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The Louisville Historian

JUL 03 2001
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Issue #51

A Publication of the Louisville Historical Commission and Society

Summer 2001

A Visit To Pearl Harbor

The island of Oahu in the Hawaiian Islands is one of the most popular vacation destinations of American and Japanese tourists. The main shopping avenues of Honolulu reflect a rich mixture of Asian and Western culture both vying for the monetary attention of the tourists while not far from downtown Honolulu (expensive cab ride or cheap shuttle) resides, perhaps, the most sacred battle memorial in American military history. One could debate the equal importance of Gettysburg, Omaha Beach, Yorktown, the Argonne Forest, Saratoga, or Breeds Hill but it would be difficult to overstate the emotional impact that the attack on Pearl Harbor had on this country.

Upon arrival at the visitors center for the U.S.S. Arizona Memorial it is, at first, disconcerting to jostle in line with busloads of tourists who begin arriving at 7:00 a.m. Free tickets are distributed according to your place in line and the first large group of people are herded into an auditorium to view a short, nicely done video, about the Pearl Harbor attack. Upon completion of the video you find yourself forming into another line whereupon a boat takes you to the Arizona Memorial with a National Parks ranger relating the story of the attack. Interestingly, the boat passes close to modern ships flying the flags of many nations including that of Japan. In the distance the white structure over the Arizona tomb stands in stark contrast to the blue of the harbor and the fluttering American flag signifies that this is, indeed, a very special place. The memorial, built in a four year time period ending in 1962, is an enclosed white marble bridge that spans the hull of the Arizona and rests on two concrete girders that are sunk into the harbor bottom. No part of the 184 foot structure touches the sunken ship that is the resting place for 1,177 Arizona crewmen who were killed when the ship was sunk. At the far end of the memorial, carved in marble, are the names of all who died on the ship on December 7th. Men who survived the Arizona explosion and are dying today can be honored by having their names engraved with those of their ship mates on the memorial.

Looking over the rail of the memorial one stares in amazement at the oil that still seeps from the bowels of the great ship as if it still bleeds from the attack nearly sixty years ago. Veterans with their white Pearl Harbor Survivors military caps join the tourists and will occasionally stop and relate their December 7th experiences to the awestruck onlookers. Edward Frause, a one time Louisville resident, was an eyewitness to the attack on Pearl Harbor while he was aboard the U.S.S. Tennessee, a ship that was next to the U.S.S. West Virginia. Frause was four decks below when the attack began that Sunday morning but quickly made his way to the main deck when the general quarters signal was given. The Tennessee avoided torpedo attacks since she was inboard of the West Virginia but became jammed against the forward quay when the West Virginia was sunk. The stern of the Tennessee was covered in black smoke from the fire of the Arizona that was only two

hundred feet away. Japanese dive bombers dropped two bombs on the Tennessee resulting in damage to turrets number 2 and 3. Frause remembers coming to the main deck and seeing a variety of Japanese fighters, torpedo bombers, and dive bombers flying overhead so closely that he could make out the faces of the pilots and could see their scarves streaming out of the cockpits.

Standing on the memorial facing the bow of the Arizona amidst her rusting hulk allows the visitor to gaze upon a powerful symbol of World War II. The U.S.S. Missouri, an Iowa class battleship, now has its permanent home in Pearl Harbor and is berthed in the same waters as that of the Arizona. Facing bow to bow the two ships are the exclamation points for the beginning of the war and the end of the war with the Missouri being the platform upon which the Japanese surrendered in Tokyo Harbor.

While a vacation to Hawaii is, for most people, the dream of a tropical island getaway a visit to Pearl Harbor should be included. Stop, look, and listen to our history and, for just a moment, remember those who gave, as Lincoln stated, "...their last full measure of devotion."



"You Know, They Just Don't Teach That In Schools Anymore."

by Ron Buffo

United States History Teacher, Monarch High School

In recent years public education has come under fire regarding what students can't do or don't know. Increasingly, teachers, administrators, and students are having their feet held to the fire of accountability typically using standardized testing as the measure of knowledge. Interestingly, questions regarding history are rarely seen in the testing while writing mechanics, written expression, science reasoning, and math reasoning are covered with intensive thoroughness. A visit to a high school social studies classroom can be revealing in terms of what is being taught and how well students analyze the subject matter.

Reflect on the Social Studies classes you were required to take when you attended high school. In Boulder Valley Schools thirty years ago it was required that freshmen take Government and, when you were a junior, American Problems. Those two classes fulfilled your social studies requirements and there were no electives to choose from. The other disciplines, Math, Science, and English had more requirements and offered a variety of electives. In a Boulder Valley high school today you will see a much different picture of required courses and electives in Social Studies. Freshmen are required to take one semester of U.S. Government and one semester of Human Geography while sophomores must take a full year of World History and juniors are required to take one year of United States History. College level courses are also offered under a program called Advanced Placement. Currently, at Monarch High School, A.P. courses are offered in World History, European History, United States History, and Geography. Finally, elective courses include Sociology, Psychology, Current World Affairs, and Minorities. (Depending on the school other electives can include Economics and the American Frontier). It seems that in thirty years not only does public education value the discipline of social studies but, perhaps, more is being taught than ever before.

Not only is history being taught in a chronological context but important historical investigation is used as a way of understanding history. For example, what really happened at the Boston Massacre? Instead of merely studying why and when the event occurred it is important to learn that using eyewitness testimony is crucial to seeing all sides of the story. Students gather testimony, determine the validity of the statements and derive a conclusion based on the evidence. Did you know that John Adams was the defense attorney for the British soldiers?

Census records are used when analyzing the 1794 Congressional elections in Philadelphia and research is directed at the campaigns, the candidates, and the issues. It is interesting to see how some things remain constant in political elections and how unforeseen events determine the outcome of an election. The yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia had important political consequences.

Using primary documents are an integral part of the high school history curriculum and become central to researching questions such as Truman's decision to drop the Atomic Bomb in 1945. Students study the Potsdam Proclamation of July 1945 and understand that the decision to drop the bomb was two fold; end the war with Japan and demonstrate the power of the United States against the Soviet Union.

Students in high school today are not only being taught the story of history, they are required to voice and write opinions based on sound historical inquiry. For instance, when Lincoln issued the

Emancipation Proclamation what slaves were actually freed and why? Slaves who were freed were only those who were residing in slave states yet slaves who lived in border states were not freed. In reality no slaves were actually given freedom but the border states were vitally important to the survival of the union, therefore the border states couldn't be intimidated and lost to the union. A student would be asked to write an opinion paper on the Emancipation using a strong thesis that is supported throughout the paper.

After viewing a program on television recently an eyewitness to the attack on Pearl Harbor was being interviewed. After his statements he made the comment that these events just weren't being taught in school anymore. Interestingly, I had just taught my U.S. History classes the specifics of the attack using maps, videos, overhead diagrams, and personal slides. Three students were so interested in the event that they went to the movie, "Pearl Harbor," took notes and made a presentation to the class pointing out accuracy's and inaccuracies in the movie.

Teaching history is alive and well in public schools today and the interest and ability of many of the students can be inspiring. My observations are that students are very interested in the study of history and have the ability to ask high level, thought provoking questions that indicate outstanding critical thinking skills. I am honored to be associated with, what I consider to be, the best and the brightest our country has to offer.

Share the Gift of History

Share the gift of history by sharing the gift of membership in the Louisville Historical Society. Your gift will be the one remembered throughout the year. A yearly membership for an individual, family, group, or business is \$5.00. A Lifetime Membership is \$50.00. Membership means receiving our newsletters and an invitation to our Annual Historical Society Meeting. Membership also means helping to ensure the preservation of Louisville's unique history and cultural character.

Call the Museum at 303-665-9048 or write to us at Louisville Historical Museum, 749 Main Street, Louisville, Colorado, 80027. Please remember to communicate your name, address, and telephone number as well as the name, address, and telephone number of the person(s) to whom you wish to give the gift of membership. We can accept cash or checks. Make checks payable to Louisville Historical Society.

FRNY 5-7-41 26M

U. S. NAVAL AIR STATION, KODIAK, ALASKA
NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS

Original

Heading: NFD 071033 FOL 2 FSL 071030 080 TART U BT

From: CINCPAC

Date: 7 DEC 41

To: ALL SHIPS PRESENT AT HAWAII AREA.

Info: U R G E N T

DEFERRED unless otherwise checked

ROUTINE.....

PRIORITY.....

AIRMAIL.....

ATTENTION PEARL HARBOR X THIS IS NO DRILL

Radiogram reporting the Pearl Harbor attack, December 7, 1941. This urgent radio message was issued by the Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet (CINCPAC) minutes after the attack began.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Yesterday, December 7, 1941 — a date which will live in infamy -- the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.

The United States was at peace with ^{that} ~~the~~ nation and, at the solicitation of Japan, was still in conversation with its Government and its Emperor looking toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific. Indeed, one hour after Japanese air

Original text of F.D.R.'s message to Congress on December 8, 1941

PIONEER AWARD

The Louisville Historical Commission is pleased to announce that Joe Carnival is this year's recipient of the Louisville Chamber of Commerce Pioneer Award. The Pioneer Award is presented annually to a person or persons who contributed to the welfare and interests of the Louisville community. On January 25, 2001, family members of Joe Carnival received the Pioneer Award at the Chamber of Commerce Awards Banquet.

Joe Carnival was born on November 5, 1913. His family settled in Denver where Joe attended Bryant Webster Elementary School and North Denver High School. Joe was drafted into the army during high school and was promptly stationed at 120 Air Base in Louisiana. He worked as an airplane mechanic and played softball for the Air Base team. After two years in the armed services, Joe returned to Denver and started a job in the baggage department of the Denver Union Station. Joe continued to work at the Denver Union Station until his retirement in 1975.

During Joe's early years of employment at the Denver Union Station, he traveled by train to Louisville to visit with friends. One of the friends Joe met while walking through town was Virginia Mossoni. Joe and Virginia dated for two years after their first meeting. A popular date for the two of them was dancing at Elitch Gardens and Lakeside Amusement Park. In January 1946, Joe and Virginia were married. Joe moved to Louisville where he and Virginia lived with Virginia's parents at 836 Main Street. Joe and Virginia continued to live at this location throughout their marriage.

Joe Carnival was actively involved in the Louisville community. In 1958, Joe helped to organize the first Louisville Midget League and served as a Trustee. In 1959, he joined Boy Scout Troop 69 as a committee member and, the following year, became the Scout Master. Joe earned many distinguished awards in scouting, including the Saint George Award and the Silver Beaver Award. The Saint George Award is the highest Scouting honor bestowed by the Catholic Church. The Silver Beaver Award recognizes outstanding achievements in Scouting. Joe was also a member of the Order of the Arrow and proudly displayed his Native American regalia in the Louisville Annual Labor Day Parades.

After retirement, Joe continued his community involvement by teaching Physical Education classes at St. Louis Catholic School and teaching golf and tennis lessons to Louisville residents. Joe's generous spirit and heartfelt efforts to teach others to succeed are celebrated with the presentation of the Pioneer Award.

LOUISVILLE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Elle Cabbage
Virginia Caranci
Frank Domenico
Robert Enrietto
David Ferguson
Richard Franchini
Donald Ross
Patricia Seader
Aline Steinbaugh
William Unrau

DONATIONS

The Louisville Historical Museum has received the following donations during the months of January through June. We sincerely appreciate these recent donations.

- Randy Luallin Advertising sign from The State Mercantile Company
- Regina Daddario Coal miner's leather belt
- Michael & Susan Arato Dr. Cassidy's autoclave and medical tools
- David Scott Photographs of the third grade class of 1938-1939, Louisville Public School
- Welcome Henning Miller Toys from the 1920s, photographs, and personal items from G.R. Henning & Marguerite Henning
- Norman Lee Clark 1915 post card of Main Street, Louisville
- Ruth West Photograph of the U.M.W.A 45th Consecutive Constitutional Convention, Denver, Colorado, 1968
- Dixie Buckalew WWII Ration books, report cards, & Cargoes (1947 & 1948) belonging to Dorothy Parkin
- Dick Franchini Nightshirt and breeches belonging to David Kerr
- Dorothy Ferguson War Ration Books, 1942
- Nicholas DelPizzo U.S. Navy "dress white" uniform, 1951
- Glenn Steinbaugh Photographs, razors and original cases, receipts and contracts from J. J. Steinbaugh Hardware and Steinbaugh Lumber Company, decorative tin, and large carbide can
- Jean Bottorff Children's clothes and toys from the late 1920s
- Fred Tesone Framed composite of the 1948 graduating class of Louisville High School
- Donald Buffo Handmade "rubber gun"
- Glen Hansen Photograph of the 1943 graduating class of Louisville High School
- Monarch High School Yearbook, Mosaic 2001-Volume 3- Putting it all Together

Museum Wish List

A special thank you to Historical Society Members, **Welcome Henning Miller and Nicholas Del Pizzo**, who generously responded to our wish for children's toys and a U.S. Navy summer uniform, respectively. Their donations are wonderful additions to our Museum collection. If you would be willing to donate any of the items listed below, please call 303-665-9048 and let us know. All donations to the museum, a non-profit institution, are tax deductible. Thank you for your support!

- Children's clothes and toys (1900-1950)
- Louisville High School Yearbooks (Cargos) 1954, 1961, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, & 1972
- Photographs of Louisville High School's graduating classes 1939, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1958, 1959, and 1960 through 1971
- Items and photographs associated with Louisville's Fraternal Orders
- Items and photographs associated with baseball teams in Louisville
- Coal mining tools and equipment

Ellis Island and Immigration Records

Within the past few months an important source of immigration records have been made available to the general public in the form of Ellis Island passenger records. The records include the names and other pertinent information of the 22 million immigrants who were processed through Ellis Island from 1892 to 1924. A search for individuals who immigrated during this time period reveal the persons name, ethnicity, residence, date of departure, age on arrival, gender, marital status, ship of travel, and port of departure. Further searching will also reveal a complete passenger list of the ship of travel.

Not only is the web site a valuable source for family history information it is also fascinating if one desires to conduct historical research. A simple inquiry regarding Albert Einstein shows that he and his wife Elsa first came to the United States in 1921 to raise funds for a planned Hebrew University of Jerusalem. While in the U.S. Einstein visited Princeton University and lectured on relativity. Einstein visited the United States in 1930 and again in 1932 when he was offered a teaching position at Princeton. According to the plan Einstein would spend seven months a year in Berlin and five months at Princeton. Einstein accepted the position and left Germany in December 1932 for the United States. Not long after Einstein's arrival in the U.S. the Nazis came to power in Germany and Einstein would never return to Germany.

The Ellis Island passenger records reveal the following information about Albert upon his initial 1921 visit to the U.S.

Name – Albert Einstein
Residence – Berlin, Germany
Ethnicity – Switzerland
Date of Departure – 2 April 1921
Age on Arrival – 43
Gender – M
Marital Status – M
Ship of Travel – Rotterdam
Port of Departure – Rotterdam, South Holland, The Netherlands

To access the Ellis Island web site go to www.ellisland.org/
To have full access to the records you will have to register with the site but registration is free.

THE MUSEUM CORNER

By Carol Gleeson

Happy summer! With the onset of warm weather and longer daylight hours, the time is right to walk the streets of "Old Town" Louisville and to enjoy the unique architecture and history of the area. Please stop by the museum to view our new exhibits, explore historic photographs, and reacquaint yourself with local history. To add to the pleasure of walking along the streets of "Old Town," the museum has copies of "The Louisville Downtown Historical Walking Tour" and information on the twelve Louisville properties that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. We hope a visit to the museum and "Old Town" Louisville is included in your summer plans.

The Louisville Historical Commission welcomes two new members. Aline Steinbaugh and Bill Unrau joined the Commission in 2001. Aline proudly describes herself as a "native of Louisville" and brings her enthusiasm and knowledge of Louisville to the Commission. Bill is a retired history professor from Wichita State University and a past President of the Kansas State Historical Society. Bill welcomes the opportunity to contribute to the preservation of Louisville's rich history. Welcome Aline and Bill!

Commission members continue to share Louisville's history with surrounding communities. On February 28th, Don Ross and Dave Ferguson appeared on Channel 4's Hometown Weather hosted by Larry Green. They provided personal stories of living in Louisville during the coal mining years. On May 10, Don and Dave were the program speakers at the 2001 Annual Lafayette Historical Society Meeting. Their program focused on the history of Louisville and the Monarch Mine. Commission members opened the museum on June 9th during the Taste of Louisville. Tours and homemade pizzels were provided for visitors. On July 4th, Commission members will be participating in the 4th of July celebration at Memory Square Park. They will be selling copies of The Louisville Story and sharing their knowledge of local history. Stop by the gazebo to visit with Commission members and to enjoy Louisville's colorful history.

The Annual Society Membership Meeting will be on Sunday, September 9th. For those of you who have attended previous meetings, you will notice a change in scheduling from the month of May to the month of September. The September date was chosen so that Commission member, Bill Unrau, could be the guest speaker. Please mark your calendars and plan to join us for an informative program on American Indians in Colorado. Invitations to the Meeting will be mailed to Society Members in August. We look forward to visiting with all of you.

The museum recently received a donation of medical tools from Dr. Cassidy who practiced in Louisville for many years. We would be grateful to anyone who could help us identify the tools. Please call the museum or stop by during our open hours.

In closing, I want to thank Betty Buffo and Isabelle Hudson for their volunteer work. Betty works tirelessly in the museum every Wednesday afternoon, and Isabelle continues to organize hundreds of obituaries into notebooks for public access. Their efforts and friendships are greatly appreciated.

Thanks to New and Renewing Members!

Lifetime Members

Roger & Elle Cabbage Lewis Romans
Glen & Aline Steinbaugh

Yearly Members

Mr. & Mrs. Ernie Marino
Jean Huey
Carol Johnston
John & Mary Garcia
Stephen & Elsie Stucka
Teresa Beers
William Unrau
Sean Redmond

The above names consist of recent membership in the Louisville Historical Society during the months of January through June. We apologize for any omissions or misspellings. Please contact the museum with corrections to the above list of names.

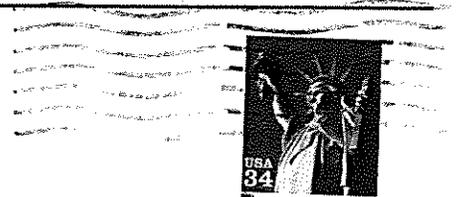
TAKE YOUR PLACE IN HISTORY: VOLUNTEER!

Louisville Historical Museum is seeking volunteers to interact with visitors on the first Saturday of each month and to assist with tours as needed. Volunteers will have the opportunity to interact with visitors and tour groups while exploring Louisville's history. Training will be provided. If you are interested or would like more information, please call the Museum at 303-665-9048 or e-mail gleesoc@ci.louisville.co.us.

LOUISVILLE HISTORICAL MUSEUM MUSEUM HOURS

1001 Main Street
Tues., Wed., & Thurs. – 10AM to 3PM
Louisville, CO 80027
First Sat. of every month
303-665-9048 10AM to 3PM

Louisville Historical Commission
749 Main Street
Louisville, CO 80027



Louisville Public Library
950 Spruce Street
Louisville CO 80027

