



# The Louisville Historian

Issue #99

A Publication of the Louisville Historical Commission and Society Summer 2013

## My Two Hometowns: Louisville and Lafayette

By Brian Chamberlin

**M**y parents moved my family to Colorado from Massachusetts (by way of Texas) when my father was hired at Rocky Flats. We settled in Lafayette in the spring of 1980, long after the coal mines had closed, and almost a decade after Centaurus High School opened. It was a time when the area was at the start of a two-decade-long expansion that saw many families, like mine, who didn't have the historical understanding of rivalry between the communities, become engrained in the area.

Back then, given that I was just starting my grade school years, I had no awareness of old town rivalries. How could I, being a recently arrived kindergartner? Interestingly, when my family first moved to Lafayette and my mother prepared to send me off to school the first time, we visited both Lafayette and Louisville Elementary Schools, as staff at neither school believed our house belonged in their attendance area. Alas, as the school year started I rode the bus from Lafayette to Louisville Elementary, the start of my life-long dual citizenship.

By the time I reached middle school, my family had moved to a new house, still in Lafayette, and I was fully rooted in Lafayette as well as in school sports. We knew we didn't like those kids from Louisville, even if I couldn't really explain why. As I entered my adult years, and now that I am firmly entrenched as a Louisville resident, my love of history has driven me down a path that has allowed me to explore both towns individually, and the rivalry that once was.

The birth and rearing of both communities mirror one another. When examining one, you can't help but notice that the other followed in somewhat identical suit. Like siblings, each town came into itself based on the similar, if not the same, storyline: The settlement of the area by pioneer families (not just in Lafayette and Louisville, but throughout the Territory of Colorado, and the related demand for fuel sources), the discovery of coal, the connections to a railroad, and the birth of a community

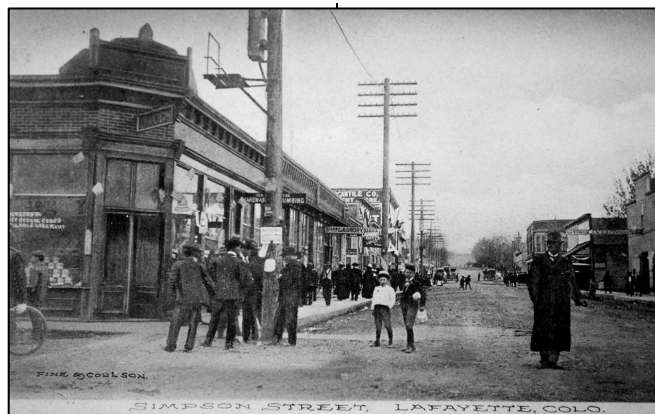
built on seasonal industries of both mining and farming. While this is an overly simplified version of their histories, each town experienced the similar story; first Louisville, beginning in 1878, then Lafayette a decade later, in 1888.

The family comparison grows stronger when you examine the early families from both communities and their relationships. Beginning with the charter petition to incorporate the Town of Lafayette, a number of prominent Louisville names were included, such as John, William and Joseph Simpson. John Simpson was the first to open a mine on founder Mary Miller's lands, and it became one of the largest coal producers of its time. Simpson Street in Lafayette was named for the Simpson Mine, and James

Simpson was the first to erect a home in Lafayette. Others, such as Walter Moon, moved to Lafayette from Louisville in those early days, and his son is thought to have been the first child born in town. Mary Miller was



*Louisville's Main Street, top photo, and Lafayette's Simpson Street, bottom photo, resembled each other at the turn of the century.*



herself the daughter of John and Sally Foote, who had a residence in Louisville for a time.

Indeed, in their infancy, the towns worked well together. But no siblings are without their competition with one another, and nowhere did this play out in the early years more than in athletics.

The earliest known sporting event that pitted the two towns against one another was a foot race between two men, "Green" and "Lemmon", where Green was backed by Lafayette, and Lemmon by Louisville. As the March 13, 1892 *Daily Camera* reported, the mines emptied as all the folks came out, and there remained a suspicion of fixing as "Lafayette was backing Green and is feeling very sore tonight, and if he shows up in a week he will regret it as his backers have a grave suspicion that he had sold out and the race was a hypodrome [sic]. Several hundred dollars changed hands and the losers naturally feel sore." The 150 yard distance of the race was won by Lemmon by a margin of over 50 feet.

local baseball games were between the teams from Lafayette and Louisville, where seldom "was a game ever finished when the two teams met." Fights spilled out on the field and among the spectators, who would settle their differences "man to man" along the railroad tracks between the towns. When the teams met again, they finished the games that had not been completed due to the fights.

Nowhere, however, did the rivalry peak quite like it did on the football field, where the rivalry was one of the best in the state between small towns. In the 1930s, Lafayette and Louisville High Schools competed in the same league. At that time, no one fared quite as well as the Lafayette High team, which won the Platte Valley Championship each year from 1935-1938. By the next decade, the tide had turned, and Louisville dominated the field of play. According to *Lafayette, Colorado History: Treeless Plain to Thriving City, Centennial 1889-1989*, in 1948 Louisville High's team enjoyed a very successful season thanks in part to an offensive line



led by "Bum" LaSalle. That year, Lafayette countered the fierce Louisville offense by enlisting the help of Elisio Fernandez, an equally tough defensive lineman, who lined up against LaSalle. During the game, Fernandez was said to have induced LaSalle into a brawl, resulting in both players being ejected from the game. Lafayette went on to win the game, 7-6.

***The New Centennial Mine, located on Empire Rd., drew coal miners from both Louisville and Lafayette. This 1942 photo shows the Centennial miners who worked the night shift.***

The athletic rivalry between Lafayette and Louisville grew and continued for decades. Spilling into local school competitions, basketball and football games between the towns' schools were reported as closely watched by the whole towns as early as 1907. The schools' rivalry possibly had its roots in two very early basketball games. On November 11, 1907, the girl's teams met in a game that ended with a 2-0 Louisville victory. The next night, the Lafayette boys downed Louisville 16-15. These tight contests drew the communities out in support of their schools' sporting events.

When the towns' adult baseball teams met on the field, the rivalry sometimes became violent. Carolyn Conarroe wrote in *The Louisville Story* that the "most thrilling"

The football rivalry lasted late into the 1960s, when the two team squared off against one another for the Louisville homecoming game. As was annual tradition, a bonfire was set for the night before the game for Louisville, but some Lafayette students managed to sneak over and burned the woodpile before the bonfire festivities could take place. Louisville won the game that year, and Lafayette suffered some fire damage of their own, when their "crows nest" at their field was destroyed after the game.

By 1972, the sporting rivalry was all but over as both high schools merged into one, and Centaurus High School became the single school to represent both communities. Tracy Hendrickson won the school's first trophy at Fort Morgan Invitational Speech Competition, the first of many awards won by the students who merged into a single identity.



While competition marks many sibling relationships, and the sports stories from the two towns are a fantastic example of this, the relationship between the towns was not all antagonistic. Carolyn Conarroe's 1977 *Louisville Times* article "A Heritage of Coal Production" highlighted the intertwining early history the two communities. Early in the histories of our two towns, a number of joint ventures benefited both communities equally. For a time, they shared a newspaper (the *Lafayette-Louisville Miner* in 1892), the Lafayette-Louisville Electric Company, and a mutual aid program for fighting fires. The various social lodges from each town joined forces to hold a ball to benefit workers injured in a Louisville mine. The location: Lafayette. Fourth of July celebrations in Lafayette featured the Louisville Brass Band. Social organizations from Louisville often assembled in Lafayette for the benefit of the people there.



***Lafayette and Louisville miners also worked together at the Hi-Way Mine located along what is now Highway 287. This photo was taken in the mid-1930s.***

But her article alludes to one of these partnerships as being one of the few hiccups in the governmental relationships. The mutual aid agreement for firefighting put the cooperation and relations between the communities to the test. Back in the days when the threat from fire was much more serious, as wooden buildings dominated city blocks, butting up against one another, the worst fire in Lafayette's history occurred, on January 24, 1900. Accounts vary as to where exactly the fire started, but "a heavy gale blowing at the time" spread the fire quickly. Denver papers reported that the entire city had been destroyed, but, in fact, firemen and other volunteers contained the fire within the business district of Simpson Street, and to within two blocks of the railroad station. Both sides of Simpson Street burned, and damage was estimated at \$100,000. One of the

items destroyed in the Lafayette fire was the Louisville town's fire hose.

The towns argued over the value and replacement of the hose cart. Louisville demanded \$100 to replace the hose, while Lafayette pointed to the agreement as Louisville understood the risk. After some time, the Lafayette town government approved \$60 compensation to Louisville toward the replacement of the hose cart.

Like the firefighting agreement, other joint ventures were not without complications. The communities joined together to create a community park in the 1930s, only to see that venture fail. So, too, did the idea of a joint recreation center on the site of the former Pow Wow grounds along South Boulder Road as late as 1987. Lafayette had the creation of a joint recreation center as its top priority that year, and unanimously approved the plan and the site, as it was found to be economically feasible. But Louisville already had land set aside for its own recreation center on the west side of town, "not readily accessible to the residents of Lafayette," and went with its own plan, instead.



***Over the years, many people from Lafayette and Louisville married one another. This 1916 wedding photo shows Susie Perrella of Louisville and Peter DiGiacomo of Lafayette (both seated). The best man, standing, is believed to be Susie's brother, Rome Perrella. (The maid or matron of honor has not been identified.)***

As with any family, however, the communities came together in the face of a threat, and the solidarity between the miners' families between the towns transcended any community divisions. While both miners and mine operators lived in each of the towns, the heart and soul of both communities were the hardworking mining laborers who fought for better

conditions and better pay to support their families. Labor strife between the miners and the operators popped up numerous times, and often became violent, during the mining years extending from the start of both communities until the mines closed in the early 1950s.



***Some teachers, such as Mrs. Elizabeth Alps, taught in both Louisville and Lafayette schools. In this photo, Mrs. Alps is shown outside her Louisville home at 637 Lincoln.***

Indeed, like any family, we may have our ups and downs, but the communities and people in both Lafayette and Louisville are clearly cut from the same cloth. Rivals where allowable, but always coming together when it matters most. There is a clear respect and admiration between the towns, which only comes from a long and lasting history that weaves the communities together as family.

## **Consolidation Ends An Era**

### ***Lafayette, Louisville Look Ahead To A New Relationship***

***These headlines in the June 6, 1972 issue of the Boulder Daily Camera spelled out what everyone in Louisville and Lafayette was talking about: the closure of their town high schools and the planned opening in Fall 1972 of Centaurus High School. Centaurus was the high school for students in both cities from 1972 until 1998, when Monarch High School opened and drew students from Louisville and Superior.***

I am proud to say that I grew up in Lafayette. But I am also excited that my son gets to grow up in Louisville. Perhaps the rivalry today isn't what it once was, but that

doesn't take from the wonderful experience of living in an area with such a rich and interesting history.

*Brian Chamberlin is a former member of the Louisville Historical Commission.*

Sources:

*Boulder Daily Camera*: 6/14/1891, 3/13/1892, 10/11/1893, 3/29/1895; *Longmont Ledger*: 1/26/1900

Conarroe, Carolyn, *The Louisville Story*, Johnson Publishing, Boulder, CO, 1978

Conarroe, Carolyn, *Louisville Legends: The Record as History*, Capitol Hill LLC, 2004

Conarroe, Carolyn, "A Heritage of Coal Production," *Louisville Times*, 02/11/1977

Hutchison, James D., Director, *Lafayette, Colorado History:*

*Treeless Plain to Thriving City, Centennial 1889-1989*, Curtis Media Corporation, Dallas, Texas and the Lafayette Historical Society, 1990

"1893 – First Electric Generating Plant in Lafayette" – Delbert I. Reddington

"1900 – Town Burns" – James Hutchison

"1924 – A Bustling Town" – Lois Waneka

"1937 – High School Football 1930's Style" – Chuck Waneka

"1949 – Lafayette Memories" – Robert G. Palmer

"1968 – Rivalry" – Ron Buffo

"1971 – Centaurus" – Virginia Ross

"1987 – Recreation Center" – Alex Ariniello

Hutchison, James D., *Survey and Settlement Lafayette, Colorado*, Morrell Graphics Communications, Lafayette, Colorado, 1994

## ***Louisville and World War I***

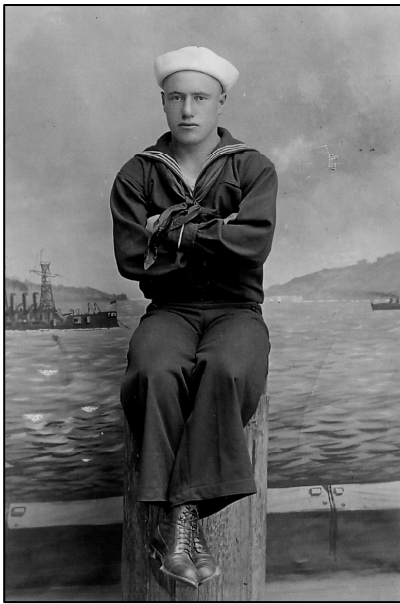
***By Bridget Bacon, Museum Coordinator***

World War I transformed Louisville and many other small towns. Just as Louisville was recovering from the stress of the Northern Colorado coal mine strike of 1910-1914, the United States entered "the Great War." Louisville drew together as a community in support of the war effort, and about one hundred of its young men went off to train and fight. Many Louisville families were disrupted as a result.

At this time, the Historical Museum is soliciting stories and photos about the people in Louisville who were involved in World War I. These would all aid in our understanding of this era and be available for researchers, and some would be used for a future *Louisville Historian* issue and an exhibit. We have already started to collect information and donations of items, the most recent of which are listed in this issue. In addition, our intern, Hannah Longstaff, has been researching the servicemen who are listed on the World War I monument that stands in the Louisville Cemetery, as well as those who served in the War who are known to have moved to Louisville after the War ended.

What we have already learned is that some men returned to their relatively uneventful lives in Louisville after having seen such places as Siberia, Hong Kong, Turkey, and France. One serviceman from Louisville, Albert Fanchini, died of pneumonia in Liverpool, England in 1917 and was initially buried there; his body was later moved to the Louisville Cemetery. Another young man from Louisville, anxious to serve, actually went to Canada in order to join up early and was injured in the 1917 Battle of Vimy Ridge between German and Canadian forces.

We would be happy to scan family photos so that only the digital image would be donated. Please contact the Museum if you have stories or photos to contribute to this project.



*Frank Bodhaine served in the Navy in World War I. The Bodhaine Family recently donated this photo to the Museum.*

### ***Upcoming Historical Programs***

The public is invited to join us for these 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.

Thank you so much to Jesse DeGraw, who spoke in June on the topic of baseball player Bert Niehoff, and to Kathy Lingo, who spoke in May about the architectural survey of Louisville's Jefferson Place Addition.

**Brown Bag Discussion, Thursday, September 5,  
Noon to 1 PM**

Join Brian Chamberlin for the next Brown Bag, "My Two Hometowns: Louisville and Lafayette," which relates to the topic of this Historian.

Participants are welcome to bring their lunches as well as to come and share personal recollections about the athletic rivalry between Louisville and Lafayette or about the intermarriages between the towns. Location: First floor meeting room of the Louisville Public Library, 951 Spruce St.

**Summer Historical Walking Tour: "Main Street Stories," Saturday, Sept. 14, 9:30 AM**

Meet on the front steps of the Library. Suggested donation: \$5. This tour will be led by Anne Robinson and will look at Louisville's development as a coal mining town.

**Summer Historical Walking Tour: "La Farge to Memory Square: A Look at Early Louisville Neighborhoods, Schools and Churches," Saturday, Sept. 28, 9:30 AM**

Meet at the Historical Museum. Suggested donation: \$5. This tour will be led by Diane Marino and will focus on the historic residential area to the west of downtown.



*The Miners Trading Co. building, one of the few brick buildings in historic Louisville, will be discussed on the "Main Street Stories" walking tour. This site is at the northwest corner of Pine and Main.*



## **LOUISVILLE HISTORICAL COMMISSION**

Paula Elrod  
David Ferguson  
Lynn Christopher Koglin  
Gladys Levis-Pilz  
Daniel Mellish  
Anne Robinson  
Patricia Seader  
Andrew Williams

### **Oral History Program Update**

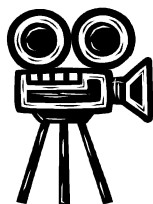
Thank you so much to the following people for allowing the Museum to interview them at a session about the Louisville Fire Department. With interviewer Barbara Gigone and camera operator Jean Morgan, they covered such topics as mine fires, downtown fires, and their advice for present firefighters.

Ronald Leggett  
George Brown  
Howard Pollock  
Bill Ryan  
Leo Deborski  
Eugene Caranci  
Jack Steinbaugh

As a token of our appreciation, a complimentary annual membership is being given to each participant who is not already a lifetime member.

Also, thank you so much to the team of volunteers who have been working on the Museum's Oral History Program: Barbara Gigone, Katie Kingston, Ady Kupfner, Diane Marino, Jean Morgan, and Dustin Sagrillo. Welcome to new oral history volunteers Kris Ottoson and John Milanski. And thank you to the Louisville Historical Commission for its financial support of this worthy project.

If you'd like to help with this fun program, we have a need for more volunteer interviewers and camera operators as well as volunteers to transcribe the interviews. Please contact the Historical Museum!



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

The Museum is now observing its Spring/Summer hours! It is open for the summer from 10:00 to 3:00 on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and from 3:00 to 8:00 on Fridays to coincide with the summer Street Faires and First Friday Art Walks. 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.

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

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. Participants 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.

**September Topic:** Fort Garland  
Wednesday, Sept. 11, 2013

**October Topic:** History of Superior  
Wednesday, Oct. 9, 2013

**November Topic:** Helen Hunt Jackson  
Wednesday, Nov. 13, 2013

**December Topic:** Time of the Spanish in Colorado  
Wednesday, Dec. 11, 2013



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

Thank you so much to Brian Chamberlin, a former member of the Louisville Historical Commission, for writing about his two hometowns for the lead article of this issue. His article reminded me that historically, Louisville had relationships with all of the major towns in the Northern Colorado coal fields: Lafayette, Superior, Erie, Firestone, Frederick, Dacono, and Marshall (which at one point was large enough to be considered a town, but was never incorporated). To give an idea of the distances involved, only three miles separate the downtowns of Lafayette and Louisville. Families moved between and among these towns, following the work in the mines, and also visited between them, as relatives were often disbursed among the towns. Also, all of these communities endured the worries about the future that came with the end of the coal mining era and the accompanying challenges to find economic stability. Brian's article reminds us that these towns in the Northern coal field will always have intertwined histories and, to follow Brian's analogy, are all like siblings in the same family.

Thank you to so many people who have given helpful historical information to the Museum, including Kay Cannon and her daughters, who visited from out of state and told us about the Cannon family who helped shape both Lafayette and Louisville; Clinton Miller and Laurinda Sturr for information about the Lay, Henning, and Miller families; Evelyn Hale Bright for information about growing up in Marshall; Robert Lemmon, Jr., who is descended from Louisville's Wilcoxson family; Don and Ricky Pickett; and members of the Takemoto, DiFrancia, and Stout families.

Thank you so much to Museum volunteers Mona Lee Doersam (for her beautiful job on the layout of every issue of *The Louisville Historian*), Deborah Fahey, Robert Sampson, Gail Khasawneh, Kate Gerard, Kathleen Jones, Rebecca Harney, Duane Elrod, Patricia Lester, Christine Gray, Mary Kay Knorr, and Ardeshir Sabeti. Welcome to new volunteers Patricia Murphy and Kelsey Smith! Also, thank you so much to the Museum's summer intern, Hannah Longstaff, for her work making such valuable contributions as doing historical research, organizing past oral history interviews, cataloging historic photos, and giving tours to Museum visitors. Thank you to Becky Harney and Patty Frobisher for playing their dulcimers outside the Museum during the First Friday Art Walks in June and July. We also appreciate Jennifer Strand's work on Commission and Museum projects. (Oral history volunteers are thanked elsewhere in this issue.)

I was happy to be able to supply twenty-four kits for Grain Elevator papercraft models for elementary school students in France! Reports are that the class enjoyed the activity as well as the story about the Elevator written by Mary Kay Knorr. It's fun to think about Louisville's Grain Elevator being reproduced as a model and providing enjoyment for people in other parts of the world. Complimentary kits to make Richard Wheeler's wonderful model are still available at the Louisville Historical Museum, or the materials can be printed from the Museum's website.

We had another fun open house at the Museum during A Taste of Louisville on June 1<sup>st</sup>. Thank you to Paula Elrod and Betty Scarpella for continuing with the annual tradition of making pizzelles, which they gave out to passersby. Thanks also to Hannah Longstaff, Gladys Levis-Pilz, Marilyn Hunt, and Anne Robinson for helping out that day.

Thank you to the Downtown Business Association for providing a booth for the Historical Commission to have a presence at one of the Louisville Street Faires this summer! Commission member Lynn Koglin coordinated the booth and chatted with people at the Street Faire.

Last, thank you to Marilyn Hunt for her service on the Historical Commission. Marilyn is no longer a Louisville resident and therefore can't continue to serve on a City-appointed board, but we're looking forward to working with her on many more projects in support of Louisville history. We're very fortunate that the Historical Commission has such a strong tradition of having its members continue to be active with Commission and Museum activities even after their terms have ended!

## ***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.

John & Cheryl Haubert  
Perrine Billiet  
George & Cynthia Autrey  
Paula Elrod  
Connye Crump  
Lola & Roy Lauricello  
Judy Cresswell  
Avnet, Inc.  
Old Mill Questers  
Earl Bolton  
Stout Family

## **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 Donald Ross (1929-2012)***

Janet & Stephen Reynolds

### ***In Memory of William "Billy" Elrod, Jr. (1949-2013)***

Marilyn Hunt  
Louisville Football Assn.

### ***In Memory of Marion Dionigi Junior (1940-2013)***

Tom & Ann Stoffel

### ***In Memory of Noboru Takemoto (1928-2013)***

Kaye Takemoto

### ***In Memory of Welcome Henning Miller (1923-2013)***

Jerry & Mel Moore

### ***In Memory of Brenda Warembourg Beatty (1955-2013)***

Bob & Darleen Del Pizzo  
Eugene DiCarlo  
Paula Elrod  
David W. Ferguson  
Ronald & Arlene Leggett Family

### ***In Memory of Shirley Haller Davis (1940-2013)***

Eugene DiCarlo  
David W. Ferguson  
Donna & Adam Elnicki

### ***In Memory of Wally Prather (1922-2013)***

David W. Ferguson

### ***In Memory of Margie Wilson Lazuk (1931-2013)***

William & Katherine Ryan

### ***In Memory of Charles Grosso (1931-2013)***

Eugene & Virginia Caranci  
Ronald & Arlene Leggett  
David W. Ferguson

### ***In Memory of Percy Conarro (1927-2013)***

Carolyn Conarro  
Eugene & Virginia Caranci  
Bridget Bacon  
Ronald & Arlene Leggett  
Joyce Ross  
June Enrietto

### ***In Memory of the Cannon Family***

Kay Cannon

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

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

**Shirley & Dick Bodhaine** – prints of four photos of Dick's uncle, Frank Bodhaine, from when he served in World War I from Louisville.

**Gary Lazuk** – copies of photos of a framed picture from the American Legion showing Walter Rhoades, the local World War I casualty for whom the American Legion Post was named.

**Linda Knutson** – letters, photos, and other items acquired at an estate sale that belonged to Genevieve Moffitt of Louisville. Genevieve Moffitt worked as a nurse at Denver's Mercy Hospital during World War I and she is the only female to be listed on Louisville's World War I monument located in the Louisville Cemetery.

**Charlie Mestas** – framed composite showing the senior pictures of the members of the Louisville High School class of 1966, which the donor and classmate Diane Escobedo made for the class (there was never one made for this class, as there was for most other classes). This item has been on the Museum's wish list.

**Laurinda Sturr** – household items from the Henning and Lay families of Louisville.



**Madonna Family** – 1960s photos showing Mike Colacci and the bocce court behind the Blue Parrot, a Louisville Labor Day parade, the Blue Parrot staff, and flooding of Coal Creek.

**Carlton Stoiber** – scan of a photo of his grandfather's store, J.M. Stoiber General Merchandise, which occupied 813 Main Street in the early 1900s.

**Marilyn Hunt** – Library and City items from the 1990s and early 2000s, including notes from a Library panel discussion by World War II veterans.

**Arlene Leggett** – two articles relating to Louisville history from *The Louisville Times*.

**David Ferguson** – class rings from the Louisville High School class of 1946 that belonged to Dave and his future wife, Dorothy LaSalle.

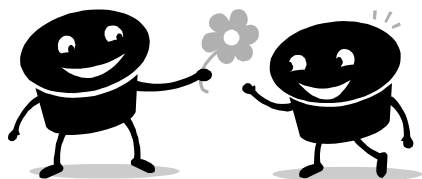
**Monarch High School** – yearbook for the year 2012-2013.

**Cynthia Conarroe** – poster produced by the Boulder Centennial-Bicentennial Commission in 1976 showing a historical drawing of a view of the Valmont area.

**Janice Mudrock** – items from the estate of her mother, Eleanor Green Brimble, including school certificates for Eleanor Green and William Brimble, family photos, and a photo album.

**Terry Nothnagle** – small metal tool made to hang from a man's belt.

Thank you also to Duane Elrod and Darleen Del Pizzo for supplying a copy of a *Rocky Mountain News* newspaper article about a Louisville gambling raid in the early 1950s, Tonya Johnson for a newspaper item about her mother's shop, the Craft Cupboard, which was started at 909 Main in 1980, and Gail Khasawneh for newspaper articles about Louisville from the 1990s-2000s. All of these will be useful for the Museum's files.



## 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, 1964, 1965, and 1967 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.

- New item: Information about, and photos of, Louisville's World War I servicemen.

## ***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.HistoricLouisvilleCO.org](http://www.HistoricLouisvilleCO.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.

### ***Business Sponsors***

*Thank you to all of our Business Sponsors!*

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

## ***Thanks to New and Renewing Members***

### ***New Members***

Mary Chmielowiec	Sheri Levine
George Brandon & Mary Clough	Charlie Mestas
Tom & Kelli Cole	Clinton Miller
Dinauer Family	Keith Mullins
Katy Howe	Janet Reynolds
Howard & Barbara Klemme	Joshua Sroge Family

### ***Renewing Members***

Don & Dottie Bachman	Nathan & Beth Miesen
Lynne Bentsen	Sean & Amy Moynihan
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Judy Cresswell	Marilyn & Yvan Paitel
Connye Crumpe	John Priebe
Carol Day	Rizzi Family
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Pamela Evanoff	Chuck & Betty Scarpella
Kate LeMere & Andrew Harrington	Charles L. Sisk & Terre Rushton
Chris & Eric Hollekim	Tom & Ann Stoffel
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### ***Regrets***

We extend our sincere sympathy to the families of Historical Society members Charles Grosso and Moira Aurand.

**Photos from the Collection of the  
Louisville Historical Museum**



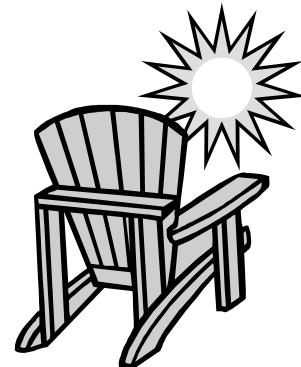
*These Louisville men posed for a camera in circa 1910 in front of a building on Main Street. Some of the men in the photo are believed to be Ray Weaver, Toney La Salle, George Robinson, John Duffy, George Mann, and Max Ferguson. Please contact the Historical Museum with any identifications.*



*Nelle Wolfer at the time of her high school graduation in 1909.*



*The Louisville Grade School stood at Spruce and Jefferson, the current location of Memory Square Park. This photo from the early 1900s is a view looking north from Spruce.*



*Louisville Historical Society  
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Louisville, CO 80027  
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