



Issue #92

# The Louisville Historian

*A Publication of the Louisville Historical Commission and Society*

Fall 2011

## ***Here Today and There Tomorrow: Louisville and Its History of Relocating Buildings***

***By Heather Lewis, Historic Preservation Commission Member***

**W**hen I moved to Louisville eleven years ago, I began a ritual of taking evening walks in old town. As I walked, I began to appreciate the historic homes with their porches practically crouching on the sidewalks, sweet peas and fragrant old garden roses growing up along their fences. I wondered about many curious things such as underground houses, old coal sheds, and repurposed churches and boarding houses. It became apparent to me that we can read the story of Louisville through the patterns of the built environment, and that we can learn about our own history by understanding the buildings that remain.

Because Louisville is tied to coal mining, so are our buildings. And as the mines changed and shifted, so did the associated structures. It is difficult to believe today, when houses are so easily demolished and replaced, that those who came before us would go to such incredible lengths to save, patch, and repurpose their buildings, grand and modest alike. This is why we have so much left from those early days – saving buildings was the most reasonable thing to do.

The best example of this difference in attitude toward structures is in the history of Louisville's relocated buildings. In the early days of Louisville, relocating buildings was a common endeavor. Many of the small houses, including my own, are either rumored to be or confirmed to be moved from adjacent mine camps. Large buildings moved as well. Remarkably, these buildings were moved with little more than a team of horses or mules, some supporting lumber beams, and a few men.

In contrast, I recently looked into the costs and logistics of relocating a building in Louisville. Costs for moving a 3,000 square foot, two story structure were estimated to be \$85 per square foot, not considering the cost of new foundations. Today's buildings are moved at great effort, with huge steel beams, large trucks, and coordination of police, fire, and utility companies. It costs approximately \$40,000 per road intersection, as power lines need to be

taken down or lifted. Moving a building today is a monumental undertaking.

There are many unique factors that make Louisville a prime place to study relocated buildings. The first was the overwhelming prevalence of wood structures. Because of the rail lines, wood was readily available from local lumberyards as early as 1880 (Louisville was platted in 1878). Wood is relatively economical and men who worked in mines often had the skills to construct wood buildings. Finally, early soil subsidence from mining activities in the downtown Acme and Caledonia mines caused the failure of masonry structures, leaving the wood structures behind. Thus, we have a large percentage of remaining wood commercial structures, which makes the character of Louisville's downtown dramatically different from other mining communities of the same age.



***The identifications for this photo state that it shows a house being moved in 1916 from the Hecla mine camp to 609 Main Street and that it shows Ike Robbins on the left, Joe Lakovitch on the tractor, and J.J. Steinbaugh second from the right. The man on the far right is unidentified. Hecla Heights can be seen in the background.***

Wood structures are forgiving. They simply move more easily than masonry structures, which tend to suffer irreparable structural damage when relocated. The simple fact that Louisville's large structures were generally wood framed may account for the fact that anyone would consider moving them in the first place. Accompanying this article is a photo from the Louisville Historical Museum showing the Caledonia boardinghouse, which was an immense two and a half story wood structure, being moved to 701 Main Street, across from the building known today as The Huckleberry restaurant. The photo shows the building on beams, and a team of four draft horses, which presumably supplied the brute strength.



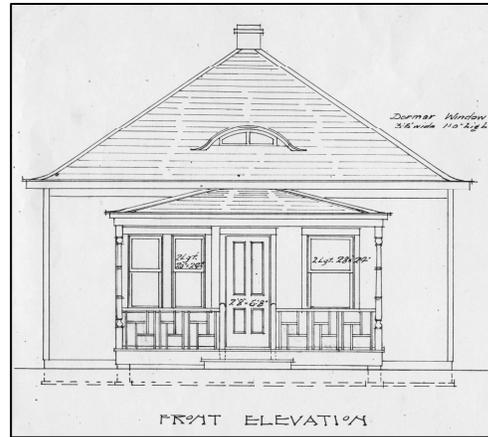
***The Caledonia boardinghouse was moved to 701 Main in about 1919. Its exact original location is unknown.***

Another factor that makes Louisville a likely place to find relocated structures is the historical social structure of the community. Louisville was unique as a Colorado coal mining community, in that the town was not built by or owned by a mining company. Therefore, many of the miners who lived in Louisville lived in the town, not in a mine camp. The "Long Strike" of 1910 to 1914 took a toll on mining and after this time, many of the individual mines were consolidated under the ownership of The Rocky Mountain Fuel Company. This left The Rocky Mountain Fuel Company with a supply of abandoned worker houses that were in mine camps, and these houses were sold at auction and moved onto owned lots in town.

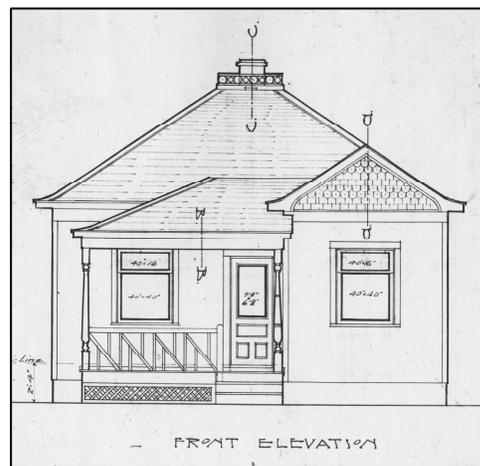
The houses that were moved from mine camps are identifiable in style. They are typically square structures with hipped roofs, a centered front door, and windows flanking both sides of the front door. The photo at the beginning of this article shows the building known as the Allstate Insurance building, currently located on Main Street south of Pine. This building was reportedly moved in 1916 from Hecla Heights, a mine camp associated

with the Hecla Mine. J.J. Steinbaugh is one of the men identified in the photo. It is interesting to note that the building was being moved by a tractor, and that one of the front windows appears to be broken, which is a common result of unusual structural stresses that may be on a structure during a move.

While most of the buildings that may have been moved from mine camps are not definitively proven as such, it is interesting to look at these square, hipped roof buildings in Louisville as a "type" of building that is worthy of note and preservation, as they are representative of a specific style of mine company housing. The accompanying 1907 drawings of mine camp houses indicate that these were thoughtful structures with more detailing than would be strictly necessary to get the job done. For example, note the turned wood columns and the curved dormer detail.



***This shows the front of "Plan B" of a mine camp house. It has the date of 1907.***



***This is the front of "Plan C" of a mine camp house, also dated 1907.***

Louisville and Lafayette shared many similarities and relationships as they developed. Many of the mine managers moved from Louisville to Lafayette, which allowed the social structure of Louisville to develop without a lot of class segregation, at least at first. Joseph Simpson, the founder of the Simpson Mine (1888), was an Englishman. He originally built his home in Louisville and liked it so much that he moved it to

Lafayette. The Simpson residence still stands in Lafayette, and is the oldest building in town. The building believed to be the second oldest is a boardinghouse that was also moved from Louisville. Residents who lived in Lafayette also purchased housing from closed mines and move them to lots in town.



***This photo is believed to show a building being moved from Louisville to Cleveland Street in Lafayette. It has been identified as the Walter and Elizabeth Moon building that was used as a boardinghouse in Lafayette. According to another source, the photo shows “Grampa Birkett” working on the move.***

Some buildings not only moved once, they moved multiple times. Louisville’s Evangelical German Lutheran Church occupied the northwest corner of Spruce Street and McKinley Avenue until 1925. At that time the building was moved to the Columbine Mine, which was northeast of Lafayette in a town called Serene. Serene was located on Rocky Mountain Fuel Company property, and was the site of a massacre in 1927. A fight broke out between Colorado state police and a group of striking coal miners, during which the unarmed miners were attacked. Strikers were killed and many people were injured. After the Columbine Mine closed, the building was moved again to Lafayette to be near the Catholic Church there and then moved finally to Erie, where it still serves as a community hall used by St. Scholastica Catholic Church.

Unfortunately, the once nicely proportioned church building suffered from its many moves, as evidenced by the letter from Father Craven, dated June 29, 1940, which stated, *“I had it moved down to Lafayette where we intend to make it over into a parish hall. Of course, we had to remove the roof, as we could not otherwise have got it under the many light and power lines*

*crossing the roads and highways.”* I would assume based on the building’s current physical state that the roof was rebuilt with a 1940 aesthetic and a much lower pitch, which makes it difficult to identify as the original Evangelical German Lutheran Church of Louisville.



***This German Lutheran Church on McKinley in Louisville has been located in four different communities over time.***

The relocation of buildings was only a piece of the entire puzzle of the creation of Louisville’s built environment. At the time, moving a building was a pragmatic endeavor that provided a roof overhead at a fraction of the cost of building it new. Today, such a decision takes on additional meaning as we seek to preserve and harvest the embodied energy that went into building these structures by hand.



***Here, the German Lutheran Church building is seen in its current location in Erie, after multi-year stops in Serene and Lafayette.***

Historic preservationists typically work hard to find solutions so that historic buildings can be preserved in context. Relocating a building is normally problematic because the original context is either destroyed or disturbed. However, in the case of Louisville, I view its past practice of relocating buildings as the ultimate preservation of resources. Moving a structure ensured its continuing existence in our ever-changing community.

Our city was founded with a unique melding of cultures and a strong sense of freedom and individualism, which was based on residents preferring to own and develop their own properties rather than to live in mine company housing. This sense of freedom and individualism exists today, and is reflected in a vast diversity of architectural styles in historical buildings.

Our buildings themselves tell the story of our history. The walls do talk, and if we will listen, we will learn a lot about a town that grew and the structures that learned to adapt. Now when I walk and see the few leftover converted dugouts, the boxy mine company houses, the boarding houses and churches, I think about the people who worked hard to build our one-of-a-kind community – those who started with little more than a patch of raw, treeless soil.

*Heather Lewis is a member of the Louisville Historic Preservation Commission and is its former chair. She wrote "Homes by Sears: Louisville's Mail-Order Legacy," an article that appeared in The Louisville Historian in Summer 2005.*

## **How Can We Identify Relocated Buildings in Louisville?** **By Bridget Bacon, Museum Coordinator**

To try to identify which buildings among us were relocated is to delve into one of the mysteries of Louisville's past. Historically, no one in Louisville seems to have kept official records of buildings being moved. Also, I have seen only a few Boulder County Assessor card records for Louisville buildings (many of these cards having been completed in 1948) that made reference to a structure having been relocated.

Some building owners have told me that they have noticed that their unique Louisville homes have two or more parts that don't seem to quite fit together. This could be an indication of the parts being moved from elsewhere and put together on site, or an original part built on site with other sections relocated to the site as additions.

If a house looks like one of the 1907 mine camp house designs shown in this issue, then that could be one indication that it was relocated from a mine camp. The architectural plans for these two house designs can be viewed at the Louisville Historical Museum.

Often, however, there is nothing specific about the look of a building that would indicate whether it was relocated from a different location. Someone would buy a parcel of land, have a cellar dug (though this was

optional), purchase a house that had to be moved, and pay someone to move it.

Sometimes, historic photos (especially those with identifications included) and newspaper articles provide some evidence that a building was moved. A number of such items at the Museum have been used to identify these buildings.

Another way to identify what buildings were relocated is to talk with older residents of Louisville who may have witnessed buildings being moved or heard about them. If you own a historic house and have some neighbors who have lived in the neighborhood for a while, or you know someone whose family used to own the house, talk with them! They may be especially likely to remember houses that were relocated in the relatively recent period of the 1930s to the 1950s, when several coal mines closed and there were mine camp houses being relocated. Houses and other mine buildings from the Monarch Mine, Superior's Industrial Mine, and several other area mines were saved and moved during this period. I am also aware of two houses in Louisville that are thought to have been relocated from faculty housing at the University of Colorado. It makes one wonder if there were even more.

In order to try to save this knowledge before it is lost, I have been keeping an informal list of Louisville's relocated buildings along with identifying the source of the information. I also note where the buildings were moved from and approximately when, if this is known. If you have any information about whether a particular building was relocated, please contact the Louisville Historical Museum. We would also like to know the identities of the men who did this kind of work, and how they went about it.

It's also good to remember that sometimes, buildings were moved very short distances. For example, the building that was the former Town Hall and Fire Station was moved a little back on its Main Street site, perhaps to allow for a fire truck to be parked in a driveway in front of the building. The house at 816 McKinley, which in 2010 was added to the Louisville Register of Historic Places, was originally the carriage house for the house next door and was moved one lot over. At the Museum, we would like to know about these buildings, too!

Sadly, we may never know where some buildings came from – but that does add to the mystery. Museum volunteers and I will continue to look for information about relocated buildings.

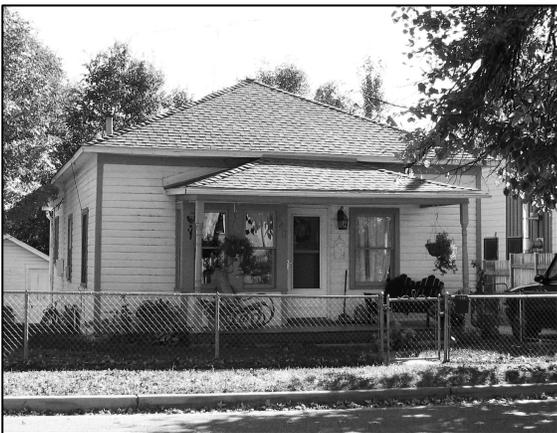
The following photos show Louisville buildings for which there is strong evidence of having been moved.



*The September 2011 issue of Money Magazine, in which Louisville was listed as the best place to live in America, featured a photo of this home. It is a relocated house that was moved in the 1940s from Superior to 740 Grant Ave., then remodeled.*



*The Louisville Preschool building at 628 La Farge was originally Louisville's railroad depot that was built in about 1909 by the tracks. The Lions Club moved it to its current location in the early 1960s.*



*According to Frank Domenico, his father had the family home at 540 Lincoln relocated from the Hecla mine camp.*



*The LeComte family had this home moved from Superior to 509 La Farge in the early 1940s.*



*Dixie Elrod moved two buildings from the Monarch Mine when that mine closed in the 1940s to create the Wagon Wheel Inn, now Union Jack Liquor at South Boulder Road and Highway 42. Some say that the two buildings were the bunk house and the shower house.*



### **LOUISVILLE HISTORICAL COMMISSION**

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

## **The Many Lives of 721 Grant Avenue**

**By Bridget Bacon, Museum Coordinator**

Picture this: a Main Street business building at the turn of the previous century. It is the growing town's post office where residents stop in to pick up their mail. Next, picture this: a charming historic house surrounded by trees on a quiet Louisville residential street. They are the same building, evidence of Louisville's long history of relocating and reusing structures.

The house at 721 Grant Avenue was first constructed by Dr. Charles Wolfer between 1893 and 1900 on the northwest corner of Main and Spruce, the current location of the State Mercantile Building at 801 Main. It was built next to the Wolfer home and was used as the Louisville Post Office, Dr. Wolfer being the Postmaster. This building is on the right in the photo below.



Dr. Wolfer was also a real estate developer, and he had his house and the Post Office building moved away in order to have the State Mercantile Building constructed in 1905. While the Wolfer family moved their home to be at today's 901 Main (the current site of the Chamber of Commerce building, which was built later), a newspaper editor purchased the Post Office building and moved it to 721 Grant. There, it continued as the office for an early newspaper, *The Black Diamond World*. More well known is the fact that the Union Labor Hospital Association operated the building as a hospital for coal miners. In a newspaper advertisement from the time, the hospital offered X-ray services and "the best operating room in Boulder Co[unty]" to area miners. Although it appears to have been used as a hospital for only a few years, this identity as a hospital has stayed with the house. Today, it is considered to be the last

remaining building in Louisville to have been associated with the union.

The following photo shows the hospital staff in front of the building on Grant in 1909. Although there is an open area at the front where windows used to be, the building resembles how it looked when it was on Main Street.



Many will remember that this was the home of Harry and Doris Jenkins and their six children from the early 1930s until 1969.

Besides being a post office on Main Street, it was also used by Frank Buchheit for his undertaking business before he moved to Boulder. After being moved to Grant, it was reportedly used for overflow elementary school classes from the nearby Louisville grade school.

It's the rare Louisville building that can claim so many different identities from its past.

### **Upcoming Brown Bag Discussion About Relocated Buildings**

Heather Lewis will make a Brown Bag presentation for the public on the topic of Louisville's relocated buildings on Tuesday, December 6, 2011 at the Louisville Public Library meeting room from 12:00 to 1:00. Everyone is welcome to bring their lunches.

Our appreciation goes to Heather Lewis for writing this issue's lead article, in which she shares her insights about relocated buildings and the ways in which they reflect Louisville history and culture. This is a topic which has not been studied much, at least in our area, but we hope to make more people aware of these special buildings with their unusual histories and encourage people to help the Museum gather information about where these buildings are before this knowledge is lost.

Please come to learn or to share your own knowledge about this fascinating topic.

***Rex Theatre Curtain Coming to  
Your Museum***  
***By Bridget Bacon, Museum Coordinator***

The Rex Theatre curtain is going on exhibit at the Museum! It is the original movie curtain from the Rex Theatre at 817 Main Street, now the location of the Louisville Rex restaurant. Amazingly, it was created during the silent movie era in the late 1920s and was likely raised and lowered over the movie screen. More recently, it was on display near the entrance of Senor T's restaurant, also located at 817 Main, for over thirty years from the 1970s until 2008.

Many will remember that this unique, colorfully painted canvas curtain shows advertisements for twenty-two downtown Louisville businesses from the 1920s, including "Mike Calacci Lunch & Short Orders" (the precursor to today's Blue Parrot Restaurant). The curtain was generously donated to the Museum and City in 2010. Thank you to Ted and Carolyn Manzaneres and to Jacques Blanchard for making this donation possible.

We plan to have the curtain up for a period of several months before it will need to be taken down to be cleaned by a professional conservator. Thank you to donors Barbara DiSalle and June Enrietto for helping to fund the exhibit of the curtain at the Museum in memory of the Allera family (Kate Allera's Grocery Store being one of the businesses advertised on the curtain) and to the Historical Commission for its additional funding.

***"Louisville: At Home in a Small  
Town" Book Available at Museum***

The Louisville Historical Museum is a great place to purchase books and DVDs about Louisville!

In time for holiday giving, the Museum has replenished its supply of the hardback book *Louisville: At Home in a Small Town* by Wayne Lee and Maggie Snyder. Some readers may have seen the recent *Daily Camera* article about this new book about Louisville. It includes over forty historic photos and stories from the collection of our Museum along with striking contemporary photos and quotes from past and current residents. The book both explains and illustrates what makes Louisville special. It will make a great holiday gift.

The book's price is \$38.00, which includes sales tax. Thanks to the generosity of Wayne and Maggie, a significant portion of the proceeds from the sale of each book will benefit the Louisville Historical Commission and Historical Museum.

***Silver Anniversary for a Coal  
Town Museum***  
***By Jennifer Strand, Louisville Historical  
Commission Member***

This year marks the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Louisville Historical Museum.

On Labor Day weekend in 1986, the Tomeo House opened its doors for the first time as a museum. "If we had someplace where people's artifacts and memories could be shown, we felt it would catch on," said Virginia Caranci, one of the Museum's founders.

How right she was. Twenty-five years later, the Museum is a rich repository of stories, artifacts, and photos that preserve and share Louisville's past. It has grown from one volunteer-restored building to a city-owned, staffed, and maintained campus that includes the Jacoe Store with its iconic red Coca-Cola sign emblazoned on the side. The Museum celebrated its anniversary with two noteworthy events.



***An entry in the 1987 Labor Day parade promoted  
Louisville's new museum.***

On August 2, a well-attended "Brown Bag" lunchtime program at the Louisville Public Library featured a panel of six original Museum founders who regaled the audience with stories from the Museum's early days and also featured a presentation of Museum photos showing the founders in action. "Restoring the Jacoe Store wasn't too bad," John Garcia recounted drily, "since all it needed was a roof, walls, and a floor." Humor like this punctuated the session with Garcia, Pat Seader, Betty Buffo, Ron Buffo, Virginia Caranci, and Marion Junior. They and other founders (including Don Ross, Isabelle Hudson, and the late Emajane Enrietto and Bill Buffo) collected pioneer family histories, catalogued donations, gave tours and programs, established the membership program, began to publish the *Louisville Historian*, started the Christmas ornament fundraiser, inaugurated

the Pioneer Award, worked to have twelve historic Louisville buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and ensured that Louisville could connect with its past. On Friday, Sept. 16, the Louisville Historical Commission hosted an Open House attended by about 200 members and guests. The event took place in two locations – at the Museum where founders again came to answer questions and share memories, and at Creative Framing just down Main Street, where owner Janet Russell showed Louisville art, provided wine and refreshments, and hosted a Maggie Snyder book-signing for the newly co-authored book *Louisville: At Home In a Small Town*. On a perfect late summer evening, founders and guests relaxed behind the Jacoe Store, meeting new people, reconnecting with old friends, talking, laughing and sometimes pausing to look across the garden at the people coming in and out of the Tomeo House. Twenty-five years after the founding of the Museum, it felt like both a homecoming and a new community memory in the making.

There are many people to thank for helping the Museum celebrate its 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary: Janet Russell and the entire team at Creative Framing, everyone at Café Paris, Maria Sibley of In Season, Maggie Snyder, Wayne Lee, Robert Sampson, Debby Fahey, Gail Khasawneh, Mary Kay Knorr, Kate Gerard, Jean Morgan, Barbara Pillinger, Karen Freiter, City of Louisville staff from the Parks & Recreation Department who spruced up the gardens, and all the founders mentioned above who gave so generously of their time.

The Boulder Daily Camera published a feature article about the Museum’s anniversary on September 23, 2011, and accompanying the online article is a video of Bridget Bacon giving an impromptu tour of the Museum. Perhaps an inspiration for Virginia Caranci and the others to whom we are indebted for starting the Museum was something that Virginia reported that her uncle, Eliseo Jacoe, used to say: “All roads lead to Louisville.”



**Bob Enrietto and Dave Ferguson chatted with Chuck Bottinelli (with his back to the camera) at the anniversary reception.**

***Louisville History Book Club***  
***By Anne Robinson, Louisville***  
***Historical Commission Member***

Are you interested in learning more and talking about history? Members of the Louisville History book club get together every month from September to May and discuss historical topics. Unlike most book clubs where members all read the same book, in this book club we select a topic and everyone reads what they wish on the topic. Members read books or articles and we discuss what we learned with the group. Rarely do we find that everyone has read the same book. Most members choose to read books with a Colorado or local theme, but this is up to the reader.

Our book club meets the first Wednesday of the month in the second floor Board Room of the Louisville Public Library at 6:00 PM, and members of the public are welcome to join us.

**November Topic:** The decade of 1900-1910  
 Wednesday, November 2, 2011

**December Topic:** Colorado Biography  
 Wednesday, December 7, 2011

**January Topic:** Early services from doctors, dentists, boarding houses, blacksmiths, etc.  
 Wednesday, January 4, 2012

**February Topic:** Denver History  
 Wednesday, February 1, 2012

***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* with substantive articles about Louisville history.

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

Please 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 the Louisville Historical Museum, 749 Main Street, Louisville, Colorado, 80027. Please make checks payable to the Louisville Historical Commission.

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

Thank you to the Historical Commission for organizing the reception for the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Historical Museum! Two people drove all the way from Grand Junction to be here for the event – Charles Richard “Chuck” Bottinelli and his daughter, Carolyn Jackson. We were happy to see them.

On Saturday, September 3, the Museum not only had its regular “first Saturday” hours, but as it was Labor Day weekend, this was close to the actual 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Historical Museum. Thank you to Commission members Pat Seader and Diane Marino for supplying complimentary homemade pizzelles for that day’s visitors, of whom there were about 65. The same weekend, Sean Moynihan, Lynn Koglin, and their families walked in the Labor Day parade for the Museum and Commission.

The first Saturday of September was also promoted as part of the “On the Same Page” library program for people to explore local history, particularly relating to the Depression, at one of the museums in Louisville, Superior, or Lafayette. Thank you to Dave Ferguson, Don Ross, and Pat Seader for being on hand to chat with visitors and to Debby Fahey, Mary Kay Knorr, and Jennifer Strand for helping out.

The Brown Bag discussion in October also tied in with the Library’s “On the Same Page” community reading program and the reading of the book *The Worst Hard Time*. Participants shared their family stories of the Depression. Among other things, we learned about “hopper dozers” that were used to catch and kill grasshoppers during 1930s infestations. I also put up an exhibit in the lobby of the Library about “Louisville During the Great Depression” using photos and artifacts from the Museum collection, and people seem to have enjoyed it.

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 skillful and beautiful work doing the layout of every issue of *The Louisville Historian*), Mary Kay Knorr, Deborah Fahey, Robert Sampson, Gail Khasawneh, Kate Gerard, Alice Koerner, Melanie Muckle, Kelly Johannes, Ardeshir Sabeti, and Steve Headley.

Many thanks to Diane Marino and Anne Robinson for each giving two Louisville historic walking tours this summer. We would love to be able to continue to offer tours again next summer!

Don’t forget that the Museum has an open house before, during, and after the Parade of Lights on Friday, December 2<sup>nd</sup>. Stop by between 5:30 and 8:00!

Last, thank you to Dustin Sagrillo for his service on the Historical Commission, and we’re glad that he’s continuing to lend his talents to the Museum’s oral history program.

## ***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.

|                            |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Pat (DiGiacomo) Seader     | Ed Domenico      |
| Manuel Silva & Chuck Silva | Paul Harney      |
| Evelyn (Harney) Santilli   | William Stengel  |
| Lois (Chiolino) Tesone     | Lawrence Rickman |
| Maxine (Chiolino) McHugh   | Rudy Dionigi     |
| Gloria (Tesone) Gammage    |                  |
| Joan (Colacci) Riggins     |                  |
| Marion (Dionigi) Junior    |                  |

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 the Louisville Historical Commission for its financial support of this worthy project. As a result of the Commission’s funding, oral history interviewers Barbara Gigone and Dana Echohawk were able to attend the annual conference of the Oral History Association in Denver in October.

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

The Museum is open from 10 to 3 on 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.



## 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 Lawrence “Long Jack” Caranci (1924-2011)*

Donald & Joyce Ross  
Betty Buffo  
Eugene & Virginia Caranci  
Gloria Green

### *In Memory of Shirley (Thompson) Ferarese (1932-2011)*

Eugene & Virginia Caranci  
Paula & Bill Elrod  
Jim & Rose (DiCarlo) Gilbert

### *In Memory of Raymond Smith (1938-2011)*

Eugene & Virginia Caranci

### *In Memory of Leland Ross (1921-2011)*

Donald & Joyce Ross  
David Ferguson

### *In Memory of Alphonse Damelia (1922-2011)*

David Ferguson

### *In Memory of Robert W. “Bob” Woods (1957-2011)*

David Ferguson

### *In Memory of Marie (D’Agostino) Blair (1926-2011)*

Glenn & Aline Steinbaugh  
Jim & Rose (DiCarlo) Gilbert

### *In Memory of Marguerete “Marge” Martella (1922-2011)*

Donald & Joyce Ross and Betty Marino Families  
Ronald & Arlene Leggett



## Donations to the Museum's Collection and Records

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

**David M. Buchanan** – historic photos and records relating to his great-grandmother, Emma Brooks Harris, and to organizations in Louisville to which she belonged.

**Pat McHugh** – two photographic prints showing Alfred Dhieux, who was one of Louisville's "Gold Star Boys" killed in World War II.

**Larry Martella** – scan of photo showing members of the Martella family; copies of Martella family records.

**Barbara Stahr** – documents relating to the Thomas family of Louisville, including school notebooks and mine ledgers.

**Mike & Sheila Ryan** – Abstract of Title for property their family members owned.

**Charles Richard Bottinelli** – historic photo showing the Louisville High School band in 1939; shoe horn from Pellillo's Louisville Shoe Shop; copies of Bottinelli family records.

**Lawrence Rickman** – scan of a photo showing a grade school class in the early 1940s.

**Larry Boven** – binder from 1968 that shows church membership in the Methodist Church.

**Grace Dionigi** – four historic photos from Germany showing what may be Winkler family relatives; historic photo showing 701 Lincoln; newspaper articles; infant care item; World War II defense stamp album; copy of 1940 Louisville High School play program.

**Lois Tesone** – scans of photographs showing her Louisville school classes for first grade, fifth grade, and eighth grade.

**Denzil Acklin** – print of a photo showing his sister, Genevieve Acklin, with friends at Louisville High School in the early 1940s.

**David Ferguson** – scrapbook kept by Dorothy LaSalle Ferguson during her school years and including play programs, football programs, *Lookout* school newspapers, and similar items.

**Dan MacArthur** – *Louisville Times* issues from 1980-81, when he was a reporter for the *Times*.

**Earl Bolton** – collection of items from his family, including political and business buttons and World War I buttons.

In addition, the following items were donated for the Museum's files:

**Mary Boven** – copies of newspaper articles about the history of the Methodist Church.

**Marion Junior** – photo album showing the different ornaments that she has made annually from 1990 to 2010 for selling by the Historical Commission.

**J. Peter Lindquist** – copy of the 1899 Willitt's Farm Map to be used for research purposes.

**Isabelle Hudson** – copies of Boulder Genealogical Society publications to be used for research purposes.

**Evelyn Harney Santilli** – corrections of Harney family information in the Louisville section of the booklet "History of Czechs and Slovaks in the State of Colorado 1876-1976."

### ***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.

Clifford Delforge & LHS Class of 1956  
Wayne Lee  
Sheri & Cal Marsella  
Lisa Bottinelli Breathwaite  
Mary Malmstrom  
Barbara Jennings  
Earl Bolton  
Virginia Evans  
Robert Enrietto



### ***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 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.

## Thanks to New and Renewing Members

### NEW MEMBERS

|                             |                      |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Natalie Rekstad-Lynn        | Tom Parsons          |
| Betty Davis Barnes          | Kathy Metzger        |
| Corrine Stewart             | Jennifer Maddock     |
| Michael D. Hogg             | Bruce Joss           |
| Lisa Bottinelli Breathwaite | Sheri & Cal Marsella |

### RENEWING MEMBERS

|                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Debbie Vogelsberg        | Lorraine Todd             |
| Sylvia Kilker            | Earl Bolton               |
| Jean De Lille            | Darlene Ross              |
| Christine & Matthew Gray | Fred Bender & Sharon Behl |

### RENEWING BUSINESS SPONSORS

Robert Muckle, MD, PC

### REGRETS

We extend our sincere sympathy to the family of Historical Society member Raymond Smith and to the family of Marie Blair, who was a lifetime member.

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

**Avista Adventist Hospital**

**Balfour Senior Living**

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**Treadlight Renewable Resources**

**Tussey & Associates**

**David A. Wertz, D.D.S., P.C.**

## Can You Identify These Photos?

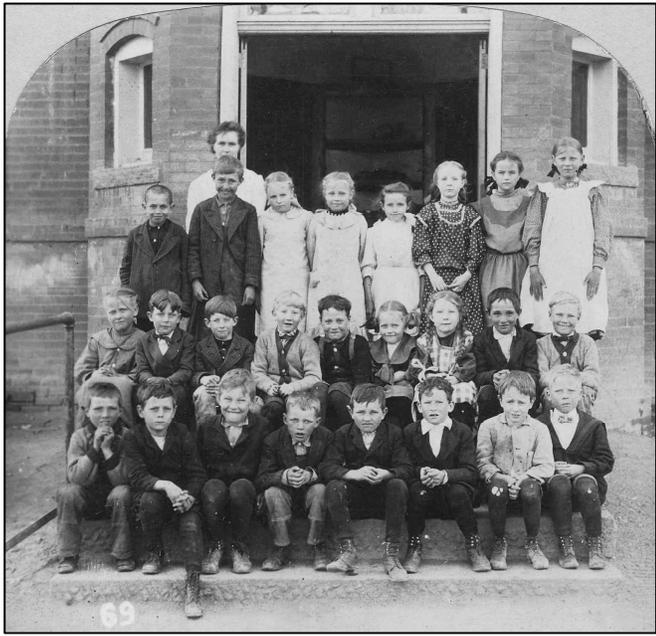
These photos are from the collection of the Historical Museum. If you know the identity of any of the people in the photos, please call the Museum at 303-665-9048.



**PHOTOS FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE  
LOUISVILLE HISTORICAL MUSEUM**



*Funeral at the Methodist Church, 741 Jefferson Ave. (undated). The pallbearer nearest the glass hearse has been identified as Frank Varley Sr.*



*This recently donated photo from circa 1909 shows a class in front of the brick school that is now the Louisville Center for the Arts at 801 Grant Ave.*



*Louisville Depot, early 1900s. This building was relocated to 628 La Farge Ave.*

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

*The Louisville Historian, Issue #92, Fall 2011*

