



Issue #70

# The Louisville Historian

*A Publication of the Louisville Historical Commission and Society*

Spring 2006

## **RESEARCHING YOUR BUILDING'S HISTORY IN LOUISVILLE**

*Melanie Julian Muckle, Historic Preservation Commission*

The first time I walked into the Old Town house that would become my home, holding the real estate listing showing it was built in 1908, I could see that it had been well loved. For me, it was love at first sight. But previous homeowners had obviously loved it in more tangible ways... painstakingly stripping layers of paint to expose the Victorian-style woodwork, carefully patching the solid plaster walls, and resisting the temptation to replace the 1920's light fixtures and the handmade kitchen cabinets. I was curious... who were the families who created and cared for this old house before me? How did they fit into Louisville's early history?

I discovered a few details from my helpful neighbors, who told me the Angells stripped the woodwork and that Mary Gutfelder and family had lived there for as long as anyone could remember. I found clues in the cellar—the coal bin was signed by “L.G.” in 1928, and someone left empty dynamite boxes and a termite-eaten copy of the 1930 Union contract with the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company. But when I started searching for old records and photos, it turned out to be harder than I expected.

My house, like most in Louisville, has not yet been formally surveyed by a professional historian. I followed some standard house-research tips...and ran into a number of dead ends. It turns out that Louisville's earliest building records have been lost, of those that exist few are easily searchable, and some of the best documents are out of town. If your family lived here during Louisville's early days, you too may have experienced some difficulty in tracking down tangible references to their role here.

Happily, if you are interested in researching your home or building's history, there are a number of resources that capture fascinating traces of Louisville's history, and they are increasingly becoming available online and easier to access for non-professionals.

By using these resources, I was able to uncover a wealth of information about my house and its past residents. I found a photograph of both my house and its “mother-in-law” house, owned by Mary Gutfelder in 1948. Looking through the recorded deeds, I learned that Mary Gutfelder not only owned these two houses, but the whole block of Lincoln Avenue which she purchased from Martha and Ludwig Eberharter in 1919.

The Gutfelders – Mary's in-laws, Alois and Josephine – ar-

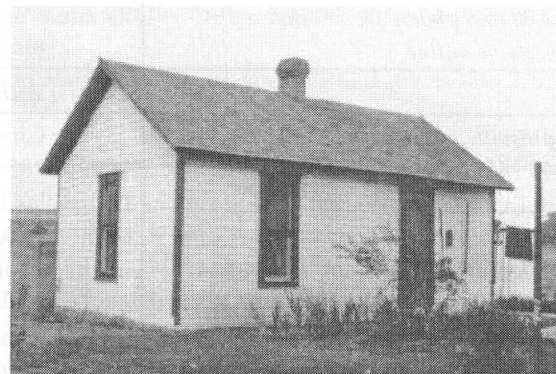
rived in Louisville in the very first wave of settlers (they are listed with their children in the 1885 census).

They moved from Austria and settled in a house on LaFarge Avenue and Spruce Street

which they purchased from Charles Welch in 1891. Of their seven children, son Louis was the first to be born in Colorado and he married Mary (nee Putzer) in 1910. Like his father, Louis was a coal miner, and in 1911 (with a group of miners including Tony Fenolia, Nick Thomas, Frank Dalby and Frank & J.A. Carveth) he took out a coal lease in the “Central Coal & Land Company.” His sister Katherine worked as a clerk for the Eberharter's in their general store on LaFarge Avenue in 1916 and around this time Louis and Mary moved to a Lincoln Avenue house—probably mine—where they too raised seven children. In 1930, their house was valued at \$2000 and they had a radio. Their son, Louis, Jr., also worked in the mines, and in the 1932 and 1936 directories he is listed as a City Councilman. In 1940, daughters Loretta and Alice were teachers, Louis, Jr. was the City Clerk, and the house address became, as it is today, 1101 Lincoln.

A more detailed list of the following resources is available at the City of Louisville website on the Historic Preservation Commission's page ([www.ci.louisville.co.us/Boards/preservation.htm](http://www.ci.louisville.co.us/Boards/preservation.htm)). While researching, bear in mind that sometimes even official records contain errors, so it is good to try to verify information in another record if possible. Any tips from readers on additional resources would be most welcome.

For more information regarding Louisville's system of address numbers and how they changed around 1940, see the article “Researching Old Louisville Addresses” in the Summer 2005 issue of this publication (available at the Historical Museum and the Louisville Public Library).



*Carnegie Branch for Local History, Boulder, CO*  
The author found this photo of the “mother-in-law house” that stands on her property on Lincoln Avenue in the 1948 County Assessor's records.

*Continued on page 2*

## RESEARCHING YOUR BUILDING'S HISTORY IN LOUISVILLE

### Step 1: Resources Organized by Address

#### *The 1948 County Assessor's Cards and Photos*

##### *Carnegie Branch Library for Local History*

1125 Pine Street  
Boulder, Colorado 80302  
303.441.3110  
[www.boulder.lib.co.us/branch/carnegie.html](http://www.boulder.lib.co.us/branch/carnegie.html)

*Cards and photos are not indexed or available online.*

In and around 1948, a Boulder County assessor walked the entire town of Louisville, taking photographs and hand noting details of each house and business. Although these cards very nearly ended up in an alley dumpster, they now reside in a back room at the Carnegie Branch Library in Boulder. Go to the circulation desk and ask for your address—keeping in mind that some have changed so you might need to browse through the box containing your street. You should find the owner's name in 1948 or 1950 (or both), one or two small black & white photographs of the building, a drawn floor plan, a description, the date it was built, and its value. You can even buy a copy of the photo.

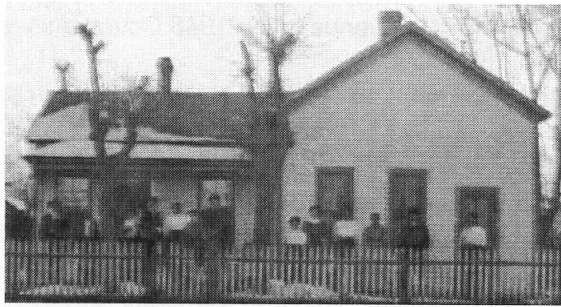
#### *Louisville Historic Building Surveys*

##### *Louisville City Hall*

749 Main Street  
Louisville Colorado 80027  
303.335.4536  
*Surveys are available on the web at [www.ci.louisville.co.us/Boards/preservation.htm](http://www.ci.louisville.co.us/Boards/preservation.htm)*

Copies also available at the Louisville Public Library and the Louisville Historical Museum

The City of Louisville has commissioned three professional surveys of historic buildings—in 1982, 1985 and 2000—paper copies of which reside at City Hall. To date, only about 170 of Louisville's historic buildings have been surveyed to any degree of detail, but if yours is one of them, you should be able to find a copy of the standard historical survey form(s) authored by the historian. Most contain architectural details and the names and brief discussion of past residents of the building. The Louisville Historic Preservation Commission hopes to index and improve these records, as well as to survey more homes—which is the first step for homeowners seeking local landmark status and the resulting benefits (tax credits, grants, etc.) available for landmarked buildings.



*This historic photo of the Austin-Niehoff House, 717 Main Street, is from the collection of the Louisville Historical Museum. The house is currently home to the City's Land Management Department.*

### Step 2: Boulder County Property Records

#### *Boulder County Assessor's Records*

##### *Boulder County Assessor*

Boulder County Courthouse  
1325 Pearl Street, 2nd Floor  
Boulder, Colorado 80302  
303.441.4830  
[www.co.boulder.co.us/assessor/E-Map\\_PRS.htm](http://www.co.boulder.co.us/assessor/E-Map_PRS.htm) (Properties searchable online)

Start with the County Assessor's record of your home or building—they mail it to you every year or you can look it up at the web site—by taking note of the year it was built and the legal description. The legal description will include the block and lot number in one of the Old Town subdivisions.

#### *Boulder County Clerk & Recorder's iCRIS Database and Document Archive*

##### *Boulder County Clerk & Recorder Recorder's Division*

1750 33rd Street, Suite 202  
Boulder Colorado 80303  
(between Walnut & Arapahoe)  
[www.co.boulder.co.us/clerk/recording/search/icris.htm](http://www.co.boulder.co.us/clerk/recording/search/icris.htm) (Database searchable online; documents not imaged)

The Boulder County Clerk & Recorder's Office iCRIS database, which lists all recorded public documents, is the best single source to learn past property owners. By starting with the current owner's name, you can run name queries one by one, and follow the chain of sales of your property going back to before the house was built. Look particularly for "warranty deeds" which are the most common method of transferring property and be sure to set the date range back far enough. You may also find marriage licenses for your house's residents while you are searching (I found my own).

Currently, to look at the deeds themselves, you have to go to the Recorder's office in Boulder and order copies.

## RESEARCHING YOUR BUILDING'S HISTORY IN LOUISVILLE

### Step 3: Records Organized by Name

#### Historic County Directories

**Carnegie Branch Library for Local History**

1125 Pine Street  
Boulder, Colorado 80302  
303.441.3110  
[www.boulder.lib.co.us/branch/carnegie.html](http://www.boulder.lib.co.us/branch/carnegie.html)

*Directories not available online*

Excerpted copies of the early Louisville sections of the directories are collected in binders at the Louisville Historical Museum.

The Carnegie library in Boulder has a collection of local directories, some of which were compiled for the entire county and include a separate city listing for Louisville. Alphabetical listings for Louisville appear beginning in 1892.

According to the 1892 directory, Louisville is "a thriving little city of about 1,000 inhabitants...growing rapidly. The principal industry is coal mining... four [of five coal mines] are in active operation...[and n]early all branches of trade, and the professions, have representatives." You can see that most of the residents were miners, but there are blacksmiths, engineers, physicians and merchants, churches, shops, saloons and the mines. Don't forget to look at the business ads—you may see some familiar names.

By the 1904 directory, the population had reached 1700 and you will find streets associated with the names.

#### 1880-1930 Census Records

The census records are indexed and imaged online at a number of sources. For starters, and if you hold a Louisville Public Library card, try: [nell.boulder.lib.co.us/screens/lsvDatabase.html#Proquest](http://nell.boulder.lib.co.us/screens/lsvDatabase.html#Proquest) Nonindexed paper copies of the census for Louisville are on file in the Louisville Historical Museum.

As genealogy researchers know, the US Census records are a terrific source of family history—and are now available online (except for 1890 which was lost in a fire) and searchable by name. When the early census takers walked the two precincts of Louisville (Precincts 19 and 27), they did not record house addresses—and although they did note the streets of the houses they visited, these were only written vertically on the margin of the census forms.

The first census for Louisville, for 1880, is short and the majority of the city's residents appear to be young, single, male coalminers. The loss of the 1890 census was unfortunate for Louisville historians because it would have shown the city's earliest families, but a Colorado mid-century census was taken in 1885—and you can see by looking through its few pages that a number of families had by this time arrived in town.

The census records show you the entire family, including children, along with their marital status, occupation, birth dates, and birthplaces. With some of the large families, you can trace their migration to Louisville through the birthplaces of the older children. In most years, you can also see whether the home was rented or owned by the head of household—and in 1930 you can see how much it was worth, or the monthly rent, and whether they had a radio!

#### "Our Boys and Girls in the Armed Forces, 1943-1944" DVD

**Louisville Historical Museum**

1001 Main Street  
Louisville, Colorado 80027  
303.665.9048  
[www.ci.louisville.co.us/museum.htm](http://www.ci.louisville.co.us/museum.htm)

If one of your home's residents served in WWII, there is a good chance they were filmed in front of the house on a film which is available for viewing or purchase at the Historical Museum. An alphabetical list can help you find the place on the DVD where they...and your house...appear.

**OLD RESIDENT  
GOES BEYOND**

Charles B. Neihoff, One of the First  
Settlers in Louisville, Pas-  
ses to Rest

The obituary collection at the Louisville Historical Museum is a good resource for learning about the former residents of your home.

#### Various Other Sources of Information

*Museum People Files*  
*Museum Collection Records*  
*Photograph Collections*  
*Obituaries*  
*Cemetery Records*  
*Local History Books*  
*Newspapers*

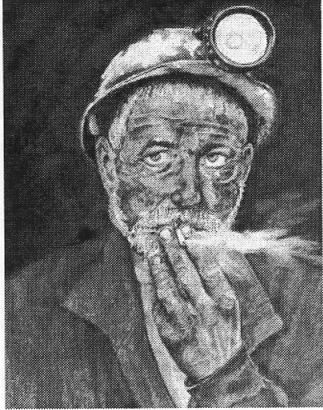
The Louisville Historical Museum, the Carnegie Branch Library in Boulder, and the Louisville Public Library are good places to look for additional information about past Louisville residents.



## OUR LOUISVILLE:

### FINDING THE SOUL OF A CITY Dan Mellish, Historical Commission

“Our Louisville” is an art show dedicated to the City of Louisville, its history, its people, and its sense of community. Artists from all over the Front Range and Metro Denver (as well as those locally) were asked earlier this year to create artwork that would show the world what



This piece by artist Judy Hazen is part of the “Soul of the City” community project.

Louisville is all about – the soul of the City. The show is an opportunity for Colorado artists to depict Louisville as they currently see it, as well as the way it once was.

Artwork will be hung from May 8 through July 15, both at the Art Affaire (544 County Road) and at Pasquini's (816 Main Street), with an opening reception on May 10 at Pasquini's. Select pieces will also hang at the Annual Historical Society Meeting on Wednesday, May 17

at 7:00 PM at the Louisville Center for the Arts (801 Grant Avenue).

In addition to presenting the City “on the wall,” this show is a way to help raise funds for the Louisville Art Association, the Louisville Historical Commission, and the Louisville Public Library Foundation. The show will hang in silent auction, and sales above the minimum bid will be donated to these groups. Bids will be placed with The Art Affaire and A Slice of Time. Those interested in bidding must provide all contact information, but the sheets on public display will only show code numbers to protect bidder privacy. Final bidding will take place at the gala reception on July 15 at the Art Affaire.

Some topics/locations that have been selected for the show include the tree in Cottonwood Park, Harper Lake, the Old Louisville Inn, the Pasquini's sign, miners' shacks near Spruce Street and Lee Avenue, Little Italy, La Festa, the St. Patrick's Day celebration at the Steinbaugh Pavilion, and many more.

With up to 100 pieces at or nearing completion, and over 40 artists participating, the event has already generated a lot of excitement and enthusiasm.

T-shirts and a show catalog will be available for purchase with proceeds going to the above three organizations. Sponsorship opportunities are still available for the show as well. “Old Louisville” should prove to be a very dynamic community event throughout the summer, and one for the ages. Take the time to enjoy these works and vote on which piece best represents the “Soul of the City”.

For more information, or to get involved, contact the two (among others) that have made this event come to life: Patti Shunk with The Art Affaire, at 303.665.2074, or Eva Kosinski with A Slice of Time, at 303.666.5872.

## MUSEUM WISH LIST

Since the Louisville Historical Museum recently received several Louisville High School yearbooks that were on its wish list, there is only one yearbook left that the Museum needs in order to complete its collection: the Cargo from 1954. (The Museum's earliest Cargo dates from 1937 and it is not known whether there were any produced before that year.)

All of the Museum's yearbooks are being kept in archival boxes so that they will be preserved. Any efforts to help track down the 1954 Cargo for the Museum would be greatly appreciated!

Also, we would love to add yearbooks from Centaurus High School to the Museum's collection. Centaurus was the high school for Louisville students from 1972 to 1998 and it continued in this capacity for a number of Louisville students until 2000.

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 contact us. A reproduction of an original photograph or newspaper would be acceptable. All donations to the museum, a non-profit institution, are tax deductible. Thank you for your support!

↳ A copy of “Louisville Tidbits,” a cookbook created by Mrs. Dhieux and her 6th grade English class in the 1970s

↳ Louisville High School Yearbook: 1954

↳ Centaurus High School Yearbooks: 1973 to 2000

↳ Photographs of Louisville High School's graduating classes: 1954, 1955, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1962, and 1964 through 1971

↳ Copies of the *Louisville Times*, or pages of it, dated before 1942. (The *Louisville Times* was published beginning in 1913, but the paper has past issues going back only to 1942.)

↳ Historic 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 so long as the photos were taken in Louisville.

## MEMORIAL DONATIONS

Donations have been made to the Museum in memory of:

*Stella Bottinelli Giorzelli (1906-2006)*

*Dominic Ferrera (1922-2006)*

*Luciano “Luigi” Colabello (1938-2006)*

*Ronald Polluconi (1928-2006)*

*George Watts (1929-2006)*



## PHOTOGRAPH REVEALS LOUISVILLE HISTORY

Bridget Bacon, Museum Coordinator

It is well known that Louisville still has many residents whose families settled here a long time ago. Many surnames that appear in today's local area phone books also appear in the 1900 federal census records for Louisville. At the Louisville Historical Museum, though, we sometimes come across the names of families and individuals who passed through our town, staying perhaps a few years or less, then moving away. Even Louis Nawatny, well known to us as the founder of Louisville in 1878, had already moved on by 1880. Such people may have played a significant role in Louisville's commercial and residential development, yet most are long forgotten. Recently, an intriguing photo in the Museum's collection brought one such person to light.

The accompanying photo was donated to the Museum as part of a collection of photos that belonged to the Niehoff and Austin family, one of the City's pioneer families. It shows a man in uniform holding a cigarette or cigar, posing in a studio with a small dog. The reverse identifies him as "Wm Heitrich."

Research of online census records revealed that William Heidrich (spelled slightly differently) was a saloonkeeper in Louisville in 1880, having emigrated to the United States from Germany with his wife, Elizabeth, and three children. Four more children were born in Colorado. The years of birth of their children in Germany and Colorado led to the conclusion that the Heidrich family emigrated between 1871 and 1873.

Research of online Boulder County property records showed that Elizabeth Heidrich acquired property on Front Street from Louis Nawatny himself. This may have been the location of their saloon, since Front Street was nicknamed "Saloon Street." Certainly, William Heidrich would have been one of Louisville's first saloonkeepers. By 1881, she sold the property and the family is believed to have moved on.

The appearance of William Heidrich in a military uniform, his German nationality, and his having emigrated in the early 1870s led to the theory that he may have fought in the Franco-Prussian War, also called the Franco-German War, of 1870-71. Germany was victorious in this war, winning from France the region of Alsace-Lorraine. An examination of illustrations and photos of German war uniforms from this period strongly supports this theory, as Heidrich's uniform in the pho-



Research revealed additional information about the subject of this photograph from the Historical Museum's collection.

tograph matches those of the Uhlan Regiment in that war. Also, the back of the photo states that it was taken at a photography studio in Alsace-Lorraine, suggesting an additional connection to the Franco-Prussian War.

This photograph expands our knowledge of the many German settlers of Louisville and illustrates the extent to which we can acquire historical information from electronic research resources. Last, it reminds us that Louisville's settlers led varied lives before they came to live here.

Thank you to the Louisville Public Library for its help in obtaining books on German military uniforms. If you have expertise in this area and have information that could help identify Heidrich's specific uniform, please contact the Museum at 303.665.9048.

## MUSEUM CORNER

*Bridget Bacon, Museum Coordinator*

The Museum has been a busy place as we work on installing a new exhibit on the 1936 Monarch Mine explosion, continue to prepare the Jordinelli House and Summer Kitchen for the public, and move artifacts from the Museum's collection to a new storage room in the Jordinelli House. Thank you to the Museum's wonderful volunteers: Bill Cohen, Amy Hilbert, Mary Kay Knorr, Gail Wetrogan, Mona Doersam, Dick DelPizzo, and Bill and Betty Buffo. And thank you to Big O Tires for donating new tires for the cement mixer that sits outside the Museum and that was used in the construction in the late 1930s of Louisville High School (now Louisville Middle School). Also, apologies to Patricia Fisher, whose first name was misstated in the list of donations in our last issue.

The Historical Commission elected the following officers at its February meeting: Donna Hauswald – Chair; Don Ross – Vice-Chair; Diane Marino – Secretary; and Dave Ferguson – Treasurer. The Commission acknowledged and thanked Don Ross for his many years of service as Chair.

The article in this issue about researching old homes in Louisville by Melanie Muckle will undoubtedly be helpful to visitors to the Museum who are Old Town homeowners seeking assistance with research! As noted in the article, a more detailed listing of resources for residents is being made available at the City of Louisville website. Also, don't forget that neighbors and long-time residents of Louisville are wonderful resources to talk to about information on houses, businesses, and their previous owners.

If you own an old building in Louisville and have not yet researched its history, please consider doing so.

Each old building in town has its own story just waiting to be uncovered. A surprising number of homes have each been owned by one family for fifty years, seventy years, or longer. The small details to be learned can be fascinating as well as touching. Research of the Tomeo House at the Museum revealed that the Rossi family who was living there in 1930 paid just \$7 per month in rent. Our research on the Austin-Niehoff House, which is located next to City Hall and now holds the City's Land Management Office, led us to Charles Niehoff's 1909 obituary from the Louisville News that informs us that he died in that house with his wife, children, and grandchildren "at his bedside during his last hours." The obituary also tells us that his funeral services were held at his home. (A photograph of the house appears in this issue.)

Please donate a copy of your research findings to the Museum so that we can add information to our files about Louisville's historic buildings. If you would like to pursue having your building landmarked, information on Louisville's local landmarking program is available at the City's website under the Historic Preservation Commission.

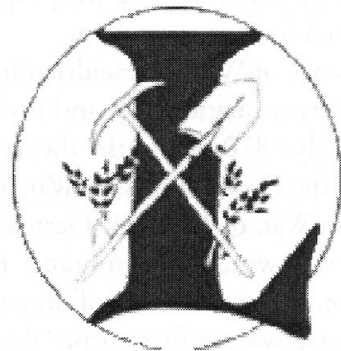
Besides its residents, Louisville's historic homes and downtown business district are in many ways its most valuable assets. Museum visitors from outside of Louisville frequently remark to me about the uniqueness and charm of our Old Town. The small miner's houses that dominate the older part of town are now some of the only physical reminders of the area's coalmining heritage. While most newer buildings in Louisville could be anywhere, a look at our downtown with its modest wood houses and false-front stores leaves no doubt that we live in what used to be a small town in the West.

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### **How Well Do You Know Louisville?**

1. Some women in the 1930 federal census for Louisville and Lafayette gave their occupation as "marcelling" or "marcel waves." What did this mean?
2. Many outhouses in Louisville were built as part of what Depression-era program?
3. Who was John R. Clark and what was his significance for Louisville?

*Answers listed on page 9.*





## MUSEUM DONATIONS

The Louisville Historical Museum has accessioned the following donations during the months of February through April. We sincerely appreciate these recent donations.

*Lafayette Historical Society* - Book entitled Lafayette, Colorado History

*Kathy Kaninger* - Framed photograph of Louisville's seventh grade class, November 1936

*Everett Madrigal* - Photo of a Louisville High School play performance, circa 1927

*Sheri Weston* - Silver plated butter dish from the family of Louisville native Donna Clark Miller

*Robert Mayhoffer* - Copies of documents, records, and articles relating to his family and to the history of Louisville

*Hugh McKenzie* - Cash register from the Old Louisville Inn building

*Elizabeth Paxton* - Photo of herself with her parents

*James Davis* - Photo of his son in front of the Grain Elevator

*Virginia Caranci* - Sewing items, yearbook, and certificates, tax receipts, and photos relating to her family

*David Ferguson* - Copies of newspaper clippings relating to the 1936 Monarch Mine explosion

## JORDINELLI HOUSE UPDATE

Storage shelving has been built and installed, the window tinting on the Summer Kitchen is complete, and the picture frame moulding has been installed and painted. Plans are moving forward with building more storage shelving, purchasing display cases, installing additional lighting, installing window coverings, and landscaping the grounds.

### LOUISVILLE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Sally Burlingame	Diane Marino
Elle Cabbage	Daniel Mellish
Virginia Caranci	Stuart Pritchard
Robert Enrietto	Donald Ross
David Ferguson	Patricia Seader
Donna Hauswald	Aline Steinbaugh
Alice Koerner	William Unrau

## "LOUISVILLE" VIDEO NOW AVAILABLE ON DVD AT MUSEUM

DVDs of the film of Louisville's history entitled *Louisville* are now available for purchase at the Louisville Historical Museum. The film, which was produced in 1994 and is 44 minutes long, was previously available only on videotape. The cost of the DVD of the film is \$15 and the cost of the videotape, which is still available, is \$12. The film tells the story of Louisville's rich history and includes historic photographs as well as interviews with residents.

The Museum also continues to sell DVDs of the film *Our Boys and Girls in the Armed Forces, 1943-44*. This film, which is approximately 90 minutes long, shows over two hundred of Louisville's World War II servicemen and women while they were home on leave. Most are identified by name. Adding to the interest of this 1940s film are the scenes of Main Street, wedding parties leaving the St. Louis Church, and numerous Old Town homes in the background. This DVD is \$25.

## HISTORICAL COMMISSION CREATES NEW FLOWER FUND

Fund a flower! Donate now to support the landscaping fund for the museum campus. Contributors to the fund will be recognized as Friends of the Museum. All donations are tax deductible.

For additional information, please contact Elle Cabbage at 303.666.8747.

## SEARS HOMES TO BE TOPIC OF HISTORICAL SOCIETY PROGRAM

The annual program of the Louisville Historical Society will take place on Wednesday, May 17 with speaker Heather Lewis, Chair of the Louisville Historic Preservation Commission. Heather will bring her knowledge of Louisville homes and expertise in architecture to the topic "Homes By Sears: Louisville's Mail Order Legacy." Heather also wrote an article on the topic of Sears homes in the area for *The Louisville Historian* last year. The event starts at 7:00 PM at the Louisville Center for the Arts at 801 Grant Avenue and it is open to the public. We hope to see you there!

## SUMMER KITCHENS WERE A BENEFIT TO LOUISVILLE RESIDENTS

*Bridget Bacon, Museum Coordinator*

Before air conditioning, sometimes a homeowner would build a separate summer kitchen in the yard in order to remove the heat of the cooking stove from the house during hot weather. Some summer kitchens still survive in the U.S. as elements of museums, restaurants, and inns, particularly in the eastern and midwestern states. Here at the Louisville Historical Museum, we are fortunate to have an authentic Louisville summer kitchen which will be open to the public when the Jordinelli House formally opens.

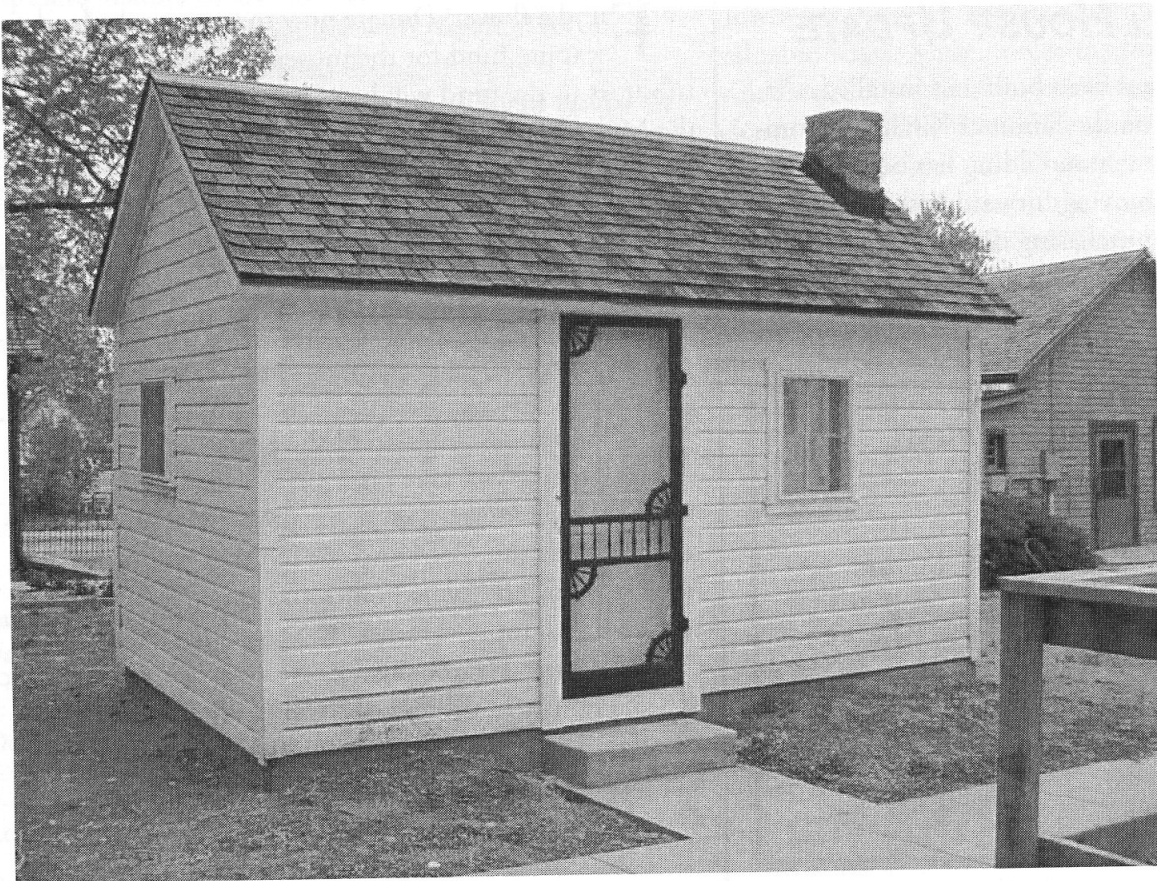
According to local residents, many Louisville homeowners in Old Town used to have summer kitchens. The summer kitchen might have had a coal stove for cooking and canning, but the stove in the summer kitchen was likely to have been smaller than the typical stove in the house kitchen. In addition, clothes were washed in the summer kitchen and often there would have been a table and chairs for sitting and eating.

The Museum's summer kitchen, which measures

ten feet by fifteen feet, is positioned in relation to the Jordinelli House in approximately the same orientation as when the two buildings were originally standing at 1100 LaFarge Avenue. It has four windows and a chimney. According to a historical assessment, the summer kitchen was likely built within a few years after the construction of the house itself, which is believed to have been built within a few years after 1900.

The Museum's summer kitchen has an unfinished look inside due to the unpainted wood. In fact, to prepare the summer kitchen for warm weather, the Jordinelli family simply hosed it down with water inside and outside.

The Historical Commission and I are looking forward to exhibiting the summer kitchen and sharing this aspect of Louisville's Old Town heritage. Please contact us at 303.665.9048 if you are aware of other summer kitchens that are still standing in Louisville or to share information about how summer kitchens were used in the area.



The Summer Kitchen of the Jordinelli House on the Museum Campus was recently renovated and will be open for public viewing when the Jordinelli House formally opens.



## THANKS TO NEW AND RENEWING MEMBERS

### NEW MEMBERS

Sabrina Karash  
Ronda & Jorgen Frandsen  
Nelson Magnuson  
Virginia DiPilla Lane  
Robert Mayhoffer  
Marilyn Hunt  
John Covell  
Mark Reynolds & Kathleen Cummings

### RENEWING MEMBERS

June Enrietto  
First National Bank of Colorado  
Wells Fargo Bank  
Louisville Auto Supply  
Clemma Wiggett  
Nancy Karr  
Eileen Hogg  
Betty Marino  
Palmena Di Carlo  
Jack Bowes Family  
Betty Lee  
Mrs. Rita Ferrera  
Claudine Seader  
Heritage Bank  
Rebecca Velthoen  
Donna & Wallace Hauswald  
Stuart Pritchard  
Carol Johnston  
Beverly Clyncke  
Bonnie McCormick

### REGRETS

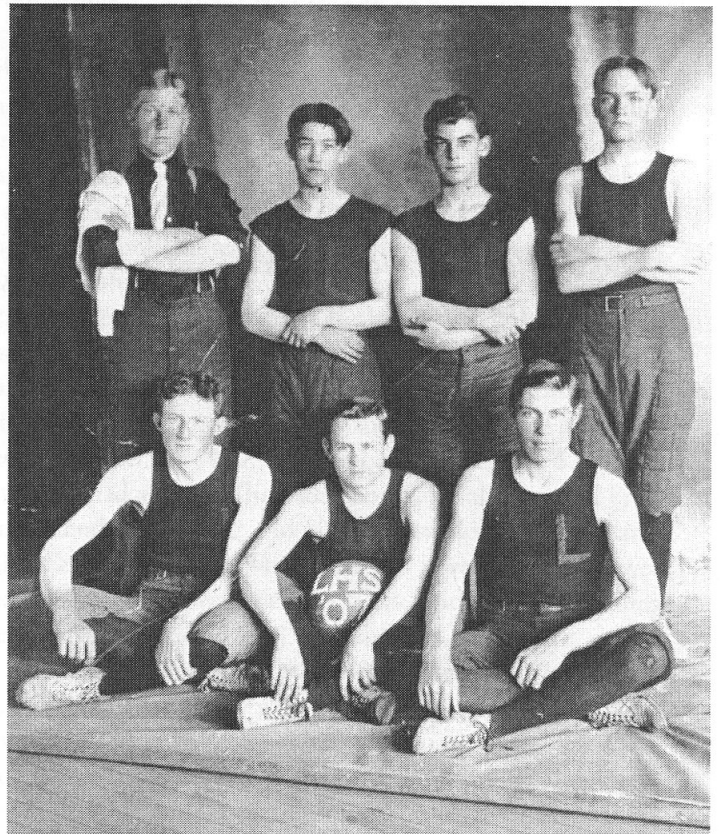
With regret, we note the recent death of a Historical Society member. Dominic Ferrera passed away in March. He grew up in Louisville and appeared in Louisville's World War II film, *Our Boys and Girls in the Armed Forces, 1943-44*. We extend our sincere sympathy to his wife, Rita, and their family.

## ANSWERS TO HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW LOUISVILLE?

1. "Marcelling" refers to using a heated curling iron to create a hairstyle with deep regular waves. This was work that women could do out of their own homes. The "Marcel wave" was especially popular in the 1920s and early 1930s.

2. According to several residents, many outhouses in Louisville were built as part of Roosevelt's Works Progress Administration.

3. John R. Clark was a justice of the Colorado State Supreme Court from 1951 to 1956. According to various sources, he was born in Louisville in 1888. His parents were James and Jane Clark and records indicate that they were farmers. John R. Clark was a member of the second graduating class of Louisville High School in 1908 when it was located at the site of Memory Square Park and he did the oration at commencement. He died in 1956 while in office as a Colorado Supreme Court Justice.



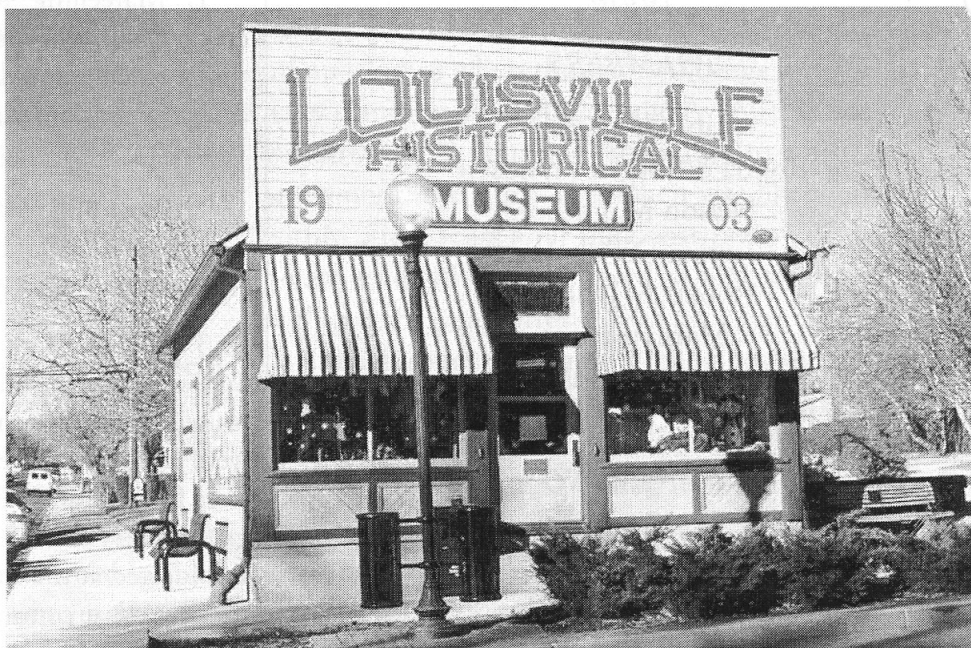
Future Colorado Supreme Court Justice John R. Clark appears in the front row, far right, in this photo of the 1907 Louisville High School boys' basketball team. According to the Museum's records, also pictured are: (back row, L to R) Robert Brown; Henry (Rico) Zarini; John Dunmire; and Elmer Young; (front row, L to R) Edward Scott and William Peltier Jr.

## JOIN THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Membership in the Louisville Historical Society is a great idea for those interested in Louisville's unique history and cultural character. Members receive the quarterly *Louisville Historian* and an invitation to the annual Historical Society Meeting.

A yearly membership is \$15.00 for an individual, \$25.00 for a family, and \$100.00 for a business.

Visit our web site at [www.ci.louisville.co.us/museum.htm](http://www.ci.louisville.co.us/museum.htm) for a membership form or call the museum at 303.665.9048. You may also write to us at Louisville Historical Museum, 749 Main Street, Louisville, Colorado, 80027. Please make checks payable to the Louisville Historical Society.



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