a wonderful organization and I'm looking forward to working with the other museum members.

### *How Well Do You Know Louisville?*

1. The City of Louisville announced its purchase of the site of the Post Office at 637 Front St., which is at the southwest corner of Pine and Front. Some remember the site as the location of Hockaday's gas station, a feed store and as the location of the City Market owned and operated by the Thomas family. However, it was also the location of an earlier building. What was that building and what was its significance? (Hint: This goes back to the very early days of Louisville settlement. If you guess, you might get it right.)
2. How many homes on La Farge Avenue have been on Louisville's Holiday Home Tour?
3. Senor T's Restaurant, located in the former Rex Theatre building, recently closed. In what year did it open for business, and where was it located before it was in the Rex Theatre building?

*Answers appear on page 9.*





### ***Thank You for Your Monetary Donations!***

Thank you to the following people for their recent generous monetary donations to the Louisville Historical Commission and Museum.

Helen Warembourg	Ronald & Arlene Leggett
Bridget Bacon	David & Dorothy Ferguson
Ross Family	Hannah Harper & Family
Gloria H. Green	Marino Family

### ***Donations to the Museum's Collection and Records***

The Louisville Historical Museum accepted the following donations during the months of August through October. We sincerely appreciate these recent donations.

**Ida Mae Varra** – a copy of a family history of the Varra family

**Cassandra Volpe** – Menus from Beverly's Restaurant (which was located at 808 Main Street), items from Steinbaugh's Hardware, and a card from Karen's in the Country Restaurant

**Scott Lawless** – blow torch of the type used in Louisville

**Charles Waneka** – antique drill press; scans of old letters from the Eggleston family

**Doug Paxton & John Paxton** – framed photograph of the old Louisville School at Spruce and Jefferson

**Jack & Grace Dionigi** – Work apron and red safety flag for transporting lumber from Steinbaugh's Lumber Company; photo of John Bosko and items relating to his WWII military service and mission; photos of houses in Louisville in the 1920s and 1930s; postcards; and items relating to Peter and Laura Zarini of Louisville

**Louisville Middle School** – artifacts from the school, which used to be Louisville High School, including six hanging lights and a decorative ceiling tile from the auditorium; scans of photos and programs from LHS

**Shirley Helart** – Demorest's Monthly Magazine, 1871

**Barbara Stahr** – 1920s dresses, other clothing, and school books that belonged to Viola Bowes Owens (1914-2008)

**Gail Wetrogan** – ninety issues of *The Louisville Times* from 1978 and 1979

**Kathy MacDonald** – three hat pins

**Virginia Caranci** – ash tray from the Wagon Wheel Inn ("Phone 139") and a St. Christopher medal, the reverse of which states "compliments Henning Mortuaries"

**Alice Koerner** – menu and matchbook from Senor T's Restaurant, obtained in September 2008 on the last night that the restaurant was open.

### ***Museum Wish List***

The Louisville Historical Museum would like to add to its collection the items described below. If you would be willing to donate any of the described items, please email [museum@ci.louisville.co.us](mailto:museum@ci.louisville.co.us) or call us at 303-665-9048. If you would prefer not to part with an original photo or document, please contact us about whether it can be scanned on our photo scanner. All donations to the Museum, a non-profit institution, are tax deductible. Thank you for your support!

- Centaurus High School Yearbooks: 1973 to 2000.

- Photographs of Louisville High School's graduating classes:

- All classes before 1936 except for 1909, 1915, 1921, 1923, and 1925
- The classes of 1954, 1955, 1958, 1960, 1962, and 1964 through 1971

- Copies of *The Louisville Times*, or pages of it, from 1980 or earlier.

- Coal mine photos and ledgers, and journals, letters, receipts, and other handwritten documents that relate to the Louisville area.

- An old wooden bench for use as part of the Summer Kitchen display.

- Historic photos of homes and businesses in the old town part of Louisville (with or without people in the photos). Specific buildings need not be identified.

- Photos of the interior or exterior of Redman Hall; scenes showing Louisville's Little Italy or Frenchtown; and interiors and exteriors of Louisville's saloons and pool halls.

- Old home movies and negatives of photos relating to the Louisville area.

- Photographs, programs, *The Lookout* school newspaper, uniforms, and written memories relating to Louisville High School and Louisville Middle School.

**New items requested:**

- Photos of Victor Helburg and members of the Helburg family.

- Photos of Main Street showing the Christmas tree that used to be placed in the middle of the intersection with Spruce Street.

***Trying to Think of A Gift for Someone Who Loves Louisville? Give a Year of The Louisville Historian!***

Membership in the Louisville Historical Society is a must for those interested in Louisville's unique history and cultural character! Members receive the quarterly *Louisville Historian* and an invitation to the annual Historical Society Program.

A yearly membership is only \$15.00 for an individual and \$25.00 for a family. A yearly Business Sponsorship is \$100.00.

Visit the Historical Museum web site at [www.ci.louisville.co.us/museum.htm](http://www.ci.louisville.co.us/museum.htm) for a membership form or call the Museum at 303-665-9048. You may also write to us at Louisville Historical Museum, 749 Main Street, Louisville, Colorado, 80027. Please make checks payable to the Louisville Historical Commission.

***Thanks to New and Renewing Members***

**New Members**

Michael Kokes  
Kevin D. Sessa  
Mary & David Cartwright  
Jean DeLille  
Rose Marie Ormanoski  
Christopher Leh  
Sharon Behl & Fred Bender  
Robert & Yolanda Cole  
Tom and Diane Rafferty Family  
John Weise  
Roger Barrett Family

**Renewing Members**

Lewis Rosser  
Sylvia Kilker

**Regrets**

We extend our sincere sympathy to the family of Historical Society Member Louise Beranek Schoser.

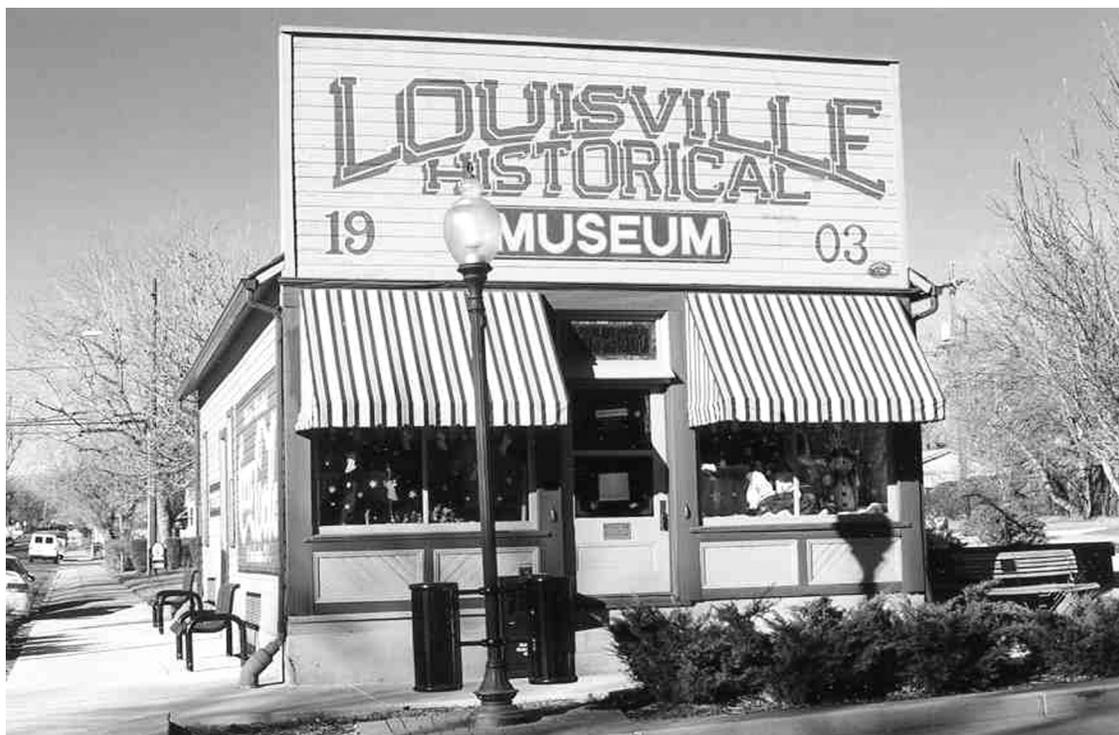
***Answers to How Well Do You Know Louisville?***

1. It was recently learned that the corner of the Post Office property was the location of the home of Louisville's founder, Louis Nawatny, and his wife, Kathinka. They built their house there even before Nawatny filed the plat of Louisville with the County in 1878. This information was discovered by Louisville resident Pete Lindquist, who has been researching and writing about the early history of Louisville.
2. Five homes on La Farge have been on the Holiday Home Tour. Their addresses are: 509 (a house moved from Superior); 1045 (the brick DiFrancia-Jacoe home); 1100 (the Victorian style home constructed after the Jordinelli House was moved from the site to the Museum campus); 1116 (the Jannucci House); and 1209 (the DiFrancia House that was moved in the 1930s from a mining camp in Erie).
3. Senor T's Restaurant opened in 1972 on Main Street where the Melting Pot Restaurant is now located.

***THANK YOU TO ALL OUR BUSINESS SPONSORS !***

***Albertsons  
Balfour Retirement Community  
Big O Tires  
Creative Framing of Louisville  
Firiell Skin & Hair Care  
First Community Bank  
Haddock Insurance Agency  
Ledger Services, Inc.  
Lehman Properties  
Louisville Auto Supply, Inc.  
Louisville Dental Associates  
Louisville Tire & Auto Care  
Robert P. Muckle, M.D., P.C.  
Oliver Photography  
Dustin Sagrillo, Realtor  
(RE/MAX Alliance-Louisville)  
Seward Mechanical Systems  
T-Cuts Salon  
Martin Ters, D.D.S.  
Variety Arts of Louisville  
Waterloo Icehouse  
David A. Wertz, D.D.S., P.C.  
ZVC***





*Louisville Historical Society  
749 Main Street  
Louisville, CO 80027*