Built in circa 1905-1906, the Elevator is considered to be the most historically and visually significant structure associated with the agricultural history of the community. One of the area’s last remaining wooden grain elevators, it is currently being stabilized and redeveloped. Local farmers brought their grain here, where it would be processed and transported by rail to a flour mill in Denver.

This house, believed to have been constructed before 1893, is one of the best preserved examples of a wood frame cottage in Louisville and was a typical type of miner’s housing. From 1920s to the 1940s, it was the home of the Julius and Elsie Stolns family.

Town doctor and real estate developer Charles Wolfer had the building constructed in 1905 as a store for the National Fuel Company, one of the largest mining concerns in Louisville. For many, it was the Carverth Bros. & Dalby store.

This house, built in circa 1896, is listed on the National Register in part because it was one of the few Louisville proper ties retaining its original outbuildings, making it an important example of a late 19th century urban residential complex. An early owner was the United Coal Company.

This is an example of the Queen Anne style in Louisville and illustrates the town’s typically modest housing. Built in circa 1906, it was the home of saloon owners Mary and Nick Tomeo and their children Catherine and Anthony, followed by George and Barbara Rhoades from 1919 to 1946.

In a community consisting primarily of modest frame houses, this house remains as one of Louisville’s largest and most elaborate historic residences. The house was built in 1908 and it was owned by mine foreman, John Thompson, Maggie Thompson and their family from 1908 until 1961.

This building, built circa 1903, is a well-preserved example of a neighborhood grocery. Its typical large-pane display windows and central entrance are typical of this once common commercial building type. Emilio and Ann Jacoe sold Italian foods (obtained in Denver) to Louisville’s Italian residents from the 1920s to 1950s.

This house is a rare brick example of the modest residences constructed by local coal miners and is associated with the town’s Italian heritage. A rear addition housed a spaghetti-making machine used to supplement family income during the summer months of reduced mining activity. In 1910, it was the home of siblings Joseph, Ernest, and Cleonice Jannucci, and later was the residence of Joseph and his wife, Philomena.

This is a well preserved example of wood frame miner housing. Miner Nicholas Thomas, Jr., whose parents were among Louisville’s early British settlers, built the house in circa 1904-1906. This house has the distinction of having been owned by one family, the Thomases, for over 100 years.
City of Louisville Map of Historic Places


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