



# LOUISVILLE HISTORIAN

A publication of the Louisville Historical Commission & Society  
Issue No. 33 February 1996  
Eileen Schmidt - Editor

## THE MUSEUM CORNER

The contract for the work to be done in the basement of the museum has been awarded to the Fischer Construction Company. For four generations the Fischer Construction Company has maintained their business in Louisville and are a very reputable company. We are pleased to have them doing the work on our buildings. Some much needed storage space will be added to the museum upon completion of this job. Repairs to the outside entrances of the house and the cellar door will also be made.

Although the museum was not open during the holidays, several tours of scout groups were conducted during the month of December.

An open house was held at the museum during the Parade of Lights on December 1. All the porcelain Christmas ornaments, which were a roly-poly Santa Claus this year, were sold very early in the evening and many were disappointed that the supply had run out so soon. We hope to increase the number of ornaments made from 100 to 150 because we receive so many requests from those who are too late to purchase them every year. The porcelain nativity set which was hand-crafted by Marion Junior was raffled and the winner was Eileen Schmidt. The beautiful displays in our windows were also done by Marion Junior who does a great job as chairperson of our Ways and Means Committee. Traditional music provided by the group "Broken Sixpence," added a great deal to the evening and we wish to thank them. Several hundred people came to the museum on this occasion and many came just to enjoy the music. Cookies and wassail were also served.

Due to other commitments and her job, Pat Scholes was unable to apply for reappointment to the Historical Commission this year. Pat was a valuable member of our group and was very helpful in preparing grants. We would like to thank her for all her efforts and support. We are very pleased to welcome our new member, Frank Domenico, to the group. Frank has been doing volunteer work at the museum since his retirement. He has compiled several notebooks of information about the history of Louisville and has donated them for use in the museum.

The "History of Louisville" video is still available for purchase at the museum and the price is eighteen dollars.

We would like to remind those of you who have artifacts that we are anxious to add to our collection all the time and would appreciate your donations.

## LOUISVILLE HISTORICAL COMMISSION MEMBERS

<i>Frank Domenico</i> .....	666-6233
<i>Emajane Enrietto</i> .....	666-4145
<i>Dave Ferguson</i> .....	666-6000
<i>Richard Franchini</i> .....	666-6272
<i>Marion Junior</i> .....	666-8283
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## LOOKING BACK ON 1995

As 1996 begins, the members of the Louisville Historical Commission look forward to another busy, productive year and look back on the accomplishments of 1995.

In January, we received notification that our video, "The History of Louisville" had received the best documentary award of 1994. This is considered to be a prestigious recognition and we were pleased that our video was selected from twelve other participants. This video is available for purchase in our museum.

During the past year, we have received many requests for information about several families who lived in Louisville during the early years of its settlement.

The Pioneer Award was presented to Father Benedict Ingenito at the Chamber of Commerce Awards Banquet. Father Benedict served as pastor of St. Louis Catholic Church during the years 1933-1946. During this period, the St. Louis Church was built and is still in use. Father Benedict also contributed a great deal to the community in other ways.

We were able to purchase a personal copier with funds which were contributed as memorials for Jeanne Caranci-Salazar and Russell Green. The copier has been a real asset to us since we receive many requests for written materials which are now stored in our museum.

Plans to extend the beautification of downtown were extended to our corner early last spring, and work began on this project. Our streets were torn up for several months and work at the museum was somewhat curtailed. Because of the unusually wet spring, the work was delayed for some time and our basement was damaged by water and the jack-hammering

being done in the street. Our corner now looks beautiful and the improvements have added a great deal to the appearance of our buildings.

We were asked by several groups of citizens to encourage the preservation of Miner's Field. A letter was sent to the City Council requesting that the Field be maintained as it is. The first annual meeting of the Louisville Historical Society as held on May 21. Invitations were sent to all Society members. Ann Dyni, a Boulder historian, presented a program which was enjoyed by all who attended. We were a little disappointed in the number who were present, but we will continue to hold this program annually.

The "Taste of Louisville" was held in June and we again had the museum open. Music was provided by the "Broken Sixpence." Our buildings were also open on Labor Day, September 4. An overnight stay including dinner and brunch at Harvey's in Central City was raffled and won by Dick Biella of Louisville. Members of the Commission felt that since money from gambling funds could become available to us in grants for which we apply, that this would be a worthwhile fund-raising project for us. Since World War II ended 50 years ago, an exhibit of World War II artifacts was displayed. Cadet nursing uniforms, donated by Lucille Domenico, were added to our collection of war artifacts.

Members of the Commission met with members of City Council to discuss our future plans and expectations. The City Council requested a five-year proposal from our group and this plan was submitted to them in late September.

In late August, a program on World War II was presented at the Recreation Center to a group of seniors by Eileen Schmidt. Dinner was served before the program and consisted of food that was often used during that time of the war. Some World War II artifacts were displayed and the group participated in a discussion sharing some of their experiences during this historic period.

A new brochure for the Historical Commission was planned and printed. Copies have been placed in our museum for distribution to the public.

On October 19, a walking tour of downtown Louisville was conducted by Eileen Schmidt for the Recreation Department. This program included a discussion of some of the buildings located on Main Street. Plans have been made to participate in several programs during 1996 which will be sponsored by Parks and Recreation.

A computer was donated to our group by Chuck and Susan Schmidt. The Commission has decided to delay installation of the computer until the basement is completed. We look forward to having a computer available to us and appreciate this donation.

On November 15, Eileen Schmidt, along with Carolyn Conarroe and others took part in a program featuring the history of Louisville at the Public Library. Our part of the program consisted of information about the lives of the women and children of the town during the early times. Some of the artifacts which we have in our museum were displayed and generated a great deal of interest among the group. One item of particular interest, was a quilt on which members of the quilting club had embroidered their names.

Many people have ordered prints of the pictures we now have in our museum. Several prints were made for individuals who presented them to others as Christmas gifts. Several videos were also purchased for this purpose.

As we look back on our activities, we realize that much was accomplished during the past year, but we have many goals which we hope to pursue in the coming year. The completion of repairs to the buildings will be our primary project for the year and we look forward to having this work finally finished.

We want to thank all of you for your continuing support and your interest in our activities. Without such support we would not be able to accomplish much. The members of the commission continue to do a great job and without all the time and energy they put forth, maintaining the buildings and preserving the history of the town would not take place. Please plan to visit our museum buildings which will continue to be open on Thursdays from 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

## THE PIONEER AWARD-1995

The Louisville Historical Commission is very pleased to announce that Frank Rizzi is the recipient of the 1995 Pioneer Award. Frank was a very prominent citizen and served our community in many ways. His son Tom, and his wife, Dorothy reside in Louisville and their three children live nearby. Tom, Dorothy, and their children were present at the Chamber of Commerce Awards Banquet which was held on January 25, 1996, to accept the award on behalf of his father.

Frank Rizzi, the first child of Thomas Rizzi and Jennie DiGiacomo, was born on January 19, 1897, in the coal mining town of Hannah, Wyoming. His parents came to Louisville when he was an infant and, except for a short time during the strike of 1910 when he went to Wellington to stay with his grandparents, Frank was a resident of Louisville. His father came here seeking work in the coal mines. There were three boys—Frank, Joseph, John, and one daughter, Louise (Brown) born into this family. Frank attended school through the sixth grade—two years at the Public School (located where Memory Square Park now stands) and four years at the St. Louis Catholic School. Father Cyril had just completed the catholic school when he attended there. He began working in the mines when he was sixteen and continued mining for 36 years. Some of the mines in which he worked were the old Centennial, Rex, Fox, (located in Marshall), Matchless, both Black Diamond mines (one located in South Boulder and one in Lafayette) and the HiWay mine. He served in the United States army during World War I. After he retired from mining, he went to work for the Fischer Brothers Construction Company where he was employed for 20 years.

Frank built his own home, including a basement, using a horse to haul the dirt. He resided in this home at 1401 Cannon until his death on August 11, 1991.

On April 16, 1923, he married a local girl, Annie Jasko. Annie and Frank worked together to raise their three children Lawrence, Thomas, and Wilma. Lawrence preceded his parents in death and Wilma lives out of state. Annie was employed at the Remington Arms Munitions Plant during World War II and later worked the University of Colorado until her retirement. Frank and Annie had nine grandchildren and several great-grandchildren.

Mr. Rizzi served as mayor of Louisville for 12 years and was a member of the city council for 18 years. He also served on the planning commission and the sewer board. Not many others have devoted so much time and effort for the

betterment of this community. During his terms as mayor, he recalled receiving calls and complaints ranging from water in cellars to other disturbances and he was expected to handle all of them. While he was mayor, the citizens of Louisville saw many improvements in the town including paved streets, installation of the sewer system, and the construction of a new city hall. He was never too busy to listen to the people and to try to find a solution to problems.

He was a life-long member of the St. Louis Catholic Church and belonged to many other organization such as the Holy Name Society, Knights of St. John's, the Redman Lodge and the American Legion. Frank worked with other members of the American Legion post to build their original meeting hall which is located in the 1300 block of Main Street. This building which is still in use, served the community for many years as a place to hold wedding receptions and other social activities. Annie was also an active member of the American Legion auxiliary. He was always willing to lend a helping hand in all church activities, often serving mass, making repairs to the buildings and working to make a success of the annual bazaar. When asked what young men did for recreation in early Louisville, he would smile and recall a club formed by him and five young men in his neighborhood. The club was named "The Silent Six" and was made up of Frank, his brother Joe, Andy and Samson Harney, Joe Ross, and Pete DiGiacomo. A club house was built in Rizzi's backyard. They played cards, pitched horseshoes, and occasionally put in a dime each to buy a keg of beer.

Frank was a familiar figure as he walked through the streets of the town. He hadn't driven a car for many years before his death--always walked wherever he was going. His son Tom, recalls that the last car his dad drove was a 1929 Ford Model T. Many townspeople remember seeing him on the old road to the cemetery which passes in front of the Mayhoffer property, as he took his daily walk. He continued this daily routine until shortly before his death.

Frank and his old friend, Gene Tavoni, were frequent visitors at City Hall, "keeping an eye on how things were going in the city." They went out to lunch at one of the local restaurants each Thursday and were often joined by members of the staff at City Hall. Frank was always very diplomatic in his dealings with other people, was never quick to show anger and always seemed to get the job done.

Frank Rizzi has been a real asset to this community and continues to be a very highly respected individual.

## THE MONARCH MINE EXPLOSION

As January approaches, many of the "old timers" in Louisville begin thinking and talking about the Monarch Mine and the events that took place there sixty years ago. Most of those directly involved in the explosion are no longer living, but many of the children of those families have continued to live in this area. The six children of Tony DeSantis, who was killed in the accident, have remained in Louisville or near here. Their mother, Adeline (LaSalle) resided in the family home on Front Street until her death. There was very little insurance for workers during those times and in most cases it barely covered funeral expenses. Mrs. DeSantis, whose oldest child was 13 and her youngest child just an infant when her husband was killed, worked hard to keep her family together. Because she had to be at home to care for her family, Adeline

began doing washing and ironing for people who could afford this service. During World War II, she was employed at the Remington Arms Munitions plant at the Federal Center. There she worked in the restaurant. At the close of the war, she found work at the restaurant in the Union Depot in Denver. When the restaurant business became important in Louisville, Mrs. DeSantis worked at the local restaurants. She was employed at Colacci's and the Wagon Wheel for many years. Even though the family was very poor, Elaine Biella, one of the DeSantis children recalls her mother always sharing whatever they had with the men who rode through town on the freight trains looking for work or begging for food. Elaine remembers sometimes they just had bread and milk, but her mother was always willing to help someone she felt was less fortunate than they were. As the children grew older, they helped their mother by taking jobs and in various other ways. All the children became fine, hardworking individuals and they continue to contribute to the well-being of the communities in which they live.

The following account of the explosion at the Monarch, was compiled from written materials on file at the Historical Museum and from some personal interviews.

On the morning of January 20, 1936, one of the most tragic mine accidents in this area occurred at 6:30 a.m. As workers waited at the "top" of the Monarch Mine for the fire boss, Steve Davis, to return from the interior of the mine and report that it was safe to enter and begin the "day shift," an explosion took place deep within. The reason for the explosion was never determined, but the miners had been aware of the dangers and infractions of many safety regulations for some time. The National Fuel Company, which operated the Monarch Mine, was found guilty of negligence and failure to eliminate the hazards of the coal dust which was present in the lower levels. One miner, who was not working at the mine when the disaster occurred, but had worked there previously, reported to the Louisville Times that he had discovered a "large pocket" of gas there several years before this incident. He believed that this area of the mine had been sealed off with cement shortly after his discovery was made. Many miners reported on the lack of interest by the operators to improve safety conditions.

Eight men were trapped and killed in the mine thus leaving twenty-three children of the small town fatherless. The bodies of Kester Novinger and Leland Ward, the first to be located by the rescue teams were found beside a fire wall where they had obviously been making repairs in the cement which sealed off the burning flames in the abandoned areas of the mine from the active workings. At 11:00 a.m., the body of Tom Stevens, the night foreman, was located at a point 6100 feet into the mine. Nearby, the bodies of Ray Bailey and Oscar Baird were sighted and Anthony DeSantis's body was spotted a short distance away. The search party which removed the bodies of Bailey, Baird, DeSantis, and Stevens, was headed by State Mine Inspector, Tom Allen. Some hope was held out that Steve Davis, the fire boss, might be found alive because if he had been following his daily routine, he would have been at a point in the mine where he might have escaped the terrible blast and could have protected himself from the dangerous gases by taking refuge in a room and walling himself off. This theory proved false when his body was discovered the following day, but tracks in the dust showed that he had run along a mine tunnel after the blast.

The search for the body of Joe Jarmillo was finally terminated on February 6, when it was determined that conditions in the mine were endangering the lives of the rescue teams. Several months later, a granite marker was placed over the part of the mine in which Jarmillo's body had been buried and a memorial service was held for him. This marker stands in a field along highway 36 - about two miles west of Broomfield and is visible from the highway. Two men, William Jenkins, Jr. and Nick DelPizzo, escaped the deadly fumes by running 4000 feet down a series of tunnels and then climbing 300 feet up an air shaft. They came out of the shaft on the prairie about a mile away from the mine. William Jenkins, Jr. eventually left Louisville and now resides in Meeker, Colorado. Nick DelPizzo continued to live in Louisville until his death and the Society of Italian Americans honored him as the only Italian survivor of the Monarch Mine disaster at their annual Festa, which was held on August 18, 1991.

Nadine Caranci and Eileen Schmidt interviewed Mr. DelPizzo and his story follows.

Nicola Antonio DelPizzo was born January 22, 1902, in Tranda Palinja, Italy, which is located near the ankle of the boot, approximately 18 miles west of the Adriatic Sea. Mr. DelPizzo had one brother and two half-sisters.

While in Italy he farmed, raising corn, wheat, potatoes, and beans. He also worked at a summer resort located in the valley where he lived. Tourists came to the area to visit huge caves in the mountains there. Nick recalls taking tourists up the mountain on horse back and bringing them down on sleds. He was also employed at a power plant in Lombardine, Italy and worked as a plaster maker.

On January 2, 1921, he came to New York through Ellis Island and traveled on to Greenburg, Pennsylvania, where he worked in the coal mines for four months. In April 1921, he journeyed to Canon City, Colorado. After returning to New York for a short time, in September 1923, he came to Louisville where he found work in the Black Diamond coal mine, located on South Boulder Road.

On July 27, 1925, he was married to Anna Romano in the St. Louis Catholic Church in Louisville. The couple had three children, Annetta (Santilli) and Nick, both of Louisville and Robert of Boulder. Mrs. DelPizzo died in 1963. His family consists of 10 grandchildren and 20 great-grandchildren.

Mr. DelPizzo eventually went to work at the Monarch Mine, which was located near the spot where Storage Technology now stands.

Nick and Bill Jenkins, Jr. survived the explosion. They were knocked down by chunks of coal and pieces of timber that were blown through the tunnels of the mine. Concrete walls crumbled and timber supports split into million of pieces, allowing tons of sandstone into the mine tunnels. "Black Death" (carbon monoxide) literally crept after them as they made their way through an airshaft to the top. Nick compared their race from death to a "rat picking cheese from a trap." As they reached the surface, the workers were preparing to begin their shift. The mine boss and Mr. Jenkins attempted to go back down the mine shaft to rescue the miners, but the carbon monoxide filling the tunnels, forced them back. The rescue operations were reported previously in this article. Mr. DelPizzo worked in several other mines in the area, including the Hiway, the Vulcan, the Black Diamond, and the Columbine. After leaving the mines in

1952, Nick went to work at the Rocky Flats plant doing construction. He was injured when a cement bucket dropped from a crane, shattering his arm and preventing his return to work for three years.

After his recovery, he was employed at Colacci's restaurant doing janitorial work and helping make sausage and spaghetti. He retired in 1973. Until his death, Mr. DelPizzo kept busy doing his own cooking and taking care of his home. He always had a large garden where he grew many vegetables, especially, garlic which kept his entire family supplied. He was a member of the St. Louis Catholic Church and attended mass there regularly. One of favorite pastimes was visiting with people and recalling his experiences.

(Some of the information in this article was found in copies of The Denver Post, The Boulder Camera, and the Louisville Times.)

## WOMEN IN HISTORY

March has been designated as "women in history" month. We are reminded of those women who played important roles in the various facets of our lives such as teaching, theater, government, and other areas of endeavor in which women have played a prominent and outstanding role. The women who really are the workers and doers usually fade into the background. As we reflect on the history of our country, we realize how very important the women really were. The women who labored long hours just to feed and clothe their families and to maintain the family home played a most important part in the history of our world.

As we look at the history of Louisville, we learn just how important a role the women did play in making this community what it is today. In addition to raising children and caring for their homes, the wives of the miners often found themselves beside the men when picket lines were established at the various mines during the strikes. Before the time when children were immunized against certain very serious diseases, these mothers nursed their children through bouts of dangerous infections while carrying on with their other chores.

The history of the various churches reflects how important the ladies groups were in the establishment and success of the churches and community.

The women of the Methodist Church were instrumental in the establishment of the Sunday School where they taught classes and found ways to raise funds to keep it going. They were the first ones to distribute treats to the children of the community at Christmas time. During the depression, when the church was having a difficult time just providing a minister, the ladies began having a "fall festival" to raise funds in order to pay the minister. Although, just a few booths provided hand-crafted items and games in the beginning, this celebration grew to include participation of most of the organizations in the town and even a carnival was added. This event has become our annual "Labor Day" celebration and people from surrounding areas flock to town to participate in the fun.

When the need for a social hall became apparent, the Ladies' Aid went to work to secure funds for this addition to the church in the early 1940's. The members of the Ladies' Aid also prepared and served a dinner at noon each election day to the citizens of the town for a very small charge.

Of course, we all remember or have heard about the wonderful bazaars which the women of the St. Louis Catholic Church helped to make successful for a number of years. In addition, to working on the bazaars, these ladies did many other important tasks. The altar linens were laundered, starched, and ironed by the members of the women's groups. At one time, these groups took over the actual cleaning of the entire church. During the fall festival, these women (known throughout the town as great cooks) provided a food booth where hamburgers, hot dogs, home-made pies, cakes, and other refreshments were served. This was one of the highlights of the fall festival. The women groups of the parish also provide flowers for Christmas and Easter and decorated the church on these occasions.

The ladies of the Baptist Church were instrumental in maintaining the Sunday School and staffing it although a few men also acted as teachers. The women also started the first Vacation Bible School held during the summer in Louisville. Everyone knew they couldn't argue with the "Baptist" kids about quotes from the Bible because they all knew this subject thoroughly due to the dedication of their Sunday School teacher.

Not only were the ladies groups of the various churches active in our community affairs, many other women's organizations played an important role in the development of our citizens. The Saturday Study Club was originally formed by three friends who wanted to organize a women's club for the study of certain literary and scientific subjects. The club took over the management of our local library in 1926 and many members still maintain an active interest in our city library.

One group of women who always have been helpful during crises and at other times is the Firemen's Women Auxiliary. These women have always been on hand to lend assistance to the men and the community during times of distress. Many recall the time a group of men from Louisville, returning from a hunting trip, were passengers in an airplane which crashed somewhere between Wyoming and Colorado. The ladies of the Firemen's Auxiliary worked to provide food for the men searching for survivors. They also kept the community informed about how the search was progressing. These young women continue to support the firemen as emergencies arise and are a definite asset to our community.

The ladies of the Tri-City Elks lodge also are very supportive of our community. This group has made financial contributions to the Louisville Historical Commission each year for some time. They are very active in the activities which are held at the lodge and take part in many charitable projects.

During World War II, the women of the community rallied to do their part in support of the war effort. Many joined the Red Cross and took part in the various programs they conducted. They assisted doctors who brought a portable blood bank to Louisville where citizens donated blood to be used for the treatment of men who were serving in the armed forces and were in need of transfusions.

There are many other women's organizations which have been very active and supportive of our community, and their participation has been greatly appreciated. The real heroines of history are the women who maintain their family values and who contribute to the molding of the future citizens. These great ladies have, in the past, and continue to play the most important role of all in the history of our city,

country, and the entire world. A salute to all the "Women in History."



## VALENTINE'S DAY

There are many stories associated with the history of Valentine's Day. One of the most popular dates back to the third century when hordes of hungry wolves lived outside the city of Rome. The Roman God, Lupercus, watched over the shepherds and their flocks protecting them from wolves. Therefore the Romans decided to celebrate a feast called Lupercalis, honoring the God. This celebration was to be held during the month of February (around the fourteenth) and even after the wolves disappeared, this holiday continued to be observed. At this feast, the young men and women selected the person who was to be their companion throughout the festivities by drawing lots.

Later this ancient festival became associated with the Christian bishop St. Valentine who lived during the reign of the Roman Emperor Claudius. Claudius was continually waging war against some other society and since the young men rebelled against leaving their wives and sweethearts, he banned all marriages and canceled all engagements. Bishop Valentine secretly performed marriages for many of the couples and when Claudius became aware of this, he threw Valentine into prison. During the time he spent in prison, it was said that he fell in love with a jailer's daughter after he had cured her blindness. Valentine wrote his lover letters and signed them "from your Valentine." In the year 496, the reigning pope set aside February 14 (the date he was beheaded) to honor him. Lovers chose this day to send each other greetings and small gifts such as flowers in St. Valentine's honor. The first commercial valentines appeared about 1800 and were very fancy and sentimental. The red heart, which has always been an accepted symbol of love, was chosen as the favorite motif of Valentine's Day.

For many years, Valentine's Day has been celebrated by school children who make cards for their friends. During the depression years, the children covered large boxes (such as hat boxes) with fancy decorations of crepe paper or other colored paper and placed their homemade cards in them. Later these valantijes were distributed by the teacher and refreshments were served to the children. Today each child usually decorates a paper bag and "valentines" are placed in them by their friends. The traditional refreshments of heart shaped cookies and punch are still served\*

## NEWS IN LOUISVILLE IN 1927

The following news items were taken from a copy of the Louisville Times dated December 1, 1927.

### EXAMINATIONS FOR TEACHERS

An examination for teachers will be held at Central School building in Boulder on December 8, 9, and 10, 1927. Applicants are required to bring credentials showing graduation from High School and also 25 college quarter hours

of professional training above high school graduation. — Fee \$3.00

#### TIPPED OVER ON SLIPPER HILL

While driving toward town on a loaded hay wagon in the storm Tuesday, the load turned over, throwing the driver Mr. Jonas Johnson and his companion, Mr. Andrew Buffo. Mr. Johnson's shoulder bone was dislocated in the fall, but Mr. Buffo escaped without injury. The accident happened on Murphy Hill.

#### PERSONALS

The Legion boys of Post No. 111, will hold a charity ball in the Redmen Hall on December 17, proceeds to be given to the poor and the sick at Christmas time.

The White Oak Council of Pocahontas will hold their Christmas ball on Monday night, November 26 at the Redmen Hall.

Snow fell in this district all Tuesday, November 29. It was wet and much of it melted, but nightfall found six or seven inches covering the ground. Traveling was hard, cars skidded. One D & I bus was in the ditch at the Weinsenhorn Hill north of Louisville.

#### A CALL FOR HELP

G. R. Henning is arranging to compile a booklet and memorial of the death list and the acts of mercy and aid rendered by the people who were on the ground at the time of the deplorable shooting into the crowd by state officers November 21, from which six are dead, others wounded, some of whom will carry scars through life. Mr. Henning is asking those interested in the compilation of this booklet by telling him the things they did.

It will be the little details, the things that each person will think insignificant because he did it, that will make the book interesting. Tell Mr. Henning.

The following list of the streets of Louisville was found in the same edition of the Times:

Going West  
Front Street  
Second or Main Street  
LaFarge Avenue  
Jefferson Avenue  
Grant Avenue  
Lincoln Avenue  
Garfield Avenue  
McKinley Avenue  
Going North  
Pine Street  
Spruce Street  
Walnut Street  
Short Street

The following ad for 1928 Buick cars was found in this newspaper:

Drive a Buick for 1928 over the stretch of bad road you know best. Notice how Buick's Cantilever Springs smooth away those aggravating ruts and bumps. Observe how Buick's Lovejoy Hydraulic shock absorbers, front and rear, absorb road shocks and eliminate jolts and jars. A car awaits you in our showroom.

Sedans \$1195 to \$1995  
Sports Models \$1195 to \$1525  
Coupes \$1195 to \$1850

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