

The Louisville Historian

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Louisville History Foundation, and Louisville Historical Commission

Summer 2021

Young and Nisei in Louisville: Japanese American Students at Louisville High School From the 1930s to the 1950s

by Bridget Bacon, Museum Services Supervisor

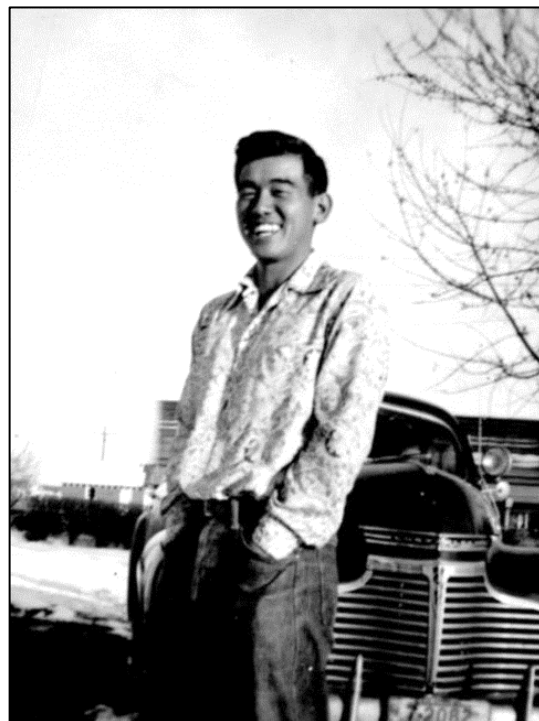
At a time and in a town where just about every boy and man had a nickname that stuck for life (whether they liked it or not), Noboru Takemoto was given two nicknames. His teammates on the Louisville High School football team and other school friends called him Nob or Take (pronounced “Tacky”). Noboru’s family operated a farm north of Lafayette that grew produce, and he was the fifth child in his family to attend Louisville High School. Like his classmates who lived on farms, he worked on the farm to help out his family.

Noboru (born 1928) was one of fourteen “Nisei” (second-generation) Japanese American students who graduated from Louisville High School between 1938 and 1953. There was at least one Japanese American student at Louisville Junior High and High School every year from the 1930s to 1953. Louisville’s population during this time was about two thousand, and the senior class sizes ranged from about thirty to forty-five students.

Noboru’s life as a high school student in Louisville would not necessarily be seen today as especially remarkable, except that the years when he attended Louisville High School, between 1942 and 1946, coincided with the years when the United States and Japan were at war. From 1942 to 1945, the U.S. Government incarcerated in internment camps about 120,000 people of Japanese ancestry who lived on the West Coast.

The Takemoto family farm played an important role in everyday Louisville life. On a visit to the Louisville Historical Museum in 2009 when he was 81, Noboru recalled that he would deliver flats of

tomatoes to the Jacoe Store, a grocery that catered to Louisville’s Italian American population. As he sat in the building of the Jacoe Store at the Museum over sixty years later, he even remembered that each flat weighed eighteen pounds and that the store bought the flats for about eighty or ninety cents a flat. He recalled that he delivered the tomatoes to the store about twice a week during the growing season. According to Noboru, the store then sold the tomatoes to Louisville women for making Italian tomato sauce.



This photo of Noboru Takemoto is believed to have been taken at the Takemoto family farm when Noboru was a student at Louisville High School.

Noboru attended the nearby Davidson School for his elementary years. Then, as he explained to the Museum staff, he and his siblings had their choice of which area high school to attend. Except for his oldest sister, Cora, he and his brothers and sisters chose to go to school in Louisville, as did some of their cousins from the Yamamoto family and members of the Miyasaki family. (Other students from these and other Japanese American families in the area attended high schools in Lafayette and Longmont.) As Noboru explained, he traveled to school by bike until he was able to get a car. The Japanese American students would often ride together from their farms out in the county.



In this photo of a third grade class at the Davidson School, Noboru Takemoto is in the front row, second from the right.

Noboru's father, Shinakichi Takemoto, followed a path familiar to many immigrants: he traveled around to find available work. He first went to Hawaii in 1903, where he worked on a sugar plantation. In 1905, he arrived in San Francisco. He made his way to Colorado to join his brother,



Kumakichi, who was farming in the Berthoud area. A third brother, Tanekichi, came to Colorado as well, and all three brothers

(shown in the accompanying photo) arranged for marriages with "picture brides" from Japan. (This term refers to the practice of immigrant workers working with matchmakers to exchange photos with prospective brides, leading to arranged marriages;



this pattern of immigrant men making long-distance arrangements to marry women from their home countries was common among many Colorado residents.) In 1915, Shinakichi Takemoto married Shinayo Ishii-Mukai, who traveled from Japan to Seattle to marry him. (They are shown in the accompanying photo.)

Two of the Takemoto brothers, Tanakichi and Kumakichi, each took his wife's surname in accordance with a Japanese practice whereby a man took the name of a wife or female relative if her family did not have a male heir. Tanakichi Takemoto took the name Yamamoto and Kumakichi Takemoto took the last name of his wife, Toku Okimoto.

Before long, brothers Shinakichi Takemoto and Kumakichi Yamamoto were renting farmland north of Lafayette, in the vicinity of Isabelle Road and 287. Noboru remembered that his father rented land from the Prince family.

According to Joyce Lebra in her book *We Chose Colorado: Japanese-American Voices* and Bill Hosokawa in his *Colorado's Japanese Americans from 1886 to the Present*, Japanese immigration to the U.S. peaked in the first decade of the 1900s. U.S. Census records show that the Japanese population in Colorado numbered 48 in 1900, 2,300 in 1910, 2,464 in 1920, 3,213 in 1930, and 2,734 in 1940. (These numbers are considered by some to be undercounts due to the number of Japanese agricultural workers who moved around the state and may not have been counted.)

In Colorado, unlike in many other states, Issei (first-generation Japanese immigrants) were permitted to own land. In fact, although the 1940 census shows the Takemoto and Yamamoto families to be renting their farms, their neighbor, Kunihei Miyasaki, owned his. Kunihei had similarly come to the U.S. in the early 1900s, and he had settled in Boulder County by 1917. Records indicate that he returned

to Japan and married Sono Daimaru Miyasaki, and they traveled together to Colorado in 1920. Their son, Jack Kunio Miyasaki, who was a few years older than Noboru Takemoto, is quoted in Gil Asakawa's book *Being Japanese American* as remembering details of his home life in Boulder County. He recalled that his family spoke Japanese at home and that "[w]hen we were growing up, we ate typical Japanese food. Miso soup in the morning and rice with every meal."



The Takemoto family in 1926.

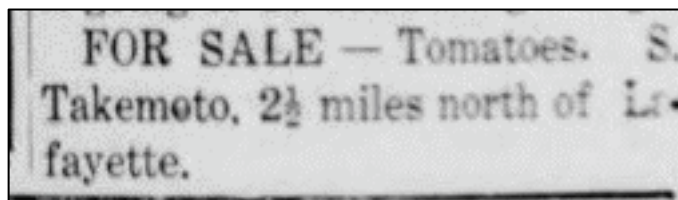
The U.S. government did not extend to Asians a pathway to become U.S. citizens, though it did so for many other categories of immigrants. Even worse, the Asian Exclusion Act of 1924 prohibited new immigration from Asian countries to the U.S. starting in 1925. This undoubtedly caused many Asian immigrants to wonder about their place in their adopted country and worry about the future.

The bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, led President Franklin Roosevelt to sign Executive Order 9066 on February 19, 1942, to authorize the Army to create military areas from which "any and all persons" could be excluded. The U.S. Army designated an area consisting of the western half of California (which was later extended to all of California); the western halves of Washington, Oregon, and the territory of Alaska; and the southern half of Arizona as an exclusion zone. All people of Japanese ancestry, including the Nisei who had been born in the U.S. and who were citizens, were to be excluded from this area on the basis that they were risks to national security. In a shameful chapter of U.S. history, the government transported entire families to guarded internment

camp. This forced imprisonment was based on ancestry, not on the personal actions of the prisoners, and it resulted in immeasurable negative human impacts, including economic, educational, and personal losses.

The U.S. detained an estimated 120,000 people in the camps during World War II, about two-thirds of whom were American citizens. The Takemoto family had an immediate brush with the rapidly changing situation, as Noboru's sister, Cora, who had moved to California in about 1940 or 1941, had to return to Colorado within about a month of Roosevelt's executive order in order to avoid being placed in a camp.

Colorado Governor Ralph Carr offered up the state as a camp location, yet denounced the relocation of Japanese Americans, famously declaring in a radio address on February 28, 1942, "They are as loyal to American institutions as you and I." The camp in Colorado was named Amache and was located by the town of Granada, Colorado, in a desolate area of the southeast part of the state. Camp Amache held a maximum of 7,300 people. The other nine camps were located in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming.

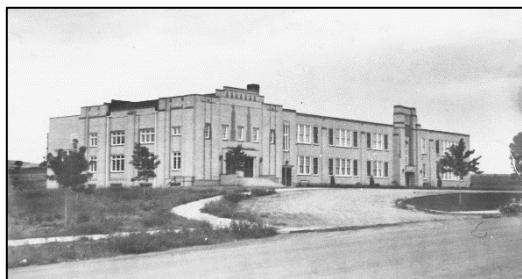


Lafayette Leader, Sept. 19, 1924. From the Colorado Historic Newspapers Collection.

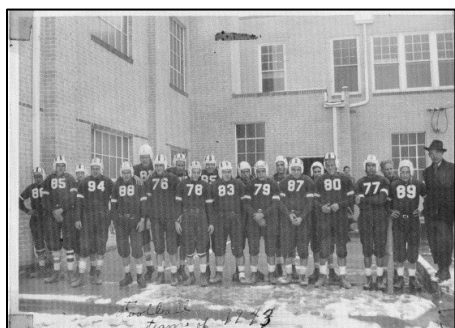
Ironically, although Camp Amache (also called the Granada War Relocation Center) was in Colorado, the U.S. government did not incarcerate people of Japanese ancestry who were already living in Colorado. The Takemotos, Yamamotos, and Miyasakis of Boulder County continued their lives on their farms because they lived outside of the exclusion zone. However, they faced hostility and unequal treatment. It was surely not lost on them that, though Louisville and other towns in Colorado had been heavily settled by immigrants from Italy—which, like Japan, was an enemy of the United States—Louisville's Italians and their descendants did not experience comparable treatment. Jack Kunio Miyasaki (quoted in Asakawa's *Being*

Japanese American) struck an upbeat tone, but his quote reveals the discriminatory practices: “As far as discrimination during the war in our area, it wasn’t too bad. We had to turn in all our cameras and guns to the county but those Issei with children got them back after the war. When the war started, the Issei were not allowed to own property, so father had to transfer the title of the farm to my name.”

The Nisei who attended Louisville High School (seen in the accompanying photo in about 1940) participated in the quintessential high school



experiences of the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s. They sang in the school chorus and joined clubs like the Latin Club, Future Business Leaders of America, and Future Homemakers of America. Ugi Takemoto, class of 1943, was a jokester who nominated his friend Charles Bottinelli for class president without his approval (and he almost won). In 1944, Hana Yamamoto worked on the staff of the school paper, the *Lookout*. Noboru played on the



football team (he is on the far left in the photo); a few years later, his cousin Minoru Yamamoto was a member of the legendary

1948 Louisville High School football team that claimed the state title. (Minoru’s 2017 obituary highlighted the fact that “Minoru was a part of the Louisville High School first championship football team, which he was so proud of and could relive every part of as if it was yesterday.”) In 1953, Kiyo Georgan Miyasaki was crowned prom queen. However, the policies and culture of the times singled them out for unequal treatment. Jack Kunio Miyasaki remembered: “I was in Louisville High School when the war broke out, and when I became

eighteen I went to register for the draft and took a bus from Boulder to Ft. Logan to take my physical examination. After I passed my physical, they classified me [as an] enemy alien.” Noboru Takemoto, upon his visit to the Historical Museum in 2009, had a positive tone when he recalled that he was not harassed often during the years of World War II when he was a student at Louisville High School, but on those occasions when he was, his friends Dick Franchini and John Franchini would act as his bodyguards.

Miss Kiyo Yamamoto Crowned Queen of High School Prom

Louisville Times, May 7, 1953. From the Colorado Historic Newspapers Collection.

With the end of the war, the camps closed and people were released. Some found their pre-incarceration belongings and property stolen or occupied, with little recourse to reacquire their assets. In 1952, Congress passed the Walter-McCarran Act, which finally allowed immigrants from Asian countries to become U.S. citizens and vote.

Nationwide, many Japanese Americans served heroically in the Armed Forces in World War II. Among those who had attended Louisville High School, it is known that Morio Takemoto and Ugi Takemoto both served in the war. In fact, Morio (shown here) served in the 442nd Infantry Regiment that was made up almost entirely of Japanese American soldiers and is known as the most decorated in U.S. military history.



Graduates Noboru Takemoto, Jack Motoye Yamamoto, and Minoru Yamamoto served during the Korean War.

Noboru married Kazuko “Kaye” Nakata, who was born in 1931 and was interned at the Colorado River Relocation Center in Poston, Arizona from 1942 to 1945. They made their home in California. Noboru died in 2013, and Kaye in 2015.



Noboru Takemoto visited high school friends David Ferguson (left) and Glenn Steinbaugh (center) on one of his visits back to Louisville.

The fourteen Nisei who graduated from Louisville High School between 1938 and 1953 were thrust onto the stage of world politics and forced to contend with government-mandated racist policies. The communities they built here are a testament to their resilience during an uncertain time, and their stories are part of the story of Louisville.



These eight adult children of Betty Takemoto Kawano, Cora Takemoto Kobayashi, and Noboru Takemoto met up at the Louisville Historical Museum in 2018 following the memorial services for their uncle Morio Takemoto.

The Louisville Historical Museum is committed to collecting and preserving the histories of the Asian families and individuals who have resided and worked in the Louisville area. If you have any information about these communities in Louisville, please reach out to the Museum and share what you know!

Thank you to the members of the Takemoto family, whose information, family photos, and stories helped make this article possible. Thank you, too, to Charles Bottinelli and his daughter Carolyn Jackson for recently sharing with the Museum Charles's memories of his friend and classmate, Ugi Takemoto.

There are even more stories from other Japanese American families and about Japanese culture in Boulder County. For more information about this topic, the Tanaka and Mayeda families, Longmont's Kanemoto Park, and the University of Colorado's Japanese Language School, explore the resources listed below.

On the next page, see the photos of the fourteen Nisei students who attended school in Louisville.

Sources and for Additional Reading:

For searchable Louisville Times newspaper articles, see the Colorado Historic Newspapers Collection (CHNC), <https://www.coloradohistoricnewspapers.org>. This online collection also contains the internet-published Granada Pioneer newspaper from the Granada Relocation Center (Amache) in Colorado.

An oral history contributing to this article was accessed from the Carnegie Library for Local History, Boulder, Colorado. Oral History Interview with Jack K. Miyasaki, OH0319, 1986 (interviewer: Anne Dyni).

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Maeda, Daryl J. (2008). Japanese Americans in Colorado [series on Enduring Communities: The Japanese American Experience in Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah]. Discover Nikkei. www.discovernikkei.org/en/journal/2008/1/30/enduring-communities/

Maynard, Cindy (Nov. 24, 2015). Japanese History in Boulder County. Boulder County Parks & Open Space. <https://bouldercountyopenspace.org/i/history/japanese-history-in-boulder-county/>

Reeves, Richard (2015). Infamy: The Shocking Story of the Japanese American Internment in World War II. Henry Holt and Company.

"Temple History," <https://longmontbuddhism.org/>

The Nisei Students at Louisville High School and Their Class Years



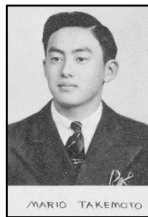
Class of 1938
Betty Yasuye Takemoto



Class of 1940
Dorothy Takemoto
Bonnie Yamamoto



Class of 1941
Morio "Mody" Takemoto



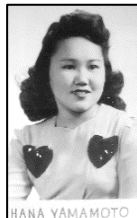
Class of 1942
Mary Miyasaki



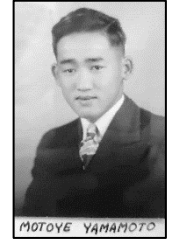
Class of 1943
Chiyoko Miyasaki
Jack Kunio Miyasaki
Ugi Takemoto
Fusaye Yamamoto



Class of 1944
Hana Yamamoto



Class of 1946
Noboru Takemoto



Class of 1947
Jack Motoye Yamamoto



Class of 1949
Minoru Yamamoto



Class of 1953
Kiyo Georgean Yamamoto

Members-Only Event to View New Replica at the Museum!

Louisville Historical Museum members soon will receive an invitation in the mail to view the new historic replica from Dick Del Pizzo featuring the school and community buildings that were at Memory Square Park. Be among the first to see the new exhibit and celebrate the Museum's 35th anniversary with a fun giveaway!



For those familiar with the replica that Dick constructed showing downtown Louisville, this 2' by 3' replica will similarly show the details of historic Louisville buildings. The structures that were located where Memory Square Park is now include

the Louisville Grade School (the replica of which is seen in the accompanying photo), the red brick schoolhouse that is now the Center for the Arts, and a large, brick community building that a fraternal organization, the Improved Order of the Red Men, owned.

The invitation will be mailed to paying members and will include event details and RSVP information. This new permanent exhibit will be open to the general public starting August 31.

New Exhibit: Tails of Louisville

By Gigi Yang, Museum Staff

Come by the Museum to see the newest front window exhibit, through August. From pigs to prairie dogs, discover the story of how animals have lived in and around Louisville over the years. This exhibit is inspired by the theme of this year’s Louisville Public Library’s Summer Reading Program, “Tails and Tales.”

In September, stop by the Louisville Historical Museum’s front windows to learn about aspects of Arapaho culture and language that influenced place names and terms we use today. The Arapaho language was spoken in this area well before Louisville existed and is still spoken today. And learn about ways you can get involved with Indigenous People’s Day celebrations and efforts year-round via Indigenous activists and local organizations.

Thank You to Volunteers

By Jason Hogstad, Museum Staff

The Museum has begun to reactivate our volunteer teams and plans to continue to do so in the coming months. Our volunteers have been exceedingly patient this last year as we navigated the various limitations on the work they could do for the Museum and we are grateful for their understanding. We’re also tentatively planning training programs, field trips, and potlucks – more information to come!

Thanks to all our volunteers for their work and patience over this last year.

Collections and Research

Kathleen Dahl	Courtney Robinson
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Programming Volunteers

Cate Bradley	Vicki Quarles
Memory Delforge	Joanie Riggins
Kate Gerard	Jessica Spanarella
Christy Gray	Chris Torrence
Becky Harney	Elyssa Torrence
Carolyn Anderson Jones	Mia Torrence
Diane Marino	Carol Williams
Ava Morgan	

Oral History Volunteers

Leslie Aaholm	Jean Morgan
Noelle Gatto	Dustin Sagrillo
Barbara Gigone	Betty Solek

Rose Garden Beautification

Ardeshir Sabeti	Marty McCloskey
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The Museum’s Garden of Peace

By Jason Hogstad, Museum Staff

This year marks the Museum’s 35th anniversary and the 34th anniversary for the Museum’s Garden of Peace, a rose garden located outside the Tomeo House donated and dedicated by regional Baha’i. Ardeshir Sabeti has been the main force behind the garden: in 1987, he and others purchased the nine rose plants that make up the garden and planted them on the Museum’s grounds. Since then, he has been their primary care-giver, stopping by the Museum a few times each year to prune, clean up, and maintain the roses. This year Ardeshir has handed off care of the roses to Marty McCloskey and other Baha’i in the area.

Thank you, Ardeshir, for your years of hard work! The Museum and anyone who has stopped to smell the roses here appreciate it!



Louisville History Foundation News

By Catherine Wessling, Chair

A gathering place. A resting place. A place for conversations. A place for our local history to touch more people. The Museum Courtyard will invite Louisville citizens, local community members, and tourists to our Museum campus.

The Louisville History Foundation is funding a temporary pop-up park on the vacant lot of the Museum campus, working in collaboration with Louisville Historical Museum staff and City Facilities staff on design and timeline. The park design offers ADA-accessible seating and shade for visitors and a vibrant new outdoor space for Museum programs.

Our goal is to bring new and familiar faces to the Museum, building awareness of our local history and our long-term plan to expand the Museum. By hosting events in the park, installing interpretive signage, and executing a communications campaign for the 35th Anniversary of the Museum, we are activating a once empty space to bring new life to the Museum and continue writing the story of Louisville.



LOUISVILLE HISTORY FOUNDATION

Missy Diehl
Rich Diehl
Paula Elrod
Jennifer Henderson
Tammy Lastoka
Loren Laureti
David Marks
Daniel Mellish
Jessica Spanarella
Joe Spanarella
Catherine Wessling

Thank You to Lenses on Louisville Participants!

By Jason Hogstad, Museum Staff

The Museum celebrated Historic Preservation Month in May by enlisting the Louisville community to help us document the City as it looks today. On May 8 and May 22, fans of historic preservation, history aficionados, and photography enthusiasts banded together to photograph sections of downtown and the Miners Field Neighborhood. Over the course of these two days, participants took over 2,000 pictures of alleyways, storefronts, baseball fields, and homes and then donated their images to the Museum! This photo of 740 Front by Sarah Parker is one of these images.



Our historic photograph collection is a tremendous resource, offering insight into what life has been like in

Louisville over time, and the Museum is glad to be able to enhance this collection with the photographs taken at Lenses on Louisville. Future residents, researchers, and historians will appreciate the work of everyone who helped out. A hearty thank you to all who participated!

Upcoming Programs and Events

We invite the public to join us for these upcoming programs. For more information, visit the [Museum website](#) or [online calendar](#). All Museum programs are free.

Louisville Historical Museum Celebrates 35 Years! The Museum opened during the Labor Day weekend of 1986, making 2021 its 35th year of serving the Louisville community. Join the Museum to celebrate Louisville History Month with in-person and online events coming up in September!

August 9, 7 PM – “Lost Lafayette, Colorado”
Doug Conarroe leads this live, online talk about his new book, *Lost Lafayette, Colorado*. Lafayette and Louisville history share many common themes.

This program is cosponsored by the Louisville Historical Museum and the Lafayette Miners Museum. Advanced registration is required. Please visit the [online calendar](#).

August 12, Louisville Spirit Take & Makes become available. Show your Louisville spirit! The Museum will offer Louisville Pennant Take & Make Kits starting August 12. Design your own Louisville flag and wave it high! These free kits are first come, first served and will be available at the Museum and the Louisville Public Library. Brownie points if you bring your Louisville pennant to the Vintage Base Ball Game to cheer on the Louisville Miners.

Sept. 3, 6 – 8 PM, Museum Participating in First Friday Art Walk, 1001 Main St. The Louisville Historical Museum is participating in the First Friday Art Walk in September! Stop by the Museum to celebrate Louisville History Month and see the new replica of the historic area that is now known as Memory Square Park as well as the reconstructed historic ash pit on the Museum campus.

Sept. 11, 11 AM, Miners Field, Take Me Out to the Ball Game. You're invited to watch this free vintage base ball game! The Louisville Miners will face off against the Star Base Ball Club, which represents the Colorado Vintage Base Ball Association. Not only will this showdown feature the fun of historic uniforms, equipment, and game rules, but it will take place at Louisville's own historic ball park that has been the location of countless ball games since the late 1800s. Bring the whole family to enjoy America's pastime with cracker jacks and photo opportunities!

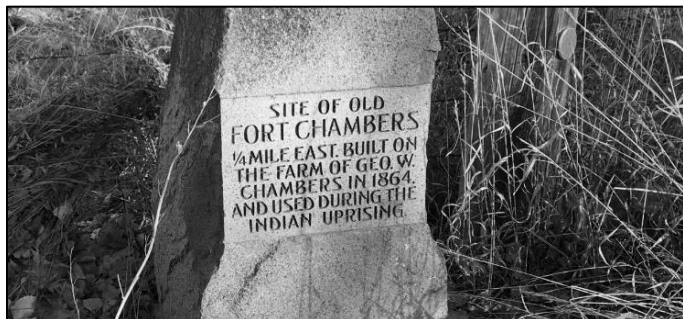
Sept. 18, 9 AM – Walking Tour, “Louisville’s Frenchtown Neighborhood.” Diane Marino will lead a tour of the historic Frenchtown neighborhood that is located in the vicinity of Rex and Parkview Streets, just north of Community Park. This area was the heart of Louisville’s French community made up of families who mostly came from coal mining areas in northern France. This tour will leave from 525 Main St. in Louisville. Advance registration is required. Please visit the [online calendar](#).

Sept. 25, 9 AM – Walking Tour, “Historic Trees of Downtown Louisville.” Join Chris Lichty, City Forester, for this popular tour about historic and

significant trees in Louisville. This tour leaves from the Museum at 1001 Main St. Advance registration is required. Please visit the [online calendar](#).

October 6, 7 PM – “Fort Chambers: A Call for Boulder to Reckon with our History and Build Right Relationships with Indigenous Peoples Today” Location: Louisville Public Library Meeting Room. Fort Chambers was one of the staging grounds for the 1864 Sand Creek Massacre in southeastern Colorado at which the U.S. Cavalry killed 230 Cheyenne and Arapaho people in 1864. In 2018, the City of Boulder Open Space & Mountain Parks purchased the Fort Chambers property. Right Relationship Boulder is advocating for Cheyenne and Arapaho people to determine how to memorialize this history at the site. Right Relationship Boulder volunteers Paula Palmer, Christine Quinlan, and Tim Harnos will narrate a slide presentation about the connections between the Boulder Valley and the Sand Creek Massacre, followed by open discussion.

Due to possible capacity limits, advance registration is suggested for this program. For more details, please visit the [online calendar](#) as the date gets closer.



This photo from Right Relationship Boulder shows a carved monument at the location of Fort Chambers on what is now N. 63rd Street.

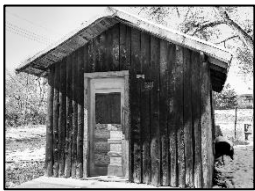
Nov. 7 & 14, 10 AM – Walking Tour, “Louisville During the Great War.” Learn how the Great War of 1914-1918 affected people, coal, agriculture, and mining in Boulder County and the Louisville area. Join the City’s Ranger Naturalist and Louisville Historical Museum staff for a walking tour of traces from the industries that fueled Louisville’s contributions to the war effort. This tour is offered on both November 7 and November 14 and leaves from the Kerr Gardens. Advance registration required. Please visit the [online calendar](#) for registration information as the date gets closer.

The Museum Corner ***By Bridget Bacon,*** ***Museum Services Supervisor***

Thank you so much to everyone who has recently shared stories and historical information with the Historical Museum. We are grateful to Alan Iannacito, Dennis Connors, Joan Damen, Vernon Zurick, Mike Dionigi, Joyce Einspahr and Susanne Stephens of the Balent family, Art Repola, and Milano family members.

We are also grateful to Chris Lichty and Diane Marino for each leading walking tours in May! Two more of their tours are coming up in September. (See the Upcoming Programs item on page 9.)

Trott-Downer Cabins Relocation: The Trott-Downer Cabins are two small historic cottages that were constructed on Lee Ave. between 1935 and 1940 as part of a complex of several rental cabins. The City of Louisville moved them to storage in 2018 in order to preserve them, utilizing funding from Louisville's Historic Preservation Fund, and designated them as a Louisville Local Landmark in November 2019.



The City is now in the process of restoring the Cabins and relocating them to southwest of Miners Field, close to their original location on Lee Avenue. The Museum staff

recently developed and adopted an interpretive plan for the Cabins. The Museum will feature the Cabins as part of its interpretation of life in historic Louisville, and will welcome visitors and school classes to the Cabins for tours starting in 2022. Visit the [Trott-Downer Cabins page](#) to learn more!

Discover Digital Content ***About Louisville History***

Explore Louisville history from the town's origins to today with Museum-created videos, exhibits, and family activities at the Museum website. In addition to seeing the digital content that we are adding regularly to the History at Home page, you will find the links to the Museum's online photo collection of over 5,000 digitized images and to the online Colorado Historic Newspapers Collection.

To find out what is new to the Museum's [History at Home page](#), check out the infographic below!

History at Home

PANDEMIC REFLECTIONS SURVEY

After a year of continuous adjustments, there is much to reflect on. You're invited to share experiences, stories, and photos in the updated online survey.



WHAT IS A MULE?

Can you tell the difference between a mule, horse, and donkey? Take the new Mule Quiz and put your skills to the test! It's harder than it looks!



HIDDEN HISTORY BACKPACKS

The backpack, for check out at the Library, guides Louisville residents of all ages as they take a tour of downtown Louisville and discover the hidden history that buildings can tell.



KID'S CORNER

The Museum's Youtube Channel has a new playlist of video content that was designed just for kids! Enjoy educational videos with fun, age-appropriate content!



Museum Outreach Update **By Kaylyn Flowers, Museum Staff**

Louisville, Colorado History Award: The Museum staff congratulates the 2021 winners of the Louisville, Colorado History Award at the National History Day in Colorado State Competition! The winners, Sofia England and Canyon Tucker, scored the highest in the Junior Division and Senior Division, respectively, for the best projects on U.S. mining and/or labor history. The Museum staff reviewed the nominated history projects in May and were impressed by Sofia and Canyon's research. The Louisville History Foundation generously sponsors the Louisville, Colorado History Award and the cash prize that is given to the winners.

Memorial Donations

Thank you so much for these recent memorial donations.

In Memory of Shirley Bodhaine (1933-2019)

Robert & Darleen Del Pizzo

In Memory of Duane Elrod (1945-2020)

Robert & Darleen Del Pizzo

In Memory of Edward Domenico (1938-2020)

Sandra Bosley
Barbara & Dan DiSalle
Robert & Ruth Eggert
June Enrietto
The Huston Family
Michael & Marilyn LaSalle
Gwen & Ed Schledewitz
Jennifer Domenico Verspohl

In Memory of George Lazuk, Jr. (1929-2021)

Johnny & Irene Ray

In Memory of Fred Tesone (1930-2021)

Johnny & Irene Ray

In Memory of Virginia George Dionigi (1931-2021)

Mike Dionigi

In Memory of Helen Del Pizzo Degenhart (1930-2021)

Robert & Darleen Del Pizzo

Thank You for Your Monetary Donations!

Thank you to the following people and organizations for their recent monetary donations, other than memorial donations, to the Louisville History Foundation and Museum. Donations received after this issue goes to print will be shown in the next issue.

Cynthia Autrey
Kathleen Dahl
Laura M. Dirks
June Follett Family
Theresa Haley
Alan Iannacito Family
Kaiser Lock & Key
Masoud & Lexie Kermani
Steve & Judy Knapp
The Milano Family
Louisa Bogar Nance Family
Jennifer & David Strand
Kathy Takemoto
Raymond & Janice Waldorf
Zaremba Graphic + Web Solutions

Donations to the Museum's Collection and Records

The Louisville Historical Museum formally accepted the following donations during May through July. Thank you to the donors!

Louisville Middle School – set of yearbooks from 1973-2020.

John Honan – items relating to the Louisville car show event for Labor Day in 2020, consisting of two display signs used in the car show and four digital photos from the event.

Leo Deborski – a Louisville High School newspaper, *The Lookout*, dated May 9, 1949.

Jean Morgan – copies of items from her binder about the Miners Field neighborhood, consisting of photocopies of information (for the Museum's files) and digital scans of photos (for the Museum's permanent collection).

Karen Maddock – photos of the Mesa Point subdivision and homes being built in 1978-79.

Barbara Gigone – original photo of the Louisville baseball team taken at Miners Field in the early 1900s (see accompanying photo).



James McCann – original photo of the Grain Elevator that he took in 1969.

Monarch High School – 2021 yearbook.

Jo Agee Easton – programs and documents from the Louisville Saturday Study Club.

Mark Zaremba – posters and beer mugs from the Louisville Street Faire, 2005-2017.

Marti Nash – a *Louisville Times* from 1931.

Judith Dayhoff – Steinbaugh’s receipt, 1953.

Dave Finamore – Steinbaugh’s receipt, 1988.

Jean Morgan – handmade Yo-Yo quilt, plus 1950s magazines for the Education collection.

Ed Domenico family – photo, clippings, and related items from Ed Domenico.

Mike Schantz – book, *Coal: A Human History*, for the Reference Collection.

Billie Jo Betit – two cast iron shoe casts for the Education Collection.

Thanks to New and Renewing Members!

<i>New Members</i>	
Kim Bauer	Steve Kinz Family
Blake Boseneiler	Bernard & Nancy Raibley
Kathleen Dahl	Kit Simon Family
Alan Iannacito Family	Bridget Voss Family
Kathy Kelsey & Josh Koch	Vernon Zurick

Renewing Members

Bernard Funk & Deborah Brady	Nancy Kochevar & Michael Lurie
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New Business Sponsor

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Regrets

We extend our sincere sympathy to the family of regular member Fred Tesone.



Don't Miss an Issue of The Louisville Historian!

Membership in the Louisville History Foundation is a must for those interested in Louisville’s unique history and cultural character! Membership is a joint program of the History Foundation and the Historical Museum. Members receive the quarterly *Louisville Historian* with substantive articles about Louisville history.

A yearly membership is \$20 for an individual and \$35 for a family. A yearly Business Sponsorship is \$125. You may visit the Museum website at www.louisvilleco.gov/museum to print out a form. Make checks payable to the Louisville History Foundation, Inc. You may also join and renew online at [the Louisville History Foundation website](http://theLouisvilleHistoryFoundation.com).

LOUISVILLE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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Louisville Historical Museum Staff

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Kaylyn Flowers, Museum Technician
– Outreach Services
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– Volunteer Services
Gigi Yang, Museum Technician
– Collections & Exhibits

Historical Museum Tours, Contact Information, and Services

The Museum has re-opened for walk-in visitors! Groups and schools may still request tours by appointment using the Museum's group tour form.

Do you have a donation to offer? If you would like to ask about an artifact donation or have a specific research inquiry about Louisville history, please contact the Museum at museum@louisvilleco.gov or 303-335-4850. The best days to bring in items for consideration are Wednesdays and the third Saturday of each month.

The City of Louisville owns the Louisville Historical Museum as part of the Department of Library & Museum Services, with Sharon Nemechek as Director of Library & Museum Services. The Museum is located at 1001 Main Street. Its mailing address is 749 Main Street, Louisville, CO 80027.

Keep up to date on information about the hours of operation and health & safety guidelines for your visit at the [Museum website](#).

Thank you to all of our Business Sponsors!

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*Louisville Historical Museum
749 Main Street
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Return Service Requested

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