

The Louisville Historian

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Louisville History Foundation, and Louisville Historical Commission

Fall 2021

The Old Louisville Grade School: Memories at Memory Square

by Bridget Bacon, Museum Services Supervisor

Sitting at the intersection of Spruce Street and Jefferson Avenue in Old Town Louisville, Memory Square Park is, arguably, more imbued with the collective memories of former and current residents than anywhere else in town. However, the centrality of this space to Louisville's memory-making is not just because residents have used it for lively gatherings and playground fun since the park and swimming pool opened in 1973 and 1974, respectively. Memory-making at Memory Square Park has a much longer history. For over 80 years, this was the site of a large school and the place where generations of residents made some of their most meaningful Louisville memories. Today, residents who attended the Louisville Grade School seem to look back on it with a measure of fond nostalgia mixed with a clear-eyed assessment of the school's shortcomings that were especially apparent at the end of its life.

The Louisville Grade School was more than just a site of nuanced memories. Its history is also a barometer of community views, events, conflicts, and changes. Mine operators established Louisville in 1878 as a coal-mining town, and by 1880, dozens of families with children had come to live there. Moving the school around among small buildings on Main Street could only work for so long, given the increasing numbers of children needing education. Charles Welch, the primary investor in the first mine and in early Louisville, provided the

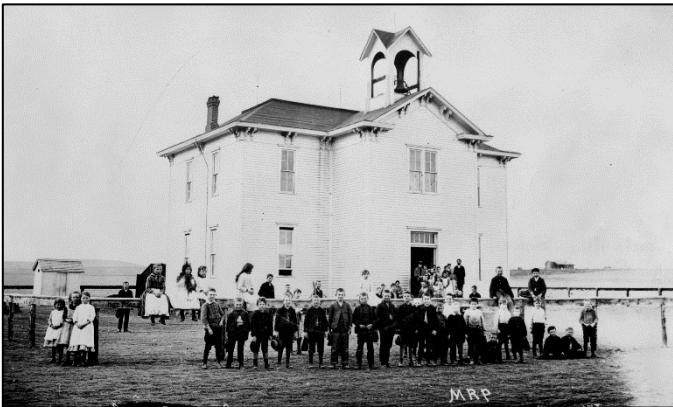
lots used to build the school. Newspaper reports indicate that the school opened in 1881. Louisville School District #29 owned it and hired its teachers. (For purposes of this article, it will be referred to as the Louisville Grade School, but it was called the "Louisville Public School" and included grades 7 through 12 until 1920, when a separate high school opened.)



This photo shows the school and its students and teachers in the early 1900s. The view is looking north across Spruce Street at what is now Memory Square Park.

The tale of the Louisville Grade School is the story of town leaders experiencing a constant struggle with school overcrowding and finding solutions that

would work for a while before searching for more space (a situation that would recur when Louisville grappled with growth in the late 1900s and early 2000s). By 1894, the Grade School was already overcrowded, leading to the construction of the “little brick schoolhouse” (now the Louisville Center for the Arts building) for first and second graders. Continued overcrowding led to a bond issue and construction of a large addition built onto the west side of the Grade School building in 1903. The building looked its best in the years soon after the 1903 addition. Dozens of beautiful shade trees surrounded the attractive school building and the little brick schoolhouse, and the schools were a great source of community pride.



This photo was taken soon after the original part of the school opened in 1881.

Another way in which the Grade School reveals what was happening in Louisville is how students’ behavior reflected underlying social friction between adults in town. Passions ran high during the frequent labor strikes aimed at improving working conditions, and tensions were exacerbated by anxiety among striking families about the resulting loss of income. Reportedly, during the Long Strike of 1910-1914, sons of strikers would get into fights with the sons of strikebreakers on the school grounds.

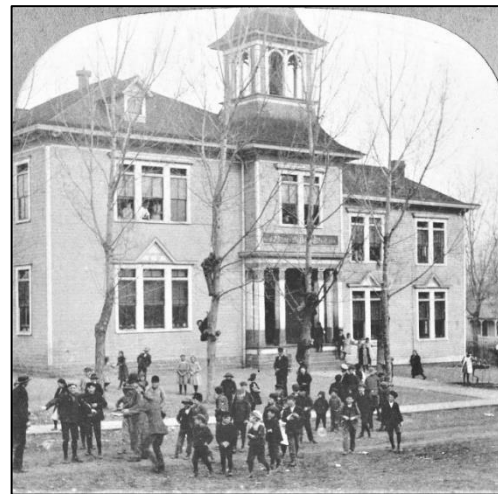
Girls were likely to receive more years of education than boys in Louisville in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Many boys left school at ages as young as 10 or 12 in order to start working. Most often, this meant working in coal mines.

Almost all of the teachers over the Grade School’s history were women, while most of the principals and members of the Louisville School Board were men. In one notable School Board action,



This photo shows the original school on the right and the 1903 addition on the left. The bell was moved from the original bell tower to a new belfry above the front entrance. The bell itself is now by Louisville Elementary School.

according to the minutes of its May 5, 1922 meeting, “Moved and carried that no married woman will be employed as teacher, [and] any woman teacher marrying during school year will void contract.” This may have been an attempt to get rid of senior teachers who earned more than junior teachers, an expression of the view that married women were taking jobs that should go to married men, or an example of the sexist assumption that women could not balance professional and family obligations. The action led to the School Board letting go as many as half of



the sixteen or so teachers before the next school year was to start. The minutes of the following meetings do not

show what led the School Board to alter course, but by the time that the school opened in the fall, the married teachers had all come back, and at least one previously single teacher, Isabelle Duggan Mayhoffer, had just gotten married. One can only imagine that the May 5, 1922 decision did not sit well with the teachers, or with parents who may not have wanted to lose popular teachers on the basis of

their marital status. Another possibility is that the School Board might not have been able to find enough unmarried people to fill the positions.

For decades, the block with the Grade School was noisy with children playing at recess and the regular ringing of the school bell throughout the day – at the start, at lunchtime, and at the end of the school day. These sounds were supplemented by the sounds of teachers ringing hand bells to call students in from recess. Playground equipment added over the years included some swings and a teeter-totter. A popular recess activity for boys was to have races around the school block. Memory Delforge has told of girls playing jacks on the sidewalk at recess and being proud of the callouses that they got on the sides of their hands from scooping up the jacks. With the sounds of children’s play from Memory Square Park and Pool continuing today, this corner of town has seen almost 150 years of children’s laughter.



Girls pose on the swings on the school grounds in this photo taken during the 1935-36 school year, with the little brick schoolhouse (the current Arts Center building) visible behind them.

The School District closed the Grade School during epidemics in Louisville as a precaution to prevent the spread of dangerous viruses. Records indicate that these occasions included the epidemics of diphtheria in the 1890s and influenza in 1918. In 1946, the start of the school year was delayed due to the polio epidemic.

As in other American towns of the same era, educational practices that would be questioned today were accepted. For example, Ada Pellillo Bottinelli told the Museum staff in 2007 that when she was a 14-year-old having just arrived from Italy in 1927, the school placed her into a class four years behind the class with students of her own age due to

her lack of English speaking skills. This lasted until she graduated from Louisville High School in 1934, meaning that she was by then 22 years old in a class of 18-year-olds. However, there were few resources at the time to make it possible to place students in their age-appropriate grades while also providing them with English language instruction. Ada’s story speaks to both the educational challenges that immigrant families faced when moving to Louisville and the challenges that teachers and school administrators faced due to students having varying levels of proficiency with English, as well as speaking a variety of languages.



This photo shows a class in about 1930.

Also a regular occurrence in schools of the time, corporal punishment was common and not consistently applied. Moreover, some long-term residents recall a few teachers targeting and punishing children based on their ethnicity. Regrettably, not all of the students who attended Louisville Grade School had positive memories of their experiences there.

Some practices sound extremely quaint today. For example, long-time first grade teacher Lydia Morgan, for at least some of her classes during the 1930s, would daily have a student walk alone to her home about four blocks away to pick up her lunch from her mother, with whom she lived, and bring it back to her. Miss Morgan’s mother would give the student a cookie.

Those who attended the Louisville Grade School from about 1940 on recall the deteriorating conditions that contrasted with the early 1900s when the building was a fine, well-maintained school. Just as the Town of Louisville lacked funds for other kinds of infrastructure upgrades such as a

sewage system and paved streets, so too the Louisville School District lacked the money to adequately repair the Grade School. With pigeons getting under the rafters and bats in the belfry, it was hard for the district to keep up. Mike Dionigi, who attended school in the building in the late 1950s and early 1960s, wrote that the roof had rotted and “rain water pouring in would fill the light fixtures, blowing out the light bulbs. . . . The basement had narrow old wooden stairs leading into a dark, dank space called the janitor’s room. Throughout the space, there were numerous large rat traps, loaded and ready to catch the unwary young adventurer. Harry Potter never had it so perilous.”

During these later years, the chief safety issue was the risk of fire. By then, the large, frame building was decades old and had wooden floors that had been carefully tended and soaked with linseed oil year after year. The school district added fire escapes (pictured right and below) that were metal slides extending from the second floor to the ground. Older elementary students whose classrooms were on the second floor had to go through regular fire drills that some students dreaded because of the pain caused on bare legs by the metal that had been heated by the sun and rivets that could scratch skin and catch on clothing. However, the fire escape



slides were also a bright spot that many children enjoyed on their own terms during the summer break and on weekends when teachers weren’t around to tell them that they weren’t allowed to

play on them. Some even slid down them on waxed paper to make the ride faster.

Fire was not the only danger at the Grade School. The editor of the *Louisville Times* noted that windstorms also posed threats. He wrote in the paper that once, the principal called him during high winds “to come and feel the building swaying in the wind.” Students in the 1940s, 1950s, and early 1960s similarly recall not feeling safe in the building during windstorms.

The building’s condition worsened to the point that in 1956, the Louisville Lions Club sponsored an essay contest for students on “Why We Need a New Grade School Building,” with the winning entries printed in the *Louisville Times*. Fifth grader Bobby Brimble’s essay mentioned that “we had to move the pencil sharpener and waste paper basket because the plaster was falling.” High school student Therese Dravecky noted that one of the walls was buckling and wrote that because the slides were unsafe and the fire escape doors would stick, “the fire escapes are a fire hazard themselves.”

In 1960, the state agency responsible for inspecting schools found that the building had serious issues. The *Louisville Times* (Dec. 16, 1960) reported the investigating officials’ findings, including the determination that “[t]here is a differential of about six inches in the floor level between the center and west wall of the building.” The *Louisville Times* noted the building’s condemned status in subsequent articles while also observing that the Grade School was allowed to continue operating because there was no other place for classes to take place.

In 1961, voters in southern Boulder County voted for school reorganization, leading to the creation of the Boulder Valley School District. Despite a significant amount of local opposition that appears to have been based on not wanting to give up local control, the Louisville School District joined

BVSD with other districts, and plans were made at the district level to build Louisville Elementary to replace the old Grade School. The construction of Louisville Elementary coincided with other major improvements as the town made efforts to become a

modern city following the closure of Louisville's last coal mines in the 1950s.



This 1961 photo is the last known photo taken of the Grade School. The Methodist Church is at left.

Current and former Louisville residents attending the Grade School in the fall of 1963 remember that it was there that they heard the news of the assassination of President Kennedy on November 22. Not long after, during the winter break of 1963-64, a windstorm caused the Grade School to suffer

High Winds End Old School

Louisville Times, Jan. 24, 1964.

irreparable damage and brought about an ignoble end to the building, which the district officially demolished a few months later. Even though the new Louisville Elementary School (being constructed on the former Stout Farm at the end of Hutchinson St.) was not quite finished, students moved to the new school after having a slightly longer break, and classes had to make up the lost time. By the time the Beatles made their famous appearance on the Ed Sullivan show on February 9, 1964, Louisville's elementary students were settled into the new school and a new era had begun.

The Louisville Historical Museum is grateful to everyone who has shared their memories of the Louisville Grade School and contributed to this article, and to the Boulder Valley School District for allowing the Museum staff to examine its archives of Louisville School District records several years ago. Our research also would not have been possible without the availability of the Museum's digitized *Louisville Times* newspapers at Colorado Historic Newspapers Collection website.

Do you have photos of the Louisville Grade School to donate to the Historical Museum? In particular, the Museum does not have any color photos of the Grade School, despite the fact that the building

stood until 1964. Also, the Museum's collection does not contain any photos of the site between 1961 and the early 1970s when Memory Square Park was established. We are especially interested in these photos, but any photos of the Grade School as well as early photos of Memory Square Park would be welcome!

View the Louisville Grade School in New Memory Square Park Replica!

Museum visitors can view the Grade School and other buildings located at what is now Memory



Square Park in a new 2' x 3' replica that was recently installed at the Louisville Historical Museum! Thank you to creator Dick Del Pizzo, who made both the new

model and the large replica of original downtown Louisville already on exhibit at the Museum.

Museum members attended a members-only event in August to celebrate the Museum's 35th anniversary, see the new Memory Square Park Replica, and view the recently reconstructed ash pit. Members enjoyed seeing these new exhibits as well as receiving a fun giveaway from the Museum. They also had a chance to talk with Dick Del Pizzo about how he made the replica and some shared stories about attending the Louisville Grade School.

New Exhibit: Indigenous Roots

By Gigi Yang, Museum Staff

Fall is always a time for reflection, and this year, it felt important to recognize the history of the Indigenous people who lived in this area for thousands of years, long before Euro-Americans arrived in the mid-1800s.

Indigenous Roots is the new front window exhibit at the Museum and is only a first step towards our commitment to include the history of the Arapaho, Ute, and Cheyenne peoples as part of the story of

Louisville and of the region. Stop by the Museum to discover Arapaho connections to the land through their language and naming of places and plants, as well as how they utilized native plants for food, medicine, and tools. The exhibit also invites visitors to dig deeper into Indigenous history through local resources, museums, and books. In learning more about Indigenous roots, we acknowledge the unjust and violent history of displacement, as well as what we still have to learn about the breadth and depth of Native American history and perspectives.

Thank You to Volunteers

By Jason Hogstad, Museum Staff

Our volunteers continue to support the Museum in a variety of ways, and we are especially grateful for all their work during Louisville History month in September. Our team shared Louisville history at the First Friday Art Walk in September, passed out flyers and gave away prizes at the Vintage Base Ball game, led walking tours, assembled Take & Make craft kits, and researched Louisville history for the Museum’s new digital timeline! Thank you so much to all our volunteers who support the Museum’s mission and the work we do.

Collections and Research

Kathleen Dahl	Amy Marks
Courtney Robinson	

Programming Volunteers

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

Oral History Volunteers

Noelle Gatto	Jean Morgan
Barbara Gigone	Dustin Sagrillo
Ady Kupfner	Betty Solek

Rose Garden Beautification

Marty McCloskey

Louisville History Timeline

Now Online

By Gigi Yang, Museum Staff

The Museum staff has long wanted to provide a narrative for cultural and civic milestones, and to develop a way to reflect on the character of the city over time. Through the new Louisville History Timeline, we hope to place Louisville’s history in the context of state, national, and global events. Louisville was and still is a small town, but that never meant that it was isolated from larger social trends and movements. For good or bad, Louisville residents played a part that had an impact on neighboring communities and national events beyond the boundaries of the town. While stories of the hard work and resilience of Louisville’s early immigrant families are a source for pride, other stories about poverty, working conditions, and racial prejudice require more thoughtfulness on how these issues impacted residents’ daily lives and long-term effects on the community.

In addition, as much as we knew about the early history of Louisville, we recognized that there was much more that we simply did not know. We did not know enough about the perspectives or sometimes even the presence of Black, Asian, Hispanic, and Native American people in Louisville. We did not always have the stories of women’s lives or their perspectives. As we developed the timeline, the question was not only “what stories can we tell?” but also “what stories are we not able to tell?”

Every discovery led us down another path to a more nuanced understanding of the complexity of issues that Louisville residents contended with throughout time. The Timeline has become not only a way to show the evolution of the town, but also a framework for future research. The Louisville Timeline is an evolving project that will continue to grow and change as we research new stories and we challenge ourselves to view history through new lenses.

We invite you to explore the Timeline on the Museum website and reflect on the commonalities and the opposing forces that played a role in shaping who we are today.

Louisville History Month Review

By Kaylyn Flowers, Museum Staff

The Museum launched the Louisville History Timeline and organized other events in recognition of the Museum's 35th anniversary!

Louisville History Month Proclamation by the Louisville City Council

On September 7, the City Council proclaimed September 2021 and every September as Louisville History Month. The Museum plans to use this annual celebration to highlight new Louisville history research and perspectives.



Vintage Base Ball was A Home Run!

The Louisville Historical Museum and Louisville History Foundation hosted a Vintage Base Ball Game at historic Miners Field that was attended by 450 people. The Louisville Miners, a team of local community members and City staffers, won 14 to 6 against the Star Base Ball Club of Colorado Territory from the Colorado Vintage Base Ball Association. Spectators gathered to watch the game, eat Cracker Jacks, take photos with cutouts of historic Louisville baseball players, and make Louisville spirit flags.

Special thanks to the volunteer players for the Louisville Miners Team:

- Team Captain Steve "Jackrabbit" Roels – Dept. of Parks, Recreation, & Open Space (PROS)
- Dan "Wonder Boy" Mellish – History Foundation
- Brad "Blackjack" Austin – PROS
- Geoff "Spider" Webb – Community Member
- Kerry "McGlovin'" Kramer – PROS
- Chris "Spectacles" Torrence – Museum Volunteer
- "Plain Old" Joe Spanarella – History Foundation
- Sean "Lefty" Moynihan – former Hist. Comm.
- Conor "Stoneroller" McCormick – PROS
- Michael "Slappy" Towers – PROS
- "Cuppa" Joe Teasdale – Historical Commission



Thank you to Kevin Frey for this photo of the teams, and to everyone else who has given the Museum photos from the game!

Louisville History Foundation News

By Catherine Wessling, Chair

With an official proclamation from the City of Louisville and the support of both Museum members and local residents, we were thrilled to see so many people come together to celebrate our local history for the first ever Louisville History Month.

Thanks to the following generous campaign sponsors, we were able to give away 400 free t-shirts at the vintage base ball game and enjoy two historic cocktails and a specialty beer!

740 Front
Acme Fine Goods
Crystal Springs Brewery
E & L Team at RE/MAX Elevate
Fox Property Management
Louisville Chamber of Commerce
Moxie Bread Co.
Old Santa Fe Mexican Grille
Rosati's Chicago Pizza

We are also thrilled to let you know that the Museum Courtyard pop-up park is nearly complete! We are still working on some finishing touches, but we hope you will swing by the next time you're near the Museum and enjoy this new space.

While we love our new outdoor park, we do not want to lose sight of the long-term goal of expanding the Museum into this space. If you are interested in helping us drive outreach for the Museum expansion project next year, please email info@louisvillehistoryfoundation.org.

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

Upcoming Programs and Events

We invite the public to join us for these upcoming programs. For more information, visit the Museum website at www.louisvilleco.gov/museum. All Museum programs are free.

Nov. 16 – Historic Recipe Take & Makes become available at the Museum (1001 Main St.) and the Louisville Public Library. Pick up your kit, containing a historic pierogi (dumpling) recipe and wooden spoon, to learn about the Slovak and other Eastern European communities in Louisville and make some yummy pierogi. These free kits are available first come, first served during open hours.

Dec. 3 – Holiday Treat Bags

The Museum will give away free Holiday Treat Bags for children during the Parade of Lights on Friday, December 3, while supplies last. The treat bags will be available starting at 6 PM at the Museum, 1001 Main St.

This continues the Louisville holiday tradition of handing out sacks of treats to children. For decades, from the 1920s to the 1980s, Louisville community organizations sponsored these sacks that typically each contained an orange, nuts in the shell, and pieces of ribbon candy. For many Louisville children, receiving these treat sacks was a large part of their holiday experience. During the Depression, the sacks were even the main gifts for children in some families. We thank the Louisville History Foundation for sponsoring the treat bags again this year and for continuing the tradition.

Memorial Donations

Thank you so much for these recent memorial donations.

In Memory of Edward Domenico (1938-2020)

Dino De Santis

In Memory of William “Bill” Hofgard (1931-2020)

Kurt Hofgard

In Memory of Fred Tesone (1930-2021)

Dino De Santis
Dan Mellish
David Nosler

In Memory of William “Bill” Martella (1926-2021)

Gloria Green

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

David Nosler
Helen Warembourg

In Memory of Roger Delforge (1946-2021)

Virginia Caranci
Cheryl & Jeff Chase
Carol Day
Memory Delforge
Judy DeNovellis
Karen DiCarlo
Judy DiGiacomo
Paula Elrod
Shirley Elrod
Dan & Cindy King
Tim & Patty Lester
Dale & Kathryn Lervick
Mary Malmstrom
Dixie Lee Martella
Larry & Kathy Martella
Janice Mudrock
Nancy Nelson
Don & Ricky Pickett
Mike & Sheila Ryan
Alan & Karen Scarpella
Ron & Pattie Varra

In Memory of James “Jim” Scriffiny (1933-2021)

Ady Kupfner

Donations to the Museum's Collection and Records

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

Kevin Thede & Ronda Leggett – items from their Main Street business, the Marketplace Bakery, and from Louisville High School.

Dick Del Pizzo – Replica of the buildings that stood at Memory Square Park that he made to be exhibited at the Museum, and a bucket of red ash (a mining byproduct) that was spread on Louisville streets that he acquired for use on the Louisville replicas that he has made.

Grace Dionigi – seven photos from the Dionigi family and related items.

Janet Jones & Barbara Hesson – items from the Austin family relating to Louisville history, including booklets, postcards, and three historic Louisville newspaper issues that the Museum did not previously have.

Darleen Del Pizzo – business receipts, Fire Dept. Auxiliary cookbook, and Centaurus High School items.

Andy Clark – banner that hung outside Moxie Bread Co. during the pandemic in 2020 to announce procedures for placing and picking up orders.

City of Louisville – signs stating health and safety guidelines that were used on Louisville Open Space during the pandemic in 2020.

Ann Krohn Rick – radio and wood cabinet made by Mansueto Pellillo, Class of 1931, in manual training class at Louisville High School; embroidered items made by Evelyn Pellillo (Krohn) as a girl in the 1930s.

Memory Delforge – Cap from the fraternal organization the Knights of Pythias that was worn by her grandfather, William Clark.

Betty Buffo – digital scan of a photo showing the three generations of the Schreiter/Buffo family that were taught by the same teacher at Louisville Grade School, Pearl Dahl Callahan.

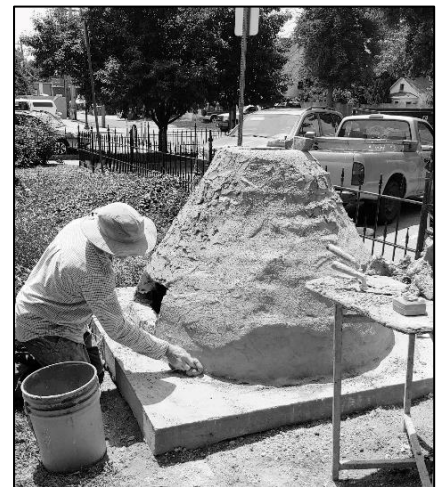
The Museum Corner ***By Bridget Bacon,*** ***Museum Services Supervisor***

Thank you so much to all who helped with the vintage base ball game and to others who recently presented programs that the Museum sponsored:

- Paula Palmer and Right Relationship Boulder for their program on “Fort Chambers: A Call for Boulder to Reckon with our History and Build Right Relationships with Indigenous Peoples Today”;
- Doug Conarroe for his program on Mary Miller’s War on Alcohol and the development of Lafayette, Colo.;
- Diane Marino for leading a tour of Louisville’s Frenchtown neighborhood; and
- City Forester Chris Lichty for leading a tour of Historic Trees of Louisville.

And thank you again to the Louisville History Foundation for funding the disassembling and rebuilding of the historic ash pit on the Museum campus, and

to Gary Holt and Olde English Masonry for caring about this unique project and working to preserve this part of Louisville history.



LOUISVILLE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Leah Angstman
Andrew Berzanskis
Paula Elrod
Jonathan Ferris
John Honan
Scott McElroy
Joe Teasdale

Thank You for Your Monetary Donations!

Thank you to the following people and organizations for their recent monetary donations to the Louisville History Foundation and Museum, other than memorial donations and the donations by the Louisville History Month sponsors listed on page 7. Donations received after this issue goes to print will be shown in the next issue.

Peter & Charlene Bandurian
 Brad & Annie Davids
 R. Patrick Galvin Family
 Tom Kennedy & Xcel Energy (matching gift)
 Susan Lamue
 Louisville Rod & Gun Club

And thank you for these donations in honor of individuals and families!

*In Honor of
 the Tesone / DeNovellis / Spanarella Family
 and the Enrietto / DiSalle / Diehl Family*

Clair Beckmann

*In Honor of
 Lisa D. Brooke on Her Birthday*

James Brooke
 Judy Domenico

Thanks to New and Renewing Members!

New Business Sponsors

740 Front

Crystal Springs Brewing Co.

E & L Team at RE/MAX Elevate

Fox Property Management

Hofgard & Associates, PC

Louisville Chamber of Commerce

Old Santa Fe Mexican Grille

Rosati's Chicago Pizza

New Members

Brad & Annie Davids	Louisville Rod & Gun Club
Judy Domenico	Carol R. Oakes
John J. Honan	Michael Shiba
Richard Hoyle	Rick & Karen Sinner
Rose Marie Terada	

Renewing Members

Peter & Charlene Bandurian	Tom & Patricia Kennedy
Clair Beckmann	Peggy Leggett
Jean DeLille	Scott Leggett
Roy Elliott	Jim Steinbaugh
G. Patrick Galvin Family	Ters Family Dentistry
Steven Moss & Alice Lerley	Joann Warembourg-Barnes
Wendy Kelly	Richard & Kristy Webber

Regrets

We extend our sincere sympathy to the families of lifetime member Mila Joanne Petrelli and regular members Roger Delforge and Jim Scriffiny.



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 www.louisvillehistoryfoundation.org.

Historical Museum Staff

Bridget Bacon, Museum Services Supervisor
 Kaylyn Flowers, Museum Technician
 – Outreach Services
 Jason Hogstad, Museum Technician
 – Volunteer Services
 Gigi Yang, Museum Technician
 – Collections & Exhibits

Historical Museum Tours, Contact Information, and Services

Museum Hours: The Museum is open for walk-in visitors! Groups and schools may request tours by appointment using the Museum's group tour form.

The Museum's regular hours are:

Tuesdays	10-3
Wednesdays	1-6
Thursdays	10-3
Fridays	10-3
Saturdays	10-3

Holiday Closures: The Museum will be closed on Nov; 11; Nov. 25 & 26; and Dec. 24 & 25.

Donations: Do you have a donation to offer to the Louisville Historical Museum? 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.

About: 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.

Visit Website: Keep up to date on information about the hours of operation and health & safety guidelines for your visit at the Museum website, www.louisvilleco.gov/museum.



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Precision Physical Therapy
Rocky Mountain Hyperbaric Institute
Rosati's Chicago Pizza
Seward Mechanical Systems
The Singing Cook
The Society of Italian Americans
Stewart Architecture
Zaremba Graphic + Web Solutions
Zucca Italian Ristorante

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749 Main Street
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The Louisville Historian, Issue #132, Fall 2021

