



The Louisville Historian

A Publication of the Louisville Historical Museum,

Issue #104

Louisville History Foundation, and Louisville Historical Commission

Fall 2014

Keeping the Peace in Louisville, 1914–1915

By Bridget Bacon, Museum Coordinator

Colorado was a battleground in the mining labor wars in 1914. Violent clashes broke out with regularity along the Front Range. These clashes were between strikers and mine companies that used strikebreakers, between strikers and strikebreakers, and between strikers and law officers. In the Northern Coal Fields of Colorado that stretched northeast from Marshall to Firestone, the strike itself had been called in 1910, so miners were entering the fifth year of the strike. This meant no work, and stress that affected all aspects of everyday life.

The ongoing conflict deeply affected both strikers and strikebreakers, though in different ways. In Louisville, the children of strikebreakers had to be escorted to the grade school at Spruce and Jefferson to prevent the children of strikers from harassing them. According to his daughter, Dr. Charles Wolfer was vilified by strikers for giving medical treatment to strikebreakers at the Hecla Mine, where the mine camp was referred to as “scabtown.” Although the common perception is that the men were at war, women also took sides to defend their families’ livelihoods.

Today, the seriousness of the threat to the livelihoods of Louisville coal miners and their families from “scabs” being brought in to work at local mines can’t be

overstated. However, the strikebreakers at the Hecla Mine likely entered the situation having little idea of the depth of the hatred that they would have to endure, not to mention the threats to their safety. Many were recent immigrants from Bulgaria.

In April 1914, the events of the Ludlow Massacre took place in southern Colorado. In Louisville, gunfire between downtown and the Hecla Mine (located at roughly the current location of King Soopers on South Boulder Road) drove women and children to evacuate the town while armed miners defended themselves and

even went on the attack against the Hecla. When the state militia was called in to Louisville, the situation grew even more tense because although the members of the militia were supposed to be impartial, they were perceived as being partisan in favor of the mine owners.

In early May 1914, the striking miners of Louisville and other towns in Colorado were relieved to hear the news that President Woodrow Wilson was sending in federal troops to Louisville and other hot spots in Colorado to curb the violence. In Louisville, this meant that federal troops would

replace the state militia. It was reported that in the northern coal fields, troops were also sent to Superior, Lafayette, and Frederick. Troops were additionally sent to locations in the southern coal fields.

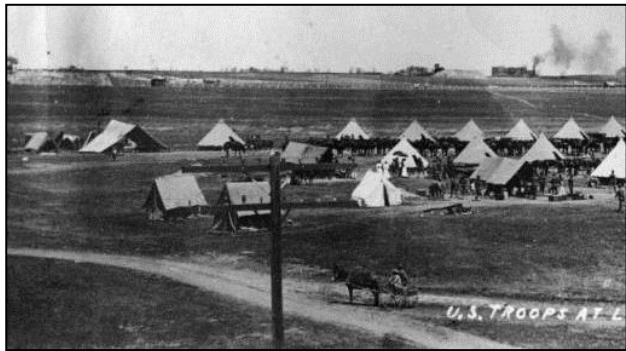


Two U.S. soldiers in Louisville in 1914.



Denver Post headline from May 4, 1914.

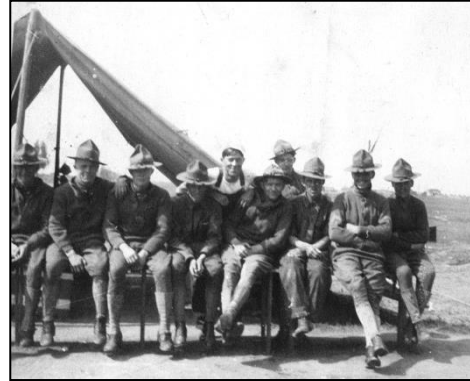
According to the May 4, 1914 issue of the *Denver Rocky Mountain News*, a brass band and almost every citizen in Louisville turned out to welcome the troops. The troops sent to Louisville consisted of Troop "F" of the Twelfth Cavalry. They arrived with their horses by train after a 300-mile journey from Fort Robinson, Nebraska. Denver newspapers reported that a machine gun platoon was also sent to Louisville. The numbers of troops posted to Louisville were variously reported as being between 75 and 175; the number may have varied over the eight months that the troops would be stationed in Louisville.



The soldiers' camp was located on Highway 42 near Miners Field baseball park.

The May 4, 1914 *Daily Camera* reported that the soldiers arrived in Louisville at about 10 AM on a Sunday morning, coming from Fort Robinson by way of Cheyenne, Longmont, and Boulder. They came on a special train that consisted of "five passenger coaches, one baggage car, five horse cars and four forage cars . . . [w]ithout any monkey business they detrained and shortly after dinner had as nice a camp as could be desired located on the prairie near [the] Louisville ball park." This was in an open area on the east side of Highway 42 close to Miners Field. In that location, their tent camp was close to three mines owned by the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company (the Hecla, Rex #1, and Rex

#2). The encampment was also very near to railroad lines, including some that are long gone. Tents were put up and shelters constructed for the horses. The camp immediately became a visitor attraction, as the *Camera* article reported that "[n]early all of Louisville and a good majority of Lafayette and other coal camps and a hundred or more Boulderites visited the Federals in the camp yesterday."



U.S. soldiers at the tent encampment on Highway 42.

One of the first tasks for the troops was to take control of firearms. Just a few days after the troops' arrival in Louisville, the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company cooperated, turning over all of its arms to Lieutenant Charles L. Scott, the commanding officer of Troop F. These included a machine gun and fifty rifles, according to the May 7, 1914 *Denver Post*. Strikers were also supposed to turn in their firearms, but the *Post* reported: "Practically all of the weapons turned over so far by the strikers are crippled shotguns and ancient muskets, according to Sheriff Buster. Few of the modern high-power rifles which shot the bullets into the Hecla Mine have been handed over to the troops."

When the troops left eight months later, the *Daily Camera* reported on January 16, 1915 that in all, between seven and eight hundred rifles, revolvers, and other firearms had been collected. The firearms were taken to Fort Logan in Denver where a decision would be made on their disposition. The article pointedly noted: "There is not a firearm of any kind owned by the coal companies at any of the mines in this county although it is known that there are many guns and revolvers in the possession of miners."



This photo may have been taken at the federal tent camp in Superior in 1914.

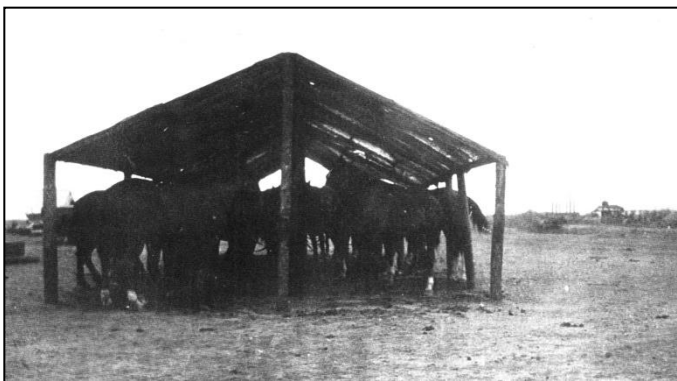


A clothesline with laundry at the tent encampment.

The federal government did not allow liquor to be sold or even brought into the coal strike district. Federal troops enforced the embargo by checking cars traveling from Denver. It was reported that a Louisville man, Nick Tomeo, was arrested for trying to sell liquor to a soldier.

The troops also helped keep the peace during the process of miners returning to work as the strike ended later in 1914. Authorities anticipated problems, so miners who were not considered to be radical were rewarded with jobs first.

While the troops were a stabilizing influence in the northern coal fields, local men were meanwhile being charged with the murder of Pete Stanoff. Stanoff had died of injuries he received when the Hecla Mine boardinghouse was fired on in April 1914. Eventually, the cases were dropped due to the lack of evidence that Stanoff's death was directly caused any of the strikers and union leaders who were charged. It would never be known whose bullet killed Stanoff.



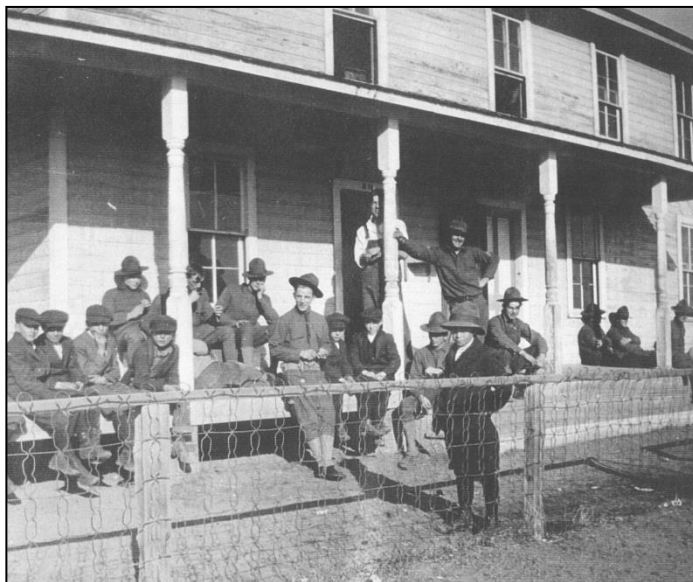
Horses under a shelter at the tent encampment.

Louisville residents who lived through the eight-month occupation by the federal troops remembered it as a relatively good time for the town. Troops, whom locals called "regulars," had friendly baseball games with local

men and went to see movies at the Rex Theatre on Main Street. The cavalry stationed at Louisville even performed feats on horseback at the St. Vrain Valley Fair in September 1914, attended by thousands of people.

Memorably, there was even a marriage between one of the soldiers and a local girl. Vera Rhoades, who was 16, married 25-year-old Alexander Eugene L'Heureux of Massachusetts. It was reported that L'Heureux was honorably discharged, and he and Vera went to live at 738 Jefferson in Louisville and had three sons. L'Heureux even became a miner.

In November 1914, with cold weather approaching, federal soldiers went to live at a two-story boardinghouse called the Caledonia on north Main Street across from the current location of Louisville Middle School. It was later remembered by Louisville residents that some homes in town were also used to house troops. (After the troops left, the Caledonia boardinghouse was moved to the northwest corner of Pine and Main, where it became the building for Tony & Jim's Service Station.)



Soldiers and local boys at the Caledonia boardinghouse on north Main Street in winter 1914.

Christmas 1914, 100 years ago, was a special occasion for the soldiers. Two cooks who served with Troop F, Roy W. Younger and Perry Lincicome, no doubt handled the food preparations. A printed menu card shows that the soldiers enjoyed oyster soup, turkey, pork, ham, mashed potatoes, sweet potatoes, vegetables, "chow chow tomato sauce," cakes, pies, fruit, and other special treats, topped off with cigars.

Very suddenly in December 1914, newspapers announced that President Woodrow Wilson had approved a plan to withdraw the federal troops from their locations all over Colorado. Authorities hurriedly took action in early January to auction off the barracks and barns that had been constructed for the troops. It is possible that some of the wood was recycled for Louisville structures and is in Louisville still.

The soldiers left by a special train on January 3, 1915. Boulder County Sheriff Buster said that due to the suddenness of the withdrawal, he felt it necessary to assign at least four deputies to assist the Louisville police for a few weeks in order to maintain peace.

Once the federal troops departed from the northern coal field communities, the governor didn't have the authority to extend the liquor embargo. Louisville's saloons (reported to be 12 in number) opened for business again.

The federal soldiers brought peace to Louisville and paved the way for miners to return to work after the long five-year strike. However, other economic problems were just beginning, as the Louisville Bank failed later in the same month as the troops' departure. Also, Prohibition would commence in Colorado less than a year after the withdrawal of the troops, on January 1, 1916.

A list of the names of the federal troops who celebrated Christmas with a special dinner in Louisville and a copy of their dinner menu can be viewed at the Museum website at www.louisville-library.org.

Special thanks to Chuck Waneka and Janie Botkin for images that they donated to the Louisville Historical Museum.

If you have more information about the eight months when Louisville was occupied by federal troops, or even photos, please contact the Museum! We are especially interested in hearing from relatives of the federal troops themselves to find out what stories and memories of Louisville the soldiers took away with them.

LOUISVILLE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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Daniel Mellish
Anne Robinson

Historical County Assessor Cards for Louisville Going Online! By Megan Huelman, Cataloging Intern

In 2010-11, the Louisville Historical Museum, with the help of volunteers, acquired scanned images of many property appraisal records originally created by the Boulder County Assessor's Office. These cards are currently located at the Carnegie Branch Library for Local History in Boulder and are among other cards that cover Boulder, Lafayette, Longmont, Superior, and other areas in Boulder County. The Museum now holds digital images of 1,291 assessor cards that relate to the Louisville area. As the Museum looks forward to putting these images online in November, it has been important to create records for these assessor cards on our museum software program called PastPerfect. This will allow the cards to be searchable online with helpful information and pictures.

Some may wonder what an assessor card is or what was recorded on it and for what purpose. Boulder County is like most other communities in its attempt to assess the value of residential and commercial properties for tax purposes. The cards we have for the Louisville area show appraisals from 1948 through 1983. They cover the Main Street commercial area and subdivisions such as Jefferson Place, Caledonia Place, Capitol Hill, Pleasant Hill, and others. The cards are a wealth of information, as they include information about the acreage and the building. The valuation of each property was assessed using checklists and information about condition.

The accompanying photo, ground plan sketch, and card detail are from an assessor card for 647 Front Street. This is now the parking lot next to Lucky Pie and Sweet Cow at Pine and Front. We can see by the date and signature that this property was assessed in 1948 and then again in 1950. (It is still common to appraise properties every two years.) The acreage description tells us it was a level lot of soil and that the road in front was gravel or stone. On the second page, the checklist shows it was a wood frame building with woodboard siding and a medium pitched roof with asphalt shingles. There were softwood floors and plastered interior walls.

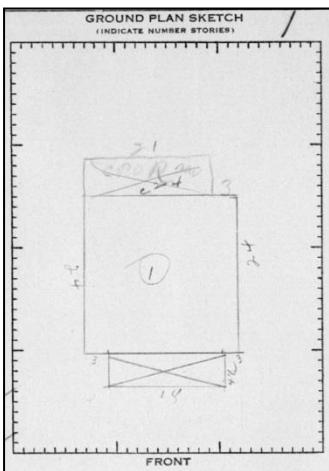
Assessor cards can also give us a glimpse into the advances in home utilities. The house at 647 Front Street had electric lights, a coal stove for heat, and indoor plumbing with an "automatic" water heater. A ground plan sketch details the length of walls and additions. The final value of the main building/garage was assessed at \$1,130 dollars and the land for \$150. The assessor added up the numbers and put a valuation of \$1,280 on the

property. Did anyone's jaw just drop? Clearly, property values in Louisville have changed drastically in sixty years!

When these records go online in November, you are encouraged to check them out through the website link at www.louisville-library.org and enjoy browsing assessor cards with their snapshots of a different era in Louisville.

One caution: the handwritten dates of construction given on the assessor cards shouldn't necessarily be relied up for accuracy. Questions about interpreting these cards can be directed to the Museum.

Thank you to the Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, a branch of the Boulder Public Library, for allowing the Museum to scan the assessor cards and make them more accessible to Louisville residents. And thank you to Jessica Fasick and Melanie Muckle for scanning the cards!



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|--|--|
| PLUMBING | |
| NONE <input type="checkbox"/> | WATER ONLY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| BATHROOMS / TILED | |
| NUMBER OF FIXTURES: | |
| WASHSTANDS / | TUBS / |
| WATERCLOSETS / | SHWRS. / |
| SHOWER STALLS | |
| AUTOMATIC WATER HEATER <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| KITCHEN SINK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | LAUNDRY TUBS <input type="checkbox"/> |
| OTHER ITEMS | |

Historical Museum Contact Information and Fall/Winter Hours

The Museum is now observing its Fall/Winter hours. It is open from 10:00 to 3:00 on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

Special appointments at other times are possible. Museum staff can be reached at museum@louisvilleco.gov or 303-665-9048. If you are planning a visit, please check ahead in order to make sure of the current hours.

The Louisville Historical Museum is owned and operated by the City of Louisville as part of the Department of Library & Museum Services. It is located at 1001 Main Street. Its mailing address is 749 Main Street, Louisville, CO 80027.

LOUISVILLE HISTORY FOUNDATION

Marilyn Hunt
Lynn Christopher Koglin
Daniel Mellish
Bridget Bacon (ex officio)
Beth Barrett (ex officio)

Upcoming Historical Programs

The public is invited to join us for our upcoming historical programs! For more information, please visit www.louisville-library.org; email museum@louisvilleco.gov; or call the Museum at 303-665-9048.

Brown Bag Discussion, Thursday, December 4, Noon to 1 PM

The topic for the next Brown Bag is based on the lead article of this Louisville Historian, "Keeping the Peace in Louisville, 1914-1915." We will be delving into the period of May 1914 to January 1915 when federal troops were posted in Louisville. What could that have been like for the soldiers and for the townspeople? Participants are welcome to bring their lunches. Location: first floor meeting room of the Louisville Public Library, 951 Spruce Street.

Museum Open House During Parade of Lights

The Museum will be open before, during and after the Louisville Parade of Lights. Stop by on Friday, December 5th between 6:00 and 8:00!

Come See the Replica of Downtown Louisville at the Museum

The replica of Louisville opened at the Museum in early October! On the day of the public opening, about 225 people came to see the replica and hear creator Dick DelPizzo talk about how and why he created this six-foot by six-foot model showing nearly 100 businesses and homes from the era of about 1895-1920. Approximately one-fourth of the buildings shown on the replica are still standing.

Thank you so much to Dick for his Brown Bag presentation about the replica in September and for the gift that he has given to the City of Louisville!



The Louisville News building was located at what would today be the location of the Huckleberry Restaurant's outdoor eating area.

Don't Miss an Issue of The Louisville Historian

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

A yearly membership is \$15.00 for an individual and \$25.00 for a family. A yearly Business Sponsorship is \$100.00.

Please visit the Historical Museum website at www.louisville-library.org for a membership form or call the Museum at 303-665-9048. You may also write to the Louisville Historical Museum, 749 Main Street, Louisville, Colorado, 80027. Please make checks payable to the Louisville History Foundation, Inc.

Oral History Program Update

Thank you so much to the following people for allowing the Museum to interview them for our oral history program! As a token of our appreciation, a complimentary annual membership is being given to each participant who is not already a lifetime member.

Mary Ann Patete

Anthony & Betty Gabriella

Anthony "Tony" Slavec

Connie Howes, Beverly Clyncke, & Ann Todd
of The Louisville Singin' Seniors

Ted & Carolyn Manzanares

Also, thank you so much to the team of volunteers who have been working on the Museum's Oral History Program: Barbara Gigone, Ady Kupfner, Jean Morgan, Barbara Hesson, and Dustin Sagrillo. And thank you to the Louisville History Foundation for its financial support of this worthy project.

If you'd like to help with this fun program, we have a need for more volunteer interviewers and camera operators as well as volunteers to transcribe the interviews. Training will be provided. Please contact the Historical Museum!

Thank You for Your Monetary Donations!

Thank you to the following people and organizations for their recent generous monetary donations, other than memorial donations, to the Louisville History Foundation and Museum.

Jean De Lille
Betty Davis Barnes
Susan Loo & Larry Donner



Louisville History Book Club
By Anne Robinson,
Historical Commission Member

The History Book Club meets from 6:00 to 7:45 PM on the second Wednesday of each month from September to May in the second floor Board Room of the Louisville Public Library. Unlike most book clubs in which members all read the same book, in this book club we select a topic and everyone reads what they wish on the topic. Participants read books or articles and we discuss what we learned with the group. Members of the public are welcome to join us, and newcomers should feel free to come and observe.

November Topic: 19th Century Crafts & Small Businesses
Wednesday, Nov. 12, 2014 (Meet in the Hecla Room)

December Topic: Early Automobile Tourism in the West
Wednesday, Dec. 10, 2014

January Topic: Frontier Journalism and Newspapers
Wednesday, January 14, 2015

February Topic: 19th Century Poets
Wednesday, February 11, 2015

March Topic: Lafayette, Colorado
Wednesday, March 11, 2015

The Museum Corner
Bridget Bacon, Museum Coordinator

Having the replica of downtown Louisville on view for the public represents a big step for our little Historical Museum! Although there are no moving parts, I would consider it to be very interactive in that it elicits so many responses from adults and children alike. It's especially been a treat to hear the reactions to the replica from people who grew up in Louisville. I feel so privileged to be in a position to listen to the stories that people share about the residents, businesses, and homes in the core downtown area while they are viewing the replica.

In September, Aaron Goldblatt and Jason Manning of Metcalfe Architecture & Design in Philadelphia visited Louisville and embarked on a needs assessment of the Museum. They also solicited input at two public workshops. The City is considering planning for the construction of an additional building on the campus that would make it possible to better serve residents, tourists, and researchers and to better protect the collection. I

think that I can speak for the Museum's volunteers and members in saying that we are very happy that we are at this assessment stage and excited about the future of the Museum.

The group of interested citizens working on a memorial in recognition of Louisville's only fallen officer, Victor Helburg, is continuing to meet and plan for a way to honor him. He was shot and killed in downtown Louisville in October 1915, nearly 100 years ago. The group of volunteers, which includes three of his granddaughters and other family members, has been appearing around the community to talk about planning and raising funds for this overdue project. Please contact the Museum if you would like to help or make a donation!

For over 30 years, Betty Schmoll's grandfather, Joseph Lackner, had a tavern in the historic building at 1006 Pine. This is the current location of Casa Alegre. Betty wrote that her family was involved in having a bronze plaque mounted near the front door of the building in commemoration of her grandfather's establishment. The building was built in 1904 and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Thank you to those who have given helpful historical and family information to the Museum, including Bob Nesbit, Gloria Green, and many others. Thank you to those who supplied information about the development of the Bella Vista subdivision. Thank you to Evelyn Santilli for supplying more family history information for Louisville families. And thank you to Diane Marino and Anne Robinson for giving historic walking tours this summer.

Thank you so much to Museum volunteers Mona Lee Doersam (for her beautiful job on the layout of every issue of *The Louisville Historian*), Deborah Fahey, Robert Sampson, Gail Khasawneh, Kate Gerard, Rebecca Harney, Duane Elrod, Patricia Lester, Christine Gray, Mary Kay Knorr, Patricia Murphy, Mary Ann Colacci, Brian Parchman, Memory Delforge, Carol Williams, Kathleen Jones, and Ardeshir Sabeti. The volunteers for the Oral History Program are thanked elsewhere in this issue.

As it did last December, the Broomfield Rotary is planning to sponsor the "Wreaths Across America" commemoration in the Louisville Cemetery. Over 230 veterans buried in the Louisville Cemetery were honored at the event last year with wreaths that were placed on their gravesites. Thank you to the Broomfield Rotary for its sponsorship and for making it possible for the Louisville Cemetery to take part in this nationwide event that is scheduled for 10 AM on Saturday, December 13, 2014.

Memorial Donations

Thank you so much for these recent memorial donations. Donations received after this issue goes to print will be shown in the next issue.

In Memory of Helen Berardi Caranci (1924-2014)

Paula Elrod
Ethel Loftesness
Adam & Donna Elnicki
Anthony Slavec

In Memory of Helen Berardi Caranci (1924-2014) & Lawrence "Longjack" Caranci (1924-2011)

John & Kathy Steinbaugh

In Memory of William J. Dhieux (1941-2014)

Adam & Donna Elnicki

In Memory of Evelyn "Joyce" Price Deborski (1933-2014)

Eugene & Virginia Caranci
John & Mary Lou Kranker

In Memory of Kenneth Doggett (1953-2014)

Eugene DiCarlo
Paula Elrod

In Memory of Arnold E. Levihn (1940-2014)

Eugene & Virginia Caranci

In Memory of Ada Pellillo Bottinelli (1912-2014)

June Enrietto
Barbara & Dan DiSalle

Donations to the Museum's Collection and Records

The Louisville Historical Museum accepted the following donations during the months of August through October. The City sincerely appreciates these recent donations!

Barbara Gigone – digital images of photos taken in the 1990s of the remodeling of 944 Grant Ave., which members of her family owned.

Richard DelPizzo – print of a photo taken in the 1940s and showing Lewis "Butch" Rosser, Mickey La Salle, and the donor on Main Street.

Linda Knutson – Copies of information and photos given to the donor and her family by descendants of the Weaver family who used to live in the donor's Garfield Ave. home.

Grace Dionigi – family photos consisting of a photo of the Bosko family in Little Italy and photos of the Frause home that used to stand at the northwest corner of Spruce & McKinley.

Diane Vandepaute – Louisville High School items, including a 1964 program for the senior prom, 1963-64 photos, and commencement programs and play programs from 1940; also, a copy of the St. Louis Church history.

Jim Boyer – blank grocery store receipt book for Ernest Jannucci's Meat Market and Italian Products.

Sam Duran – copies of *The Louisville Times*, business receipts, a 1982-83 St. Louis School handbook, and other documents relating to Louisville history.

Anthony Gabriella – scans of photos relating to Boulder County and the donor's family.

Eugene & Virginia Caranci – copy of the book *Survey and Settlement: Lafayette, Colorado* by James D. Hutchison.

Tom Mudrock – business items such a matchbook from Colacci's Restaurant; miner's lunch pail and lid; Louisville High School photos and other items; scans of family photos; military cards and records from Albert Mudrock's Navy service; copies of *The Louisville Times*; and other items relating to Louisville history.

Sandra Beranek – 1978 felt pennant for the centennial celebration for Louisville; 1932 Louisville High School commencement announcement; T-shirt from the Track Inn, 1978; and T-shirt from "John's Place" at 935 Pine, which was operated by her father, Johnny Williams.



Museum Wish List

The Louisville Historical Museum would like to add to its collection the items described below. If you would be willing to donate any of the described items, please email museum@louisvilleco.gov or call 303-665-9048. If you would prefer not to part with an original photo or document, please contact us about how it can be scanned on our photo scanner. Donations to the Museum are tax deductible. Thank you for your support!

- Centaurus High School Yearbooks: 1974 to 2000, except for 1981 and 1990
- Composite photographs of Louisville High School's graduating classes:
 - All classes before 1936 except for 1909, 1915, 1921, 1923, and 1925
 - The classes of 1954, 1955, 1958, 1960, 1964, 1965, and 1967 through 1971
- Coal mine photos and ledgers, and journals, letters, receipts, and other handwritten documents that relate to the Louisville area.
- Historical photos of homes and businesses in the old town part of Louisville (with or without people in the photos). Specific buildings need not be identified.
- Photos of the interior or exterior of Red Men's Hall; scenes showing Louisville's Little Italy and Frenchtown; and interiors and exteriors of Louisville's saloons and pool halls.
- Old home movies and negatives of photos relating to the Louisville area.
- Photographs, programs, *The Lookout* school newspaper, and written memories relating to Louisville High School and Louisville Middle School.

- Photos from any era showing areas of current Louisville that were outside of the town's historic boundaries, such as South Boulder Rd., McCaslin Blvd., Dillon Rd., Cherry St., and Hwy 42.

- Issues of *The Louisville Times*, or pages of it, from 1913 to 1942 and photos and information relating to Louisville's newspapers and publishers.

- Items relating to Louisville businesses, including menus, matchbooks, and ashtrays from Louisville restaurants.

- Items relating to the history of law enforcement in Louisville, including photos, records, and artifacts relating to town marshals, police chiefs, and the Police Department in general.

- Information and photos relating to the occupation of Louisville by federal troops from Fort Robinson, Nebraska in 1914-15.

Thank You to the Museum's Volunteers! By Bridget Bacon, Museum Coordinator

This summer, we invited Museum volunteers and other guests to a party as a way for the City to show its appreciation. We had a lot of fun, with over 50 people attending!

Thank you to Marilyn Hunt (the Chair of the Louisville History Foundation) and Tessa Hunt-Woodland for taking the group photo, and thank you to Becky Harney, Memory Delforge, Mary Kay Knorr, and Jean Morgan for their help with planning the event.

Thank you again to all of the Museum's volunteers. We have a great group with many talented people who are dedicated to sharing Louisville's history.





Business Sponsors

***Thank you to all of our
Business Sponsors!***

Alfalfa's
 Avista Adventist Hospital
 Balfour Senior Living
 BK Media Group, Inc.
 The Blue Parrot
 Boulder Valley CPAs PC
 Kyle Callahan & Associates, Architects
 Chase Bank
 Coal Creek Collision Center
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 Wendy Fickbohm, State Farm Insurance Co.
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 The Gstalter Louisville Law Group, PC
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 Louisville Arts District
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 Louisville Tire and Auto Care
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 Oliver Photography
 Pine Street Plaza
 Sequoia Strategy + Data Analytics, LLC
 Seward Mechanical Systems
 Stewart Architecture
 Martin Ters, DDS
 Tussey & Associates
 Via Toscana
 Zaremba Graphic + Web Solutions

Thanks to New and Renewing Members

New Members

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Claire Beckmann | Sandy Rudosky Family |
| Brian DeToy | Jim Steinbaugh |
| Linda Varra Hines | Jim Hilburn & Pat Alger |
| Frederick Huff | Marilyn & Steve Wirth |
| Debbie Hommas | Don & Lorraine Schmoll |
| Claudia Lenz & Kellye Markin | Malcolm Fleming |
| Robert Nesbit | |

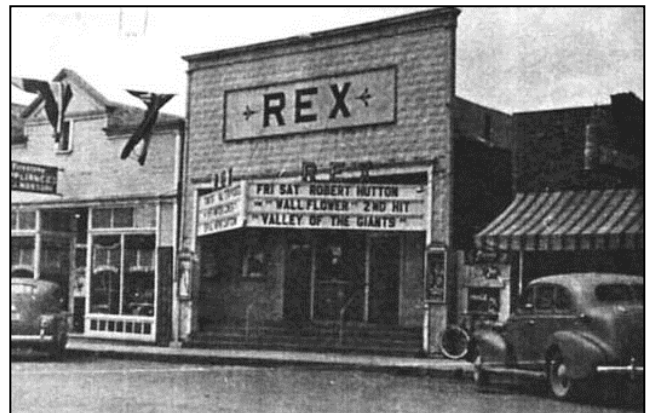
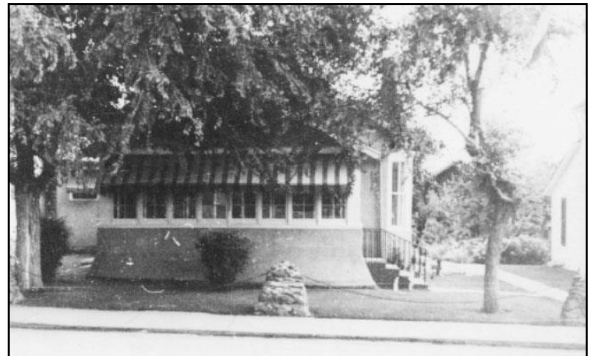
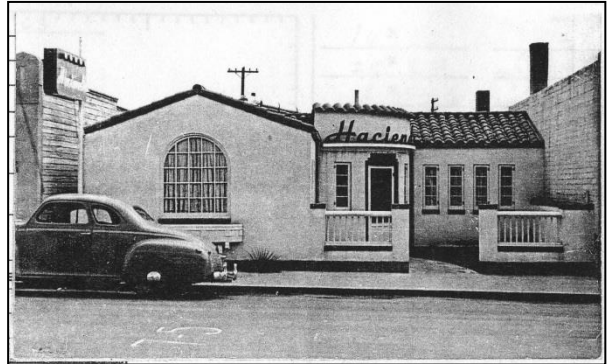
Renewing Members

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| Jean De Lille | Karin & Eric Knapp |
| Raymond Hale | Herm & Virginia Fauson |
| Sylvia Kilker | Beverly J. Coet |
| Betty Davis Barnes | Nettie Jenkins Rooks |



Main Street Assessor Card Photos

Can you recognize these Main Street buildings from their photos on the 1948 Boulder County assessor cards?



*Louisville Historical Museum
749 Main Street
Louisville, CO 80027*

Return Service Requested

The Louisville Historian, Issue #104, Fall 2014

