



# LOUISVILLE HISTORIAN

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Eileen Schmidt - Editor

## THE MUSEUM CORNER

The buildings were open during "The Taste of Louisville" held on June 17 and many toured through the museums. "The Broken Sixpence," a musical group, played their antique instruments outside the building and drew quite a crowd.

September is the time to renew your membership in our historical society. The following people have already paid for this coming year so please do not pay again:

Ruth Babcock	Teresa Beers
Marie and Joe Blair	Maribeth Bosko
Marguerite Conway	Evonne Damiana
Mr. and Mrs. Don DelForge	Esther DelForge
Kristofer M. Jamtras	Elaine Jacoe
Patricia Nelson	Jennie Milano
Helen Silko	Lewis and Ella Romans
Elaine (Hudgin) Walker	Olive Sneddon
Vernon Zurich	Leon and Nancy Wurl

During the recent period of heavy rain, we have had water leak into the basement of our museum. We believe that some of the construction that has been going on in our area may have caused cracks in the foundation which allowed the water to seep in. The basement has dirt walls and floor. Some of the dirt walls have been caving in for sometime, but now the problem requires some extensive repair work. We hope that eventually the walls and floor can be cemented. This would be a great help to us with our storage problem. We have all the photos that were stored at the library on file, according to subject, in our museum. A copy of the photos may also be found at the library. Our buildings will be open during the Labor Day parade, but will close at 1:30 p.m. Cookies and punch will be served. A display of World War II artifacts will be on exhibit commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the end of World War II.

## LOUISVILLE HISTORICAL COMMISSION MEMBERS

Emajane Enrietto.....	666-4145
Dave Ferguson.....	666-6000
Richard Franchini.....	666-6272
Marion Junior.....	666-8283
Donald Ross.....	666-6836
Eileen Schmidt.....	666-6853
Patricia Scholes.....	unlisted
Patricia Seader.....	666-8385
Cassandra Volpe.....	665-8542

## A HISTORY OF LOUISVILLE SCHOOLS

A few months ago, the Boulder Valley School Board announced plans to build a high school and a school which will accommodate grades K-8 in Louisville. For sometime, the residents of the city have eagerly sought a high school to be built within our city limits. The schools have always been a source of pride among the townspeople and they are very supportive of them. A great deal of interest in the curriculum and the welfare of the students in the schools has always been very important to our citizens.

The following is a history of Louisville School District 29, taken from a copy of "The Louisville Times" dated March 12, 1933, which was contributed to the historical files by May (Austin) Goodhue: "This history of the school was taken from a history compiled and written by Gorgene McAleer, a former teacher in the school, at the time of the anniversary program in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of School District 29, December 11, 1925, and brought up to date by Miss Thelma Dixon who read the paper.

As early as 1875, the fine spirit of the hardy pioneer made itself evident in the true measure of ambition and progress—the school. The first schoolhouse was a little stone milk house on Wesley Jacob's place a mile east of the present site of Louisville. We have a record of the first schoolhouse built in 1875 from the minutes of the school board meetings held for district No. 29. The first meeting is recorded by the secretary as follows: "Coal Creek, Boulder County, Colorado, September 10, 1875, received a request of five legal voters of the district to call a special meeting for the purpose of locating and voting a tax to furnish a schoolhouse and get papers, books, etc., for the benefit of the school district."

The first school board members were: David Kerr, President, living in Davidson; Lewis (Albert) Eggleston, Secretary, living in Davidson; and A. Goodhue, Treasurer, living in Erie. The fact that these members lived at such a great distance from Louisville is explained when it is understood how extensive District 29 was. It included what is now known as Broomfield or District No. 43, until 1878. It is a plausible supposition that both district No. 29 and 43 were originally part of District No. 1 because No. 1 was reorganized at the time No. 29 was first organized in 1875.

The next report from the minutes gives the names and ages of the children of the district. They numbered 25, "male persons between the ages of five and twenty-one being seventeen, and female children between those ages, eight." The youngest of these children was five and the oldest nineteen. Among the names listed were seven Steckers, four Kerrs, three Millers, and a Willie Nawatny

believed to be the son of Louisville's founder, Louis Nawatny.

The struggle for preservation and improvement of the little school is shown by excerpts from the minutes. We find one humorous occurrence recorded in the minutes concerning the first day: "Miss McCarty commenced teaching school October 19, afternoon, at \$25.00 per month and board—Miss McCarty discontinued teaching after one-half day." Another entry in the minutes reports that finding no money in the district treasury to repair the school house, it was concluded to raise means by the way of donation.

During 1876 and 1877, various buildings were used as schoolhouses. One of these was a one-room wood structure facing the railroad tracks at the corner of Short and Front Street. This building was replaced by a one-room frame structure at the southeast corner of Spruce and Main Streets. The twelve children who attended this school were seated on wooden benches which lined the walls and a wooden plank was used as a desk. It was heated by a stove in the middle of the room. In 1880, the population of Louisville had grown to 600 and construction of a new schoolhouse at the corner of Spruce and Jefferson streets had begun. It was to be a two-story building with classrooms upstairs and the first floor was to be used as a social center of the town. At that time, the location of the school was prairie and farmland so the actual construction of the building became very controversial. Many felt it was located too far from the center of town which was some distance to the east. There were some reports that the actual construction was delayed for sometime until some of these concerns could be addressed. By the end of April 1881, however, the first wing of the schoolhouse was accepted from the contractors by the School Board and the first of many community dances was held downstairs.

The entrance to the two classrooms upstairs was on the east side of the building. In 1881, there were 140 students in school with Mr. Carpenter as principal and Mrs. Hamilton as assistant principal. Mrs. Hamilton had begun her 31 year association with the town and its schools.

Due to an increase in population, an additional wing was built, probably by the Fischer Construction Company, in 1903. The main door now faced south instead of east and a bell tower was also added. Soon after this addition was completed, the little red brick schoolhouse across the street was constructed (this is now connected to the outdoor swimming pool). First and second graders attended classes in this building and high school classes were held in the upstairs rooms of the main school building located across the street. The first high school class, consisting of three students, graduated in 1907. Those students were: H. S. (Rico) Zarini, Ethel Thirlaway Andrews, and William Pelteir, Jr. A short time later, when school attendance in the primary grades increased, this overflow of students was taught in the Methodist Church."

By 1920, the school population had grown to 420 with 362 children in grade school and 58 high school students. During this year, a new high school was constructed on the corner of Garfield and Walnut Streets (an apartment house now stands there) at the cost of \$47,000. Manual training and a home economics department were added to the curriculum when the building was completed. In 1925, a commercial department was installed on the first floor of the high school. This building accommodated grades 7-12 for many years. In 1933, the census showed that Louisville had a school age population of 774 with an indebtedness of \$27,000.

During the 1930's, the high school building began to be recognized as a fire hazard because of the wide halls and stairwells. The auditorium on the second floor, was also deemed to be a safety

violation. So in 1939, a new high school located on north Main Street was constructed by the WPA. The first class graduated from this school in the spring of 1940.

For the next twenty years, the schools in the town were believed to be adequate for the students, although, the grade school building was beginning to show age and was in need of extensive repair. During this period, all the schools maintained a very professional and capable staff of teachers. A good education of their children was demanded by most of the residents as a means for them to improve their lot in life. The high school was accredited by the North Central Association which was an accrediting agency serving a 19-state area. Eighteen credits with sixteen "solids" were required for graduation, although only seven classes were actually mandatory, unless a student elected to take an academic course. Vocational courses were also available. The student-teacher ratio was 18.3 students to one teacher which was far below the national ratio. Many students who elected to take business training at Louisville High School went directly to good jobs in industry, especially during World War II when many were employed in Civil Service jobs. A large number of graduates from the school went on to attend various colleges and universities and rose to great heights in their chosen professions. Improvements in the curriculum and equipment were being made constantly.

In the late 1950's the State Legislature commanded the state school system to reorganize—consolidating some of the smaller districts into larger ones. The townspeople of Louisville obtained an injunction to halt the county-wide vote on school reorganization. After seventeen months, the courts ordered a new reorganization plan to be drafted in February 1960. The people of the town were divided on this reorganization issue. Some favored it, believing that it would bring better schools to our community, while others opposed it, fearing the loss of control over the schools, and perhaps, the loss of the schools entirely. Some accused the board of denying citizens the right to vote on reorganization while others praised it for protecting the small school districts.

At this time, the Louisville School Board District No. 29, was planning to proceed with construction of a new grade school. A vote on a bond issue by taxpayers had to take place before the plans could be finalized.

In spite of all the controversy, Louisville was brought into the Boulder Valley RE-2 School District in 1962. At this same time, the old school (located where Memory Square Park now stands) was condemned as unsafe and a new elementary school was constructed on Hutchinson Street.

In the spring of 1972, the last class of seniors graduated from Louisville High School and in the fall, Centaurus High School opened serving students from Lafayette and Louisville. The old high school building on North Main Street became the middle school, housing students in grades 6-8.

At the present time, two new elementary schools, Coal Creek and Fireside, have been added to handle the increased population in our city. Louisville Elementary School, which was the first building to be constructed here after reorganization, is still in use as a grade school. Centaurus High School has provided a good education for our young people.

Now, once again, the people of Louisville face changes taking place within our school system. Overcrowding of the district's high schools (including Centaurus) have created a need for a new high school in the southeast section of Boulder County. The decision was made to locate the high school in Louisville. Whether

or not everyone agreed with the reorganization, the people of our city have continued to support the schools and to work with the district, but not always without question. When plans to build a high school in this area were announced by the school board, the people of the town banded together and approached the school board with figures and facts to support the building of the school within the city limits.

Everyone seems satisfied that there will soon be a "Louisville" high school and our young people will soon be graduating in their "hometown." The school is scheduled to open in 1998.

The material for this article was gathered from various issues of "The Louisville Times" and other papers on file at our museum.

## WORLD WAR II (1941-1945)

One of the most devastating wars of world history began on September 1, 1939, with the invasion of Poland by Germany. It ended almost exactly six years later on September 2, 1945, with the formal surrender by the Government of Japan and all its military forces to the United States in a ceremony aboard the American battleship, Missouri, in Tokyo Bay.

The major participants were Germany, Italy, and Japan which formed the Axis, who later lost to the Allies which were made up of the United States, Great Britain and its Commonwealth, Russia, France, and China. The main issue of the conflict was putting down the aggressions of the Axis. Once this was accomplished, the nations of the Axis were completely stripped of their military strength. The major theaters in which the war was fought were Europe as a whole, southeastern Asia, Indonesia, the coastal area of North Africa, the islands of Japan, the North Atlantic, and the islands of the Central and Southwest Pacific.

In the early 1930's, the military party in control of Japan began an encroachment of North China and in 1937 the Japanese campaign had developed into a full-scale war, although it was not declared. During these years, Hitler in Germany, and Mussolini in Italy, continued to build up their military strength and began aggressions against small or relatively defenseless nations. Italy moved against Ethiopia on October 3, 1935. Germany moved into Austria on March 11, 1938, and began putting pressure on Czechoslovakia at the same time. They were careful not to provoke a general armament race among the larger nations of the world. Since 1936, a Civil War had been raging in Spain and in the spring of 1939 it ended with establishment of another Fascist state in Europe. On the other side of the world, Japan's military aggression against China brought only diplomatic protests from other leading powers.

On August 19, 1939, a trade agreement between Russia and Germany was announced and was followed in four days by a non-aggression pact which pledged both countries to keep peace between themselves for ten years. Germany then felt free to proceed against the smaller nations. Soon a full-scale war was in progress. At the same time, Japan continued with its conquests in China and was proceeding with preparations to expand its aggressions.

In 1940, an alarm was sounded in the United States, as France was collapsing in Europe, the President and Congress combined with the armed services' general staff, had established a training program based on the need of defending the Western Hemisphere.

In September, 1940, an agreement was reached whereby Great Britain received 50 destroyers from the United States which was, in turn, allowed the right to lease naval and air bases in

Newfoundland, Bermuda, and several other strategic points throughout the Western Hemisphere.

On May 27, 1941, President Roosevelt declared an "unlimited" national emergency for the United States. In August, 1941, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill met at sea and drafted an outline of their countries' objectives which became known as the "Atlantic Pact."

In the meantime, United States relations with Japan were rapidly deteriorating, especially after the Export Control Act of July 2, 1940, which authorized the President to prohibit the export of basic war materials. Japan could no longer buy scrap metal and the Japanese Ambassador protested that this might be considered an "unfriendly" act. On July 26, 1941, President Roosevelt issued an Executive Order freezing all Japanese assets in the United States. In November, 1941, a special envoy from Japan arrived in Washington for the purpose of aiding the Ambassador in finding a new formula for peace between the two nations. Even though Japanese diplomats were present in Washington negotiating a peaceful means to the end of problems between the United States and Japan, on the morning of December 7, 1941, as Pearl Harbor slept, an attack by the Japanese military might was launched against the United States. Seven of our navy's great battleships were moored in the harbor. Undetected, the Japanese task force made its approach through the darkness and at 6:00 a.m., Hawaiian time, 189 planes were flown off Japanese carriers' decks. At 7:50 a.m. the dive bomber units turned toward the air bases of Hickam Field, Wheeler Field, and Ford Island where the unalerted American planes were still on the ground. In one hour and forty-five minutes, the Japanese had destroyed the heart of the American Fleet and the American Strategic position in the Pacific. The Japanese has lost 29 aircraft, 5 midget submarines, and 1 fleet submarine. Simultaneously, with the bombardment of Pearl Harbor, the islands of Guam and Wake were attacked.

On December 8, 1941, after declaring December 7 "a day of infamy," President Roosevelt declared war on Japan. The day after, Germany and Italy declared war on the United States and three days later the United States declared war on Japan's two European allies.

As the war continued, U. S. forces were divided between the European theater of war and the Pacific battlefields. After long years of fighting—through the defeats and victories—, the war finally came to an end in Europe when the official documents were signed at the Supreme Allied Headquarters in Rheims on May 7, 1945. On July 26, 1945, the U. S. joined with Britain and China making a demand for surrender upon Japan. On August 26, 1945, the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima and two days later the bomb was dropped on Nagasaki. Not only Japan, but the entire world was morally and politically stunned by this event. On August 10, the Japanese government announced acceptance of the compromise offered by the Allies. Finally, on August 14, the Emperor directed all military forces to cease fighting and formal surrender by Japan took place on September 2, 1945.

World War II was not only a very important event in the world's history, it proved to be one of the most significant events in the history of our town. In 1940, the population of the town was approximately 4,000. During the war, more than 400 (10 percent of our population) young men and women served in the armed forces. Since many of the townspeople were immigrants or children of immigrants, a very strong sense of patriotism developed and those left at home supported the war effort in many different ways. Local organizations began special projects such as collecting scrap metal and newspapers. A Red Cross chapter was formed and members knitted socks, blankets, and other items to be used for the fighting

men. They also rolled bandages and collected materials to be used for treatment of the injured. "Bond drives" were held regularly and the people purchased "war stamps and bonds" in order to meet the goals set. A Civil Defense unit, headed by L. C. Graves, was formed to instruct the townspeople how to proceed in case of an emergency. Others went to work at the Remington Arms Plant (located where the Federal Center now stands) where munitions were manufactured. Still others were employed at the nearby military installations such as Lowry Field, Buckley Field, and Fitzsimons General Hospital. The following news items regarding the contributions made by the men and women in the military were found in the records on file in our museum.

Six young men and one young woman lost their lives during World War II and their families were awarded Gold Star Flags commemorating their loss.

Benedict L. Fiechl was the first casualty from Louisville to be reported. He had been inducted into the Navy on June 15, 1934, and had achieved the rank of First Class Electrician's Mate. His wartime duties took him to the South Pacific, Suva Bay, and the Battle of Guadalcanal.

PFC Alfred Dhieux was sworn into the Marines on December 12, 1941, and was assigned to active duty on January 11, 1943. He saw action in the Asiatic Pacific theater, Eastern New Guinea, Camp Gloucester, and Pilelieu. According to word received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. August Dhieux, PFC Dhieux died of wounds received in the South Pacific.

Second Lieutenant Carl Sanderson joined the Army in May, 1941 and was later assigned to the Army Air Corps. He went overseas on February 28, 1944, and proceeded to the European theater of war. He was killed in action on June 23, 1944.

John F. Tomeo, a Corporal in the U. S. Army, fought in the European theater at Aschen and Cologne. It was in this battle on March 19, 1945, that Corporal Tomeo was killed when a shell burst near his position during an enemy artillery barrage.

Thirteen wounded marines are alive today because Navy Pharmacist's Mate Third Class, Robert F. Tavano of Louisville, Colorado, defied murderous Japanese machine gunfire to give them first aid. Tavano was killed as he sought to attend a 14th marine. The hospital corpsman splashed through the mud, exposed to rifle and machine gun bullets at every move to treat the seriously wounded marines and pull them to safety. Doctors said later that all 13 would have died without on-the-spot treatment. Robert received the Bronze Star Medal and a citation for meritorious conduct as a member of the naval service.

On February 15, 1943, Mary Elizabeth Trebing was inducted into the Army Air Force and completed training as an Advanced Ferry Pilot. She suffered fatal injuries in a crash in Blanchard, Oklahoma on November 7, 1943, while ferrying a plane from Oklahoma City to Dallas, Texas.

PFC Steven Vaschak, Jr. was inducted into the Army Infantry in September, 1943. He was transported to the European theater of war on February 22, 1944. According to word received from the War Department, PFC Vaschak died on August 17, 1944, while fighting in France.

T/Sgt. Robert Vaughn, a First Engineer Gunner with the Army Air Force, was also killed in action during the war. When his family was notified of his death, his father who was the depot agent, received the telegram informing them of the occurrence. As notice of each casualty was received, the entire community mourned for these fine young people.

Another sad incident took place when Mr. and Mrs. James Ross were informed by the War Department that their son, S/Sgt.

John E. Ross had been captured by the Germans in Belgium. S/Sgt. Ross was on duty with 101st Airborne Division and was taken prisoner shortly after participating in the Battle of the Bulge. After his release, Ross reported that he had been captured by the "home guard" of the German army which was made up of older men and very young boys so he didn't suffer mistreatment as he might have if his captors had been member of Hitler's SS troops.

Two doctors who had previously practiced medicine as "mine" doctors in Louisville during the 1930's and 1940's were also members of the Armed Forces.

Major Jack Bartholomew of Boulder is with the Seventh army which has captured Worms, Voelkingen, Homberg, and other places in the last few days. The doctor is with the 70th Division, Medical Corps and has been at the front since December of last year. Prior to that he had been England for a year.

Captain Walter Boyd of Louisville, is an army surgeon with the American Evacuation Hospital No. 58. Captain Boyd's group operates on five tables in a space large enough for one. The improvised lighting system gives no more illumination than the average living room at home. There is no privacy. Out in the dusty hallway, the men can see the surgeons perform delicate major operations.

Other news of the men and women in the military is included in our records, although we aren't able to include all of the young people who served, we do have some items concerning a few of them that are of interest.

Harry A. Cable, Aviation Machinist's Mate, second class, U. S. Navy, was in the crew of the first seaplane to carry supplies to Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker and his party after they were found adrift on rafts twenty-one days after their airplane had plunged into the Pacific.

Myron Morgan, who was inducted into the Army September 15, is the first man from Louisville who served in the first World War to be called for service in this one.

Miss Elinor A. Geitz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nick Geitz of Louisville, has joined the army nurses corps and is now stationed at the Cantonment Hospital at Ft. Sill, Oklahoma. She has received a commission of Second Lieutenant.

Charles Davis, Harley Fletcher, Herbert Steinbaugh, Florian Polluconi, Jack Cliff, and Kenneth Thompson left this week for duty in the Coast Guard.

Six boys from the Louisville High School enlisted in the Navy in a group in Denver on Saturday. All six of them, each 17, were members of the school football team. The recruits are David D. Alien, Rudy J. Slavec, Ralph A. Wilson, David L. McHugh, Harlan A. Damiana, and Thomas M. Rizzi. Town Marshall John Dionigi of Louisville, a marine in the last war, was credited with recruiting the youths.

Captain John Bosko, Jr. was inducted into the Army Air Force on September 7, 1941. He saw action in the European theater, England, the Battle of France and the Battle of the Rhine.

Dominic Ferrera was inducted into the U. S. Navy on January 12, 1943. He attained the rank of Aviation Ordnanceman First Class and served aboard the U.S.S. Pine Island. On May 5, 1943, Michael Ferrera, joined the Navy. He served as an Aviation Ordnanceman Third Class. Dominic and Michael are the sons of Mr. and Mrs. John Juganos.

Yeoman Second Class, Lawrence Enrietto served in the Navy from February 1944 until February 2, 1946. He served aboard the U.S.S. Kwajalein in the South Pacific.

John (Jack) N. Stout, Yeoman Third Class, was inducted into the Navy on August 6, 1944. He served in the Pacific and took part in the battle of Okinawa.

Nello Tesone joined the Army on December 7, 1942. Corporal Tesone served in the European theater and the Aluetians. He also lost his leg in action in Europe due to "friendly" fire.

Quentin Thomas entered the Army on July 7, 1942. He served in the European theater of war as well as in Africa and Tunisia.

John Robert Kilker, a Motor Machinist's Mate, First Class, was inducted into the Navy on February 20, 1942. Kilker served on patrol in the Atlantic, Siapan, Guam, and Tinian in the Pacific.

Lewis M. Romans, Yeoman First Class, was inducted into the Navy on June 3, 1943. He served in the South Pacific and participated in 7 major amphibious campaigns, three surface actions and numerous air actions.

Corporal Ernest C. Zarina joined the Army, Combat Engineer, on April 16, 1943. He served as a fire fighter in the Panama Canal Zone. The American Service Medal was received by Corporal Zarina as a result of his action during a fire which endangered the Panama Canal.

The townspeople who remained in Louisville saw many changes in their lives as a result of the war. Many of them had loved ones and good friends serving their country and were constantly fearful for them. It was a time of rationing. Many products such as meat, sugar, shoes, gasoline, etc., required a "ration stamp" in order to purchase them. People began riding the buses and trains to Boulder and Denver to help conserve the supply of gasoline. Although these were just minor inconveniences, they did bring the war closer to home. It wasn't unusual to visit the local restaurants and bars on week-ends and find them crowded with young men in uniform who were stationed at nearby military installations. The townspeople were anxious to welcome these young men into their homes and to share whatever they had with them.

During the war, while many of the young people were stationed miles away from families and friends, they began to realize how many opportunities were available to them. Also, many of them received training while serving in the armed forces that enabled them to secure better jobs. The women who had worked outside their homes during the war were no longer satisfied just being homemakers. Many retained their jobs in industry and business. Coal began to be replaced by natural gas as the major source of energy, consequently, there were fewer jobs available in the mining industry. People began working outside of Louisville, commuting each day to work and returning home to their families in the evening. Soon Louisville became a "bedroom" community. The building boom of the past few years has been overwhelming, but most agree that the changes that have taken place in the past fifty years have been good for our community.

## 50TH CLASS REUNION

The 1945 graduating class of Louisville High School will observe its 50th year reunion on August 12, 1995, at the American Legion Post located in the Pine Street Plaza. This class began high school in September, 1941 and attended school during the entire period that the nation was involved in World War II. Of course, the war had a great influence on the lives of these young people, as the dedication of their yearbook shows:

### DEDICATION

"Our hearts and minds go out to our brave boys who are fighting that we may enjoy life. Many of our graduates as well as our classmates are in our armed forces. To them, we proudly dedicate our yearbook of 1945. May we join them in our devotion to duty so that peace may come more quickly."

The war years were a time of uncertainty for these young people and brought about many changes in their lives. Many members of this class will be in Louisville for the reunion and we hope their time here will be filled with fond memories of old times in the company of old friends.

## LOOKING BACK 50 YEARS

All the young men were in uniform, looking very handsome.

The Hacienda, with its Spanish style mural painted on the walls, was a new restaurant in town.

The Blue Parrot and the Twin Light were very popular places, frequented by the townspeople and many from out of town as well.

Some of the favorite tunes were – Sentimental Journey, I'll be Seeing You, Don't Sit Under the Apple Tree, Always, In the Mood, Marzy Doats, Chattanooga Choo-Choo, The White Cliffs of Dover, Maria Eleana, Lily Marlaine, I'll be Home for Christmas.

The Rex Theater was showing all the favorite war movies. There were several grocery stores on Main Street. You could catch a bus or train and go to Boulder or Denver shopping and return in a few hours.

We looked forward to the dances at Elitch's and Lakeside on the weekends.

Eldorado Springs was a very popular spot for swimming and dancing.

The rationing of various products ended.

All the men began coming home after the war ended.

Many couples who had put off marriage while the war was being fought were married.

Everyone had a favorite radio program like Jack Benny, Fred Allen, Fibber McGee and Molly, and others.

All the girls wore dresses to school instead of blue jeans.

The two drugstores in town each had a soda fountain.

Ring Dionigi was city clerk and was in charge of every city department from the water works to street repair. He was also the day "cop."

Senior Prom was held in the high school building and almost everyone walked there.

The cost of mailing a letter was 3¢, but for air mail it was 6¢.

Fifty years seem to have sped by quickly when you reach a certain age.



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