



LOUISVILLE HISTORIAN

A publication of the Louisville Historical Commission & Society

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Eileen Schmidt - Editor

THE MUSEUM CORNER

The past few months have proved to be very productive for members of the Louisville Historical commission. We continue to receive many and varied requests for information about the early days of Louisville. Many people who are trying to trace their roots also contact us.

A personal copier has been purchased for use in the museum and is a big help, since we can provide copies without leaving the building. Bob Enrietto spent a good deal of time securing information about copiers and bringing it back to our group. We appreciate his help.

We have been notified by the City that work to extend the beautification of Main Street will be done on our corner. We are anxious to have this improvement completed.

The work on the photos has almost been completed and the library's copies will soon be returned to them. The negatives will be stored at the museum.

Although the sale of the Louisville video tape has been going very well, we do still have copies available at the museum for the price of \$18.00.

We will have our museum open for the "Taste of Louisville" on June 17, beginning at noon until 4:00 p.m. Although our plans are not complete, we do hope to have a raffle and some other activities. Please plan to visit our buildings at this time.

MEMORIAL DONATIONS

In memory of
Susie DiGiacomo

We would like to encourage anyone who has a few hours to volunteer for work at the museum to contact us at 666-6853 or 665-9048. If no one is available to take your call, please leave a message. We would like to thank Frank Domenico for being so faithful in volunteering his time.

LOUISVILLE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

The history of the Lafayette and Louisville, Colorado telephone exchanges is closely interwoven. Each exchange was opened in December of 1904. The exchanges were opened by an independent operator of the Colorado Telephone Company which was the Bell System company operating in Colorado at the time. Both exchanges were purchased and brought into the Bell System by the Colorado Telephone Company on August 1, 1906. Prior to 1906, records are not available regarding the number of telephones being used in Louisville, but at the time of purchase (1906) Louisville was proud of its 119 subscribers.

The Louisville exchange was opened by Martin J. Zurich who also served as its first manager from December 1904 until the time of purchase by the Colorado Telephone Company on August 1, 1906. Mr. Zurich was a member of the school board and also served as mayor of the town for three terms. He was succeeded by Maude Machin as Manager-Operator of the telephone exchange and she served in this capacity for the next six years. Because of an increase in subscribers, a new switchboard had to be installed in the Louisville office in 1912, but it was not until 1927 that it was necessary to add additional switchboard equipment to the Louisville exchange to handle further growth. In March 1953, there were approximately 675 telephones working off the switchboard.

Until the late 1920's, the telephone switchboard and equipment was located in a building in the 800 block of Main Street near where Colacci's restaurant now stands. When a fire destroyed the building along with many others in that location, the large brick house which now stands at 913 Main Street was constructed by Rome Perrella to serve as the telephone office. The telephone office was in the front part of the building and the manager of the exchange lived in the

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back section with her family. This proved to be a very satisfactory arrangement for many years.

The switchboard had two rows of drops and two rows of keys. When the caller turned the crank on the box of the telephone in a certain location, there was a magneto inside that activated the current which went into the switchboard. A drop with the number of the caller fell and a plug was placed in to the drop. A second plug was placed into the drop with the number of the party being called. There were also two rows of keys. The keys were closed for the two parties when the conversation began. The operator also wore a "headset" and around her neck hung a band with a horn attached. They spoke into this horn, but if the operator turned her head, the caller could not hear her so her head had to be kept straight at all times when there was someone on the line. The ringer was electrically driven, but in the event of a power outage, the operator had a manual crank ringer. Most of the subscribers were on "party lines" with as many as four different numbers on a line. The operator had to know how many rings each number required. Many times when someone placed a call, they didn't know the number so they simply asked for a particular home or business. One former operator, Emajane Enrietto, recalls it was very common for someone to ring in and ask for "Joe's store." The operator had to check occasionally by opening the key to see whether or not a conversation was finished so the connection could be broken.

A very important change occurred in 1954 when the old phones were replaced by the dial system. Bob Enrietto provided the following information about the conversion to the dial system.

PHONE SYSTEM CONVERSION

A new switch center was constructed on the alley between Main and LaFarge just north of Walnut. This allowed easy access to the existing cabling from the manual telephone office. Each home received a dial phone in addition to the existing magneto phone, but the dial phone was inoperative until the dial system was ready for service. After the new switch center was completed, all of the rotary switches were "blocked" using small wooden blocks to prevent their operation. These blocks were attached to square wooden poles about one inch square. Each row of switches was connected to one of these poles. When the time arrived to convert from the manual to the new unattended dial system, telephone personnel were placed in the old office and in the switch center. At 12:00 a.m. on a Sunday morning, the cabling into the old office was cut and workers in the switch center walked down the rows of switches pulling the vertical wooden poles which "unblocked" the rotaries and the switchover from manual to dial was accomplished in a matter of a few minutes. During the following weeks all of the magneto phones were removed.

Those early telephone operators were very important --many times the well-being of the entire community was dependent upon them. A whistle was always sounded at noon by the telephone operator. They also blew the sirens in case of fire or other emergency. Often times, when one of the local doctors had an early morning appointment, he would request

the operator on duty to call him in the morning. The doctors also kept the telephone office informed of their whereabouts so they could be located in case of an emergency. The priest was often notified by the telephone operator of a crisis in the parish and he also often requested "wake-up" calls. Many young students worked as telephone operators at night and attended school during the day. There was a cot available for them and they could sleep between calls, needless to say, there were not very many calls during the night most of the time. The local police checked the office often during the night to ensure their security.

Jennie (Guenzi) Perrella was quite young when she began working at the local telephone exchange. Some of her friends believe she may have been as young as thirteen years old when she was hired to work for Maude Machin. She also worked for Mrs. Jane Curtin, who was manager in the late 1920's and 1930's. Mrs. Curtin lived with her three children, Jack, Bob, and Peggy, in the back of the house at 913 Main Street. Later in the 1940's, Mrs. Lenore Riddoch came to Louisville to become manager of the exchange, and Jennie continued working there until 1955 when she retired. At that time, dial phones had come to our city and employees were given the option of retiring or working for the telephone company in other locations. Mrs. Perrella was a member of a group called "Telephone Pioneers" which was made up of persons who had worked for the company almost since its beginning. Miss Edie Guenzi, Mrs. Perrella's sister, always worked in the Denver office.

In 1942, after the death of her husband, Minnie (Jordinelli) DeRose with her two children, Dick and Virginia, moved back to Louisville to be near her family. Minnie began working for the telephone company in 1942. She took the message when Mr. and Mrs. Ben Fietchl, Sr. were notified by the War Department of the death of their son, Ben, during World War II. Her daughter often spent time with her mother while she worked and many times Minnie would show her how to complete the calls. They also recall the Christmas parties Mrs. Riddoch had for her employees. The party was always held in the telephone office so there was someone on duty and no one would have to miss the fun. In 1954, Minnie went to work for Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company in Denver where she continued employment until 1967 when she retired. Her job in Denver involved tracing those who used false information when making calls and those trying to defraud the company. Many of the young operators remember both Minnie DeRose and Jennie Perrella as their "second" mother.

Miss Jennie Milano began working at the local office in 1948. She recalls that during her training period, Mrs. Riddoch, was beside her monitoring her when a call came in saying, "Get me the Fire Department, my chicken coops are on fire." Mrs. Riddoch realized that the caller hadn't given a name, when Jennie thought that she had recognized Marian DiGiacomo's voice. They called Marian back and learned that she, indeed, had made the first call. The Fire Department was alerted and everything was under control. Jennie also remembers receiving many prank calls when young people would call requesting that "Prince Albert be let out of the can" or some other amusing request. Miss Milano recalls one event

which involved returning a billfold that had been left at the pay phone booth outside the telephone office. The following letter dated December 21, 1951, was to The Manager of Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph, Louisville, Colorado. "Dear Sir: As I would have written in the army, it is my desire to commend operator, Jennie Milano, for honesty and devotion to duty. When I was in Louisville for the Manzanola-Louisville football game, I left my billfold in the telephone booth. It was returned to me by registered mail by Jennie Milano with the folding money all there. I'm sending her a small token and your staff a box of candy with sincere wishes that all may have a Merry Christmas. Cordially yours, Al Burtis, Publisher of The LaJunta Tribune Democrat." Miss Milano insists that what she did was all part of her job.

Marion (Bailey) Wycoff, who was a junior at Louisville High School, when she worked nights at the telephone office, remembers answering calls in the middle of the night from some man who had spent the evening drinking at one of the local taverns. When he realized he had a lady operator, he would ask her for a date and want to visit even though he didn't really know to whom he was speaking. One interesting fact Marion remembers was that during World War II, the office was equipped with black blinds which were closed when darkness fell so that in the event of a disaster, the telephone office would be secure. Occasionally, she would also receive a call from a local mine, requesting that certain miners be called to come into work.

Emajane (Sneddon) Enrietto was another young lady who began her work for the telephone company in the Louisville office. Emajane remembers one of her duties in case of floods, which seemed to occur more frequently then, was to call the farmers and notify them of the possible danger. She also recalls that one night one of her boyfriends, D. D. Allen, called her at the office late in the evening when there really weren't many calls to be answered. They had been talking for some time when Mrs. Riddoch came in to see how things were going. She suggested Emajane talk to her boyfriends when she wasn't on duty at the office. Mrs. Enrietto also remembers the public telephone in the office which was used by those who didn't have a phone in their homes. When Dr. Boyd's accident occurred during the flooding of Coal Creek in 1937, he managed to walk to the Public Service office where someone called the telephone office and an alert was sent out from there. Emajane Enrietto transferred to the Denver Telephone Company office where she received requests for information and also provided callers with the correct time. Several calls for information could be handled at the same time. She recalls receiving a call for information from a former Louisville resident, Henry LeFevre. Emajane continued her work in Denver until her husband became employed out of state.

Anna (D'Agostino) Hansen recalls that she began working for the telephone company while attending high school. Shortly after she graduated, she was married to Glen Hansen, who was serving in the Armed Forces. Although, the company had a policy against hiring married women, Anna continued working until Glen returned from overseas. She remembers taking calls from the War Department notifying various families that some tragedy had happened to their loved

one and feared that she might be answering such a call for herself. Sometimes she would work until midnight and recalls that the night policeman on duty would be waiting to give her a ride to her home.

Evonne (Duke Archer) Damiana, also worked as an operator for Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company in the Louisville office from 1945 - 1947. She recalls the goodwill the townspeople showed the operators. Evonne remembers enjoying the ice cream received from Ralph Grunkenmeyer (prop. of the Bungalow Drug Store) on hot summer days and evenings. Wilfred Thirlaway would also stop by in the evenings with popcorn left over from the movie theater. The operators received large quantities of candy and other gifts for Christmas. The business people, doctors, and other residents of the town often brought small gifts to the girls at Christmas time. There was always a dinner which was prepared by Frances Domenico at the Twin Light and hosted by the Manager for all the employees at Christmas time. Mrs. Damiana recalls being paid \$12.00 for a forty hour work week --this averaged out 30¢ an hour. If anyone worked on Sundays or holidays were paid time and a half or 45¢ per hour. She left Louisville in 1947 and went to California where she worked for California Bell Company as an operator for three months. Upon her return to Louisville, she began working as a long distance operator for 2 1/2 years. After having stayed at home with her children for several years, she returned to work as a long distance operator in the Boulder office where she remained for eleven years. In 1965, she began work as a clerk in the engineering department. The company sent her to school and in 1970 she was promoted to an engineering job. She worked out of the Boulder office in the mountain regions (Rangely, Meeker, Steamboat Springs, etc.) for 3 1/2 years. In 1982, Evonne retired after 37 1/2 years with the company. She chose not to work for about four months and then decided to do contract work for the company. She has continued with this work for the telephone company. At the present time, she is continuing with her contract work and is employed by Power Engineering which is located in Broomfield.

One very important event took place while many of the young women were employed at the telephone office. The first notification of the end of hostilities in World War II was received by the local telephone operator. Bea (Maxwell) Wilson, who was working at the time, blew the whistle and people hurried downtown to find out why the whistle was being sounded.

Everyone enjoyed the security of having a familiar voice respond to their needs. It was very reassuring to place a call to a doctor in the middle of the night for a sick child or other family member and find a person there who was ready to help in any way. When the ladies called the grocery stores with their list of groceries to be delivered, many times the calls would be backed up so the telephone operator would keep a list of those trying to call the stores and called them when their "turn" to speak to someone at the store came around. In these days of voice mail, answering machines, and the hold button, it is often very discouraging to have an emergency or just a question about something. It is almost impossible to make personal contact with anyone. This is another time when the "good old days" seemed to have served people better than all

the modern electronic equipment can do now.

WOMEN IN LOUISVILLE

Each year, March is dedicated nationally as "Women in History" month. Women have played an important role in the history of the world. Down through the ages, women were not only recognized as wives and mothers, but many of them were rulers of their countries and served in other important positions. The nurses who cared for the casualties of the many wars down through the ages were women, as were most of the elementary school teachers many years ago. For a period of time, women were not hired as school teachers if they were married. This form of discrimination would not be tolerated today.

The wives of the coal miners played a very important role in their families. They held the families together during hard times, as well as, good. During the bad times, these capable women were able "to make do" no matter how bad things got. Often times, the farming part of the Louisville heritage is overlooked. These farm women were especially important to their families for they not only performed the household chores, they also worked side by side with the men in the fields. At harvest time, they cooked and served three hardy meals each day for all the men who came to their particular farm to harvest the crops. This was in addition to tending the children. They also had large gardens and spent many hours canning and preserving the produce for the winter months. These hard-working, industrious women should be remembered as a very important part of our heritage. Many early residents of Louisville recall Florina Perrella who assisted in the births of many of the children born in the early 1900's. Mrs. Perrella was born in Bagnoli, Italy, and attended the University of Rome after her marriage to Joseph Perrella. Her first child was born during the time she was studying to become a midwife at the University. Mr. Perrella returned to Bagnoli after the birth with the baby who was cared for by his grandmother until Florina could complete her education. It is almost unbelievable that a woman could receive an education at this time in Italy where men seemed to be very dominant.

In the early 1930's, The First State Bank of Louisville was robbed during daylight hours. Anne Varley, who worked in the bank, and two young boys who happened to be there when the robbery took place, were locked in the vault. Anne Varley was later able to give the Denver police information which identified the robbers and led to their apprehension and conviction. Mrs. Varley was employed at the bank when most women, especially married ones, were not employed outside the home.

Miss Lillian Watson served as postmaster from 1923 until 1936. At that time, this was a very coveted position and only two other women had served in this capacity in our community. Since that time, several women have held this position.

In 1922, Susie DiGiacomo became interested in politics and served as Democratic Committee Woman of Boulder County from 1936 until 1989. In 1980, she was the recipient of the prestigious "Give 'Em Hell, Harry" Award

which was created to honor President Harry Truman. Susie DiGiacomo was the daughter of Florina Perrella.

There were also women's groups and clubs who contributed a great deal to the good of our community.

The following is a short history of one of the best known women's groups in Louisville.

THE SATURDAY STUDY CLUB

One memorable afternoon in May, 1898, Jean Otis invited three friends to organize a new club for "mutual pleasure and study of literature and scientific subjects."

The object of their group was "self-improvement and promotion of sociability." The four charter members were:

Mrs. Jean Otis Mrs. Flora Wolfer

Mrs. Virginia Hamilton Mrs. Myrtle Bittner

The next Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Bessie Carveth and Mrs. Neil Palmer met with them. They drew up a constitution and by-laws and called their group "The Saturday Study Club." Early membership was limited to eleven members and they met in each others' home twice each month. As older members passed on or moved away, new members filled their vacancies, each bringing some new interests and working for the good of the Club and the community of Louisville. In the fall of 1889, the club joined the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs in order to enhance their studies and gain a broader point of view. Today, this makes The Saturday Study Club of Louisville the second oldest Federated Club in Colorado. The bi-monthly programs had study topics of national interest, American history, travelogs around America and various foreign countries, the accomplishments of famous authors and artists, and current world problems. One year, a different area of Colorado was studied each month. During World War II, the Club did a study of National Defense and Nutrition for Victory. The general federation of women's clubs has furnished many study items. The local library has furnished material for a host of book reviews.

The Club has always been actively involved in current civic matters. In its third year, 1891, the Club placed a traveling library of donated books in Dr. Wolfer's office and borrowed reproductions of famous paintings to lend to members of the community.

In 1924, the Chinook Campfire Girls, under the leadership of Miss Georgine McAlear, organized a collection of donated books for the beginning of a public library. When the girls moved on to other communities, The Saturday Study Club assumed the management of the "Chinook Library" in 1926. Each year, two members of the Club were appointed by the president to serve a two year term on the library board, composed of four women. Club members purchased the books and made them available to the community; administered library services; sponsored fund raising activities; yearly silver teas and book reviews; and promoted the library in the schools with poster contests and children's programs.

In 1955 when the Girl Scout Council discontinued troops in Louisville, they gave the remaining money to the Saturday Study Club to buy library books for youths. In 1956,

the Club and the Parent-Teachers Association began sponsoring book fairs. A traveling bookmobile began coming to the Library in 1961. In 1967, the library became part of the Central Colorado Public Library system. They continued active involvement with the town library until the new charter for city administration placed the Louisville Public Library under the control of the city.

For several years following, Saturday Study Club members still made up the library board. Gradually, board membership passed to other interested citizens, but the Club has continued to support the library with public book reviews and monetary gifts throughout the years.

In 1987, Mayor Herman Fauson, on behalf of the City of Louisville, presented The Saturday Study Club with a proclamation recognizing their 61 years of continuing support and dedication to the Louisville Public Library, and thanking the many women involved for their service.

Another civic improvement project undertaken by the Club in 1974, was the mapping of the graves in the Louisville Cemetery. The need was recognized by the town librarian because out-of-town people were asking for information about relatives buried there, and the City did not have satisfactory answers. The information gathered by Club members, under the direction of Vera Taylor, has since been incorporated into the city records.

As more members joined and interest multiplied, they found the first and third Thursday evenings of the month a more convenient time for their meetings, but the name of "Saturday Study Club" was never changed. In 1970, membership was expanded to eighteen. Yearly dues have risen from \$1.00 to \$8.00. A small assessment to each member is made for some small projects.

Early Club members gave home talent plays and sponsored lecture series to raise money for scholarships for local youths to go on to higher education. That interest has evolved to annual donations to the Centaurus High School Scholarship Fund.

The Saturday Study Club has been a social club too. Members, very early, organized holiday parties, gentlemen's evenings, theater parties, and picnics. 1924 was the first year for a reception for local teachers. Library teas and public book reviews were held regularly. Members spent many evenings enjoying card games. At one meeting in 1933, the Louisville Volunteer Fire Department put out a fire on the roof while the Saturday Study Club continued its meeting in the living room. Local youths have brought their activities to the Club for programs and received support for many of their projects during both World Wars. Nylon hosiery was collected for rehabilitation projects in Japan. The nylons were glued to frames to make delicate decorations of flowers and butterflies. Seed packets were purchased to send to the Philippine Islands after the war, books were collected for servicemen, clothing was collected for local churches and St. Christopher's Indian mission, 40 pounds of dried food was sent to the Navajo Indians. Ballot issues were discussed and letters written to lobby our political representatives. Money was raised for the

Penny Art Fund, Cancer Society, March of Dimes, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion Auxiliary, chapel restoration at Fort Logan, CO, reforestation projects after forest fires, building the Anasazi Museum in southwestern Colorado, mental retardation, local parks and recreation, and remodeling an old school building for use as a library. Betty Crocker coupons were collected to help bring a kidney machine to a Boulder hospital, eyeglasses were collected for a local Lions Club's project, and many other worthy causes that are now lost to the scrapbooks and minutes of past years.

In the 1950's, The Saturday Study Club helped establish a local Child Guidance Clinic in Louisville and helped a displaced family reestablish itself. They sponsored a group of Campfire Girls in 1969, and helped equip the Regal Square Senior Residence social rooms and kitchens in Louisville. During Louisville's Centennial Celebration in 1978, the town sponsored a design contest, and Loretta Jacoe of The Saturday Study Club sewed the winning design into a Centennial flag for the town.

In April of 1982, The Saturday Study Club celebrated 84 continuous years of meetings and 83 years as a member of the General Federation of Women's Clubs with an open house held at the City Hall in Louisville. Members Pearl Callahan, Grace Davies, Grace Dalby, and Margaret Watts were honored for their many years of service. Mayor Norbert Meier of Louisville proclaimed that day "Saturday Study Club Day" in honor of the Club.

The Saturday Study Club celebrated its 90th anniversary, and also helped the Northern District Clubs host the Colorado Federation Women's Clubs annual meeting in Boulder during 1988.

Club member, Bertha Malcolm, had a hobby of writing poems and short stories. In 1935, she was selected to be listed in "Who's Who Among American Women" by University Publishing Co. of Los Angeles, California. In 1949, two of her poems were recognized in "Important American Poem and Song Writers." Mrs. Malcolm's poems received many CFWC awards too.

The Centaurus High School library was dedicated in honor of Vera Taylor in 1982, after she voluntarily worked there for 10 years after her retirement from teaching in 1972. She received recognition as "Volunteer of the Month" from the Louisville Times in 1987. The Boulder Daily Camera gave her their "Monday Morning Rose" award for her many years of volunteer services; and the State of Colorado in conjunction with Pepsi Cola Co., awarded Vera the Governor's Award of special recognition as School Volunteer of the Year in 1988. In January 1989, Vera was named "Person of the Year" by the Louisville Times for her daily volunteer work at Centaurus High School library and the Louisville Public Library continually since 1972.

Varena DeSantis was honored by the Colorado Council of International Reading Association as Colorado's outstanding assistant reading teacher in April, 1983.

Catherine Brimble was named Volunteer of the Month in January, 1986 by the Louisville Times for her volunteer services at the senior center.

In reviewing the history of the Saturday Study Club, it can easily be determined that the needs of many women of Louisville were fulfilled by being members of this group. The women have come and gone, topics of interest have soared and ebbed, needs have been met and new needs have become recognized, but the Saturday Study Club has remained faithful to the ideas of the four founders back in 1898.

The above history of the Saturday Study Club was submitted by the following members in January, 1989: Donna Agee, Grace Dalby, Nelle Green, Beth Smith, and Vera Taylor.

Members of this Club continue to be a working force in our city, not only do they serve as group, but many individuals are involved in other worth-while projects.

This is just one group of women who have certainly played an important role in the development of the cultural side of our Louisville heritage and certainly demonstrates how active Louisville women have been and continue to be in our community.

SPRING STORMS

Each year, as spring approaches with the crocus, daffodils, and tulips in bloom and all the trees are ready to blossom out, everyone begins to worry about a "late" spring storm. Many times we hear of the fruit crops being literally destroyed by these storms. This really is not an unusual occurrence in our part of the country as the following article published in the "Louisville Times" dated March 27, 1952, seems to prove.

"The heavy snow that hit Louisville along with the rest of this area Thursday night closed the schools, kept many workers from their jobs, made others hours late to work and caused one of the busiest days at the telephone office in late history.

The storm started at dusk Thursday evening and in the early hours of the night piled up enough snow to hinder traffic and by morning was around a foot deep with some drifts

built up higher. It continued with a lighter fall through the day until Louisville had around 18 inches on the level by Friday night when it slacked off and quit.

All three schools in the town were closed for the day and many workers who started to their jobs never got there as others didn't even start. While the ones who did get through were late. The telephone office had an unprecedented amount of calls. Mrs. Lenore Riddoch, manager, said, "Every time we say it is the worst we've ever had, but this was really the worst yet." The rush in calls started with the storm early Thursday night and built up to peak Friday before it began tapering off Friday night and Saturday morning.

The management called in all the help they could get and had all the emergency positions on the board filled and they still were unable to handle the calls. The operators took turns at the board and pulled plugs until their arms were ready to drop off, Mrs. Riddoch reported. The Mountain States Telephone Company broadcast over radio asking people to use their telephones only for emergency calls, but it did not slow down the calls here.

The local office completed around 400 long distance calls, which is more than double a normal day, and had around that many they were unable to complete. It was impossible to get the surrounding stations even if the local station could have handled them. Mrs. Riddoch said the force appreciated the people's patience during the rush."

LOUISVILLE HISTORICAL COMMISSION MEMBERS

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