



The Louisville Historian

Issue #100

A Publication of the Louisville Historical Commission and Society Fall 2013

100th Issue Edition: Unsolved Mysteries of Louisville



By Bridget Bacon, Museum Coordinator



In recognition of the 100th issue of *The Louisville Historian*, the volunteers who started the *Historian* in 1987, and our 600 paying members, for whom we are very grateful, we present with this issue some of Louisville's most intriguing unsolved mysteries.

Saloon Fights and Murders in Old Louisville

The best-known murders to have been committed in Louisville are those of livery stable owner Janette Taylor by her husband in 1901¹ and of town marshal Victor Helburg by a street peddler in 1915. (A previous owner of the Old Louisville Inn has said that his wife invented a lighthearted story in the 1970s about the ghost of a woman she said was murdered at the tavern, whom she named Samantha after the character on the TV show "Bewitched.") Due to the increased ability to access digitized newspapers online such as through GenealogyBank.com, however, several more slayings that had been forgotten have come to light. Not surprisingly, we have short contemporaneous newspaper accounts of many of these crimes, but for most of them, we lack the full details of exactly what happened and what may have come later in terms of the judicial system. Can any of our readers fill in the details?

In 1896, the *Denver Evening Post* reported on a Louisville shooting that may or may not have resulted in a death. Antonio Amorato and Mike Lombardo were accused of shooting Mike Romano, who "has six bullet holes in his scalp. The skull is not fractured, however."

The *Denver Post* reported on a killing in 1904 that followed a card game in a Louisville saloon. James Rossi and Andero Rutolo finished their game of cards and Rutolo accused Rossi of cheating. Rossi left, followed by Rutolo, who fired a "large caliber revolver" at Rossi and killed him. The article went on, "Rutolo then walked down the street through a big crowd, which made no effort to stop him and escaped in the direction of Boulder."

In June 1908, according to *Denver Post* articles, a

Front Street. Carlo Tomoro (which the *Post* also spelled as "Tomorrow") shot and killed his wife's brother, Nick Martello. The two had been arguing in the saloon: "Some say the men quarreled over the walkout of the shooting happened at the rear of "Franzia's saloon," which today would be the Old Louisville Inn at 740 union miners yesterday, while others intimate that the treatment of Mrs. Tomorrow at the hands of her husband was the cause."

**ITALIAN SHOOTS
BROTHER-IN-LAW
THROUGH HEART**

Coal Miners Quarrel and One
Deliberately Kills the
Other.

This headline about a Louisville slaying appeared in the June 21, 1908 Denver Post.

Moments after they stepped out of the rear door, "four shots were heard. Martello ran out of the alley into the street in front of the saloon, where he dropped dead." Tomoro ran off in the direction of his home six blocks away, which property records indicate was likely in the 1100 block of Main Street. However, he was not found and it was reported in the paper that his wife (the victim's sister) denied knowing of his whereabouts. Martello was buried in Boulder's Columbia Cemetery.

¹The original version of this article gave the incorrect year of 1902.

A number of unexplained deaths took place during the mine strike of 1910 to 1914 and reflect the intense hostilities between strikers and strikebreakers. The August 4, 1911 *Colorado Springs Gazette* reported the theory that a striking Louisville miner was killed and his body was then placed on the railroad tracks, where he was run over by a late night Interurban train coming through Louisville.



This is what “Franzia’s”, or Di Francia’s, Saloon looked like in the early 1900s. This is now the Old Louisville Inn.

In a rush to bring to justice the killer in one of these strike-related deaths, an innocent Louisville coal miner was arrested. In this 1911 situation, A.L. Gumm was assaulted after leaving a Louisville saloon and died a month later. Piecing together the newspaper reports, it appears that Gumm working as a mine guard at a mine staying open during the strike with the labor of strikebreakers. He and his friends, including a man named Swift who was a witness, left the saloon because of the “threatening glances of several strikers” in the saloon. A detective for the Northern Coal and Coke Company who was determined to find the miner who assaulted Gumm directed Swift, who was just four feet tall, to be placed in a bread basket with eye holes cut in the side “and hauled through the streets of Louisville on a delivery wagon. On the eighth day of his journey he jumped from the basket, called to the driver of the wagon, and pointing at [Carlo Damiana], who was standing on the street, shouted, ‘There is the man!’” Fortunately, Damiana had an alibi and was released; he lived in Louisville until his death in 1972 at the age of 83. There is no indication that Gumm’s assailant was ever found.

The tensions from the strike that started in 1910 led up to the events of April 1914, when there were several hours of gunfighting between strikers and strikebreakers at the Hecla Mine, following the news of the Ludlow Massacre. Bulgarian strikebreaker Pete Stanoff (which

sometimes was spelled as “Stanoff”) was killed in the battle. Several Louisville miners were arrested for the killing, but they were released due to a lack of evidence specifically connecting any of them with his death.



Front Street, where Louisville’s saloons were located, was a rough-and-tumble area. These men were photographed behind Jacoe’s Saloon near the railroad tracks in the early 1900s.

The strike would continue until December 1914, and evidence shows that federal troops still had a presence at the Hecla even several months after the violence of the previous spring. At the Hecla Mine, a Bulgarian immigrant named Stoyan Kojuharoff was a contractor who, according to newspaper reports, had been given the authority to decide who got to work in the mine. In August 1914, Italian miners, including one named Tony Perry, had been given regular work at the Hecla. After a group of the Italian miners went to Denver and were late in returning, however, they came back to find that Kojuharoff had replaced them with Bulgarian miners. Kojuharoff was returning from the “company clubhouse” when Perry fired “point blank” at Kojuharoff, who ran to his nearby cabin. He collapsed on his porch and died in front of his wife of four months. Federal soldiers arrested Tony Perry, who was said to have a family. The *Denver Rocky Mountain News* quoted Perry as saying, “I shot Kojuharoff because he took the bread out of my mouth. I’m not sorry. They can hang me for it if they want to.” The same article offered the explanation that the shooting “was the outgrowth of a long feud between the colonies” of Italians and Bulgarians.

One can’t help but notice that many of these crimes were committed or thought to have been committed by Italians. It should be considered a possibility that crimes by Italian immigrants were over-reported in Denver newspapers due to anti-Italian views by some at the time.

Stories of Secret Tunnels



This photo shows Front Street in the early 1900s, with a number of saloons lining the street. This is now the area of the Steinbaugh Pavilion.

Anti-Italian sentiment may have been the cause of one particular saloon fight. The April 4, 1893 *Denver Post* reported that an unknown man stepped into a Louisville saloon and said that he “had killed one Italian and would like to kill another.” A big fight ensued and moved out to the street. By the end, a man named Martmando was shot in the back and several others were slashed, “for knives were drawn and freely used.” The article went on, “The men refuse to say anything about the trouble. It is impossible to learn who fired the shot, or who struck the blows, or to ascertain any reason, if any, beyond the remark made by the stranger, for causing a general row in which they cut each other.” One senses that there might have been more to the story, but if so, the reporter didn’t find out what it was.

**KILLED OVER
CARD GAME
IN SALOON**

This headline about a Louisville crime appeared in the November 21, 1904 Denver Post.

As colorful as the stories are, they were also tragic for the affected families, and many of the incidents reveal the threats to livelihood and ethnic identity perceived by some coal miners, particularly relating to the difficult and long strike of 1910 to 1914. We would love to find out more about these people and events.

In recent years, a popular story told is that of secret tunnels located under Main and Front Streets in downtown Louisville and used to make a quick getaway in connection with bootlegging or gambling. Is this story true?

This is a hard question to answer, not only due to a lack of hard evidence but also because of the fun and appeal to many of believing in something that was carried out in secret and underground, and was connected to illegal activities. It’s also hard to answer because of the opposing views on the subject!

Some say that closed-up doors in the basements of historic downtown buildings must have led to tunnels, but others note that the doors used to lead to coal rooms that had coal delivered from a hole above the rooms, or used to lead up to the street so that beer wagons could unload barrels directly from the street into saloon cellars. Also, a number of older business owners who used to own downtown buildings say that they doubt the existence of tunnels. Some local historians say that because of the actual old coal mine tunnels that were located about fifty feet under the downtown, the idea of tunnels connecting buildings has been confused with the coal mine tunnels.

According to a 1998 *Daily Camera* article, the Moffitt house at 625 Main Street had become the focus of intense interest due to what was believed to be a sealed-off tunnel door in the basement. However, when that house was later demolished and the ground excavated, no tunnel was found. Similarly, one might have thought that tunnels would have been found when excavations were done for the underground parking under the Louisville Public Library, as this is a Front Street location where saloons used to be located. The contractor found the remnants of four outhouse pits, but not any evidence of tunnels.

At the Museum, we have heard tantalizing hints and rumors without seeing actual historical evidence. For example, a Colorado woman volunteered the information that her father told her in the 1950s, when she was a child, that he helped dig a tunnel somewhere downtown. However, without additional information, this was not a story that we could follow up on.

As with many things, it’s possible that the real story of a tunnel, or a few tunnels, has expanded. One area of town that seems to come up the most in stories is the Celeste Romano Pool Hall building at 809 Main Street that now houses the Waterloo. The stories are that a tunnel originated there and went under Main Street to one of

the buildings on the other side. Any tunnel likely would have caved in from street traffic or been filled in long ago, and the City of Louisville does not have records of City employees having encountered tunnels in street work that has been done.



This photo shows the west side of the 800 block of Main Street, including Celeste Romano's Pool Hall at 809 Main (second building from the left).

If any of our readers have direct information that might shed light on the existence of tunnels downtown, please let the Historical Museum know! If the stories of tunnels under Main Street or Front Street are true, we want to document them to add to the many colorful stories we have collected from older residents relating to bootlegging that was carried out during Prohibition and to gambling.

How Did "Louie-ville" Become "Louis-ville"?

Louis Nawatny, who is believed to have been Czech or Polish, named the town of Louisville after himself in 1878. Although "Louis-ville" is the unanimously accepted pronunciation of our town's name today, this was not always the case. A few of our older residents still say "Louie-ville," recalling a time when many residents pronounced it that way. Some have told the Museum that teachers took an active role in reminding their students to say the more formal-sounding "Louis-ville."

If you have information about when and how this change came about, please let us know!

**Tale of two cities:
Is it LEWEYville
or LOOisville?**

This headline appeared in the March 13, 1988 Daily Camera.

Which Italian Family Was First in Louisville?

Louisville had residents of many different nationalities, but its Italian heritage and culture are of particular interest to many people due to Louisville's place in history as one of Colorado's Italian colonies. Museum staff and volunteers are often asked how this came to be. How did Louisville end up drawing so many Italian immigrants, and who were the first ones?

Property records give some information to answer this question, at least with respect to which Italian families first owned real property in Louisville. All within the month of September in 1890, four Italian immigrants purchased lots in Louisville. It has been found that first was Eufрасina DiGiacomo Massaro, who purchased the lot where her daughter and son-in-law later ran Forte's store, specializing in Italian groceries. Next, Joseph Zarini purchased a lot, now 824 La Farge, where he built a house. Last, Eufрасina's brothers, Pascal James and Peter James, purchased two lots on Main Street. But were there others of Italian origin who lived in Louisville or owned property in Louisville even earlier?



This recently donated photo shows the Joseph and Virginia Zarini family in circa 1896, after they had moved from Marshall to Louisville. L to R, rear: Charles, Edith, and Henry "Rico"; center row: Joseph, Virginia, and baby Peter; front, Marie and Joseph Jr.

For some families, the journey from Italy to Louisville went through Marshall. Marshall's development preceded that of Louisville, and according to Marshall historian Joanna Sampson, it had the reputation of being "the toughest, brawliest coal camp in the entire west" and never had a church or a cemetery. Sampson also described how Joseph Zarini's family had to live in a cave in Marshall that he enlarged with his miner's pick. Many immigrants living in Marshall looked to Louisville as being a real town with its wide streets and good public school. It also already had an established Catholic church and Catholic school. Besides the Zarini family, other Italian families that came to Louisville by way of Marshall included the Romeo and Martella families. Once here, many such families then drew relatives, friends, and fellow villagers from Italy to also move to Louisville.



This 1916 photo from the Romeo family shows the area of Marshall where they lived in about 1900 before moving to Louisville.



The property on which Forte's Store was built at 804 Walnut was the first of three parcels sold to Italians in September 1890. This is a County photo from 1948.

ITALIAN COAL MINERS WANTED
To load coal after machines, 47c per ton, at the new Sunnyside mine, Louisville Junction, 15 miles north of Denver, on Colorado & Southern R. R. Apply at mine or to THE VESUVIUS COAL CO., 524 Cooper bldg., Denver, Colo.

This item appeared several times in the Denver Rocky Mountain News during the fall of 1907.

Some families say that their forebears were drawn to Louisville because mining companies advertised for labor in European countries. Although such ads cannot be easily located, newspaper advertisements running in the *Denver Rocky Mountain News* in the fall of 1907 specifically sought Italian miners to work at the Sunnyside Mine just south of Louisville (these "wanted" items were later revised to add Polish miners as well). In doing so, the owners of the Sunnyside Mine may have simply been looking for miners whom they knew to be hardworking, willing to accept low pay, or able to converse with Italian miners already working there.

Please contact the Museum if you have information about when and how families of different ethnicities ended up in Louisville!

LOUISVILLE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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

Historical Museum Contact Information and Summer Hours

The Museum is now observing its Fall/Winter hours! It is open from 10:00 to 3:00 on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. Special appointments at other times are possible. Museum staff can be reached at 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; email museum@louisvilleco.gov; or call the Museum at 303-665-9048.

Thank you so much to Brian Chamberlin, whose Brown Bag presentation in August was on the topic of "My Two Hometowns: Louisville and Lafayette." Thank you also to Lyle Laughlin, who contributed wonderful stories about Louisville-Lafayette relations to the Brown Bag. Lyle attended Lafayette High School for two years, then Louisville High School for two years, graduating in 1953.

Brown Bag Discussion, Thursday, December 5, Noon to 1 PM

The topic of the next Brown Bag will relate to the topic of this *Historian* issue, "Unsolved Mysteries of Louisville." Bridget Bacon will talk about the mysteries mentioned in this issue and will share some additional Louisville mysteries that she has encountered.

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 Louisville Parade of Lights. Stop by on Friday, December 6 between 6:00 and 8:00!

Oral History Program Update

Thank you so much to Hugh McKenzie for allowing the Museum to interview him as part of our Oral History Program! Also, thank you so much to the team of volunteers who have been working on this worthy program: Barbara Gigone, Katie Kingston, Ady Kupfner, Diane Marino, Jean Morgan, Dustin Sagrillo, Barbara Hesson, Kris Ottoson, and John Milanski. And thank you to the Louisville Historical Commission for its financial support of this worthy project.

Thank you in particular to Barbara and Jim Gigone for hosting the August oral history meeting in their home and for creating a short film showing excerpts from five of the oral history interviews.

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!

Thank You for Your Monetary Donations!

John & Pat McDermott
Susan Loo & Larry Donner
McConville Family
Deborah & David Fahey
Jan Stevenson
Janet Somerville
Shirley Fox
Marcelee Gralapp
Vern & Smiley Shulze
Robert Piccone
Mathew & Dilek Eccles
Ellen Fickeworth
Martha Miller
Kent G. Olson
Richard Sullivan
Manuel & Kathy Escamilla
Lesley T. Julian
Tammy Gardner
Harry & Ruth Mayor
Anthony C. Romeo Family
Dennis Reed
Rob & Katie Melich
Tracy Hobbs



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 for a membership form or call the Museum at 303-665-9048. You may also write to the Louisville Historical Museum, 749 Main Street, Louisville, Colorado, 80027. Please make checks payable to the Louisville Historical Commission.

The Museum Corner *Bridget Bacon, Museum Coordinator*

I'd like to give our readers some additional interesting information about one of the slayings described in the lead article of this issue. As the article noted, when Stoyan Kojuharoff was slain by Tony Perry, he had just left the "clubhouse" at the Hecla Mine. This clubhouse was likely the Hecla Casino building constructed inside the Hecla Mine enclosure for the entertainment of strikebreakers. The building stands at 1800 Plaza Drive, having been moved from its original location near the front doors of today's King Soopers. Kojuharoff's cabin, towards which he walked after Perry shot him, may have been part of the Hecla Heights mine camp of small homes located on the corner where Burger King stands today. Kojuharoff was reported by newspapers to have left the clubhouse in the company of another Bulgarian immigrant, Coli Coliff, who became a longtime Louisville resident. The next *Historian* issue will delve more deeply into the April 1914 events at the Hecla Mine in recognition of the upcoming 100th anniversary.

The Broomfield Rotary is taking part in the national program "Wreaths Across America" that will involve honoring all veterans buried at the Louisville Cemetery in a ceremony at 10 AM on Saturday, December 14th. The Museum is helping Nancy Harrold of the Broomfield Rotary to identify these veterans. If you'd like to ensure that your veteran relative buried at the Louisville Cemetery is on the list to be recognized, please check with the Museum before November 15th.

I'm touched that so many people have expressed concern about how the Historical Museum and its collection fared during the unprecedented flooding in Boulder County. I'm happy to report although water did leak into the main building's basement, which is a partially dirt basement, no part of the collection was damaged. To me, this is a sobering reminder that we need to work ever harder toward the goal of improving protection for the City's collection of artifacts and archival items that tell the story of our community.

Thank you to so many people who have given helpful historical information to the Museum, including Sylvia Kilker; Marvel "Red" and Kathy Larson; Isabelle Hudson and Verla Magruder; Gloria Green; Ed and Judy Domenico; and Edna Laverty Largent, who grew up in Louisville until she moved away in 1926 at the age of 14. Thank you to Shirley Elrod for giving the Museum a copy of the Money Magazine issue in which Louisville was ranked the second best place to live, and in which it was ranked in the top five for the fifth time. The members of the Historical Commission are grateful to

author Carolyn Conarroe for donating copies of her books for the Commission to sell at the Museum.

Thank you to Evelyn Santilli for identifying the fourth person in the wedding photo shown in the Summer 2013 *Historian*. She is Anna Di Giacomo, sister of the groom. 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, Patricia Murphy, Kelsey Smith, Brian Parchman, and Ardeshir Sabeti. Also, thank you again to the Museum's summer intern, Hannah Longstaff, for her many contributions to the Museum! We also appreciate Marilyn Hunt's and Jennifer Strand's work on Commission projects, and thanks also to Marilyn Hunt for using her photography skills to help the Museum. Thank you to Gladys Lewis-Pilz for donating photos of the recent flood damage by Coal Creek, and to Martin Ogle for helping to coordinate the online mining map project. (Oral history volunteers are thanked elsewhere in this issue.)

Last, thank you to Anne Robinson and Diane Marino for each leading two fun historic walking tours this summer. The walking tours are a great addition to Louisville's popular summertime offerings!

Museum Seeking a Volunteer for Online Mapping

The Museum is seeking a volunteer to create an online map that would integrate a current map or satellite photo of the Louisville area with a map of the area's coal mine locations. One of the objectives of the project is to have the ability to enable easy access to interpretive historic photos and information about each of the various coal mines in the area. This information would be accessed by clicking on map locations or an alphabetical list of the mines. A volunteer should have the necessary mapping and computer skills for this project. Please contact the Museum at museum@louisvilleco.gov or 303-665-9048 if you are interested!



Louisville History Book Club
 By Anne Robinson, Historical
 Commission Member

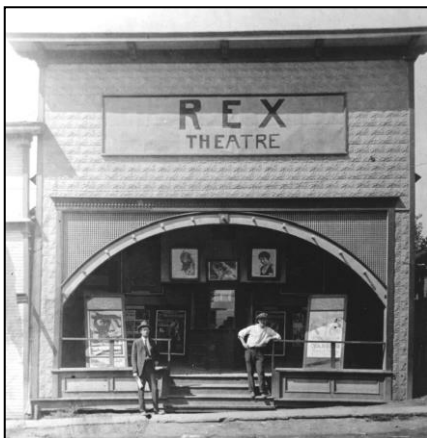
The History Book Club meets from 6:00 to 7:45 PM on the second Wednesday of each month from September to May in the second floor Board Room of the Louisville Public Library. Unlike most book clubs in which members all read the same book, in this book club we select a topic and everyone reads what they 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.

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

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

January Topic: Early Entertainment in Colorado
 Wednesday, Jan. 8, 2014

February Topic: Reader's Choice: Colorado Biography
 Wednesday, Feb. 12, 2014



The Rex Theatre on Main Street provided entertainment for Louisville residents for many decades. The History Book Club will talk about Early Entertainment in Colorado in January.

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, including donations in memory of Glenn Steinbaugh (1927-2013).

In Memory of Noboru Takemoto (1928-2013)

Kathy Takemoto
 Richard & Ellen Harbour

In Memory of Percy Conarro (1927-2013)

Lola & Roy Lauricello

In Memory of Herbert Steinbaugh (1923-2013)

John & Mary Lou Kranker
 Gary, David, & Duke Damiana
 Bridget Bacon
 Ronald & Arlene Leggett
 David W. Ferguson
 Paula Elrod
 Eugene & Virginia Caranci
 Cynthia Dionigi-Huffman
 Grace Dionigi

In Memory of David "Pat" McHugh (1926-2013)

Jean Morgan
 John & Mary Lou Kranker
 Bridget Bacon
 David W. Ferguson
 Paula Elrod
 Eugene & Virginia Caranci
 Eugene DiCarlo
 James & Rose Gilbert

In Memory of Flora Madonna Banyai (1913-2013)

Ron & Arlene Leggett

In Honor of the 1942 Louisville High School Football Team

Thank you to Ernest Hartnagle for making a donation to honor the 1942 Louisville High School football team that became the 1942 Reserve Champions of Colorado. He wrote, "After graduation, most of them entered the military service in World War II. Two of them, Alfred Dhieux and Robert Tovado, gave their supreme sacrifice on the battle fields on the islands of the Pacific."

Ernest supplied the following names of the first string members of the team that played in the championship game under the direction of Head Coach John Slovek:

Alfred Dhieux	John Mayhoffer
Lawrence Enrietto	Tom Rizzi
John Franchini	Jack Stout
Glen Hansen	George Tovado
Ernie Hartnagle	Robert Tovado
Edwin Hester	



Donations to the Museum's Collection and Records

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

Duane Elrod – photo print showing the interior of the Twin Light Tavern, 728 Main Street, in the 1940s.

David M. Buchanan – photo showing Emma Harris of Louisville with Pearl Jones. The donor is a descendant of Emma Harris.

Ricky Pickett – photo showing Louisville's Knights of Pythias, a fraternal organization; photo of four men who appear to be members of the hose team for the Louisville Fire Dept.; and ticket stub from a "bond show" at the Rex Theatre on Feb. 15, 1944.

Bob Watts – photo print showing Mrs. Boyd and her Sunday School class from the Methodist Church in the early 1940s.

Kathy Takemoto – digital image of a photo showing grades 1, 2, and 3 at the Davidson School in 1934 and including her father, Noboru Takemoto, and digital image of her father's perfect attendance certificate for 1936-37.

Debbie Vogelsberg – Christmas music book given out as a promotion by Lawrence Mossoni's store in Louisville.

Jodee Bock – Eleven small mining ledger books from the Centennial Mine #2 that belonged to her grandfather, John Stevens, who was the mine foreman. The dates of the ledgers range from 1939 to 1952.

Shirley Bodhaine – Photo prints showing: Pasquale's at 809 Main on Labor Day; a Varley family home in Little Italy; the Louisville H.S. football team, Colorado State Champions in 1948; family members at the home of her aunt; and a Bible and book that her relative, David Nixon, brought with him from England to Louisville.

Jeremiah Whitney – two photos showing the Mesa Point subdivision while it was being built in the 1980s.

The donor was the architect who designed the houses in Mesa Point.

Joan Yust – digital images of fifteen photos relating to the Dalby and Fischer families.

George Brown – negative of a 1962 aerial photo of Louisville and a framed original 1919 photo believed to show the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Denver.

James Hutchison – digital images of five photos of his father, John P. Hutchison, at the time of his World War I service, and digital image of his father's discharge certificate dated 1919. These items were donated in response to the request in the last *Louisville Historian* for World War I photos and information.

Carolyn Conarroe – 1984 Boulder County directory; books relating to Colorado history; her papers and research relating to her long-running newspaper column on local history; abstract of title for the Conarroe house at 1131 Jefferson, which has been locally landmarked; and two spiral bound notebooks containing minutes of the Louisville Community of Commerce, circa 1972-1980, for which Percy Conarroe was secretary.

Patricia Seader – metal Social Security card of her father.

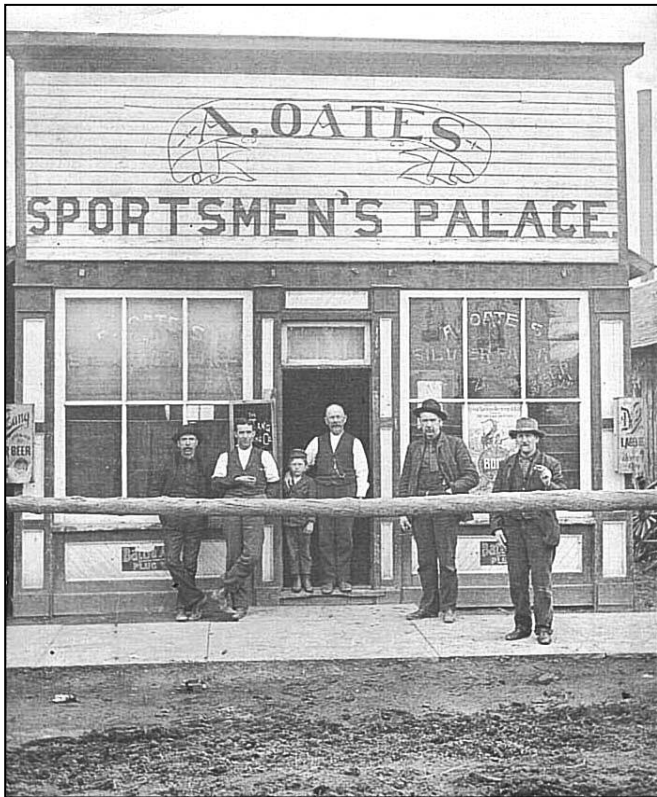
Barbara Leggate – "Louisville Kids Kookbook" that was sold as a fundraiser at Louisville Elementary School in about 1980, and a "Louisville Public Library Cookbook Review" dated 1992 that was sold in connection with a fundraiser for the Library.

Ed and Judy Domenico – newspapers consisting mostly of issues of *The Louisville Times* from the 1970s.

Heulwen Parry Davies – digital images of two 1890s photos showing Andy Oates's saloon, called the Sportsmen's Palace, located on Front Street in the vicinity of what is now the parking lot south of the Steinbaugh Pavilion.

Patricia Lester – digital image of a photo showing the side of the Jacoe Store in circa 1947.





Andy Oates's Sportsmen's Palace was a Front Street saloon in the 1890s. This image, donated recently, is the first image of this saloon that the Museum has ever received.

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 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.

Business Sponsors

Thank you to all of our Business Sponsors!

- Avista Adventist Hospital**
- Balfour Senior Living**
- Boulder Valley CPAs PC**
- 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, PC**
- Haddock Insurance Agency**
- Russell Hanson, DDS**
- Koglin Group LLC Construction & Real Estate**
- Liberty Home Loans**
- Louisville Cyclery**
- Louisville Tire & Auto Care**
- Robert P. Muckle, M.D., P.C.**
- Old Friends**
- Oliver Photography**
- Pine Street Plaza**
- 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

Jay & Julie Alexander	Julie Kovash
Ciel Lawrence & Paul Andrews	Alana Kunzelman
Linda Armantrout	Barbara Leggate
Brian & Elizabeth Armstrong	Deborah Lepercq
Jim & Sharon Askew	John & Sharon Leslie
Sylvie Bloch Family	Robert Massa
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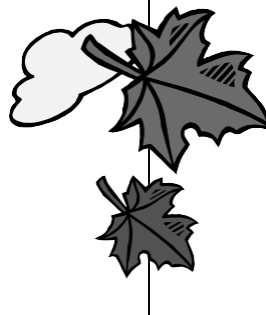
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Regrets

We extend our sincere sympathy to the families of Historical Society regular members Robert Dozier, D.L. "Pat" McHugh, and Herbert Steinbaugh, and lifetime member Glenn Steinbaugh.



Louisville Historical Society
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The Louisville Historian, Issue #100, Fall 2013

