

The Louisville Historian

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Louisville History Foundation, and Louisville Historical Commission

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Beyond Bootlegging

Part 2: Hispanic History, Racism, and Changes in Prohibition-Era Louisville

by Jason Hogstad, Museum Staff

This is the second article in a two-part conversation about the impacts of the 1920s and 1930s on Louisville's racial and ethnic diversity, focusing on Hispanic history during this period. The history that follows is part of an ongoing effort by the Museum to better understand the experience of Hispanic residents in Louisville, and we invite anyone with insight into this history to share their story with the Museum so that we might better understand the full experiences of our community.

Few decades affected the racial and ethnic makeup of Louisville as much as the 1920s and 1930s. During this period – which was roughly coterminous with Prohibition – two things happened. First, a series of events that included the KKK, bootlegging, and anti-immigrant intimidation inadvertently paved the way for Louisville to become known as an Italian place. You can read more about the specifics of that development in the Summer 2022 edition of the *Louisville Historian*, which is available on the Museum's website. Second, during the same period, other events and developments, including national immigration law, agricultural and transportation industry hiring practices, anti-Hispanic hysteria, and racial violence, led to a significant rise and then precipitous fall of Hispanic residents in Louisville. Put simply, at the same time that Louisville's Italian population was gaining more economic power and social influence, its Hispanic population was drastically declining, setting the stage for a smaller Hispanic population in Louisville than in the nearby towns of Longmont and Lafayette.

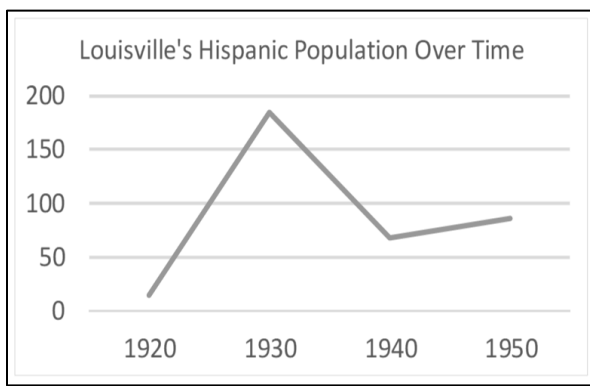
Flip through the Louisville portions of the 1920, 1930, and 1940 federal census records and you'll see a startling and disconcerting trend: between those years, Louisville's Hispanic population first surged and then plummeted. While the exact figures



Herman Gomez (b. 1898 in Walsenburg, CO) and Fidencia Garcia (b. 1905 in Huerfano County, CO) moved to Louisville with Fidencia's parents in the 1920s. They were part of a dramatic increase in Louisville's Hispanic residents between 1920 and 1930.

are difficult to ascertain – the complexities of racial identity, inconsistencies in designating census enumeration districts, and the imprecise record keeping among census takers make it difficult to identify every Hispanic resident in Louisville during the period – the overall trend seems clear. Over the course of the 1920s, an influx of Hispanic individuals hailing from the Southwest US and Mexico moved to Louisville in search of economic opportunity. But between 1930 and 1940, Louisville's Hispanic population declined by half,

dropping from about ten percent of the overall population to less than five percent. Depending on how you tally ethnic identity, Hispanic residents might have been the second or third largest ethnic or racial group in Louisville in 1930. Only individuals who were first or second generation Italian made up a larger category (the number of Hispanic residents was roughly equal to Louisville residents who were first or second generation English). The sharp decline of Hispanic residents between 1930 and 1940 wasn't just a debilitating decline of a stable population, it was an abrupt reversal of what had been an upward trend, halting the growth of a demographic which might have one day been as omnipresent in Louisville as Italians.ⁱ



While human error and changes in census-taking make it difficult to know exactly how many Hispanic residents lived in Louisville in the early 1900s, this graph shows a concerning trend: between 1930 and 1940, Louisville's Hispanic population decreased by about half.

Understanding how and why Hispanic individuals moved to Louisville in the 1920s requires a brief foray into national immigration law. In 1924, Congress passed the National Origins Act, a law with the sole purpose of remaking the US into an idealized "Anglo-Saxon" (read: white, Protestant, and Northern European) sanctuary by dramatically reducing the number of Southern and Eastern Europeans immigrating to the country and outright excluding almost everyone of Asian ancestry. This law did not restrict immigration from Mexico, leading to an influx of Mexican immigrants, many of whom were recruited by agricultural, mining, and railroad companies to work in the US West. These industries' shift in recruitment in turn played a part in the migration to the Front Range of many Spanish-speakers living in southwest Colorado,

northern New Mexico, and Mexico. While some immigrants came directly from Mexico to work for the railroad or in the regional sugar beet industry (both industries having actively recruited Mexican labor in Mexico), others arrived after having first worked in the coal mines in southern Colorado or elsewhere in the West. Regardless of the path that brought Hispanic workers to the region, the number of Hispanic residents in Boulder County increased threefold between 1920 and 1930. Louisville was a part of this trend.ⁱⁱ



Schools and churches could be sites of community, support, and, at times, prejudice for Hispanic residents. The St. Louis Parish served all Catholics in town and this 1948 image (above) of the school's football team - the "Tigers" - shows Hispanic students playing alongside other Catholic children. Hispanic children also went to Louisville Grade School. The image below includes Manuel Gonzales, Jenny Razo, and Mary Sanchez in the 1937-38 second grade class.



Juanita "Nita" Duran Razo, her sister Susan Duran Lucero, and their cousin Diane Escobedo Abila have shared their family histories with the Museum and helped staff better understand these trends. Nita's, Susan's, and Diane's relatives have lived in what would be the United States since 1800 when their great-great-great grandfather Antonio Tenorio

was born in what would be New Mexico, a scant twenty-four years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence and thirteen years after the ratification of the US Constitution. In short, their roots in this part of the world are long. By the 1850s and 1860s, their ancestors were centered in Mora, Costilla, and Cimarron Counties of New Mexico. Beginning in the 1880s – which would be the first full decade that Louisville existed as a town – their family (which by then included the Durans, Gomezes, Garcias, and Tenorios) began moving to Huerfano County in southwestern Colorado’s San Luis Valley and into the southern Colorado coal field. Their grandfather, Herman Gomez, was born in the coal mining community of Walsenburg in 1898 and their grandmother, Fidencia Garcia (who later married Gomez), was born in Huerfano County in 1905. Fidencia and Herman moved north with Fidencia’s parents, living briefly in Fort Collins before moving to Louisville. By the 1930s, multiple generations and branches of the family had moved to Louisville, living along Pine Street, Front Street, and in Louisville’s “Little Italy” neighborhood northeast of town on the other side of the railroad tracks (where, by that time, five or six Hispanic families resided long after its original settlement by predominantly Italian families).



The Duran family came to Louisville in the 1920s. Two of their children, Bonifacio L. Duran and Mary Duran Adamson, are pictured here as children.

Nita’s, Susan’s, and Diane’s relatives were far from the only Hispanic families living in Louisville in 1930. In fact, Hispanic residents lived in most parts of town. In addition to settling in the Little Italy neighborhood, a few families lived on Main Street or Front Street and dozens of Hispanic residents – either individuals or families – lived west of Main Street on Jefferson, Grant and Lincoln Avenues. But perhaps the largest enclave of Hispanic families in Louisville clustered around the area south of Pine



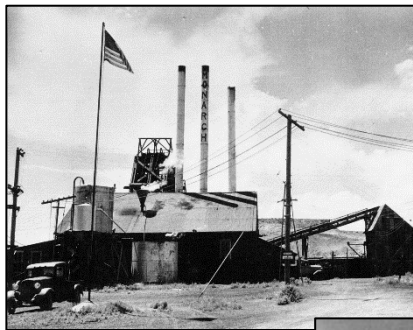
Mary Duran (b. 1886), Isabel Garcia (b. circa 1880), and Maria de La Luz Lucero (b. 1878) gather for an extended family celebration in Louisville. Gatherings like this were often multi-generational affairs.

Street on either side of the railroad tracks, in or near the Parbois Tract (which runs south of Elm Street and between Front Street and Main Street). Census records are fuzzy on the exact location of these residences (there are no house numbers given in the available records), but it appears that at least ten families called this portion of town home. Certainly, were you to take a walk through Louisville in 1930, you’d be able to visit Spanish-speaking families in nearly every portion of town.

If the experiences of Nita Razo and her family were typical, then each of these families may have engaged in a fairly common Louisville tradition: large family gatherings full of food and music. According to Nita, branches of her extended family would meet at her grandmother’s home on Pine Street for homemade tortillas and beans. After the meal, one of the adults would grab a guitar and start strumming. Others would join in with additional instruments. Before long, the entire family was singing songs in Spanish. These moments were some of the few times that Nita recalls being able to speak Spanish at home. Her parents forbade the practice after her sister was reprimanded at the Louisville Grade School for speaking Spanish during school hours (according to some sources, local teachers did not allow students from non-English-speaking homes to speak any language other than English in their classrooms).

Louisville’s Hispanic community didn’t just live within the town limits. Several Hispanic miners and their families lived onsite in the coal mine camps

surrounding town, electing to live in company houses. The Monarch Mine – which was reported to circumvent safety standards and was the site of a horrific explosion that killed eight miners on January 20, 1936 – had a notable presence of Hispanic miners. But the Monarch was not unique. Hispanic miners made up a significant portion of the coal work force by the 1920s. In fact, when the Industrial Workers of the World led a coal strike in 1927-1928 throughout the state, strike meetings in the Northern Coal Field (which included Louisville, Lafayette, Marshall, Erie, and Superior) were often held in English and Spanish and organizing pamphlets were often printed in both languages as well.ⁱⁱⁱ Hispanic miners were a critical part of the



coal industry in the 1920s – which was as true for Louisville’s mines as it was for other coal operations in the region.

A 1936 explosion at the Monarch Mine (above) killed eight miners, including Joe Jaramillo. He is pictured with his sons Joe and Ernest (wearing bow ties), nephew Lawrence Montez, and daughters Henrietta and Josephine.



If Louisville, like the region, was part of such a growing and significant Hispanic population in the 1920s, what happened in the 1930s to lead to a decline? The answer involves the Ku Klux Klan. As we covered in Part 1 of “Beyond Bootlegging,” Colorado was a hotbed of Klan activity in the 1920s. By that decade, an upsurge in xenophobia and racism led to intense anti-immigrant and anti-Catholic hysteria that was directed at anyone not of Northern European and Protestant ancestry. The regional Klan – whose members included Louisville residents – marched down Main Street, burned crosses throughout town,

and began a campaign of fear and intimidation meant to drive out non-Anglo Saxon residents (or at least to control them). According to oral histories conducted in the 1970s of Louisville residents recounting this period, the Klan wanted to run Hispanic residents out of town and then send Italian residents packing shortly thereafter.^{iv}

Rocked by corruption, the Klan in Colorado imploded in the late 1920s, but unfortunately, the groundswell of bigotry that propelled it to prominence remained. By the 1930s, Southern and Eastern European immigrants were targeted less – in part because the 1924 National Origins Act successfully limited immigration from those regions. Hispanic (especially Mexican and Mexican American) individuals found themselves now bearing the brunt of the region’s anti-immigrant hate. Unlike many Italian residents who had been in the area for decades by the 1920s, Mexican American families had less of an economic foothold in the region to help them survive this aggression. And so, in the late 1920s and 1930s, Hispanic residents of Boulder County increasingly faced segregation, violence and intimidation, and unequal enforcement of laws.

The prejudice and racism only increased as the Great Depression hit, leaving Hispanic residents a frequent target for politicians and others looking for someone to blame for the region’s economic woes. On May 18, 1932, Boulder County Commissioners passed a resolution to “repatriate” families of Mexican descent to Mexico, setting aside \$312 to pay the railroad fare required to transport Hispanic families to the U.S./Mexico border. The County determined that it would cost between \$4 and \$8 per family, so it appears that they anticipated sending between 40 and 80 families to the border. Other counties, cities, and states in the West passed similar legislation and the U.S. Secretary of Labor encouraged repatriation programs.^v By that time, most Hispanic residents in Boulder County were US citizens. Yet, repatriation laws routinely failed to distinguish between American citizens of Hispanic descent and Mexican citizens, making it all too easy to coerce American citizens to leave their country. Anti-Hispanic sentiment continued to swell, and Colorado Governor Edwin C. Johnson even went so far as to declare martial law in the southern portion of the state and station the National Guard along its

southern border in an effort to keep anyone who was Mexican out of the state – although the Governor did not make it clear how he planned to distinguish between Hispanic Americans and Mexican nationals.^{vi}

**Governor Johnson
Takes Alien Ques.**
The action of Gov. Ed. C. Johnson in his efforts to rid Colorado relief rolls of dependent aliens and give jobs held by aliens to Colorado citizens were upheld by the Mexican government; when the Denver consulate gave its support Monday.

Colorado Governor Edwin Johnson championed racist repatriation efforts in an effort to coerce Hispanic residents in the state to move to Mexico. The Lafayette Leader, May 17, 1935.

While the number of Hispanic residents repatriated from Boulder County remained low, the passage of resolutions like these across the region unleashed a “frenzy of anti-Mexican hysteria” throughout the US West.^{vii} Anti-Hispanic sentiment pervaded the County in the following years. “White Trade Only” signs hung in Boulder, Lafayette, Longmont, and Louisville.^{viii} This and other forms of discrimination were effective in pressuring Hispanic families to leave for a variety of other places ranging from towns like Lafayette, to states such as California, and to other countries, most notably Mexico.

The racial and ethnic demographics of a place are never inevitable or random. Louisville was never destined to be an Italian place any more than it was predetermined to have a relatively small Hispanic population for most of the twentieth century. Over the course of this article and the previous one, the Museum staff has argued that to understand Louisville today, we need to take a deeper look at the 1920s and 1930s. During that period, a confluence of events – national immigration trends, regional hatemongering, and local actions – set Louisville onto a path that we are still feeling the ramifications of today.

The Museum staff hopes that this article is only the beginning of a much longer conversation that our City and community has about Hispanic history here. In fact, in listening to Hispanic community members and digging through census records as we researched this topic, it became quite clear that

there are a lot more community conversations and research needed to better understand these events (the fact that there are few surviving editions of the *Louisville Times* from this period further compounds the Museum’s uncertainty here). In particular, we don’t know what it was like for so many residents to leave the place that they had started to call home between 1930 and 1940 and we don’t know exactly why they did so. Nor do we know what it was like for Hispanic residents who chose to stay and yet watched so many other Spanish-speaking Louisvillians move to other places. There is undoubtedly more to this story, and the Museum encourages anyone who can help us understand this history to share what they know so that our community can better understand how it came to be what it is today.



The Louisville Historical Museum is grateful to Nita Duran Razo, Susan Duran Lucero, Diane Escobedo Abila, and everyone else who has shared their memories and information about Louisville’s Hispanic community. Please contact the Museum if you have more information, stories, or photos to share. Thank you to Nita Razo for allowing the Museum to show her family photos that appear on pages 1 and 3.

See page 8 for information about a presentation that Jason Hogstad will give on “Beyond Bootlegging, Part 2” on January 17, 2023.

ⁱ 1920, 1930, and 1940 US Census.

ⁱⁱ Marjorie K. McIntosh, *Boulder County Latino History Project: Volume 1: History and Contributions*, Old John Publishing: Palm Springs, CA, 35-54.

ⁱⁱⁱ Leigh Campbell Hale, “Remembering Ludlow but Forgetting the Columbine: The 1927-1928 Colorado Coal Strike,” Doctoral Dissertation, University of Colorado – Boulder, 2013, 83-84.

^{iv} Unprocessed oral history of Jim Ferrari (July 1977), Louisville Historical Museum collection.

^v Marjorie K. McIntosh, *Boulder County Latino History Project: Volume 1: History and Contributions*, Old John Publishing: Palm Springs, CA, 127 - 128.

^{vi} McIntosh, 132

^{vii} McIntosh, *Boulder County Latino History Project*, 128; Francisco Balderrama and Raymond Rodríguez, *Decade of Betrayal: Mexican Repatriation in the 1930s*, University of New Mexico Press: Albuquerque, NM, 1.

^{viii} McIntosh, *Boulder County Latino History Project*, 132, 160.

Louisville History Month Review ***By Summer King, Museum Staff***

This is the second year we have celebrated Louisville History Month! This year, the Museum continued traditions started last September, as well as offered new ways to engage the community.

One tradition the Museum made sure to repeat was the vintage base ball game held at Miners Field with the Louisville Miners playing against the Star Base Ball Club of Colorado Territory. The crowd even included a CU Boulder class of undergraduates taking the class *America Through Baseball*. The Historical Museum is grateful to the Colorado Vintage Base Ball Association, the community volunteers who played ball or volunteered at the game, members of the Louisville History Foundation for their generous support, and local Louisville businesses for their sponsorship.

Special thanks to the volunteer players for the Louisville Miners Team who came to us from the Louisville History Foundation, Historical Commission, City of Louisville staff, and the community:



Dan "Wonder Boy" Mellish
(Team Captain)
Brad "Blackjack" Austin
Scott "Stretch" Dooley
Rob "Oil Can" Gunning
David "Pepper" Hosanky
Marshall "the Ragin' Cajun"
Jones
Sean "Lefty" Moynihan
"Average Joe" Spanarella
"Cuppa Joe" Teasdale
Chris "Spectacles" Torrence

On September 7, we welcomed Museum members to the opening of a new exhibit in the Louisville Library, *Louisville's Signs of the Times*, an exhibit to reflect on the ways various signs signal Louisville's identity and bring our community closer together or divide us. The Museum hosted two walking tours: "Memory Square: Old Town Schools and Churches," with Diane Marino and "Historic Trees of Louisville," with City Forester

Chris Lichty in September. The Museum also collaborated with the Library's Deb Kauffman on a program on the science of coal mining for children.

As we reflect back on what was certainly a busy month, we are grateful to you, our members, and every resident of Louisville who chooses to engage with our local history. Thank you!



Thank you to Loren Laureti, Sean Moynihan, and Joe Teasdale for giving the Museum photos from the game to add to those taken by the staff!

Louisville History Foundation News ***By Catherine Wessling, Chair***

This year's vintage base ball game, part of the second annual Louisville History Month, was a blast! The Foundation would like to thank our generous event sponsors:

- DAJ Design
- Fox Property Management
- Trailhead Wealth Management



While the game was a great success, with the Louisville Miners winning against the Star Base Ball Club of Colorado Territory, the free t-shirts were another home run. Louisville History Month t-shirts were distributed to over 300 spectators and would not have been possible without our event sponsors.

We also thank Cory Nickerson of 8Z Real Estate for providing free Cracker Jacks, a sweet treat for everyone who attended.

JOIN OUR WORK

The Louisville History Foundation is actively recruiting board members with fundraising, communications, and financial expertise. Our Board of Directors meets monthly and works to raise funds for and advocate for local history and the Louisville Historical Museum. To learn more or apply, please email info@louisvillehistoryfoundation.org.

LOUISVILLE HISTORY FOUNDATION

Jennifer Henderson
Loren Laureti
David Marks
Daniel Mellish
Jessica Spanarella
Joe Spanarella
Catherine Wessling

Marshall Fire Story Project Update *By Jason Hogstad, Museum Staff*

The Louisville Historical Museum is creating a community archive for future Louisvillians, researchers, and community members to use as they try to understand what it was like to experience the fire, its aftermath, and the ongoing recovery. The Museum continues to partner with Dr. Kathryn Goldfarb, Emily Reynolds, and Lucas Rozell from CU Boulder to collect, transcribe, and process Marshall Fire Stories. In the last couple of months, the team has transcribed the stories already collected, collected more stories, and continued to digitally capture the hundreds of GoFundMe webpages that sprang up in the immediate aftermath of the fire in order to add them to the archive. A big thanks to Dr. Goldfarb, Emily, and Lucas for their work as well as to the Office of Outreach and Engagement for funding the project!

The Museum is excited to announce a new process for sharing and collecting Marshall Fire stories. The Museum is moving away from holding monthly workshops and instead asks that anyone interested in sharing a story about the fire, its aftermath, or the ongoing recovery sign up online. By shifting to this

new format, the Museum will be able to expand when it collects stories, making it possible for more people to add their voices to the Museum's archive of the fire.

The Louisville Historical Museum invites you to share your Marshall Fire stories as a means of community healing and to help future generations of Louisville and Colorado residents understand the gravity and range of experiences of this event. All experiences, responses, and perspectives are welcome. We invite everyone affected by the fire to add their voice to this collective of community stories from the Marshall Fire. Go to www.louisvilleco.gov/museum to use the Marshall Fire Story Session Reservation form or to submit a written account and photos through the Marshall Fire Story Project form.



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.

Museum Open House & Holiday Treat Bags, Friday, Dec. 2, 5:00-8:30 PM

The Museum will give away free Holiday Treat Bags for children at the Museum Open House (1001 Main Street) during the December First Friday Art Walk and Parade of Lights, while supplies last.



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.

Holiday Ornament Take & Make Available Tuesday, December 13

The Museum, with the financial support of the Louisville History Foundation, sponsors free Take & Make kits! Follow the Museum's Instagram, @louisvillemuseum, to stay up to date on each month's theme and craft kit release dates.

The free Holiday Ornament Take & Make will be available at the Museum and the Louisville Public Library starting on Tuesday, Dec. 13, during open hours and while supplies last.

"Beyond Bootlegging, Part 2: Hispanic History, Racism, and Changes in Prohibition-Era Louisville" - Tuesday, January 17, 7 PM, City Hall, 749 Main St.

Join Museum staff member Jason Hogstad for a talk on Louisville's Hispanic history and the ways in which Prohibition and the KKK shaped Louisville's racial and ethnic demographics, based on the lead article of this *Historian* issue.

Returning in Spring 2023: Marshall Fire Conservation & Scanning Workshops

Following the last of the ten free workshops that the Museum held between February and August 2022, the Museum staff heard from the community that they would like to have additional opportunities to meet with conservators to discuss how to preserve items that they were able to retrieve from their properties after the Marshall Fire. As a result, the Museum is planning more workshops to take place in spring 2023. These will include opportunities to talk with conservators as well as a station at which the public can learn how to scan photos and find out about best practices for photo digitization. More information to come!

Thank You to Volunteers By Jason Hogstad, Museum Staff

A big thanks to all of our many volunteers who have helped with programs and projects these last few months! The Museum especially appreciates the help that it has received with the Art Walks over the summer and with the Vintage Base Ball game on September 17. And a very big thanks to Amy Marks, who has been collecting, organizing, and analyzing several decades' worth of Louisville's presence in the US Census. Amy's work is what has

made it possible to use census records research for the lead article of this issue, and we are so grateful.

Collections and Research

Kathleen Dahl	Amy Marks
Courtney Robinson	

Programming Volunteers

Michelle Baker	Ava Morgan
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
Kelly Keena	Sloane Whidden
Tara Manning	Carol Williams
Diane Marino	Corrie Colvin Williams

Oral History Volunteers

Noelle Gatto	Jean Morgan
Ady Kupfner	Dustin Sagrillo
Betty Solek	

Rose Garden Beautification

Marty McCloskey

Donations to the Museum's Collection and Records

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

Clair Beckmann – photo of the Louisville Bank building (now the Huckleberry Restaurant), circa early 1900s (shown below).



Connie Giles – items relating to B. Frank Giles, who served in World War I from Louisville.

Rebecca Slusarchyk – handmade signs of hope and thanks that residents created and that were hung on a fence at Pine & Owl in Louisville following the Marshall Fire.

Barbara DiSalle – photo showing a Louisville Labor Day Parade with the Historical Museum in the background, circa early 1990s. Parade organizer Lawrence Enrietto is also seen in the photo.

Carol Williams – items from Centaurus High School in the early 1980s, including school newspapers, football programs, and a booklet on the school's sports programs.

Laurinda Miller Sturr – photos and papers from the Ralph Clinton Miller and Welcome Henning Miller family and the G.R. Henning and Marguerite Lay Henning family.

Monarch High School – Yearbook for the 2021-2022 academic year; student videos relating to the impacts of COVID-19 on school life; student video relating to the impacts of the Marshall Fire; and a copy of "The Mix" school publication about the impacts of the Marshall Fire.

Leo Deborski – program for the 1948 state semi-finals football game of Louisville High School vs. Eaton High School; small metal "football" that was given to the members of the Louisville team that won the state championship that year.



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 pages 6-7. Donations received after this issue goes to print will be shown in the next issue.

DAJ Design, Inc.
Jean DeLille
Hope Hindman
Jeff Palazzola
Virginia Pyles Family
William & Judith Sutter

Memorial Donations

Thank you so much for these recent memorial donations.

In Memory of Edward Domenico (1938-2020)

Lisa Domenico Brooke

In Memory of Mickey Domenico (1955-2021)

Debbie & Jerry Vogelsberg

In Memory of Johnny Ray (1936-2022)

Adam & Donna Elnicki

In Memory of Richard Rizzi (1936-2022)

Betty Buffo
Bob & Darleen Del Pizzo
Memory Delforge
Johnny Kranker
Marie Slavec

In Memory of David W. Lee

Bridget Bacon

In Memory of Aline DiGiallonardo Steinbaugh (1929-2022)

Anonymous
Bridget Bacon
Brandyn & Michael Barela
Terri & Forrest Binder
Bob & Darleen Del Pizzo
Memory Delforge
Karen DiCarlo
Barbara & Dan DiSalle
Adam & Donna Elnicki
Paula Elrod
June Enrietto
James & Rose Gilbert
Gloria Green
Johnny Kranker
Ady Kupfner
Dan Mellish
Irene Ray & Family
Ron & Patricia Varra



The Museum Corner
By Bridget Bacon,
Museum Services Supervisor

As a reminder to Museum members, membership dues will go to the Museum instead of to the Louisville History Foundation beginning on January 1, 2023! This will make it possible for the Museum to more directly manage its memberships, similar to what other museums do. For our members, we do not anticipate changes other than to whom checks are made out and where to access online payment forms. Members who are due to renew for 2023 will soon receive membership renewal reminder postcards containing more details in the mail. The Foundation will continue with its fundraising efforts and will receive all monetary donations, including memorial donations. We thank the Foundation and all of the Museum's members for their support!

Thank you to Louisville Ranger Naturalist Benjamin White-Patarino for collaborating on the walking tour "Louisville During the Great War." And the Museum made good use of its Courtyard in October, collaborating with the Boulder Valley Spellbinders to tell "Stories in the Dark." Over 60 people enjoyed true stories from Louisville's past. Thank you to the Boulder Valley Spellbinders and storytellers Bradley Goodman, Janet Ferris, Dave Hooley, Diana King, and Kathy Randall!

Also, thank you so much to these community members who have contributed to recent programs:

- Colorado Mosaic Artists, and particularly Jane Glotzer and Becki Whittington, for giving a mosaic demonstration at the August First Friday Art Walk;
- Nita Duran Razo, for sharing her family history during the First Friday Art Walk in September;
- Diane Marino, for leading a tour of the Memory Square neighborhood; and
- City Forester Chris Lichty, for leading a tour of Historic Trees of Louisville.

Historical Museum Staff

Bridget Bacon, Museum Services Supervisor
 Jason Hogstad, Museum Associate – Volunteer Services
 Summer King, Museum Associate – Outreach Services
 Gigi Yang, Museum Associate – Collections & Exhibits

LOUISVILLE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Shelley Angell
 Paula Elrod
 Jonathan Ferris
 John Honan
 Scott McElroy
 Joe Teasdale

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 Renewing Members!**

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 Seward Mechanical Systems

New Members

Deborah Andrews Family	Gail Garvert
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Rebecca Bundy Family	Virginia Pyles Family
Kathleen Ellis	Janelle & Kelly Stanton

Renewing Members

Lisa Domenico Brooke	Dave Hooley
Mary and David Cartwright	Peggy Leggett
Lisa Clark Family	Scott Leggett
Jean DeLille	Kathryn Lervick Family
Roy Elliott	Kathy Metzger
David Finamore & Mary George	Marianne Porter
Betsy Harrah Family	Jim Steinbaugh
Hope Hindman Family	Shelagh Turner

Regrets

We extend our sincere sympathy to the families of lifetime member Aline Steinbaugh and regular member Charles Richard "Dick" Bottinelli.

Don't Miss an Issue of The Louisville Historian!

Museum membership is a must for those interested in Louisville's unique history and cultural character! 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. Membership for businesses is \$125. Visit the Museum website at www.louisvilleco.gov/museum to pay online or to print out a form to send in.

Historical Museum Tours, Contact Information, and Services

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

The Museum's regular hours are:

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

Donations: Do you have a donation to offer to the 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 Cultural Services, with Sharon Nemecek as Director of Cultural Services. The Museum is located at 1001 Main Street. Its mailing address is 749 Main Street, Louisville, CO 80027.

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

Thank you to all of our Business Sponsors!

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DAJ Design, Inc.
E & L Team at RE/MAX Elevate
Eleanor and Hobbs
Eric Olson Master Jeweler
FirstBank
Fox Property Management
The Gstalter Louisville Law Group PC
Hofgard & Associates, PC
K Financial, Inc.
Louisville Arts District
Louisville Chamber of Commerce
Louisville Cyclery
Louisville Realty Associates, LLC
Louisville Tire and Auto Care
Moxie Bread Co.
Robert P. Muckle, MD, PC
Old Friends
Old Santa Fe Mexican Grille
Parco Dello Zingaro
Pine Street Plaza
Premier Members Credit Union
Rosati's Chicago Pizza
Seward Mechanical Systems
The Singing Cook
The Society of Italian Americans
Stewart Architecture
Trailhead Wealth Management
Tri-City Elks
Zaremba Graphic + Web Solutions

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