



Issue #91

# The Louisville Historian

*A Publication of the Louisville Historical Commission and Society*

Summer 2011

## ***Louisville During the Great Depression***

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

**T**he economic depression of the 1930s had a devastating effect on the United States and the world. The Great Depression was also connected with an ecological disaster that is eloquently described in the book *The Worst Hard Time* by Timothy Egan. People in the public library communities of Louisville, Superior, and Lafayette are currently reading this book as part of the reading program "On the Same Page." The book describes the terrible consequences of poor farming practices in the Plain States, including part of Colorado, during periods of severe drought in the 1930s. This issue of *The Louisville Historian* takes a close look at life in Louisville during the challenging period of the Depression.

Long before the Depression began in the United States in 1929, Louisville was a coal mining town in which residents already faced economic difficulties. Mining was seasonal due to the poor quality of the coal, so most mines closed in the summers and mining families had to find other ways to support themselves. The mine strike of 1910-1914 in particular presented hardships for residents and did not result in significant improvements in mine pay or conditions. The Louisville Bank even failed in 1915. Long before the national economic depression hit, coal mining towns like Louisville in the Northern Colorado Coal Fields had endured hard times. As Phyllis Smith wrote about the Depression in her book *Once a Coal Miner: The Story of Colorado's Northern Coal Field*, "[C]oal mining families did not find it difficult to adjust to a slimmer pocketbook; most had been on short rations for a number of years."

For Louisville, something that helped keep the town from experiencing a significant downturn in its fortunes was the fact that coal mines were open and putting men to work during the 1930s. In fact, a number of new coal mines in the Louisville area opened in the 1930s. The coal mining industry was hard-hit in other parts of the country, but in the Louisville area, there was less

interdependency between the local economy and the national economy. Coal was used locally due to the poor quality of the coal that made it difficult to transport long distances, and the local area still needed coal. Fortunately for Louisville, there was no factory here to be closed down and no collapse in demand for anything that Louisville produced on a large scale.



***This Depression era photo is believed to show, left to right, Mike Fabrizio, Angelo Ferrari, Paul Domenico, Jim DiGiacomo, Henry Porta Jr., and Jim Ferrari, with John Poydock in front. The car is a 1931 Oldsmobile.***

During the Depression, Louisville residents continued their long tradition of frugality. People still had their big vegetable gardens that had always been necessary for families to put food on the table. Louisville streets were still unpaved, and outhouses were the norm as there was no town sewage system (and there wouldn't be one until the early 1950s). Children had few toys and made up their own games. As Lee Evans wrote in his article "A

Poor Kid from the Wrong Side of the Tracks” in the Winter 2010 issue of *The Louisville Historian*, “The Depression years were tough years. I guess I did not feel as though we were poverty-stricken, but we had to hustle to keep our heads above water.” He wrote of supplementing his family’s coal supply during his teen years by picking up waste coal off of the Acme Mine dump. “If I was lucky, I might get fifty to one hundred pounds of coal. It seems I spent all of my time trying to put food on the table or coal in the stove.” Longtime resident David Ferguson has noted that jobs were available but scarce, resulting in working men and women feeling a lot of pressure to keep their jobs.

There are many examples of community organizations jumping in to meet the social and economic needs of Louisville residents during the Depression years, and Boulder County provided some food relief. Some residents still remember the oranges and grapefruit wrapped in paper that County workers would bring to the East County. The paper in which the fruit was wrapped would be recycled as toilet paper.



*WPA sign dating back to the construction of Louisville High School on north Main Street.*

Louisville, while enduring difficult times, benefitted from New Deal programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Progress Administration, and its economy was even buoyed by recovery efforts. Some young men from Louisville, like Lee Evans and Jim Owens, qualified for the CCC and worked on projects relating to conservation and improvements in the mountains. Local men working on WPA projects got rid of weeds, built outhouses, put in sidewalks and curbs, and, perhaps most significantly, built the new Louisville High School at 1341 N. Main Street. In some ways, this federal program gave Louisville a jump start and helped bring it from being a poor coal mining town into more modern times with a greatly improved infrastructure. Also, due to the employment opportunities provided by federal programs and the local coal mining industry, downtown Louisville stores were mostly well positioned to stay open, though it is commonly accepted that many store owners had to carry their customers through the lean years of the 1930s.



*Jim Owens is shown in 1935 during his service in the Civilian Conservation Corps.*

Due to the mines remaining open, Louisville even saw an influx of people moving here from hard-hit coal mining areas such as those in Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee. In many cases, the children of these families grew up and married descendants of Louisville’s pioneer families.

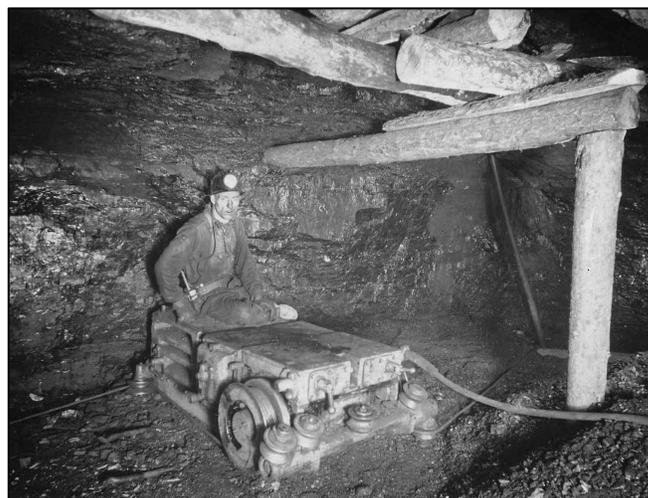
Difficult as these years were for Louisville area families, the economy was stronger than that of many parts of the country, and the positive changes that it underwent even helped make it into the town we recognize today.

Read on for more about Louisville during the Great Depression.

## ***Coal Mining a Steady Industry***

New coal mines that opened in the Louisville area during the 1930s included such well-known local mines as the New Centennial, New Crown, the Fireside, the Regal, and the Hi-Way.

This photo of a miner in the Hi-Way Mine, dated 1934-37, shows how coal mines were becoming increasingly mechanized in the 1930s.



## ***Memories of Louisville Schools***

The first building dedicated to use as a high school and junior high in Louisville is shown in the accompanying photo. It was the local high school for most of the Depression, from 1920 to 1939, and many Louisville residents recall going to high school there. It stood on the southeast corner of Garfield and Walnut, and after its use as a school ended, it was later converted into two apartment buildings that are still there. A number of teachers at the school boarded in homes located nearby.

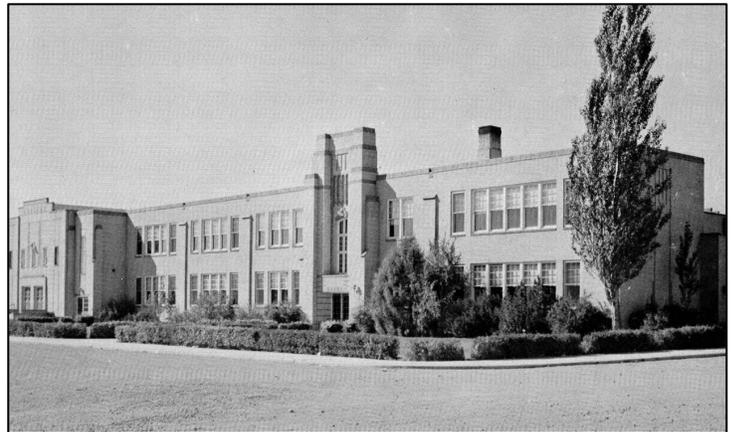
In the 1930s, the Louisville School Board became aware of fire safety issues at the high school, so plans were drawn up for a new high school to be constructed on north Main Street. Local men worked on its construction for the WPA. Although this new Louisville High School constructed in an Art Deco style opened in 1939, the “WPA” sign shown on the previous page was dated 1941. A few years ago, the Boulder Valley School District demolished the building and constructed a new building in its place for the Louisville Middle School. However, the gym from the older structure remains, and the WPA sign can be found behind the building along the wall for the athletic field.

The accompanying photo showing girls on some swings during the school year 1935-36 was taken looking west from near the old grade school that was located at what is now Memory Square Park. The brick school that is now the Louisville Center for the Arts at 801 Grant can be seen on the left. The dark building in the background on the right is the old high school building that was in use in the 1930s at Garfield and Walnut.

Some will remember the Louisville grade school teachers shown in a photo from 1937. From left to right, they are: Lydia Morgan, Miriam West, Mabel Wickam, Lucy Russell, Verona Brooks, Pearl Callahan, Mary Forte, and Georgine Robinson.



***Louisville High School was at Garfield and Walnut from 1920 to 1939.***



***The new Louisville High School on Main Street opened in 1939.***



## Weather Changes

Boulder County saw its share of extreme weather during the 1930s. For example, this part of Colorado suffered from periods of severe drought, as did many other parts of the United States, making life very difficult for the many farmers in the area.

### IT WAS COLD AND HOT IN COLORADO IN 1933

In 1934, *The Louisville Times* noted that “the failure of the ignition systems of 200 stalled autos near Broomfield early [in 1933] was believed to the result of static electricity generated by a terrific windstorm which swept eastern counties and caused considerable damage in various sections.” The phenomenon of static electricity that was associated with dust storms of the 1930s is discussed in the book *The Worst Hard Time*.

### Mrs. W. T. Boyd, Louisville, Dies In Flood Crash

Boulder County also experienced terrible rainstorms and flooding in the late 1930s. In particular, according to newspaper reports from the time, a wall of water coming down Coal Creek Canyon in early September 1938 caused extensive damage in Louisville, Superior, and Lafayette and led to the tragic drowning death of Kathleen Boyd. She and her husband, Louisville’s Dr. Walter Boyd, were returning by car from Denver on Empire Road in a storm when they came upon the flooded creek and the car went in. According to the *Boulder Daily Camera* (Sept. 3, 1938), “Water from Coal creek washed out 200 yards of the approach to the bridge at the Mayhoffer farm. Some of this cut is 15 feet deep. It was into this approach that Dr. Boyd drove his car.” Kathleen Boyd was just 27 years old. Dr. Boyd, who had been thrown from the car, managed to make his way to Louisville with a fractured skull and other serious injuries to seek help, but it was too late. According to Roy Austin, who was quoted in the *Daily Camera*, “practically the whole town’ went to help, but the water was too deep.”

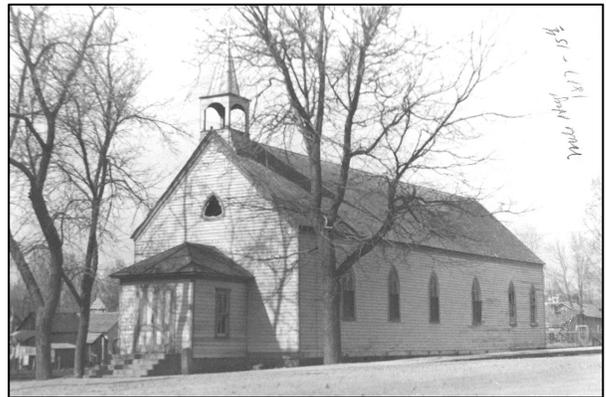
In nearby areas, the flood of Coal Creek even washed away houses. Boulder Creek was similarly flooded, and rowboats had to be used to rescue people from homes east and southeast of Boulder. WPA workers repaired damaged roads so that they could be reopened.

## Changes for the Catholic Church

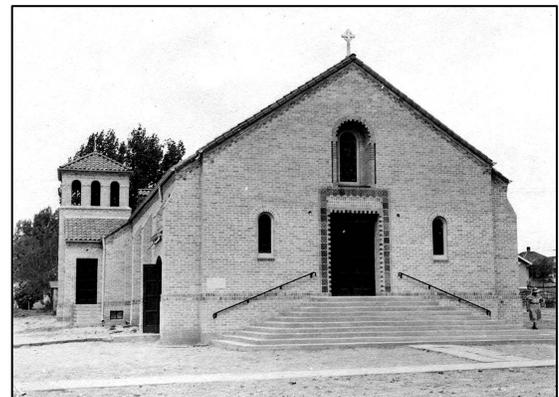
Through the 1930s, Louisville’s main churches were its Baptist Church at Grant and Pine, the Methodist Church at Jefferson and Spruce, and its oldest church, the St. Louis Catholic Church, which was built at the southwest corner of La Farge and Walnut in 1884, according to sources. Many current residents who attended the St. Louis School on Grant remember how they would walk to the Church on La Farge every day during school to attend mass. This building would end up serving Louisville for nearly 60 years.

In the 1930s, the St. Louis Church held fundraisers to raise money to build a new Catholic Church next to the existing St. Louis School and other Church buildings on Grant. In particular, annual chicken dinners prepared by the parishioners, many of whom were of Italian heritage, helped raise money.

At the end of the Depression, in the early 1940s, the St. Louis congregation opened the doors of its new church building at the northwest corner of Grant and Walnut. This is still Louisville’s Catholic Church.



*The original St. Louis Church at La Farge and Walnut.*



*The new St. Louis Church at Grant and Walnut, as it looked soon after it was completed in the early 1940s.*



*These Catholic women prepared chicken dinners for an annual event in the 1930s and early 1940s to raise funds for a new building.*

## **The Acme Mine Dump Comes Down**

The Acme Mine dump was located in the middle of south Main Street for forty-five years, and it was in July 1933 that the mine dump finally came down, following the closure of the Acme Mine itself in 1928. It had been part of the Louisville landscape for a long time and was a barrier separating the downtown business district from the south side neighborhoods of Frenchtown (located in the vicinity of Parkview, Rex, and Main) and Kimbertown (located in the vicinity of Roosevelt and Mead).

A tongue-in-cheek 1933 article in *The Louisville Times* compared the newly visible neighborhoods of Frenchtown and Kimbertown to two ships: "The S.S. Kimbertown and the S.S. Frenchtown have been lost to view for more than a generation." Fortunately, the ships were finally able to enter the "harbor of Louisville" and moor next to each other at the dock.

As to what was done with the Acme Mine dump, which was a mixture of unusable coal, rock, and dirt that had burnt down to a mining byproduct called red ash, it may have been one of the sources of the red ash that was spread on Louisville's unpaved streets over the years.

## **The Effects of the 1936 Monarch Mine Explosion**

Of the events of the 1930s in Louisville, there were none as sad or dramatic as the coal mine explosion at the Monarch Mine No. 2 in the early morning of January 20, 1936. Eight miners died out of the ten who were in the mine doing mostly maintenance work during the night shift. If the explosion had occurred just a half hour or

forty-five minutes later, the loss of life would have been much greater, as over one hundred men were preparing to go down into the mine for the day shift.

Although the evidence suggests safety violations on the part of the mine company owner, it was likely because of the circumstances of the Depression that the company was not found liable and the mine closed down. With so many local men working at the mine, there was intense pressure to have the mine reopen and life return to normal for the Monarch miners and their families as quickly as possible after the explosion. And that's exactly what happened – the mine is remembered as reopening within a few months.

That's not to say, however, that the explosion didn't have a deep effect on Louisville, where a number of the eight miners who perished had lived, as did many miners who had been about to start the day shift when the explosion happened. (The mine itself was in unincorporated Boulder County at the time, and today it is the area under Flatiron Crossing Mall, US 36, and the area north of the mall.) First, there was the outpouring of grief at the loss of so many local men, most of whom had wives and young children. In a small town, almost everyone knew someone who was directly affected. But more than that, according to people who remember those times, the Monarch Mine Explosion caused a subtle shift in attitudes about coal mining. Many long-time miners began to consider the risks to be too great to want their own sons to follow them into the mines.

The miners who were killed that day were Raymond Bailey, Oscar Baird, Steve Davis, Tony De Santis, Joe Jaramillo, Kester Novinger, Tom Stevens, and Leland Ward. For more about this sad event and its causes, read the complete narrative "Blast: The 1936 Monarch Mine Explosion" by William M. Cohen, available for free in hard copy at the Louisville Historical Museum or online at the Museum's web pages at [www.louisville-library.org](http://www.louisville-library.org).



*The Monarch Mine Explosion was shocking news in 1936.*

## **Women Start Louisville's Labor Day Festival**

Louisville is famed for its annual Fall Festival and Labor Day Parade. It was the Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist Church that got it all started in 1933. This organization was made up of Louisville women who did community work for the betterment of their church and Louisville. During the following years, different organizations, including the local chapter of the United Mine Workers, took their turns at organizing the festivities. It certainly makes sense that Labor Day developed as an important holiday in a town like Louisville that historically enjoyed such strong union support.

The accompanying photo from the collection of the Louisville Historical Museum shows a parade float identified as being from the Labor Day parade of 1933. It includes Bertha La Salle, Don Moore, Viola Bowes (Owens), and a very young Emajane Sneddon (Enrietto). "SBA" is believed to refer to "Security Benefit Association," and the float promoted the SBA's efforts in the hospital and home. The brick building in the background was likely Red Men's Hall located at the southwest corner of Grant and Walnut, a building that was highly used during the Depression years.



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

The Museum is open from 10 to 3 on only Wednesdays and the first Saturday of each month. Special appointments at other times are possible. Museum staff can be reached at [museum@louisvilleco.gov](mailto:museum@louisvilleco.gov) or 303-665-9048.

The Louisville Historical Museum is owned and operated by the City of Louisville as part of the Department of Library & Museum Services. It is located at 1001 Main Street. Its mailing address is 749 Main Street, Louisville, CO 80027.

## **Don't Miss an Issue 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*.

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.louisville-library.org](http://www.louisville-library.org) 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.

### **LOUISVILLE HISTORICAL COMMISSION**

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| Sean Moynihan    | Anne Robinson           |
| Dustin Sagrillo  | Patricia Seader         |
| Jennifer Strand  |                         |

### **Upcoming Programs from the Louisville Historical Museum**

The public is invited to join us for several upcoming historical programs! For more information, please visit [www.louisville-library.org](http://www.louisville-library.org); email [museum@louisvilleco.gov](mailto:museum@louisvilleco.gov); or call the Museum at 303-665-9048.

#### **Downtown Louisville Walking Tours in September and October**

There is still time this year to enjoy two walking tours of Louisville!

Anne Robinson will offer another tour of the downtown business district, focusing on Main Street and Front Street, on Saturday, September 3. Meet at 10:30 AM in front of the Louisville Public Library for this tour. Suggested donation is \$5.

Diane Marino will offer another tour of a residential neighborhood, focusing on some of Louisville's homes, schools, and churches, on Saturday, October 1. Meet at

10:30 AM in front of the Louisville Center for the Arts at 801 Grant for this tour. Suggested donation is \$5.

**Open Hours at Our Area Museums on Saturday, September 3**

In connection with the community reading program of the public libraries of Louisville, Lafayette, and Superior to read the book *The Worst Hard Time* by Timothy Egan and to encourage people to explore the local history of their communities, the history museums of Louisville, Lafayette, and Superior will all be open from 10 to 3 on Saturday, September 3. These open hours at our Museum also correspond with the Museum's 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary, so please stop by!

To see a full list of the exciting programs being planned around *The Worst Hard Time*, all of which relate to the Dust Bowl and the Depression, please visit [www.louisville-library.org](http://www.louisville-library.org), or pick up a program schedule at the Louisville Public Library.

**Tuesday, October 4, Noon to 1, – Brown Bag, “Family Stories of the Depression”**

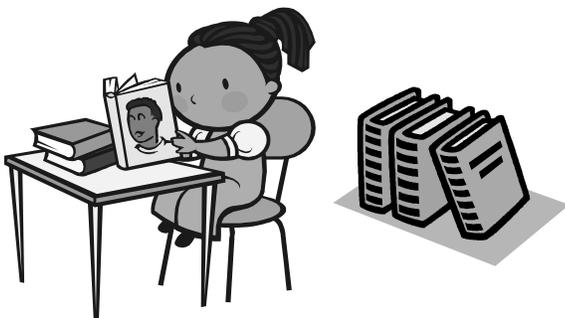
How did the Great Depression affect your family? Come share your personal memories of the Depression or stories from your family, whether based in the Boulder County area or elsewhere.

This program is being presented in conjunction with the public library program in Louisville, Lafayette, and Superior to read the book *The Worst Hard Time*, but reading the book is not a prerequisite for participating in this informal program.

Participants are welcome to bring their lunches. Location: first floor meeting room of the Louisville Public Library, 951 Spruce Street.

**History Book Club**

The History Book Club went on hiatus for the summer, during which the group has been taking some history field trips, but will be starting up in September. Please contact the Museum for more information.



***Memorial Donations***

Thank you so much for these recent memorial donations. Donations received after this issue went to print will be shown in the next issue.

***In Memory of Vera Taylor (1907 - 2011)***

Lola & Roy Lauricello & Family  
Don & Ricky Pickett  
Judy DiGiacomo  
Ronald & Gail Reichert  
Mick & Marilyn La Salle  
Charles & Carol Johnson

***In Memory of Dorothy Thompson (1930 - 2011)***

Ronald & Arlene Leggett

***In Memory of Irene Kelly (1934 - 2011)***

Ronald & Arlene Leggett  
John & Mary Lou Kranker

***In Memory of Charlene Chiolino (1936 - 2011)***

Ronald & Arlene Leggett  
Dino & Judy De Santis  
Eugene & Virginia Caranci  
Melvin DiLorenzo Family

***In Memory of John Allera (1905 - 1973) and Elma Allera (1914-1984)***

Barbara DiSalle & June Enrietto



***Louisville teacher  
John Allera in 1939-41.***



***Louisville teacher  
Elma Kinister  
Allera in 1939-41.***

## ***How Well Do You Know Louisville? (Great Depression Edition)***

1. In what year was Prohibition repealed?
2. The Regal Mine opened in 1935. Where was it located?
3. Edward Affolter, Louisville's city attorney and a state senator, tried to get the County seat moved elsewhere in Boulder County after the Courthouse in Boulder burned down in 1932. In what community did he and others try to have the new County Courthouse built?
4. A talented Louisville High School music teacher had a big impact on the lives of her students in the early 1930s, and some of them went on to have music careers. She later became a well known music teacher in Denver. Who was she?

*Answers appear on page 11.*

## ***The Museum Corner By Bridget Bacon, Museum Coordinator***

The new book *Louisville: At Home in a Small Town* is hitting the streets! This handsome hardcover book includes over forty historic photos and stories from the collection of the Museum along with striking contemporary photos (and quotes from past and current residents) that capture the Louisville that we all know. Authors Wayne Lee and Maggie Snyder will give a public presentation about the book on Thursday, August 11 at 7 PM at the Louisville Public Library. It will be available for purchase that evening, at community events this summer, and at the Historical Museum beginning in mid August. The book's website is [www.wayneleelouisville.com](http://www.wayneleelouisville.com) and its retail price is \$35.

Once again, I have so many people to thank! In addition to the Museum's volunteers for its Oral History Program, who are thanked elsewhere in this issue, thank you so much to regular volunteers Mona Lee Doersam (for her great work doing the layout of every issue of *The Louisville Historian*), Mary Kay Knorr, Debby Fahey, Robert Sampson, Gail Khasawneh, Jessica Fasick, Kate Gerard, Melanie Muckle, Kelly Johannes, Patti Mosher, and Ardeshir Sabeti. Thank you so much to Pete Lindquist for his ongoing historical research on the development of Louisville in the 1880s. And a warm thank you to Ron Buffo and Jim Smith, whose loving memorial tributes to Bill Buffo and to Vera Taylor in the

Spring 2011 issue of the *Historian* were much appreciated by of our readers.



***Museum volunteers Gail Khasawneh, Mary Kay Knorr, and Debby Fahey at a June meeting of the Association of Northern Front Range Museums in Golden.***

Thank you to Phillip Barlow and Beth Beckel for their program "Energy Upgrades to Historic Buildings," and to Beth Barrett for her program "High Drama: Colorado's Historic Theaters," both of which were presented for National Preservation Month in May. Also, thank you to the participants in the June Brown Bag "Louisville Celebrations: Holidays, Parades & Festivals." They shared many memories of Louisville celebrations, such as a Labor Day spaghetti eating contest at the Blue Parrot Restaurant.

Thank you so much to some of the Museum's founders who, at the August 2<sup>nd</sup> Brown Bag, shared memories of starting the Museum twenty-five years ago: Pat Seader, Virginia Caranci, Betty Buffo, Marion Dionigi, Ron Buffo, and John Garcia.

Thank you from the City of Louisville to the Historical Commission and the Friends of the Arboretum for donating several hundred dollars from their fundraising efforts to pay for replacement plants for the Museum campus gardens! Thank you, too, to the Volocity volunteers for their work at the campus..

The Museum had another good turnout during The Taste of Louisville on Saturday, June 4<sup>th</sup>, an event that draws thousands of people to Main Street. Thank you to the Historical Commission members for their assistance and particularly to current Commission member Pat Seader and past Commission member Virginia Caranci for carrying on the annual tradition of making Italian pizzelles outside the Museum during this event!

The Museum is looking for some stories and information. Louisville women used to take items like tablecloths and pillowcases to Josephine Guenzi for her to hemstitch so that they could then crochet decorative edging on them. Her hemstitch machine was recently donated to our Historical Museum. If you have memories of Josephine Guenzi and her work, or if you

would be willing to donate any samples of items that she hemstitched, please contact me!

Also, in conjunction with an upcoming exhibit at the Louisville Public Library relating to weather, we are collecting weather stories from the Louisville area. If you have a story about a memorable blizzard, flood, or other historical weather occurrence in Louisville, please let me know.

The Louisville Historical Commission is preparing to invite Historical Society members to a September reception to join in celebrating the Museum's 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary. More information to come ... and if you're not a current member, we hope you'll renew, particularly in time for this fun get-together.

### ***Oral History Program Update***

Thank you so much to the following people for allowing the Museum to interview them about their memories of Louisville! As a token of our appreciation, a complimentary annual membership is being given to each participant who is not already a lifetime member.

Virginia Caranci  
Ernest Hartnagle  
Larry Martella

Also, thank you so much to the Museum's Oral History Program team of volunteers: Katie Kingston, Chris Wecker, Ady Kupfner, Diane Marino, Jean Morgan, Barbara Gigone, Barbara Hesson, Mary George, Dana Echohawk, and Dustin Sagrillo. Thank you also to Anne Dyni for her interview of Ernest Hartnagle, and thank you to the Louisville Historical Commission for its financial support of this worthy project.

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

The Louisville Historical Museum accepted the following donations during the months of May through July. The City sincerely appreciates these recent donations!

**Gayla Lindquist** – Centaurus High School yearbook, 1990.

**Eric Knapp** – trade token from a Louisville business, found in his yard.

**Dave & Constance Nosler, on behalf of the Stelmach family** – coal mining tools items of Stanley Stelmach; lard bucket from Thirlaway's store in Louisville; and 1964 map of local coal mines.

**Marilyn Hunt** – photos and newspapers articles relating to Louisville from her parents, Wendell and Jean Hunt.

**Jo Louise Michaels** – original historic Louisville photos, school items, and business items from the estate of Edith Guenzi.

**Ernest Hartnagle** – digital images and prints of photos relating to the Hartnagle family and Davidson school house; newspaper article; image of the Hartnagle farm brands.

**Keith Helart** – photo of the Industrial Mine night shift, 1942, which includes a photo of his father.

**Monarch High School** – 2011 Monarch yearbook.

**Felicity Brown** – hemstitch machine that belonged to Josephine Guenzi and photo of her.

**Pamela Modisette** – documents from the 1980s relating to ditch companies in the Louisville area.

**Dino De Santis** – 1960 *Louisville Times* newspaper.

**Ray Smith** – Booklet and cookbook from the Morey Mercantile Co. in Denver, relating to his parents' grocery store; 1933 program from a Neighbors of Woodcraft meeting.

**Virginia Caranci** – books relating to mining for the Museum's reference collection.

**Ronda Leggett** – metal police badges of her grandfather, Al McDonald, who was a Louisville marshal, special police officer, and Boulder County deputy sheriff in the early 1900s.

**Patricia Seader** – Louisville High School diploma of her mother, Marion Tesone DiGiacomo, and a St. Louis School program from 1922.

**Tommi McHugh** – map of Louisville made for the Louisville Methodist Church; it is believed to date from the early 1920s.

**Dixie Buckalew** – Shot Firer's Certificate dated 1946 for her father, Richard Parkin, who worked in coal mines in the Louisville area.

**David M. Buchanan** – three original historic photos showing the Bachelor Club of Louisville and the donor's great aunt, Mabel Harris, who was the Club's mascot; 1908 article from the Denver Post about the Bachelor Club; and rag rug made by the donor's great-grandmother, Emma Harris, in 1925-35.

**Arlene Leggett** – photos of the 1800s Bible of the Leggett family, pioneers of eastern Boulder County, and its pages listing family birth and death dates.

**Marge Turner** – digital images of seven historic photos showing the Carveth family of Louisville and their house at 1117 Jefferson Ave.

**Thomas A. Mudrock** – items relating to the World War II service of his father-in-law, William Brimble, who served in the Army in the Pacific; books from his family.

### **Museum Wish List**

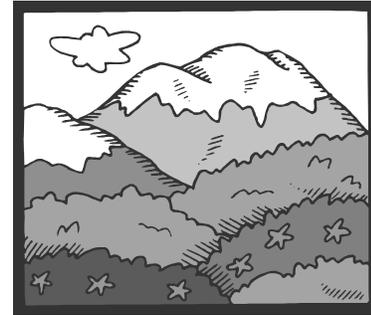
The Louisville Historical Museum would like to add to its collection the items described below. If you would be willing to donate any of the described items, please email [museum@Louisvilleco.gov](mailto:museum@Louisvilleco.gov) or call us at 303-665-9048. If you would prefer not to part with an original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

- Centaurus High School Yearbooks: 1974 to 2000, except for 1990
- 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
- Coal mine photos and ledgers, and journals, letters, receipts, and other handwritten documents that relate to the Louisville area.
- Historical 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 and 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, and written memories relating to Louisville High School and Louisville Middle School.
- Historical records relating to Louisville businesses.
- Issues of *The Louisville Times*, or pages of it, from 1980 or earlier; particularly, issues from 1913 to 1942

and photos and information relating to Louisville's newspapers and publishers.

### **New items:**

- Photos of Louisville during the Depression; handiwork on which Josephine Guenzi's hemstitch machine was used; photos of Rylatt's Drug Store on Main St.



### **Thank you to all of our Business Sponsors!**

- Avista Adventist Hospital**
- Balfour Senior Living**
- bouldertech, inc.**
- The Bronze Elk, Inc.**
- Kyle Callahan & Associates, Architects**
- Creative Framing & Art Gallery**
- Wendy Fickbohm, State Farm Insurance Co.**
- Great Western Bank**
- Haddock Insurance Agency**
- Russell Hanson, DDS**
- Koglin Group LLC Construction & Real Estate**
- Koko Plaza Partners LLC**
- Ledger Services, Inc.**
- Liberty Home Loans**
- Louisville Auto Supply, Inc.**
- Louisville Cyclery**
- Louisville Dental Associates**
- Louisville Downtown Business Association**
- Louisville Property Management, LLC**
- Louisville Tire & Auto Care**
- Professional Realty Operations**
- Robert P. Muckle, M.D., P.C.**
- Seward Mechanical Systems**
- Stewart Architecture**
- Martin Ters, D.D.S.**
- Treadlight Renewable Resources**
- Tussey & Associates**
- David A. Wertz, D.D.S., P.C.**

## Thanks to New and Renewing Members

| NEW MEMBERS                     |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Roy & Lola Lauricello           | Annette Bank                   |
| Randi & Jason Albright          | Tom Beck Family                |
| Moira F. Aurand                 | Jennifer McCollom Family       |
| Jeanne Batza                    | Shelagh Turner                 |
| Karl Becker Family              | Judy Abramowitz                |
| Chris & Cheryl Bentley          | Brian & Leslie Hoffman Family  |
| Sherry Duncan Bitler            | Beth & Ralph Tavino            |
| Mr. & Mrs. William Bogusky      | Tom & Ann Stoffel              |
| Amanda Bryant & Daniel Brigham  | John & Bayard Cobb             |
| Guida Buseth Family             | Viola Burlew                   |
| Carol, Doug, & Elizabeth Creech | Yvonne W. Castagna             |
| Richard & Anne Feist            | John Muntyan Family            |
| Jeanne M. Flaska Family         | Julie Schumaker & Mike Kay     |
| Barb Gardner                    | Becki Webb                     |
| Janice Hoffman                  | Robbie Cartwright              |
| Kathy Klepac                    | Ann Del Pizzo                  |
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| Martha Powell Family            | Tom & Janice Mudrock           |
| Andrea Kaufman Robbins          | Mary Margaret (Marge) Turner   |
| Sally Herreid & Brad Seago      | Barbara Jennings               |
| Nancy A. Weeks                  | Mikki MacKenzie                |
| Franklin Ascarrunz Family       |                                |

### RENEWING MEMBERS

|                                  |                            |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Nancy Allen & James Williams, II | Julia Stone & Ron Cummings |
| Curtis Vogt                      | Judy & Dean De Santis      |
| Janice Tesone                    | Dixie Buckalew             |
| Dan & Nellie McConville          | Brenda Shea                |
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| Brian & Brooke Chamberlin        | Debbie Krueger             |

### RENEWING BUSINESS SPONSORS

Balfour Senior Living  
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### REGRETS

We extend our sincere sympathy to the families of Historical Society members Dorothy Thompson, Charlene Chiolino, and Beverly Thirlaway.

## Thank You for Your Monetary Donations!

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

|                         |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Mark Wojciechowski      | Sandra Richmond   |
| Dan & Nellie McConville | Becki Webb        |
| Nancy Allen             | Robbie Cartwright |
| Brian & Leslie Hoffman  | Deborah Fahey     |
| Curtis Vogt             |                   |

## Answers to How Well Do You Know Louisville?

1. Prohibition was repealed in 1933.
2. The Regal Mine was located just north of the Louisville Cemetery on Empire Road.
3. Edward Affolter and others worked to have the Boulder County seat moved to Longmont after the Courthouse burned down in 1932. However, the result was that the Courthouse was rebuilt on the same site in Boulder.
4. Violette McCarthy, known as Violette McKenzie when she taught in Louisville in the 1930s, became a well known and influential music teacher in the Denver area.



*Coal car on County road near Community Park.*

*Louisville Historical Society*  
*749 Main Street*  
*Louisville, CO 80027*  
*Return Service Requested*

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