



# The Louisville Historian

Issue #96

*A Publication of the Louisville Historical Commission and Society* Fall 2012



## **Saying Goodbye to Coffee Pot Row: Louisville's English Roots**



**By Bridget Bacon, Museum Coordinator**

**L**ouisville, Colorado is known for its unique mixture of residents who came from different countries, and particularly for having been a colony for Italians in Colorado starting in the 1890s. One group that is sometimes overlooked, however, is those early residents who came to Louisville from England, drawn by the new coal mining industry and the opportunity to improve their lives. According to a review of the 1880 census records for the town, two years after its founding, the English made up the single largest nationality represented.

Many of the English residents came from those parts of England that were coal mining areas and industrial towns and cities, including those in the counties of Durham, Cumbria, and Northumberland in the north of England, Lancashire, as well as the West Midlands. Their family names were Dixon, Thirlaway, Wardle, Kimber, Barker, Lawrence, Smith, Carlton, Ashburn, Mitchell, Liddle, Nixon, Bowes, Harris, Carveth, Dalby, Thomas, Duffy, Atkin, Simpson, Palmer, Hilton, and many others.

The areas of County Durham that many Louisville families came from included Wingate, Deaf Hill, and "the Trimdons," which were made up of original Trimdon, Trimdon Grange, Trimdon Colliery, and Trimdon Station. These mining villages were, and are, located within a few miles of one another. (In 1901, according to one source, the population of the Trimdons came to about 5000 people, or about one quarter of Louisville's population today.) Due to massive growth in the coal mining industry in the 1800s in County Durham, this area saw tremendous jumps in population, an occurrence that led to deteriorating living conditions and the exodus of some of its residents. This area of County Durham was dotted with collieries, which is a reference

to coal mines and their associated buildings. The characteristic housing consisted of colliery row houses, made of brick and attached to one another in a long row, in which a family would have had one downstairs kitchen/bedroom and one garret bedroom accessed with a ladder or steep stairs. This housing was generally owned by the mine companies.

Three different families who immigrated to Louisville, Colorado came from not just Trimdon Colliery, but from a specific street in Trimdon Colliery called "Coffee Pot Row." Census records from 1881 and 1891 (available for viewing on Ancestry.com) specifically document the Barker, Dixon, and Wardle/Kimber families and their homes living on this street.



*This photo shows members of the extended Wardle/Kimber family in front of their house at 225 Roosevelt in the neighborhood of Louisville's Kimbertown (this house still stands). Census records show that several of the people in this photo lived on Coffee Pot Row in Trimdon Colliery, County Durham.*

No evidence has been found to show that Coffee Pot Row still exists as a street, but a bus stop in Trimdon Colliery called “Coffee Pot” (near Horse Close Lane and Low Hogg Street) seems to be a callback to a neighborhood street from a past era.

Why was the street named Coffee Pot? According to a booklet published in the 1960s, “Where Explosions Are No More: The Trimdons in the Words of Local People” (available at the *Trimdon Times* website, [trimdontimes.co.uk](http://trimdontimes.co.uk)), and confirmed by other sources, Coffee Pot Row was where a business owner named John Michael Walker “had a huge coffee pot as a hanging sign.” In this same booklet about the Trimdons, one of its older residents wrote, “In the days of yore everybody knew everybody else as well as everybody’s business.” In this respect, the new arrivals in Louisville probably didn’t find their new community to be very different from where they had come from.



***Rose Street in Trimdon Grange, with the characteristic row houses, is shown in this photo.***

According to a Louisville descendant of one of these families from the Trimdons, her family believes that there was recruitment for coal miners to come to Louisville to work. Some support for this may be found in the statement in the 1978 Centennial issue of *The Louisville Times* that in 1880, Robert and Annie Bowes of County Durham had two options of mining areas to move to: Johannesburg, South Africa or Louisville, Colorado. However, evidence of specific targeting by people in Boulder County, Colorado of miners in England, or anywhere else, has not been found.

A tragic coal mining accident in Trimdon Grange may have been the tipping point that made some miners and their families decide to leave the area. Seventy-four miners died as a result of the Trimdon Grange Colliery Explosion of 1882, including 19-year-old Michael Docherty, who lived with his family on Coffee Pot Row.

Census records reveal that both Docherty and a future Louisville resident, Thomas Barker, were living on Coffee Pot Row in 1881. Other families who came to Louisville after 1882 from County Durham no doubt were personally affected by this event.



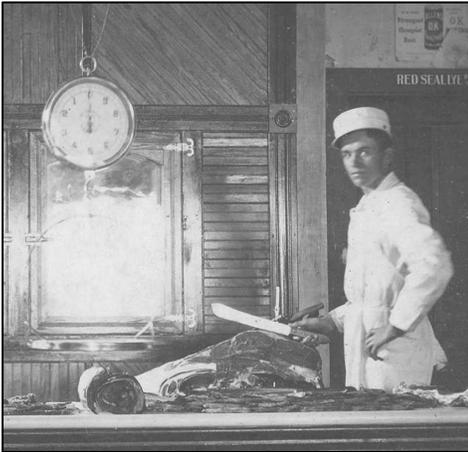
***English natives John and Elizabeth Hutchinson in their home. This photo was likely taken in Louisville.***

What did these English families think of Louisville, and were they happy with their decisions to come here? Much as they must have missed their native homes and relatives, it is clear that in the Louisville area, they could build and own single-family, free-standing homes with yards, enjoy the sunny Colorado climate, and pursue opportunities that may not have been available to them in England.

How did the English change Louisville? In the most basic way, the English got Louisville off to the start it needed in order for its coal mining industry to succeed. The English are widely credited with developing the techniques of coal mining, they knew what they were doing, and they could teach other miners. Peter Lindquist in the Spring 2012 issue of *The Louisville Historian* described how “the British mining culture was instilled in the early Colorado coal mines.” While some of the miners from England took management positions in Louisville as superintendents or foremen due to being highly skilled, others brought with them a strong culture of worker solidarity and a desire to improve conditions and benefits. This sometimes led to the English being on opposing sides in labor conflicts.

Not all of the coal miners arriving from England necessarily stayed with mining. Some became farmers or

started businesses. And according to Ethel Mitchell Lawrence, her father, Tom Mitchell, who was born in England, was Louisville's first policeman and the first fire chief.



**John Robert Thirlaway, an English native, had a meat market on Main Street in Louisville.**

They also brought their favorite foods. Wilma Smith Kermiet wrote of her memories of "pot roast with Dad's Yorkshire pudding" and "a suet pudding with a meat center" served in her parents' Louisville home.

The most lasting legacy of the English in Louisville can be seen in all of their descendants, many of whom have remained in this area.

And what of Coffee Pot Row? Given the number of cafes on Louisville's Main Street today, one could say that Coffee Pot Row survives.... All it needs is the hanging sign.

*If you have information or photos relating to the English in Louisville, examples of traditions or foods, or information about possible recruitment of English miners, please consider sharing your material with the Louisville Historical Museum!*

*The topic of the Brown Bag discussion on Thursday, December 6, 2012 will relate to the topic of this Historian issue, "Louisville's English Roots." (Noon to 1:00 PM, Louisville Public Library.)*

## **Stories of Louisville's English Residents**

### **Grace Ashburn**

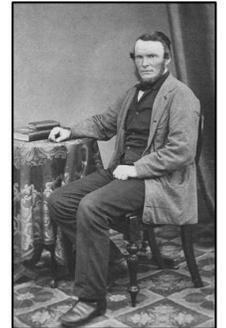
Grace Ashburn, shown here in a photo taken in County Durham in the early 1900s, worked as a maid there. She married Richard Hutchinson and they left for Louisville in 1906 within a few weeks of their marriage, joining her father and brother here. In 1909,



Richard was killed in a cave-in at the Matchless Mine in Louisville, leaving Grace with a daughter, Mary, and another child on the way. Grace named her new baby daughter "Richie," presumably in memory of her deceased husband, and eventually remarried to another of Louisville's English natives, David Nixon.

### **Thomas Carlton**

Credited with being the major force behind the founding of the Methodist Church in Louisville through the raising of \$800 and other efforts, Thomas Carlton died in early 1892 before he was able to see the fruits of his labor when the church opened later in 1892. He was born in 1824 in the village of Flimby in Cumberland, which is on the Irish Sea near Maryport. He was a "colliery viewer" in Cumberland, which was a position similar to that of a foreman, and was a mining engineer in Gold Hill, Colorado before moving to Louisville prior to 1885. This photo from Louisville's Carlton family, strongly believed to show Tom Carlton, was taken in Maryport.



### **Mary Oldacre**

Mary Oldacre, as a young woman in England, worked as a blacksmith making chain. She was from Cradley Heath, which was known for its concentration of shops making iron chain in today's County of Staffordshire. She married Nicholas Thomas and they immigrated in 1881, coming to Louisville by 1884. Years later, she returned to Cradley Heath (at the age of about 40) with her son and they both worked as chain makers for a time before coming back to Louisville again. She is credited with being one of the founders of the Methodist Church in Louisville.

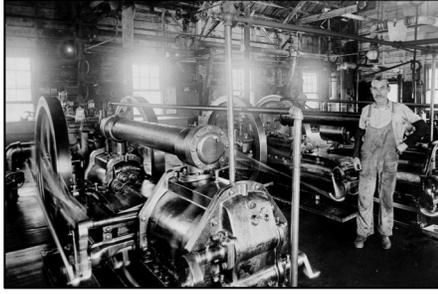
### **John Hutchinson**

John Hutchinson came from Maryport, Cumberland, England and became the superintendent at the Rex Mine in Louisville in the 1890s. Correspondence donated to the Historical Museum shows that he went back to Maryport to visit his relatives. Many of his family's photos show him to be wearing a favorite English bowler hat. In this photo, he is shown in Louisville with his wife, Elizabeth, their daughter, Priscilla, and their son-in-law, Andrew Clarkson. Priscilla was born in England and her parents brought her with them as an infant to the United States.



## Emanuel Smith

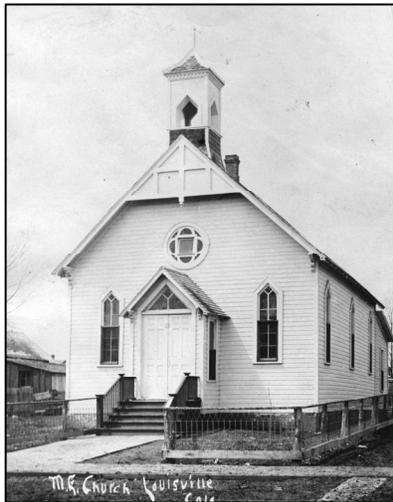
Emanuel Smith, who was born near Manchester, worked as an engineer at the Acme Mine in Louisville. This photo shows him in the engine room. He married another early English resident, Julia McNally, whose mother had a boarding house for some of the first miners at the Welch Mine.



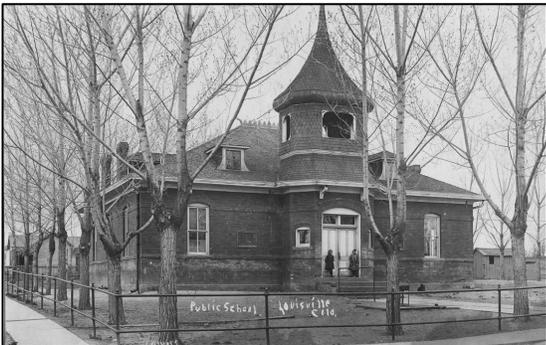
## *Finding the English in Louisville's Landscape*

The English residents of Louisville made their marks on the physical look of the town. One example is the house at 225 Roosevelt, shown on the cover of this issue.

They were responsible for the founding of the Methodist Church at 741 Jefferson in 1892, and continued to support the Church as parishioners. It was the Ladies Aid Society of this Church who in the 1930s started Louisville's Fall Festival and Parade.

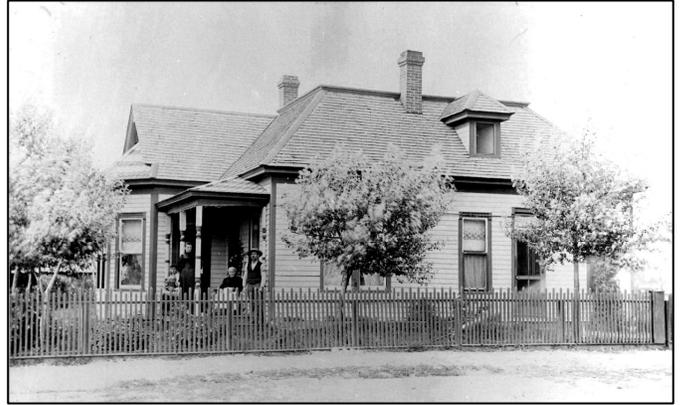


In 1894, the Louisville School Board awarded the contract to build a brick schoolhouse to English native and Louisville resident Owen Smith. This building still serves the community as the Louisville



Center for the Arts at 801 Grant Ave. It is now owned by the City of Louisville.

Owen Smith also is credited with constructing the Nicholas and Mary Oldacre Thomas House at 733 Pine, shown here.



George Kimber owned land just south of downtown Louisville and built homes for his family on it. After he died, his wife, children, and stepchildren in 1911 platted the area as an official subdivision called the "Kimberly" Addition. (Today, the Kimberly Addition includes about twenty homes that are located on Mead Street, West Street, and the west side of Roosevelt.) They and their relatives and English friends continued to be the dominant group in this neighborhood that had the nickname of "Kimbertown."

The State Mercantile Building at 801 Main is a Louisville landmark that today bears the name that it had when it was constructed in 1905. But for many years, this building was the location of the Carveth Brothers & Dalby store. The Carveths and Dalbys came from England and were related to one another.



## **Who Was the Earliest-Born Person to Have Lived in Louisville?**

**By Brian Chamberlin,  
Historical Commission**

Looking through the 1880 US census for Louisville, one can't help but notice the obvious: Louisville, a young community built upon the coal mining industry, was populated by a relatively young, male-dominated workforce. That many of these men lived in their own homes and raised their families in town from the earliest days is a story we all know. But what about those families whose roots didn't take?

One such family discovered on the pages of that census is that of Bridget Handley and her coal miner sons John and Michael. I went in search of who was likely the earliest-born person to have ever lived in Louisville. The Irish-born, widowed Bridget caught my attention because, among the relative youth of the community, she is the oldest woman listed in Louisville in 1880, at the age of 68. Also living in Louisville at the time of the state census in 1885 and listed under the name of "Hanley," she was still apparently its oldest resident, having been born in 1811 or 1812. The path traveled by Bridget and her sons to reach Louisville remains as much a mystery as where they went next.

*Do you have a puzzling genealogical question about a Louisville family? Email it to [museum@louisvilleco.gov](mailto:museum@louisvilleco.gov) or mail it to the Museum!*



## **Historical Museum Contact Information and Fall/Winter Hours**

With the end of summer, the Museum is now observing its Fall/Winter hours. The Museum's current open hours are from 10:00 AM to 3:00 PM on every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Special appointments at other times are possible. Museum staff can be reached at [museum@louisvilleco.gov](mailto:museum@louisvilleco.gov) or 303-665-9048. If you are planning a visit, please check ahead in order to make sure of the current hours.

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.

## **Upcoming Historical Programs**

The public is invited to join us for our 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.

### **"Homefront Heroines: The WAVES of World War II," Monday, November 5, 2012, 7 PM.**

For this program being presented in honor of Veterans Day in November, University of Colorado professor Kathleen Ryan will talk about her project to collect and share stories about women who were World War II's WAVES (Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service).

Location: first floor meeting room of the Louisville Public Library, 951 Spruce Street.



*World War II recruitment poster for the WAVES.*

### **Brown Bag Discussion, Thursday, December 6, Noon to 1 PM**

The topic of the next Brown Bag will relate to the topic of this *Historian* issue, "Louisville's English Roots." Participants are welcome to bring their lunches. Location: first floor meeting room of the Louisville Public Library, 951 Spruce Street.

### **Museum Open House During Parade of Lights**

The Museum will be open before, during and after the Parade of Lights. Stop by on Friday, December 7 between 6:00 and 8:00!

## Labor Day Parade, 2012

Again this year, members of the Louisville Historical Commission had an entry for the Historical Museum in the Louisville Labor Day Parade. Current Commission members Lynn Koglin, Brian Chamberlin, and Andrew Williams took part along with former Commission member Sean Moynihan, as well as their children. Thank you to them, and to Shelly Koglin for taking pictures!



## Don't Miss an Issue of The Louisville Historian

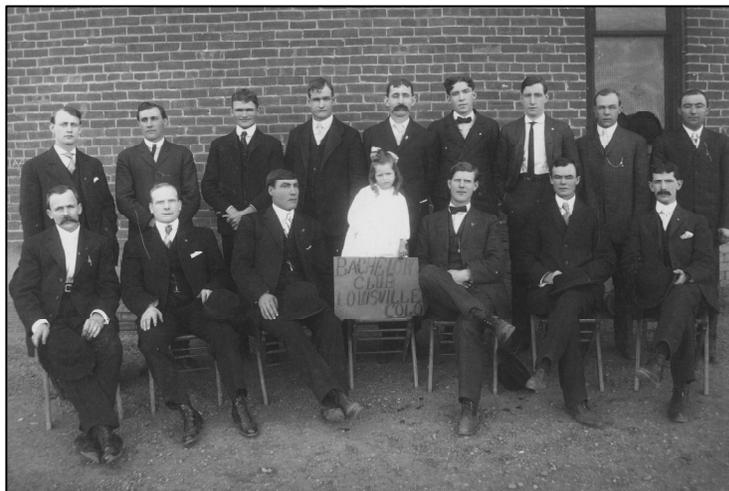
Membership in the Louisville Historical Society is a must for those interested in Louisville's unique history and cultural character! Members receive the quarterly *Louisville Historian* with substantive articles about Louisville history.

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.

## Louisville's Bachelor Club, Then and Now

Current Louisville bachelors were inspired by Sean Moynihan's article about the Bachelor Club of 1908 that appeared in the Winter 2012 issue of the *Louisville Historian*, and they congregated at the Empire Lounge & Restaurant at 816 Main Street on March 1, 2012 to have their photo taken in the style of the original photo of the club. Robert Sampson organized the effort, and Laurie Halee took photos!



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

The History Book Club meets from 6:00 to 7:45 PM on the second Wednesday of each month from September to May in the second floor Board Room of the Louisville Public Library. Unlike most book clubs in which 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. Members of the public are welcome to join us, and newcomers should feel free to come and observe.

**November Topic:** Tourism in Colorado  
Wednesday, Nov. 14, 2012

**December Topic:** Colorado Gold Rush  
Wednesday, Dec. 12, 2012

**January Topic:** Civil War in Colorado  
Wednesday, January 9, 2013

**February Topic:** Mountain Men and Fur Trading  
Wednesday, February 13, 2013

**March Topic:** History of Farming  
Wednesday, March 13, 2013

**April Topic:** Cowboys and Cattle Ranching  
Wednesday, April 10, 2013

**May Topic:** Early Transportation  
Wednesday, May 8, 2013

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

For those looking for holiday gifts, keep in mind the Historical Museum and the local history items sold here by the Historical Commission. Currently, 2013 calendars with historic photos of Boulder County schools are in stock. The calendar price is \$16, which includes sales tax. Also, the Museum carries the beautiful hardback book *Louisville: At Home in a Small Town* by Wayne Lee and Maggie Snyder, as well as other items.

Thank you to Diane Marino and Anne Robinson for each giving two historical walking tours of Louisville this summer and Brian Chamberlin for uncovering Bridget Handley's story and her unusual claim to fame, as he describes in this issue. Thank you to Bob Del Pizzo, Darleen Del Pizzo, Adrienne Kupfner, and Roger

Delforge for sharing their memories during the September Brown Bag discussion about the polio epidemics in Louisville. Thanks to Richard Wheeler for projects that he is working on to help the Museum.

An informal group of interested citizens has started to meet in order to talk about how to honor Victor Helburg, the Louisville town marshal who was killed in 1915. The 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of his death will be coming up in a few years. If you have an interest in working on this project, please contact the Museum.

It's great that we have so many people whose memories we can tap for everything from photo identifications to trying to figure out what happened when. Thank you to all of those who have recently supplied helpful information to the Museum, including Ron and Arlene Leggett, Richard Channel, Allan Ferrera, and John Negri.

Thank you to Freeman Clyncke for his oral history interview, and to the Louisville Oral History Program's team of volunteers consisting of Barb Gigone, Katie Kingston, Adrienne Kupfner, Jean Morgan, Diane Marino, and Dustin Sagrillo. Please contact the Historical Museum if you would like to volunteer to transcribe interviews or be a camera operator for the interviews.

Last, thank you so much to regular volunteers Mona Lee Doersam (for her work doing the layout of every issue of *The Louisville Historian*), Mary Kay Knorr, Deborah Fahey, Robert Sampson, Gail Khasawneh, Kate Gerard, Kathleen Jones, Becky Harney, Duane Elrod, Patty Lester, Christine Gray, Karen Watts, Kristie Chua, and Ardeshir Sabeti.



**LOUISVILLE HISTORICAL COMMISSION**

Sally Burlingame  
Brian Chamberlin  
David Ferguson  
Lynn Christopher Koglin  
Gladys Levis-Pilz  
Daniel Mellish  
Anne Robinson  
Patricia Seader  
Jennifer Strand  
Andrew Williams

## **Memorial Donations**

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

### ***In Memory of Lawrence Rickman (1928-2012)***

David W. Ferguson  
Jean Morgan

### ***In Memory of Clemma Wiggett (1921-2012)***

Jean Morgan

### ***In Memory of Donald Fleming (1937-2012)***

Jean Morgan

### ***In Memory of Adolphine Junior (1922-2012)***

Memory Delforge

### ***In Memory of Louis De Santis (1921-2012)***

David W. Ferguson

## **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.

Betty Janssen  
Carolyn Marty  
Christopher & Traci McCoy

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

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

**Marilyn Hunt** – archival materials from her parents, Wendell and Jean Hunt, about the history of the Louisville Public Library and Louisville in general.

**Paula Enrietto** – scans of photos relating to the Robert and Emajane Enrietto family.

**James Peltzer** – historic photo showing the interior of 1006 Pine (now Casa Alegre) when it was operated by his parents as a grocery; Blue Parrot menu from circa 1940 with an advertisement for the Louisville Grocery and Market; and print of a photo of the building at 1006 Pine when it was operated as the Track Inn.

**Ron & Arlene Leggett** – Louisville Times issues from the 1950s to the 1990s; issues of “The Lookout” school newspaper and football programs from Louisville High School; snapshot of residential neighborhood in Louisville taken in 1955.

**Laurel Tofte** – 1967 Mountain States telephone directory with Louisville section; baseball uniform pants from Louisville; and vintage women’s clothing.

**Richard Channel** – records and photos relating to the Duffy and Channel family and to Louisville High School, including mining booklets, tax records, and report cards, plus business items.

**Diane Barday Vandepaute** – items relating to Louisville High School, consisting of photos showing the 1964 basketball teams; 1963 play program; and 1942 play program and commencement program.

**John Negri** – Louisville hose cart replica that he made this year from his memories of being a member of the Fire Department’s hose team in the 1930s.

**City of Louisville (Public Works Engineering)** – 1940 drawing of the Louisville water system and early 1950s drawing of the Louisville sanitation district.

**Shirley Bodhaine** – copy of 1938 certificate relating to her father, Frank Varley, having been elected to serve as town trustee; print of the third grade class from 1941-42.

**Louisville Fire Department** – commemorative items made for the 125<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Fire Department in 2012.

**Freeman Clyncke** – scans of family photos from photo album.

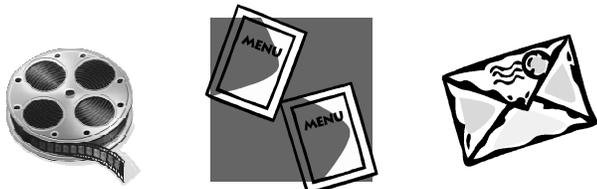
**Betty Lackner Schmoll** – material relating to the Lackner saloon at 1006 Pine, which was operated by her grandfather, Joseph Lackner.

**Marie Zarini Plumhoff** – copies of articles about Louisville history.

## 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 Red Men's 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.
- Menus of Louisville restaurants.



## Thanks to New and Renewing Members

### NEW MEMBERS

Nettie Jenkins Rooks

Steve Poppitz

Evelyn Pellillo Krohn

Jesse Sarles Family

William S. Radley

Betty Janssen

Paul & Katherine Little

Gary & Gerri Mansdorfer

Vivian Hunter

Lori & Scott Chandler

Patricia Bradfield

Shirley Fox

Joan Hodgson

Carolyn Marty

Chris & Traci McCoy

### RENEWING MEMBERS

Eric & Karin Knapp

Jean De Lille

Fred Berns

Judy DiGiacomo

Sylvia Kilker

### NEW BUSINESS SPONSORS

The Gstalder Louisville Law Group

Sequoia Strategy + Data Analytics, LLC

Coal Creek Collision Center

### REGRETS

We extend our sincere sympathy to the family of Historical Society regular member Louis De Santis.



## **Recent Heritage Visits to the Louisville Historical Museum**

**By Bridget Bacon,  
Museum Coordinator**

It's great fun when people from old Louisville families who live in other states visit Louisville and the Historical Museum so that they can connect with their heritage and forebears. Recently, we were visited by several such families, including the three shown here. Marie Zarini Plumhoff, who graduated from Louisville High School in 1937, traveled from out of state with her extended family to have a family reunion in Louisville. She is in the center of the photo, which includes some Zarini cousins who live in the Louisville area. Marie's parents, Charles Zarini and Christine Fenolia Zarini, ran the Old Louisville Inn back in the 1930s when it was called the Front Street Café.



Betty Lackner Schmall and her sister, Shirley Lackner Bodaness, were also out-of-town visitors with a special connection to Louisville. They posed for a photo at the Museum with a liquor crate that was delivered in 1915 to their grandfather, Joseph Lackner, when he ran a saloon in the Casa Alegre building (1006 Pine Street) before Prohibition.



And I had a chance to have my picture taken with Jim and Bette Anne Peltzer, who came to Louisville because of Jim's connection with the Lackner Saloon/Casa Alegre building. His parents, Ernest and Dorothy

Peltzer, operated it as a meat market and grocery store in the late 1930s and early 1940s.



Thank you to all of these families for the information that they shared with the Museum about their families and Louisville history!

### ***Business Sponsors***

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

**Avista Adventist Hospital**  
**Balfour Senior Living**  
**bouldertech, inc.**  
**Kyle Callahan & Associates, Architects**  
**Coal Creek Collision Center**  
**Creative Framing & Art Gallery**  
**Wendy Fickbohm, State Farm Insurance Co.**  
**The Gstalder Louisville Law Group**  
**Haddock Insurance Agency**  
**Russell Hanson, DDS**  
**Koglin Group LLC Construction & Real Estate**  
**Ledger Services, Inc.**  
**Liberty Home Loans**  
**Louisville Cyclery**  
**Louisville Dental Associates**  
**Louisville Tire & Auto Care**  
**Robert P. Muckle, M.D., P.C.**  
**Pine Street Plaza**  
**Ralphie's Sports Tavern**  
**Sequoia Strategy + Data Analytics, LLC**  
**Seward Mechanical Systems**  
**Stewart Architecture**  
**Martin Ters, D.D.S.**  
**Tussey & Associates**

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



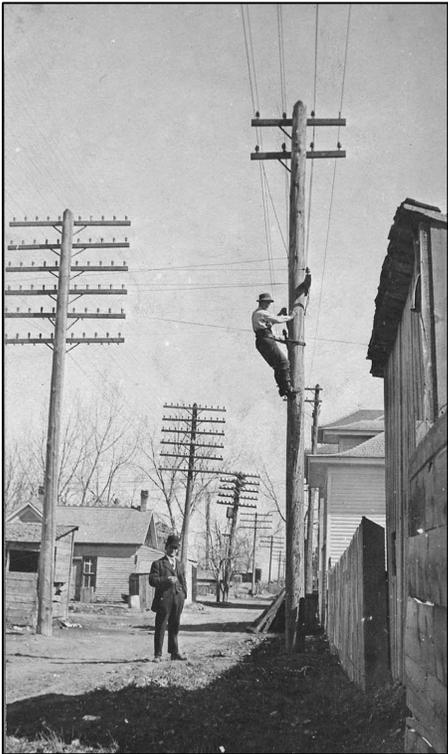
*The Track Inn at 1006 Pine, circa 1940s.*



*Fifth grade class, Louisville grade school, 1940-41.*



*Bob Enrietto and Jack Stout, as members of the Lions Club, dressed in costume to drive a stagecoach for the Labor Day parade in around 1959. In this photo, the stagecoach is shown (either before or after the parade) on Pine Street looking towards Main Street.*



*This is believed to be the only historic photo in the Museum's collection that was taken of one of Louisville's alleys. It is undated.*

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

*The Louisville Historian, Issue #96, Fall 2012*

