



Summary Report for 100 Architectural Inventories for the City of Louisville, Boulder County, Colorado

Submitted to:

The City of Louisville
749 Main Street
Louisville, CO 80027

Technical Report 20-215
March 19, 2022

**SUMMARY REPORT FOR 100 ARCHITECTURAL
INVENTORIES FOR THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE, BOULDER
COUNTY, COLORADO**



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Technical Report No. 20-215

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March 19, 2022

ABSTRACT

This report summarizes the results of 100 architectural inventories completed by PaleoWest for the City of Louisville (City), Colorado 80027, in Boulder County. PaleoWest completed these architectural inventories in support of the City's ongoing historic preservation efforts, which are outlined in the City's 2015 Historic Preservation Master Plan. The 100 properties represent recommendations from three historic contexts PaleoWest completed for the City between 2016 and 2019 and high-priority properties identified by the City and the Louisville Historical Museum. All but one of the properties (the Louisville Lateral Ditch) are privately owned and all are located within the current boundary of Louisville.

PaleoWest completed these 100 architectural inventories (including one archaeological inventory) to fill documentation gaps for specific architectural forms and styles from specific time periods and historical subdivisions; to document properties prior to future alterations or demolitions; to identify high-priority properties for local landmarking or National Register of Historic Places (National Register) eligibility. We also informally evaluated properties as contributing to potential historic districts. Ninety-six of the properties PaleoWest documented are current or former residences. One of the 96 is currently a commercial space, while four of the 96 were formerly located at local coal mines. Eight of the 96 are former small farms associated with Louisville's agricultural history. Of the remaining four properties, two are commercial and two are agricultural. One of the two agricultural properties (5BL9577.2, the Louisville Lateral Ditch) is an archaeological resource. The other 99 properties are built- environment resources.

PaleoWest initially recommended 54 of the 100 properties potentially individually eligible for local landmarking, and 54 of the properties contributing to a potential locally significant National Register historic district related to the history of Louisville, especially, the city's immigrant and working-class roots. We recommended 13 of the 100 properties potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register as individual resources. However, one eligible property, 1133 Main Street, was subsequently demolished. Therefore, there are 53 extant properties eligible for local landmarking and/or potential National Register historic districts, and 12 properties individually eligible for listing in the National Register. Some resources may also represent opportunities for future public outreach and interpretation associated with important aspects of Louisville's history.

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Introduction

This report summarizes the results of 100 architectural inventories completed by PaleoWest for the City of Louisville (City), Colorado 80027, in Boulder County. PaleoWest completed these architectural inventories in support of the City's ongoing historic preservation efforts, which are outlined in the City's 2015 Historic Preservation Master Plan. The 100 properties represent recommendations from three historic contexts PaleoWest completed for the City between 2016 and 2019 and high-priority properties identified by the City and the Louisville Historical Museum. All but one of the properties (the Louisville Lateral Ditch) are privately owned and all are located within the current boundary of Louisville.

PaleoWest completed these architectural inventories to fill documentation gaps for specific architectural forms and styles from specific time periods and historical subdivisions; to document properties prior to future alterations or demolitions; to identify high-priority properties for local landmarking or National Register of Historic Places (National Register) eligibility. We also informally assessed whether the properties might contribute to any potential historic districts. Ninety-six of the properties PaleoWest documented are current or former single-family residences. One of the 96 is currently a commercial space, while four of the 96 were formerly located at local coal mines. Eight of the 96 are former small farms associated with Louisville's agricultural history. Of the remaining four properties, two are commercial and two are agricultural. One of the two agricultural properties (5BL9577.2, the Louisville Lateral Ditch) is an archaeological resource. The other 99 properties are built-environment resources.

The survey was completed in two phases. Phase I was completed in late 2019 and early 2020. Phase II was completed in the summer of 2020.

Project Area

The boundaries for this survey project are the city limits of Louisville, Boulder County, Colorado (Figure 1). The properties are located within Township 1S, Range 69W in Zone 13 of the 6th Principal Meridian.

The City of Louisville lies within the Denver Basin (Basin), which is a large asymmetric syncline of Paleozoic, Mesozoic, and Cenozoic sedimentary rock layers that trend north-south along the east side of the Front Range. The Denver Basin, in turn, is situated within the Colorado Piedmont portion of the Great Plains physiographic province (Colorado Geological Survey 2011). The Piedmont is a broad, hilly valley in which ancient colluvial and alluvial sediments collected to form historically prime farmland.

Most documented properties stand within moderately to densely developed residential and commercial areas, at elevations ranging from approximately 5,300 to 5,600 feet above mean sea level. A few are located in sparsely developed agricultural areas. Generally speaking, the documented properties are located south of South Boulder Road, west of South 104th Avenue, north of or along Dillon Road, northeast of the Denver-Boulder Turnpike/Highway 36, and southeast of Via Appia Way (Figures 1-3). The one archaeological resource (5BL9577.2, the Louisville Lateral Ditch) is located northwest of Via Appia Way and South Centennial Parkway, south of South Boulder Road and north of the Denver-Boulder Turnpike/Highway 36 (see Figure 1, Figure 4).

PaleoWest documented 100 properties. Ninety-six of the properties PaleoWest recorded are current or former residences. One of the 96 is currently a commercial space, while four of the 96 were formerly located at local coal mines. Eight of the 96 are former small farms associated with Louisville's agricultural history. Of the remaining four properties, two are commercial and two are agricultural. One of the two agricultural properties (5BL9577.2, the Louisville Lateral Ditch) is an archaeological resource. The other 99 properties are built-environment resources.

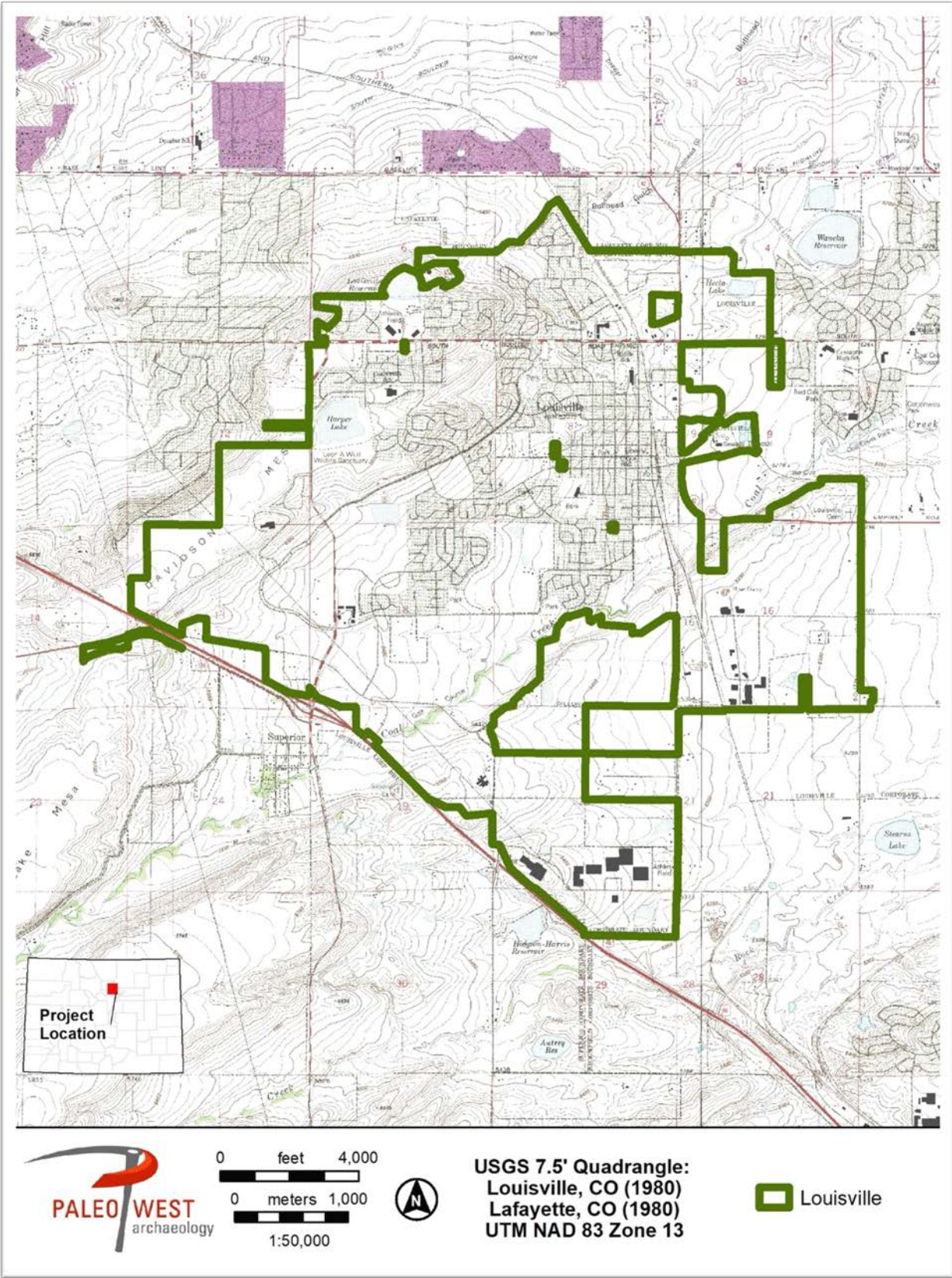
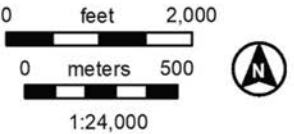
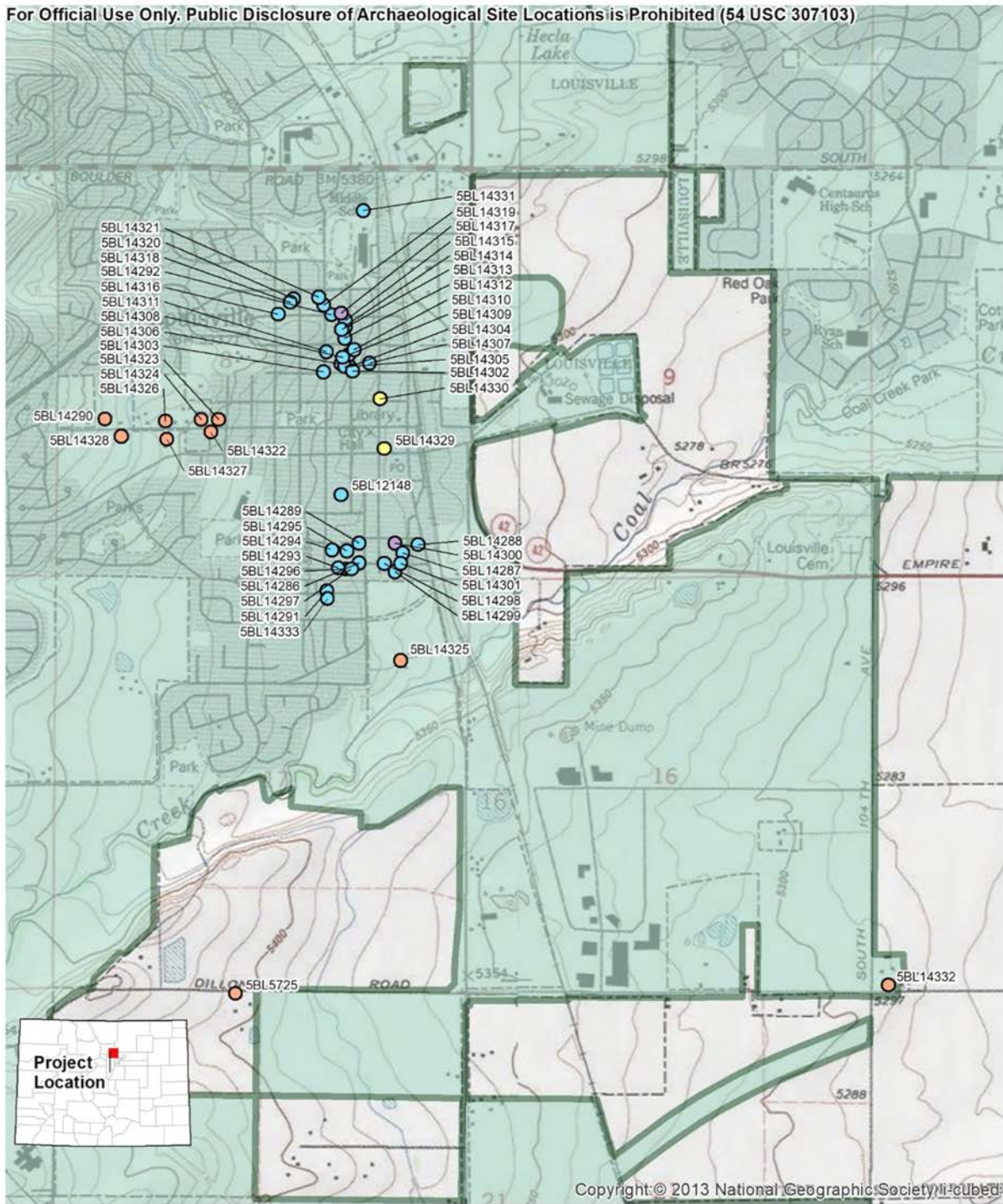


Figure 1: Project Area.

For Official Use Only. Public Disclosure of Archaeological Site Locations is Prohibited (54 USC 307103)



Louisville, Colorado
Architectural Inventories
USGS 7.5' Quadangle:
Louisville, CO (1980)
Lafayette, CO (1980)
T01S, R69W, Sec. 8, 15, 17, 20
NAD 83 UTM Zone 13

- Louisville Boundary
- Agricultural Property
- Commercial Property
- Mining
- Residential Property

Figure 2: Locations of documented properties, Phase 1.

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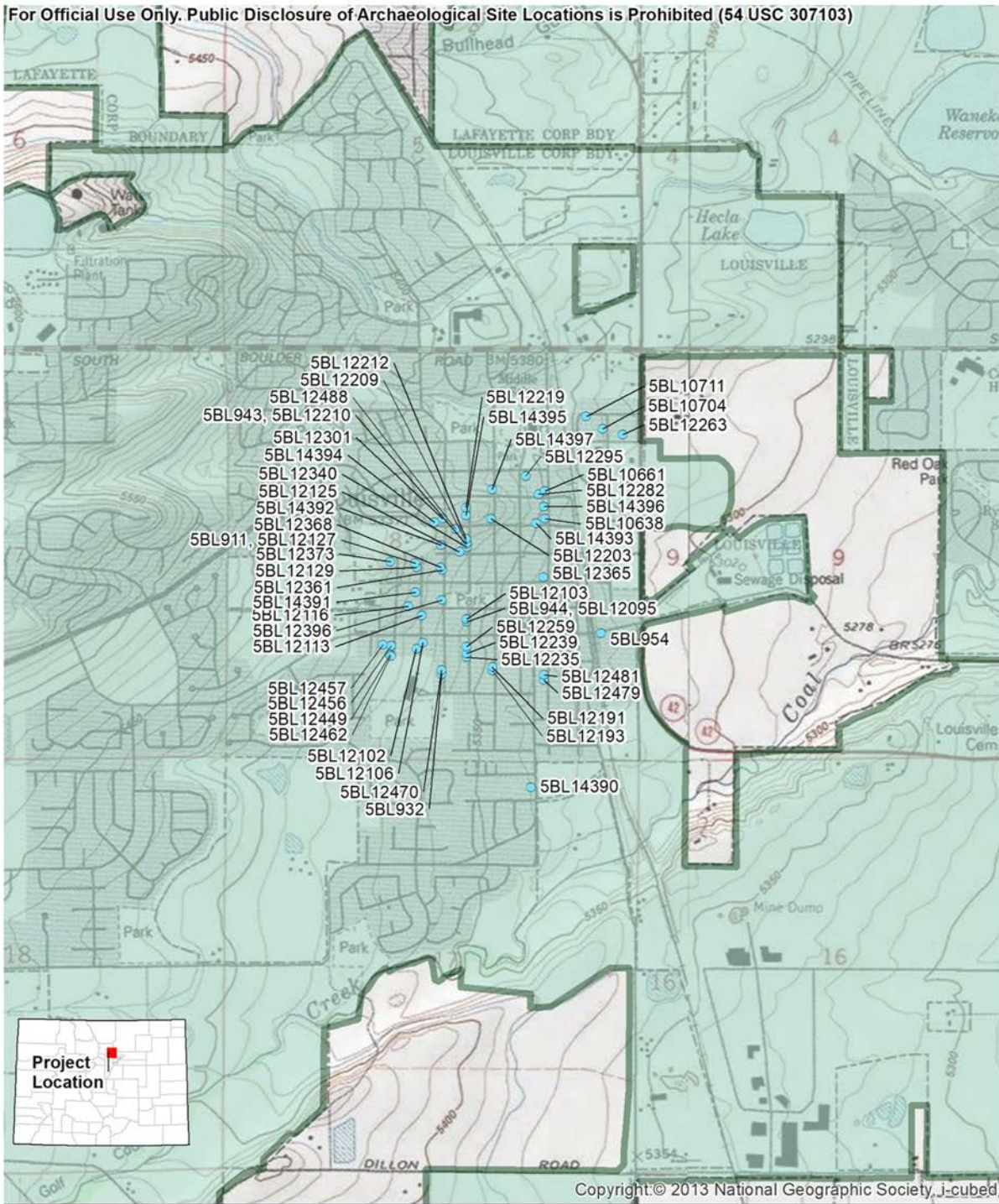
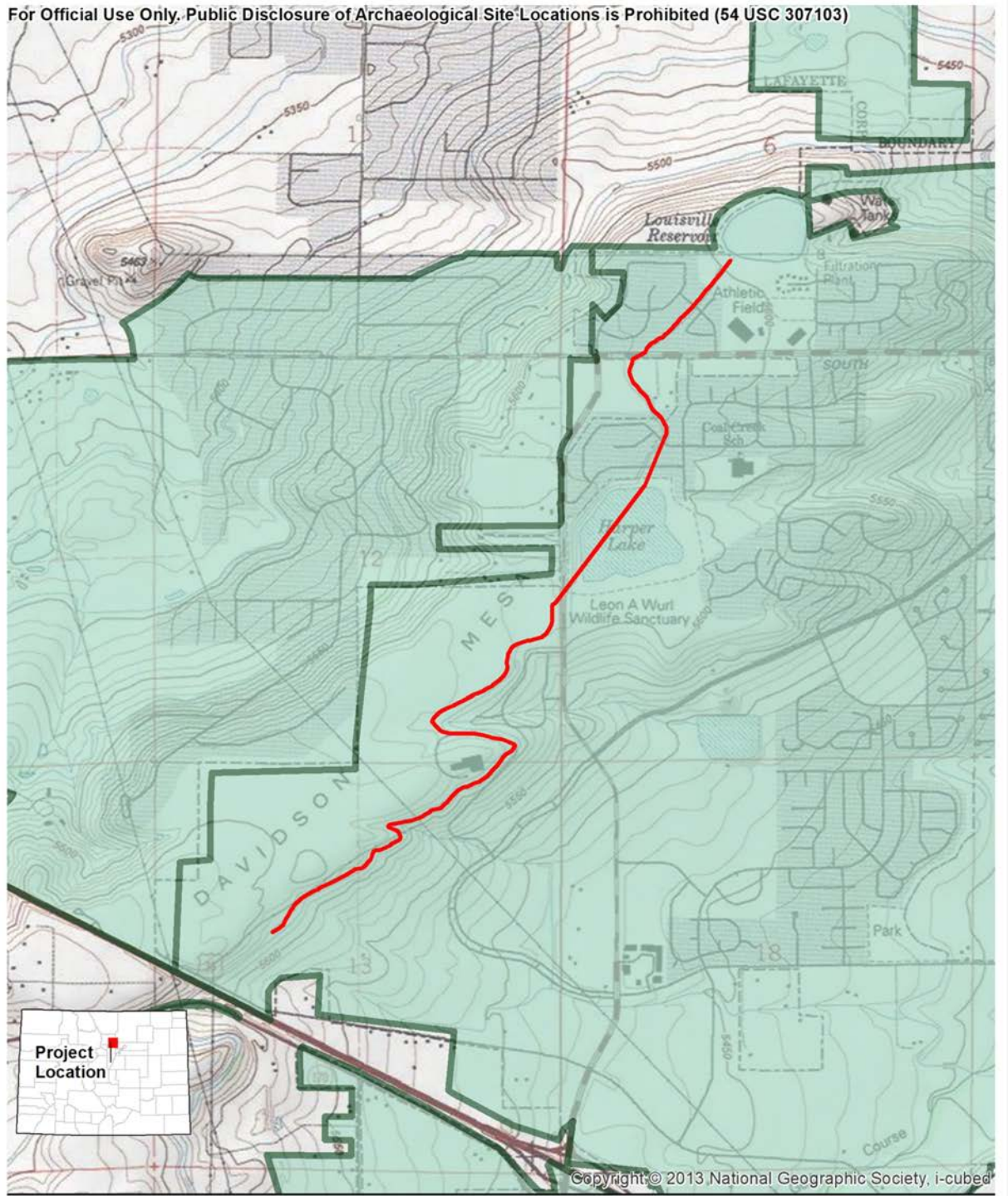
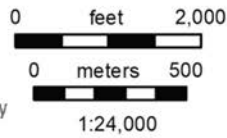


Figure 3: Locations of documented properties, Phase 2

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Louisville, Colorado
Architectural Inventories
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Louisville, CO (1980)
T01S, R69W, Sec 6, 7
T01S, R70W, Sec 12
NAD 83 UTM Zone 13

- Louisville Boundary
- Louisville Lateral Ditch

Figure 4: Location of the Louisville Lateral

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

PaleoWest was hired by the City of Louisville to conduct architectural inventories of 100 residential, commercial, and agricultural buildings and structures in Louisville, Colorado for eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and for local landmark designation. The PaleoWest team worked with city staff and the director of the Louisville Historical Museum to identify the 100 properties, based largely on recommendations from three historic contexts PaleoWest developed for the city in 2018. We completed state SHPO architectural inventory forms (1403) for each building (Appendix A). Some of the buildings evaluated in this project have been previously documented in reconnaissance surveys or were minimally recorded in OAHP 1403 forms. Most buildings were not previously evaluated.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

PaleoWest obtained existing Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) architectural inventory forms and site forms, if they existed, for the 100 properties from the online COMPASS database in 2019 and 2020. This documentation came from 6 previous architectural inventory, history, and archaeology projects that directly, or indirectly, encompassed the properties (Table 1). PaleoWest also acquired information about specific properties from diverse archival sources including historical topographic maps, photographs, and newspapers, assessor cards, Boulder County deed records, city directories, census records and regional histories. In addition, Bridget Bacon, director of the Louisville Historical Museum, shared her many existing research documents about specific properties with PaleoWest. Searches of COMPASS revealed that 52 of the 100 properties were recorded to some extent prior to PaleoWest's current work. The remaining properties were unevaluated.

Table 1: Architectural Inventory and History Projects Conducted Previously in Louisville

Author	Title	Date	Method
Avenue L Architects	2013 Survey Report Jefferson Place Subdivision Historic and Architectural Intensive Survey Louisville, Colorado. Prepared for City of Louisville, Colorado State Historical Fund Grant #2011-M1-007. Denver, Colorado.	2013	Intensive survey
Barlow, Phillip, Erin Rose Pfeifer, and Anokhi Varma	Reconnaissance Level Historic Architecture Survey Report, City of Louisville, Colorado. Prepared for the City of Louisville. Barlow Preservation Services, LLC: Consulting Division, Boulder. SHF Grant# CO-12-022.	2013	Reconnaissance survey
Williams, Carl, and Karen McWilliams	“Old Town” Louisville Historical Building Survey. Prepared for the City of Louisville. Cultural Resource Historians, Fort Collins, Colorado.	2000	Intensive survey
Mehls, Steven F., Carol J. Drake, and James E. Fell, Jr.	National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form for Louisville Multiple Resource Area. Western Historical Studies, Lafayette, Colorado.	1985	Intensive survey
Mehls, Steven F., Carol J. Drake, and James E. Fell, Jr.	Louisville, Colorado National Register of Historic Places Survey Final Report. Colorado Historical Society Contract #85-20-02RM. Western Historical Studies, Inc., Lafayette, Colorado.	1985	Intensive survey

EXPECTED RESULTS

Based on file search information and other research, PaleoWest knew that the project area contained a mix of residential, commercial, and agricultural buildings (Figure 5) dating from the late nineteenth century to the middle of the twentieth century (Figure 2, Figure 3). The buildings have been subjected to varying levels of modification. We also surveyed one archaeological resource, an approximately 2.5-mile (4,332-m) segment of the Louisville Reservoir Inlet/Louisville Lateral Ditch/Community Ditch Lateral (Figure 4). Background research revealed that the ditch was constructed prior to 1897. The lateral currently runs through agricultural land but has been modified over time to meet evolving needs and technologies.



Residential Resource: 945 Rex



Commercial Resource: 712 Main



Agricultural Resource: 151 County/Murphy-Warembourg Farm

Figure 5: Examples of Residential, Commercial, and Agricultural Resources evaluated in this Survey

We understood that, while the ditch and all the buildings are over fifty years old, some may not be historically significant. Of those resources that may be historically significant. Some are likely altered to the point that they no longer retain integrity (Figure 6). Therefore, we expected to encounter the range of National Register eligibility scenarios: resources that are not historically significant, resources that are historically significant, but that lack integrity, and resources that are eligible for listing in the National Register. Of the last category, we expected to find buildings that were individually eligible and buildings that were potentially eligible as part of a historic district. Finally, we expected to find resources there were candidates for local landmarking.



Figure 6: 816 Lincoln, An example of a property that no longer retains historic integrity due to modifications

We surveyed one archaeological resource, an approximately 2.5-mile (4,332-m) segment of the Louisville Reservoir Inlet/Louisville Lateral Ditch/Community Ditch Lateral (figure 7). Background research revealed that the ditch was constructed prior to 1897. The lateral currently runs through agricultural land but has been modified over time to meet evolving needs and technologies.



Figure 7: Overview, Louisville Lateral Ditch/Community Ditch Lateral, facing south

FIELD METHODS

PaleoWest conducted fieldwork in the Fall of 2019 and Summer of 2020.

Prior to conducting fieldwork, PaleoWest mapped all the buildings to create a series of georeferenced GIS maps and aerials of the project area. We used these electronic maps as a guide as we walked the entire project area. The team photographed each building and all associated outbuildings visible from the streets. We also interviewed homeowners when they availed themselves to us. Finally, the team recorded each property using a standardized template that ensured that all pertinent information was uniformly collected.

Field survey data was analyzed by our senior architectural historian who made National Register eligibility determinations for each building. All information was entered into CO OAHHP 1403 forms (Appendix A).

PaleoWest assessed the significance of documented buildings in terms of the following National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Park Service 2002):

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of significant persons in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Once we established significance, we assessed integrity. The National Park Service delineates seven aspects of integrity that must be evaluated in determining whether a property is eligible for listing in the NRHP. These include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

location is simply whether the property, usually a building or structure, has been moved. Typically, a property that has been moved is not National Register eligible. A possible exception might be a situation in which the fact that a building was moved is tied its significance. In other words, the relocation of the building is an important part of its history.

Design is the form, fenestration, and other elements that make up the physical shape and character property.

Materials are the physical elements of the building which contribute to its significance. These might include windows, siding, doors, and decorative features.

Workmanship includes those aspects of the property that reflect the skills used in building of maintaining the property in the period of significance.

Setting is character of the area within which the property is located. Setting is maintained when the surrounding landscape, roads, buildings, and other features continue to reflect the historic period and themes for which a property is significant.

Feeling is somewhat subjective. This aspect integrity addresses whether the property expresses, through its physical features, an understanding and awareness of the history and importance of the property.

Association is the link between the property and an historically important person or event. Association must still correlate with the area and period in which the property is significant.

A property must be historically significant and possess all, or most, aspects of integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register.

We also applied the County of Louisville's, local landmarking standards. The criteria are outlined in Chapter 15.36 of the Louisville Municipal Code. They fall into three general categories as follows:

- A. Architectural. (1) Exemplifies specific elements of an architectural style or period. (2) Example of the work of an architect or builder who is recognized for expertise nationally, statewide, regionally, or locally. (3) Demonstrates superior craftsmanship or high artistic value. (4) Represents an innovation in construction, materials or design. (5) Style particularly associated with the Louisville area. (6) Represents a built environment of a group of people in an era of history that is culturally significant to Louisville. (7) Pattern or grouping of elements representing at least one of the above criteria. (8) Significant historic remodel.
- B. Social. (1) Site of historic event that had an effect upon society. (2) Exemplifies cultural, political, economic or social heritage of the community. (3) Association with a notable person or the work of a notable person.

- C. Geographic/environmental. (1) Enhances sense of identity of the community. (2) An established and familiar natural setting or visual feature that is culturally significant to the history of Louisville.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

This survey did not survey or record any prehistoric or Native American resources. Therefore, the historic context is limited to the Historic (post Euro-American contact) period of the region.

The year 1860 is used as an arbitrary beginning of the Historic period. In that year Euro-Americans firmly established their control over most lands in eastern Colorado, relegating the Cheyenne and Arapaho to a small reservation. During a meeting with the federal government in 1860, the southern Cheyenne and Arapaho agreed to give up their previously defined lands, except for a triangular-shaped area located between the Arkansas River and Sand Creek. Each tribal member was to receive 40 acres of land within this new reservation. The government also promised a \$30,000 subsidy to tribes for 15 years and the building of a grist mill, sawmill, and schools (Ubbelohde et al. 1995). However, not all tribal members agreed and not all remained on assigned reservation lands. Tensions between Native Americans and Euro-Americans continued to increase after the Colorado Territory was established in 1861, resulting in the killing of the Hungate family of four in 1864, approximately 25 miles (40.2 km) southeast of Denver. The Arapaho and Cheyenne leaders went to Fort Lyon to make peace and many families camped on their Sand Creek Reservation during the late fall. Then, on November 29, 1864, Colonel John Chivington, a Methodist clergyman, launched a surprise attack on more than 500 Arapaho and Cheyenne living at Sand Creek. Chivington's troops killed at least 100 people, primarily women, children, and the elderly. After subsequent revenge and counter attacks, the government crafted the Medicine Lodge Creek Treaty in October 1867, whereby the southern Cheyenne and Arapaho agreed to move to Indian Territory in modern-day Oklahoma. More skirmishes between Euro-Americans and Native Americans occurred over the next two years, with the final military engagement between Native Americans and federal troops occurring at Summit Springs in northeastern Colorado. After that time, Colorado's Eastern Slope was permanently opened for rapid Euro-American exploitation and settlement (Ubbelohde et al. 1995).

LOUISVILLE HISTORY

This historic context for Louisville is summarized from Schwendler and Corbett (2018).

Louisville is located in the Northern Coalfield in Boulder County. The Welch Mine, opened by entrepreneur Charles Welch of Golden, Colorado in August 1877, was the first coal mine established near present-day Louisville. Welch was a business partner of William A.H. Loveland and was heavily invested in mining, railroads, and real estate. Welch and Loveland also operated the Colorado Central Railroad Company (CCR), a line that, by 1877, ran through Golden, Boulder, and Longmont before ending in Julesburg. A stop on the railroad was located near the current location of Pine Street in downtown Louisville.

In the mid-1870s, Welch and local miner Louis Nawatny became interested in opening a new coal mine in Boulder County. On July 25, 1877, Nawatny and Welch leased the exclusive right to mine coal on 240 acres of land northeast of the present-day intersection of Highway 42 and 96th Street in Louisville. Welch also purchased an additional 240 acres north of the mine site. Welch appointed Nawatny superintendent of the new Welch Mine but soon hired a replacement manager with more coal mining experience and shifted Nawatny to developing the town of Louisville. Mining became the economic driver of Louisville's early history.

Welch provided financial support for Nawatny to purchase land for a town site from the federal government. In February 1878, Nawatny filed a town plat, comprising 20 acres and 85 lots, on the land and named the town of Louisville after himself. By May 1878, approximately 75 people lived within the townsite. While Nawatny and Welch were associated with the mining industry, Louisville was not established as a company town. Instead, it grew organically as different investors platted different subdivisions, businesspeople opened diverse stores to meet demands, and people from Britain, Europe (e.g., Austria and Germany and, later, Italy, France, and Eastern Europe), and the United States moved to town. As a result, Louisville is characterized by diversity in its architecture, socioeconomic, and cultural history.

In 1880, approximately 450 people, including about 180 miners, lived in the town of Louisville, with 130 other people living on surrounding farms. Residents were largely immigrants from western Europe. Only 30 people, representing approximately six percent of the town's inhabitants, were born in the United States. The Town of Louisville was officially incorporated on May 26, 1882.

By the early 1890s, Louisville was expanding and changing rapidly, as several new residential subdivisions had been platted and Main Street, within the original part of town, morphed from a predominantly residential area to a commercial center. In 1895, the town reservoir was constructed, and the volunteer fire department was established. In 1899, the town hall was built, and electricity became available. Not long afterwards, in 1903, the first telephones were installed. The peak of coal mining in Louisville occurred between 1907 and 1909, when 12 of its 30 total mines were in operation simultaneously.

However, the coal produced in the mines was of rather poor quality. It disintegrated rapidly once exposed to the atmosphere, so it could not be effectively stockpiled. Therefore, coal mining was conducted largely during the cold months of the year when there was a market for coal to be used locally to heat houses and other buildings. During warm months, when the demand for coal decreased and mining activity constricted, many coal miners farmed and performed other odd jobs.

Louisville's population increased to 3,200 people in 1909. Around this time, more than 12 trains stopped in Louisville, carrying passengers, coal, and other freight; beginning in 1909, the Denver Interurban Company used Colorado & Southern tracks, operating 16 passenger trains a day between Denver and Boulder, with stops in Louisville and other Front Range towns. A coal miner's strike began in 1910 and the town's population plummeted to approximately 1,706.

Between 1910 and 1940, Louisville's population increased by just over 300 people and decreased again by approximately 45 people by 1950. However, Louisville actually fared better than many other small Western towns because its mines remained open during the Great Depression and actually increased in number in the early 1930s. This was due, in part, to the low quality of Louisville's coal, which allowed it to be used only by local residents, businesses, and the railroad. As a result, Louisville's coal industry was relatively independent and not strongly tied to the regional or national economy. However, by the 1940s the use of coal was in decline, especially locally. The final blow for most local coal mines occurred in 1954, when the Burlington Northern Railroad, which had taken over the line through Louisville, switched from coal power to diesel fuel.

Between the 1930s and 1950s, people moved some houses from nearby mines to Louisville when the mines closed. However, in general, Louisville's housing industry was very slow during this period. Only three small subdivisions were filed between about 1912 and 1947: Acme Terrace Addition, Robert DiGiacomo Addition, and High School Addition, all in 1939.

The post-World War II era did result in a boom in population growth, house construction, automobile use, and new industry. America also became an automobile-based society. The rise of automobiles and the development of associated infrastructure shifted development to the edges of town and encouraged suburbanization. The result included strip malls, large parking lots, curvilinear street designs, cul-de-sacs, large planned subdivisions, and new forms of houses that had attached garages. Towns became decentralized. In Louisville, this shift took a couple decades, as the town's growth was slow from 1945 to 1970. Just two small new subdivisions were platted in 1948: Acme Terrace First Addition and the Fischer Addition, with two more in 1957 (Bella Vista) and 1959 (Scenic Heights), and three more in 1960 (Industrial Area), 1963 (Paragon Heights), and 1969 (Cottonwood Manor).

The Denver–Boulder Turnpike, which opened in 1952 and allowed the Broomfield, Lafayette, and Louisville areas to serve as bedroom communities for downtown Denver and Boulder, affected Louisville's local economics and demographics. The road opened for use on Sunday, January 20, 1952, with electric counters located at the Wadsworth underpass in Broomfield estimating that 30,000 cars passed through on the first day. An average of more than 4,000 cars used the turnpike every day.

The turnpike's ability to move people faster between Denver, Boulder, and neighboring bedroom communities supported the construction of new suburban subdivisions, such as Bella Vista and Scenic Heights in Louisville; the same kinds of neighborhoods were ubiquitous across the United States in the 1950s and 1960s. Post-WWII suburbs arose from a combination of three factors. First, few houses were constructed between the Great Depression and WWII, but at the end of WWII, more than six million military personnel returned to civilian life, with a concomitant increase in marriage and birth rates and a need for a large amount of housing.

Second, Federal Housing Administration policies heavily favored suburban development, versus alternatives such as multi-family housing in urban settings. Third, developers took an assembly line approach to building. This enabled developers to build at an unprecedented scale and rate.

Despite these changes, Louisville's population held relatively steady from 1950 to 1970, increasing from approximately 1,978 people in 1950 to 2,073 people in 1960 to 2,500 people in 1962, and then decreasing to 2,409 people in 1970. A data storage company named Storage Technology (later Storage Tek), was founded in Boulder in 1969. The company moved to Louisville a year later and employed a large number of residents until 2004. A dramatic increase in Louisville's growth occurred between 1970 and 1980, by which time the city's population had reached 5,593 people. Twenty-two new subdivisions were filed between 1973 and 1979. That decade was followed by a population explosion between 1980 and 1990, with the population reaching 12,361 people. The population increased to 18,937 in 2000. Ninety-eight new subdivisions and subdivision filings were platted during the 1980s, and 87 were platted during the 1990s. Between 2000 and early 2016, 46 new subdivisions and filings were platted.

From the 1990s through the present, most commercial and residential growth in Louisville has occurred around the edges of the city and along McCaslin Boulevard and South Boulder Road. However, in recent years the city's historic preservation tax, various recreational events, and a widespread trend towards buying local have supported increased commercial revitalization within Louisville's historic area, especially along Front and Main Streets. Still, many residents commute to Boulder and Denver for work. The largest employers within Louisville itself currently are Avista Adventist Hospital; Balfour Senior Living; the City; Medtronic (medical devices); and Fresca Foods.

RESULTS

The field work was divided into two Phases. Phase 1 consisted of fieldwork conducted in the fall of 2019. Site forms and analysis were completed in early 2020. Fieldwork for phase 2 was completed in the summer of 2020 with the site forms and analysis completed in late 2020.

PaleoWest recorded 48 buildings during phase 1 of the project. The buildings classes were rather diverse. Nine buildings were associated with agricultural properties, such as farms. There were two commercial properties. The rest of the buildings were residences. However, at least two of the homes, which are former mine buildings that were moved into Louisville from nearby coal mines, are also associated with industrial (mining) development. We recorded associated outbuildings in addition to the 48 primary buildings and included descriptions of the associated buildings and structures on the 1403 Forms for each building. The residential properties were located in seven different subdivisions (Acme Place, Barclay Place, Capitol Hill Addition, Johnson’s First Addition, Kimberly Addition, Murphy Place, and Nicola di Giacomo).

The commercial properties were located in the Original Town of Louisville subdivision. The agricultural properties were not located in defined subdivisions. All properties recorded in Phase 1 were newly recorded resources.

The Phase 1 survey identified six properties that appeared eligible for listing in the National Register and State Register under Criterion A, or Criteria A and C. Thirteen properties were determined to be eligible as contributing elements to potential historic districts associated with the early twentieth century history of Louisville. The survey did not formally evaluate historic districts. Thirteen buildings met the criteria for local landmarking. The survey results are presented below in Table 2.

Table 2: Buildings Recorded in Phase 1

Smithsonian No.	Address	Type	Neighborhood	NRHP-SRHP Eligible	Potential District Eligible¹	Landmark Eligible
5BL12148	537 La Farge	Residential	Acme Place	No	No	No
5BL14286	325 Roosevelt	Residential	Kimberly Add.	No	Yes	No
5BL14287	327 Front	Residential	Murphy Place	No	Yes	No
5BL14288	397 County	Residential	Murphy Place	No	No	No
5BL14289	401 Roosevelt	Residential	Kimberly Add.	No	No	No
5BL14290	501 W. Spruce	Agricultural	N/A	No	No	No
5BL14291	705 Johnson	Residential	Johnson’s First Add.	No	No	No

¹ This survey did not formerly evaluate historic districts. The determinations in the table are provisional.

Smithsonian No.	Address	Type	Neighborhood	NRHP-SRHP Eligible	Potential District Eligible¹	Landmark Eligible
5BL14292	713 Caledonia	Residential	Nicola di Giacomo	No	No	No
5BL14293	725 West	Residential	Kimberly Add.	No	Yes	No
5BL14294	728 Mead	Residential	Kimberly Add.	No	No	No
5BL14295	732 Mead	Residential	Kimberly Add.	No	Yes	No
5BL14296	737 West	Residential	Kimberly Add.	No	Yes	No
5BL14297	741 West	Residential	Kimberly Add.	No	No	No
5BL14298	917 Rex	Residential	Murphy Place	No	Yes	No
5BL14299	928 Rex	Residential	Murphy Place	No	No	No
5BL14300	936 Parkview	Residential	Murphy Place	Yes	Yes	No
5BL14301	945 Rex	Residential	Murphy Place	No	No	No
5BL14302	1000 La Farge	Residential	Barclay Place	No	No	No
5BL14303	1000 Jefferson	Residential	Capitol Hill Add.	No	Yes	No
5BL14304	1008 La Farge	Residential	Barclay Place	No	Yes	Yes
5BL14305	1009 La Farge	Residential	Barclay Place	No	Yes	Yes
5BL14306	1013 La Farge	Residential	Barclay Place	No	Yes	Yes
5BL14307	1021 La Farge	Residential	Barclay Place	No	Yes	Yes
5BL14308	1029 La Farge	Residential	Barclay Place	No	Yes	Yes
5BL14309	1034 La Farge	Residential	Barclay Place	No	Yes	Yes
5BL14310	1040 La Farge	Residential	Barclay Place	Yes	Yes	Yes
5BL14311	1040 Jefferson	Residential	Capitol Hill Add.	Yes	Yes	No
5BL14312	1109 La Farge	Residential	Barclay Place	No	Yes	Yes
5BL14313	1125 La Farge	Residential	Barclay Place	No	No	No
5BL14314	1145 La Farge	Residential	Barclay Place	No	Yes	Yes
5BL14315	1147 La Farge	Residential	Barclay Place	No	No	No
5BL14316	1200 Lincoln	Residential	Nicola di Giacomo	No	No	No
5BL14317	1209 La Farge	Residential	Nicola di Giacomo	Yes	Yes	No
5BL14318	1225 Grant	Residential	Nicola di Giacomo	No	Yes	No
5BL14319	1228 Jefferson	Residential	Nicola di	No	No	No

Smithsonian No.	Address	Type	Neighborhood	NRHP-SRHP Eligible	Potentially District Eligible¹	Landmark Eligible
			Giacomo			
5BL14320	1237 Grant	Residential	Nicola di Giacomo	No	Yes	No
5BL14322	100 W. Spruce	Agricultural	N/A	No	Yes	Yes
5BL14323	101 W. Spruce	Agricultural	N/A	No	No	No
5BL14324	109 W. Spruce	Agricultural	N/A	No	Yes	Yes
5BL14325	151 County	Agricultural	N/A	Yes	No	No
5BL14326	309 W. Spruce	Agricultural	N/A	No	Yes	Yes
5BL14327	310 W. Spruce	Agricultural	N/A	No	Yes	Yes
5BL14328	504 W. Spruce	Agricultural	N/A	No	No	No
5BL14329	712 Main	Commercial	Original Town	No	No	No
5BL14330	900 Main	Commercial	Original Town	No	No	No
5BL14331	1515 Main	Residential	N/A	No	No	No
5BL14332	10433 Dillon	Agricultural	N/A	Yes	No	No
5BL14333	704 Johnson	Residential	Johnson's First Add.	No	No	No

PaleoWest recorded 51 buildings and a ditch during phase 2 of the project. One building, 921 Main, is a former residence that has been converted to a business. 941 Garfield Avenue was formerly a combination doctor's office/residence. It is now a single-family home. At least two of the homes are former mine buildings that were moved into Louisville from nearby coal mines. All the other buildings have been residences since they were constructed and remain residences today. The PaleoWest team recorded associated outbuildings in addition to the 51 primary buildings and included descriptions of the associated buildings and structures on the 1403 Forms for each building. The residential properties were located in eleven different subdivisions (Acme Place, Barclay Place, Caledonia Place, Capitol Hill Addition, East Louisville, Johnson's First Addition, Louisville Heights, Nicola di Giacomo, Parbois Place, Pleasant Hill, and Town of Louisville). The ditch segment runs though Louisville and is not confined to a specific subdivision.

The Phase 2 survey initially identified seven properties that appeared eligible for listing in the National Register and State Register under Criterion A, or Criteria A and C. The properties consist of six buildings and a segment of the Louisville Lateral/Community

Ditch. Twenty-eight properties were determined to be eligible as contributing elements to potential historic districts associated with the early twentieth century history of Louisville. The survey did not formally evaluate historic districts. One building 1117 Jefferson, is already locally landmarked. An additional forty meet the criteria for local landmarking. The survey results are presented below in Table 3.

One property, 1133 Main, was subsequently demolished requiring us to revise our eligibility determinations to six National Register/State Register eligible properties, 27 contributing buildings, and 39 that could become local landmarks.

Table 3: Buildings Recorded in Phase 2

Smithsonian No.	Address	Type	Neighborhood	NRHP-SRHP Eligible	Potential District Eligible²	Landmark Eligible
5BL932	540 Lincoln	Residential	Acme Place	Yes	No	Yes
5BL12470	548 Lincoln	Residential	Acme Place	No	No	Yes
5BL12193	552 Jefferson	Residential	Acme Place	No	No	Yes
5BL12191	560 Jefferson	Residential	Acme Place	Yes	No	Yes
5BL14393	1101 Main	Residential	Barclay Place	No	Yes	Yes
5BL14396	1133 Main	Residential	Barclay Place	Yes	Yes	Yes
5BL10711	1004 Harper	Residential	Caledonia Place	No	No	No
5BL10638	1104 Main	Residential	Caledonia Place	No	No	Yes
5BL10661	1212 Main	Residential	Caledonia Place	No	No	Yes
5BL12263	1409 Courtesy	Residential	Caledonia Place	No	No	Yes
5BL10704	1425 Cannon	Residential	Caledonia Place	No	No	Yes
5BL12488	520 Short	Residential	Capitol Hill Addition	No	Yes	No
5BL12125	1001 Grant	Residential	Capitol Hill Addition	Yes	Yes	Yes
5BL12340	1008 Grant	Residential	Capitol Hill Addition	No	Yes	Yes
5BL12209	1016 Grant	Residential	Capitol Hill Addition	No	No	Yes
5BL943, 5BL12210	1017 Grant	Residential	Capitol Hill Addition	No	Yes	Yes
5BL14392	1017 Lincoln	Residential	Capitol Hill Addition	No	Yes	Yes

² This survey did not formerly evaluate historic districts. The determinations in the table are provisional.

Smithsonian No.	Address	Type	Neighborhood	NRHP-SRHP Eligible	Potential District Eligible²	Landmark Eligible
5BL12212	1029 Grant	Residential	Capitol Hill Addition	No	No	Yes
5BL14394	1101 Lincoln	Residential	Capitol Hill Addition	No	No	No
5BL12301	1108 Lincoln	Residential	Capitol Hill Addition	No	No	No
5BL12203	1117 Jefferson	Residential	Capitol Hill Addition	No	Yes	Yes ³
5BL14395	1121 Grant	Residential	Capitol Hill Addition	No	Yes	Yes
5BL12219	1137 Grant	Residential	Capitol Hill Addition	No	No	No
5BL954	1105 Pine	Residential	East Louisville	No	No	Yes
5BL14390	105 Roosevelt	Residential	Johnsons First Addition	No	No	Yes
5BL12462	600 McKinley	Residential	Louisville Heights	No	Yes	No
5BL12449	601 McKinley	Residential	Louisville Heights	No	Yes	Yes
5BL12102	620 Garfield	Residential	Louisville Heights	No	Yes	No
5BL12456	624 McKinley	Residential	Louisville Heights	No	Yes	Yes
5BL12457	629 McKinley	Residential	Louisville Heights	No	Yes	Yes
5BL12106	636 Garfield	Residential	Louisville Heights	Yes	Yes	Yes
5BL12113	740 Garfield	Residential	Louisville Heights	Yes	Yes	Yes
5BL12116	801 Garfield	Residential	Louisville Heights	No	Yes	Yes
5BL14391	829 Garfield	Residential	Louisville Heights	No	Yes	Yes
5BL12129	920 Garfield	Residential	Louisville Heights	No	Yes	Yes
5BL911, 5BL12127	941 Garfield	Residential	Louisville Heights	No	Yes	Yes
5BL12373	945 McKinley	Residential	Louisville Heights	No	Yes	No
5BL12282	1201 Main	Residential	Nicola di Giacomo	No	No	Yes

³ Already Landmarked.

Smithsonian No.	Address	Type	Neighborhood	NRHP-SRHP Eligible	Potential District Eligible²	Landmark Eligible
5BL14397	1208 Jefferson	Residential	Nicola di Giacomo	No	No	Yes
5BL12295	1240 La Farge	Residential	Nicola di Giacomo	No	No	Yes
5BL12479	537 Main	Residential	Parbois Place	No	No	Yes
5BL12481	541 Main	Residential	Parbois Place	No	No	Yes
5BL12235	600 Grant	Residential	Pleasant Hill Addition	No	Yes	Yes
5BL12239	612 Grant	Residential	Pleasant Hill Addition	No	Yes	No
5BL12259	620 Grant	Residential	Pleasant Hill Addition	Yes	Yes	Yes
5BL944, 5BL12095	728 Grant	Residential	Pleasant Hill Addition	No	Yes	Yes
5BL12103	732 Grant	Residential	Pleasant Hill Addition	No	No	No
5BL12396	816 Lincoln	Residential	Pleasant Hill Addition	No	No	No
5BL12361	920 Lincoln	Residential	Pleasant Hill Addition	No	Yes	Yes
5BL12368	933 Lincoln	Residential	Pleasant Hill Addition	No	Yes	No
5BL12365	921 Main	Residential	Town of Louisville	No	Yes	Yes

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES

Survey phases 1 and 2 identified thirteen buildings that were determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. Two properties are agricultural (5BL14325, 5BL14332). The rest are residential buildings (Table 4). One structure, the Louisville Lateral (5BL9577.2) was also determined National Register and State Register eligible. 1133 Main, was subsequently demolished requiring us to revise our eligibility determinations to twelve National Register/State Register eligible properties.

Table 4: National Register eligible buildings

Smithsonian No.	Address	Type	Neighborhood
5BL14300	936 Parkview	Residential	Murphy Place
5BL14310	1040 La Farge	Residential	Barclay Place
5BL14311	1040 Jefferson	Residential	Capitol Hill Add.

5BL14317	1209 La Farge	Residential	Nicola di Giacomo
5BL14325	151 County	Agricultural	N/A
5BL14332	10433 Dillon	Agricultural	N/A
5BL932	540 Lincoln	Residential	Acme Place
5BL12191	560 Jefferson	Residential	Acme Place
5BL12125	1001 Grant	Residential	Capitol Hill Addition
5BL12106	636 Garfield	Residential	Louisville Heights
5BL12113	740 Garfield	Residential	Louisville Heights
5BL12259	620 Grant	Residential	Pleasant Hill Addition

These properties are all locally significant and retain enough historic integrity to communicate their historic significance. Many are associated with Louisville’s history as a mining town populated by immigrants, mostly from northern Europe.

It is our opinion, during our survey and analysis, that one property, 1133 Main, was particularly strong in its eligibility. Regrettably the property was demolished while this report and associated site forms were in draft. Nonetheless the discussion of the home is included below as a case study illustrating exceptional eligibility. The City should remain vigilant in their efforts to protect similar properties when they are identified.

The property was a small simple, modest, home located at 1133 Main (5BL14396) that retained considerable historic fabric (Figure 8 and Figure 9). Specifically, it reflected a foundational aspect of Louisville’s history. The home, which was constructed in 1904, was associated with the influx of working-class Italians who came to Louisville to work in the nearby coal mines. The house changed hands a couple times prior to 1926, when Rose Scranò DelPizzo and Joseph DelPizzo purchased the home. The DelPizzo family owned the house until 2020.



Figure 8: 1133 Main, 2020



Figure 9: 1133 Main, Ca. 1948 (courtesy of the Louisville Historical Museum)

The interior of the house was updated in the 1940s or 1950s, but, in general, it remained largely unaltered. More important, the house and property reflected cultural traditions that Italian immigrants brought to the United States with them. For example, Joseph DelPizzo converted a portion of the house's cellar into a room for wine making. The wine barrels and wine making equipment were still in place in 2020 (Figure 10). Some DelPizzo's grape vines that he used for his wine making operation were still present in the yard (Figure 11) in 2020. The property also originally had gardens and a chicken coop, which were no longer extant. However, the borders of the gardens were still visible because the fruit trees that framed the gardens were still present. All these features were removed when the home was demolished. Finally, the property had one of the last remaining beehive-shaped trash incinerators. The incinerators were ubiquitous in Louisville in the early twentieth century, but most have been removed. The property, when viewed as a cultural landscape, reflected many practices that were common to the working- class Italian immigrants in Louisville. It also reflected the simple houses they called home.



Figure 10: Wine Making Equipment in the Cellar of 1133 Main (courtesy of the Louisville Historical Museum)



Figure 11: 1133 Main, Rear of house showing mature fruit trees, grape vines, and the corner of a beehive-shaped trash incinerator.

Other National Register eligible homes that are directly associated with the city's working-class mining and immigrant roots include 560 Jefferson Avenue (Figure 12), 620 Grant Avenue (Figure 13), 540 Lincoln Avenue (Figure 14), 936 Parkview Street (Figure 15), and 1209 La Farge (Figure 16). It is likely that other eligible properties fall within this category, but a direct historical connection between miners, immigration, and the houses were not reflected in the historical record. To be sure, the majority of early residents of Louisville were associated with the mines in some capacity and the vast majority were working class immigrants.



Figure 12: 560 Jefferson Avenue



Figure 13: 620 Grant Avenue

Three houses that fall within the category of historic working-class homes are somewhat unique. They were moved to Louisville from area mines when certain mines ceased operating. These include 936 Parkview, 540 Lincoln, and 1209 La Farge.

540 Lincoln was constructed as employee housing at the Colorado Fuel Company's Hecla mine in approximately 1910. Franck Domenico, a newly married miner, purchased the lot at 540 Lincoln in 1935 and moved the current home to the parcel at that time. The house at 936 Parkview was constructed at the Centennial Mine in Lafayette, Colorado. Mining operations ceased in the early 1930s. A coal miner named Richard Parkin purchased one of the mine buildings and moved it to 936 Parkview Street in 1935. The Parkin family owned the house until 1998. 1209 La Farge was constructed in 1908 but moved to its current location in the 1930s. The building was originally rental worker housing located at a mining camp (either the State Mine in Erie or the Simpson Mine in Lafayette). Aldo and Josephine Negri purchased the home for Carmela Marone, Josephine's mother, and moved the building from the camp to Louisville.



Figure 14: 540 Lincoln Avenue



Figure 15: 936 Parkview Street



Figure 16: 1209 La Farge Avenue

There are three National Register eligible agricultural properties. These consist of the Kilker Farm (10433 Dillon), the Murphy/Warembourg Farm (151 County Road), and the Louisville Lateral Ditch.

The Kilker Farm was established by Irish immigrants Owen Kilker and his wife, Bridget (Lavell) around 1878 at the southeast corner of present-day Louisville (northeast corner of 104th Street and Dillon Road). They developed one of the most successful and resilient farmsteads in the area. Owen Kilker died in 1894, but his wife and three sons (John, Anthony, and James) continued operating the farm, which one author described as “one of the attractive farms of the district” in 1919. Kilker’s sons had placed the entire 160-acre parcel under irrigation and constructed several buildings. The Kilker family continued to operate the farm, which is still an agricultural property, for over 100 years.

The Kilker farmhouse (Figure 17) is a large, two-story National farm house. It has been updated over the years but appears to retain its overall form. The farm also has several outbuildings (Figure 18), including a large gambrel-roof barn. Most outbuildings are historic, with a few modern structures such as a stable and garage.



Figure 17: Kilker Farmhouse



Figure 18: Kilker Farm Outbuildings

Peter Murphy purchased the land that became the Murphy/Warembourg Farm in 1905. Shortly after purchasing the farm, Murphy constructed the still-existing house and barn. The large barn was necessary to support his growing dairy operation. He likely added a bunker silo and grain bins in the 1940s or 1950s. Murphy died in 1952, after which Walter “Dutch” Warembourg leased the farm, and then purchased it in 1961.

Dutch’s brother, Klubert, owned a farm immediately west of the former Murphy Farm. After Dutch purchased the Murphy Farm, the two brothers jointly operated their farms, growing corn wheat, hay, and other crops and raising hogs and cattle for beef and milk. During this time, Dutch added a scale house and hog shelter and enclosed the house’s porch. The family sold portions of the farm in the late 1990s, but the core of the property remains in the Warembourg family.

The farmhouse is a simple vernacular frame home with some Folk Victorian details (e.g., fishscale gable-end shingles) constructed in approximately 1905 (Figure 19). Most other ranch buildings are utilitarian and indistinctive (Figure 20). The exception is the barn, which was constructed in approximately 1905 (Figure 21). The monitor-roofed barn, which was restored in the 1990s, is prominent among the outbuildings.



Figure 19 Murphy/Warembourg Farmhouse



Figure 20: Murphy/Warembourg Farm Outbuildings



Figure 21: Murphy/Warembourg Barn

The Louisville Lateral Ditch (Figure 7 and Figure 22), which fed Harper Reservoir and irrigated farmlands, was in place by 1897. It appears that the ditch was constructed by John J. Harper who filed a plat with the Boulder County Recorder proposing Harper Reservoir, which would derive its water from a feeder ditch off the Louisville Lateral Ditch.

The Harpers were one of the area's early farming families and they may have operated the lateral. John J. Harper was the middle child of Scottish immigrant John Harper and his wife, Margaret. John J. was a Columbia Law School-educated lawyer, but he devoted some years to agriculture and created Harper Reservoir for water storage, possibly with design help from his younger brother and civil engineer, George. When John J. filed a plat with the Boulder County Recorder in 1897, he proposed that the reservoir would cover 10 surface acres. In 1903, the Colorado State Business Directory listed J. J. Harper as president of the Davidson Ditch Company so it is clear that Harper's role in local irrigation continued to expand. The lateral continued to feed Harper Reservoir and local farms well into the twentieth century.



Figure 22: Louisville Lateral

The headgate of the ditch is located on the Community Ditch, just southwest of the Denver- Boulder Turnpike/Highway 36 at the Superior/Louisville. The ditch then flows generally northeast entering and exiting Harper Lake, continuing north, and terminating at the southwest side of the Louisville Reservoir. Several culverts (Figure 23) and one flume are located along the lateral's extent. Many of the culverts are modern, but the ditch retains its overall historic character.



Figure 23: Louisville Lateral Culverts

POTENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS

The city of Louisville has several areas in which all or portions of discrete neighborhoods currently appear to retain considerable historic integrity and may be eligible for listing in the National Register as historic districts.

This survey did not explicitly evaluate for historic districts, but our analysis did endeavor to assess whether a building might contribute to a potential historic district. A formal determination would require historic district evaluation that would analyze the district as a cultural, or historic, landscape with interrelated resources. A historic district survey allows for the determination of resources that contribute and do not contribute to the district and the establishment reasonable district boundaries that encompass a cohesive collection of elements that contribute to the significance of the historic district. This current historic property survey did not undertake this level of analysis.

Nonetheless, we have determined that 53 buildings (Table 5) may ultimately contribute to historic districts upon further analysis. The potential districts include residential neighborhoods that reflect both the working-class immigrant roots of Louisville and the ascendant middle class of the first half of the twentieth century. These include Murphy Place and Kimberley Addition, working class community's populated by miners, most of whom emigrated from France and England, respectively. Another largely working-class immigrant neighborhood was Barclay Place. Located near the commercial center, this subdivision evolved from an Italian miner community to a neighborhood with a mix of white collar and working-class residents by the middle of the twentieth century. More affluent neighborhoods that still appear to exhibit historic integrity include Capitol Hill, Louisville heights, and the Pleasant Hill Addition.

Several houses along Spruce Street reflect a slightly different history. They are remnants of avocational farms and represent the common practice among some miners to seasonally supplement their income with truck farming. Finally, 921 Main may contribute to a Downtown Louisville Historic District.

Table 5: Buildings Within Potential Historic Districts

Smithsonian No.	Address	Type	Neighborhood
5BL14286	325 Roosevelt	Residential	Kimberly Addition
5BL14293	725 West	Residential	Kimberly Addition
5BL14295	732 Mead	Residential	Kimberly Addition.
5BL14296	737 West	Residential	Kimberly Addition
5BL14298	917 Rex	Residential	Murphy Place
5BL14287	327 Front	Residential	Murphy Place
5BL14300	936 Parkview	Residential	Murphy Place
5BL14304	1008 La Farge	Residential	Barclay Place
5BL14305	1009 La Farge	Residential	Barclay Place

Smithsonian No.	Address	Type	Neighborhood
5BL14306	1013 La Farge	Residential	Barclay Place
5BL14307	1021 La Farge	Residential	Barclay Place
5BL14308	1029 La Farge	Residential	Barclay Place
5BL14309	1034 La Farge	Residential	Barclay Place
5BL14312	1109 La Farge	Residential	Barclay Place
5BL14314	1145 La Farge	Residential	Barclay Place
5BL14310	1040 La Farge	Residential	Barclay Place
5BL14393	1101 Main	Residential	Barclay Place
5BL14396	1133 Main	Residential	Barclay Place
5BL14311	1040 Jefferson	Residential	Capitol Hill Addition
5BL14303	1000 Jefferson	Residential	Capitol Hill Addition
5BL12488	520 Short	Residential	Capitol Hill Addition
5BL12125	1001 Grant	Residential	Capitol Hill Addition
5BL12340	1008 Grant	Residential	Capitol Hill Addition
5BL943, 5BL12210	1017 Grant	Residential	Capitol Hill Addition
5BL14392	1017 Lincoln	Residential	Capitol Hill Addition
5BL12203	1117 Jefferson	Residential	Capitol Hill Addition
5BL14395	1121 Grant	Residential	Capitol Hill Addition
5BL12462	600 McKinley	Residential	Louisville Heights
5BL12449	601 McKinley	Residential	Louisville Heights
5BL12102	620 Garfield	Residential	Louisville Heights
5BL12456	624 McKinley	Residential	Louisville Heights
5BL12457	629 McKinley	Residential	Louisville Heights
5BL12106	636 Garfield	Residential	Louisville Heights
5BL12113	740 Garfield	Residential	Louisville Heights
5BL12116	801 Garfield	Residential	Louisville Heights
5BL14391	829 Garfield	Residential	Louisville Heights
5BL12129	920 Garfield	Residential	Louisville Heights
5BL911, 5BL12127	941 Garfield	Residential	Louisville Heights
5BL12373	945 McKinley	Residential	Louisville Heights
5BL12235	600 Grant	Residential	Pleasant Hill Addition
5BL12239	612 Grant	Residential	Pleasant Hill Addition
5BL12259	620 Grant	Residential	Pleasant Hill

Smithsonian No.	Address	Type	Neighborhood
			Addition
5BL944, 5BL12095	728 Grant	Residential	Pleasant Hill Addition
5BL12103	732 Grant	Residential	Pleasant Hill Addition
5BL12361	920 Lincoln	Residential	Pleasant Hill Addition
5BL12368	933 Lincoln	Residential	Pleasant Hill Addition
5BL14317	1209 La Farge	Residential	Nicola di Giacomo
5BL14318	1225 Grant	Residential	Nicola di Giacomo
5BL14320	1237 Grant	Residential	Nicola di Giacomo
5BL14322	100 W. Spruce	Agricultural	N/A
5BL14324	109 W. Spruce	Agricultural	N/A
5BL14326	309 W. Spruce	Agricultural	N/A
5BL14327	310 W. Spruce	Agricultural	N/A
5BL12365	921 Main	Residential	Town of Louisville

LOCAL LANDMARKS

Fifty-three buildings are either designated local historic landmarks or appear to meet local landmarking guidelines (Table 6). Local historic landmarks are not necessarily eligible for listing in the National Register. For example, landmarks and landmark eligible properties might have had modifications that would prevent their National Register eligibility. For example, 829 Garfield (Figure 24) was originally a folk Victorian (Figure 25) home that has had modifications that undermine its integrity for listing in the National Register. These include the conversion of the front porch into living space. Original wood siding was replaced by synthetic siding and other architectural details were removed. However, the building continues to reflect enough historic fabric to meet the City of Louisville’s landmarking criteria.

Local historic landmarks are covered by local ordinances that dictate the manner in which changes are made to the buildings. The building owners also have access to financial assistance supporting historic preservation. In this manner landmarks provide a measure of protection for Louisville’s historic resources and help to preserve the historic character of the city. This is especially true in the city’s residential neighborhoods.

Table 6: Potential and Designated Local Landmarks included in the Survey

<i>Smithsonian No.</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Neighborhood</i>
5BL14304	1008 La Farge	Residential	Barclay Place
5BL14305	1009 La Farge	Residential	Barclay Place
5BL14306	1013 La Farge	Residential	Barclay Place
5BL14307	1021 La Farge	Residential	Barclay Place
5BL14308	1029 La Farge	Residential	Barclay Place
5BL14309	1034 La Farge	Residential	Barclay Place
5BL14310	1040 La Farge	Residential	Barclay Place
5BL14312	1109 La Farge	Residential	Barclay Place
5BL14314	1145 La Farge	Residential	Barclay Place
5BL14322	100 W. Spruce	Agricultural	N/A
5BL14324	109 W. Spruce	Agricultural	N/A
5BL14326	309 W. Spruce	Agricultural	N/A
5BL14327	310 W. Spruce	Agricultural	N/A
5BL932	540 Lincoln	Residential	Acme Place
5BL12470	548 Lincoln	Residential	Acme Place
5BL12193	552 Jefferson	Residential	Acme Place
5BL12191	560 Jefferson	Residential	Acme Place
5BL14393	1101 Main	Residential	Barclay Place
5BL14396	1133 Main	Residential	Barclay Place
5BL10638	1104 Main	Residential	Caledonia Place
5BL10661	1212 Main	Residential	Caledonia Place
5BL12263	1409 Courtesy	Residential	Caledonia Place
5BL10704	1425 Cannon	Residential	Caledonia Place
5BL12125	1001 Grant	Residential	Capitol Hill Addition

Smithsonian No.	Address	Type	Neighborhood
5BL12340	1008 Grant	Residential	Capitol Hill Addition
5BL12209	1016 Grant	Residential	Capitol Hill Addition
5BL943,5BL12210	1017 Grant	Residential	Capitol Hill Addition
5BL14392	1017 Lincoln	Residential	Capitol Hill Addition
5BL12212	1029 Grant	Residential	Capitol Hill Addition
5BL12203	1117 Jefferson	Residential	Capitol Hill Addition
5BL14395	1121 Grant	Residential	Capitol Hill Addition
5BL954	1105 Pine	Residential	East Louisville
5BL14390	105 Roosevelt	Residential	Johnsons First Addition
5BL12449	601 McKinley	Residential	Louisville Heights
5BL12456	624 McKinley	Residential	Louisville Heights
5BL12457	629 McKinley	Residential	Louisville Heights
5BL12106	636 Garfield	Residential	Louisville Heights
5BL12113	740 Garfield	Residential	Louisville Heights
5BL12116	801 Garfield	Residential	Louisville Heights
5BL14391	829 Garfield	Residential	Louisville Heights
5BL12129	920 Garfield	Residential	Louisville Heights
5BL911,5BL12127	941 Garfield	Residential	Louisville Heights
5BL12282	1201 Main	Residential	Nicola di Giacomo
5BL14397	1208 Jefferson	Residential	Nicola di Giacomo
5BL12295	1240 La Farge	Residential	Nicola di Giacomo
5BL12479	537 Main	Residential	Parbois Place
5BL12481	541 Main	Residential	Parbois Place
5BL12235	600 Grant	Residential	Pleasant Hill Addition
5BL12259	620 Grant	Residential	Pleasant Hill Addition
5BL944,5BL12095	728 Grant	Residential	Pleasant Hill Addition
5BL12361	920 Lincoln	Residential	Pleasant Hill Addition
5BL12365	921 Main	Residential	Town of Louisville



Figure 24: 829 Garfield, 2020



Figure 25: 829 Garfield, 1948

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

PaleoWest conducted inventories of 100 buildings and structures in 2019 and 2020 to fill documentation gaps and to document properties prior to future alterations or demolitions. The resources consisted of 99 buildings and one structure (a ditch). The survey identified high-priority properties for local landmarking or National Register eligibility. We also informally evaluated properties as contributing to potential historic districts. Ninety-six of the properties PaleoWest documented are current or former residences.

The survey has provided the county of Louisville with a more complete inventory of potential historic properties. PaleoWest recommends 53 of the 100 properties potentially individually eligible for local landmarking. We recommend 12 of the 100 properties potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register as individual resources.

The survey did not formally evaluate historic districts, but we have determined that 53 of the surveyed properties may contribute to a potential local or National Register historic district related to the history of Louisville, especially, the city's immigrant and working-class roots. We recommend that Louisville formally evaluate high priority neighborhoods as historic districts.

Selected resources may also represent opportunities for future public outreach and interpretation associated with important aspects of Louisville's history. Programs should be developed in cooperation with the Louisville Historical Museum. Some of these interpretive opportunities may be self-guiding. For example, an augmented reality application would allow people to walk through selected areas of Louisville and, using their phone or other device as a viewfinder, be able to see how the area looked in previous periods. Self-guided story maps can provide interested individuals with a virtual walking tour that can take them through Louisville's history and geography. The interpretation should identify reinforce important foundational themes that shaped Louisville's history. Finally, while the intent of interpretation should not be mitigation for the loss of historic fabric, such programs can, with the consultation of the Colorado State Historic Preservation Office, serve to minimize adverse effects to historic properties.

The continued identification of historic properties and an active interpretive program would further strengthen Louisville historic preservation program and ensure that the city is able to share the city's unique history and balance growth with the protection of significant resources.

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