



The Louisville Historian

A Publication of the Louisville Historical Museum

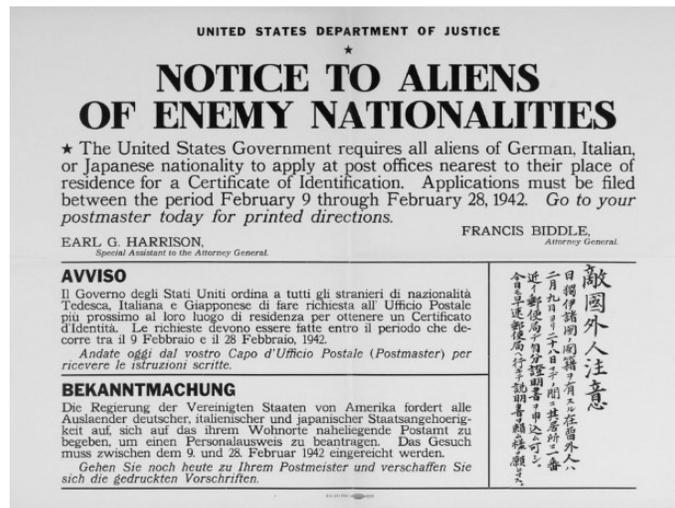
Issue #141 Winter 2024

Decent & Humane Treatment: The Story of Enemy Aliens and Louisville by Sophia Imperiola, Museum Staff

Louisville has long been a destination for immigrants who came seeking work in the coal mines from countries like Italy, Poland, England, Austria, France, Scotland, Russia, and more. Japanese immigrants settled north of Louisville to farm the land. The road to World War II was a rocky one for Americans of all ethnicities, but immigrants from combatant nations fell under an especially harsh designation: “enemy aliens.” German, Italian, and Japanese foreign nationals and naturalized citizens faced intense discrimination and were suspected of being disloyal to the United States. It seems that Louisville, however, did not allow this discrimination to enter its borders as easily as the rest of the nation.

The Designation & Registration of Enemy Aliens

The United States has a long history of adverse treatment of foreigners within its borders dating all the way back to 1798 with the passage of the Alien Enemies Act. This act, which is still in effect to this day, allows the deportation of any foreigner who hails from a country at war with the United States. The U.S. then passed the Alien Enemies Act of 1918 in



Notice from the Department of Justice declaring that all enemy aliens must register for a certificate of identification. Courtesy of the National Ar-

the face of World War I, which authorized the President to proclaim that “natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of a hostile nation” aged 14 or older could be “apprehended, restrained, secured, and removed as alien enemies.”

Up until World War I, nations had treated aliens quite fairly, but the start

of the war made it acceptable for countries to sacrifice an individual’s rights for the sake of national security. Many nations interned enemy aliens during World War I, as in the case of Britain, France, Germany, and Australia. Germans for the most part experienced easy assimilation into American society, but the outbreak of the First World War caused a sharp increase in anti-German sentiment. During the First World War, the United States arrested more than 6,000 German Americans and interned an additional 6,300 Germans. By the outbreak of World War II, interning enemy aliens was common practice.

Suspicion of Italian Americans arose with the rise of fascism and Benito Mussolini in Italy in the 1920s and 1930s. Initially, the press and some Italian Americans—citizens and foreign nationals alike—support-

ed Mussolini's political agenda, but the Italian invasion of Ethiopia in 1935 caused a sharp turn in support. Most Italian Americans renounced his actions and fascism in general after this, but the damage had been done, and the U.S. continued to view Italians as fascist supporters of Mussolini.

Japanese *Issei* (first-generation immigrants) experienced discrimination and boycotting in the economic sector in the early 1900s, primarily because their businesses rivaled that of white-owned ones. To keep the Japanese population disenfranchised, *Issei* were barred from owning or leasing land, but many were able to circumvent this regulation by purchasing land in the name of their U.S. citizen children, known as *Nisei* (second generation).

Political tensions rose between Germany, Japan, Italy, and the United States during the 1920s and 1930s. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) began to monitor the activities of people it deemed suspicious. They made no distinction between foreign nationals and naturalized American citizens when it came to observing those who might have ties to potentially hostile countries. As long as they were "hyphenated-Americans" (i.e. Italian-Americans or Japanese-Americans), they were candidates for surveillance. Many individuals within immigrant communities were forced to register any travel outside of work, church, or medical facilities.

Congress passed the National Alien Registration Act in June 1940. It required all foreign nationals to be fingerprinted, registered, and prevented from possessing firearms, explosives, or radios. It also required aliens to answer a questionnaire concerning their citizenship status, occupation, residence, biographical information, and organizational memberships. From 1940 to 1944, the United States registered over 5.6 million foreign nationals.

As relations between Japan and the United States diminished throughout 1941, many Japanese American associations convened to discuss how best to lessen the impact on their communities. The Eastern Mountain States Japanese Association of Colorado

urged its members to take such preventative measures as not showing any allegiance to Japan and to maintain friendly relationships with outside communities as much as possible. As Japanese immigrant communities experienced increasing success in business, agriculture, and industrial sectors, much of their work was undone by the United States' entrance into war with Japan in 1941. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, many Japanese Americans rushed to hide or destroy any objects that government officials might mistake as evidence of loyalty to Japan; families destroyed many documents and heirlooms related to Japanese culture, religion, and language. In 2002, Boulder resident, Nancy Yumiko Miyagishima, recalled the devastation that took place in Santa Monica, California:

"[My father] burned Auntie May and Aunt Rose's school papers and then the FBI came and took him. And friends had to go and speak on his behalf and tell them that he was a good person... Everything was either burned or buried. I think that there are a lot of things buried under our old Santa Monica home. I think he even buried my Japanese dolls."



Sign informing "persons of Japanese ancestry residing in this relocation center" to stop at the area's limits. Courtesy of the Carnegie Library for Local History Boulder, Colorado.

Mass Incarceration

On December 7, 1941, Japan attacked Pearl Harbor and prompted the United States to enter World War

II by declaring war on Japan. That very same day, President Franklin Roosevelt signed Presidential Proclamations 2525, 2526, and 2527 to detain potentially dangerous aliens of Japanese, German, and Italian origin, respectively.

On February 19, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, which authorized the creation of restricted “military zones” and gave military leaders the authority to forcibly remove any person deemed to be a threat to national security. Relocation orders affected 112,700 Japanese American citizens and foreign-born Japanese as well as some 10,000-20,000 German and Italian Americans from the West Coast.

Initially, Japanese had the ability to voluntarily relocate before their forced removal, but many did not have the financial means to do so. Some Japanese Americans relocated to Colorado in the face of much protest across the state. The governor of Colorado at

Japanese Evacuees Located Near Granada

Japanese evacuees from military areas will be settled at a relocation center to be constructed near Granada in the X-Y ranch country, 13 miles east of Lamar. This group will include 7,000 persons of Japanese ancestry.

At the Granada site more than 10,000 acres, most of which is irrigation land, will be put to agriculture use. The War Relocation Authority report, points out that crops of sugar beets, melons, tomatoes, peas beans, and other garden crops produced in the Arkansas valley are peculiarly adapted to cultivation by Japanese who are well recognized as expert truck farmers.

The June 18, 1942 edition of The Louisville Times explained the potential for Japanese farming at the Granada Relocation Center. It is important to note that although many Japanese Americans were farmers, a substantial portion of the population worked in many different career fields and had never farmed in their lives.

the time, Governor Ralph Carr, welcomed Japanese Americans to the state despite many citizens’ outrage and protest against it. Some cite his democratic ideals while others believe he knew of a coming agricultural labor shortage with so many men off to the war. At any rate, 2,000 Japanese refugees came to Colorado before they were forced to relocate.

It seems that opinions in Louisville were mixed concerning Japanese refugees in 1942. The Louisville Lions Club wrote a letter to their local district headquarters protesting the arrival of Japanese labor in Colorado. These Japanese laborers were mostly refugees fleeing from California ahead of forced relocation and whose property had been taken from them.

Lions Club Protests Bringing Japs to State

A 1942 Louisville Times headline at the start of mass incarceration of Japanese Americans, used racist terms in reporting the Louisville Lions Club protest of the arrival of Japanese labor in Colorado.

Later, when Colorado was asked to host one of the War Relocation Authority’s internment camps, Carr felt it was his duty to accept when his counterparts in other states eschewed having “dangerous enemies” within their borders. Colorado constructed the Granada Relocation Center—more commonly known as Camp Amache—in 1942.

Camp Amache was an internment camp with barracks for living quarters with only the barest of living essentials. The internees themselves made the camp much more hospitable by cultivating gardens, erecting schools, and starting sports leagues. The barracks were laid out in a grid, with each 20 x 120 foot building divided into six living apartments. The Japanese interned at Camp Amache tried to make life as normal as possible while surrounded by armed guards and barbed wire.



Camp Amache during its operation in southern Colorado from 1942 to 1945. Courtesy of the Carnegie Library for Local History, Boulder, CO.

The Louisville Story

Louisville had long been a place for immigrants to settle, especially those of Italian and German descent. When looking back at the spread of businesses from the early 1900s, the majority were immigrant-owned enterprises. Italians and Germans established economic footholds soon after their arrival in Louisville and consequently did not face the same discrimination as other immigrant groups working in mining and farming.

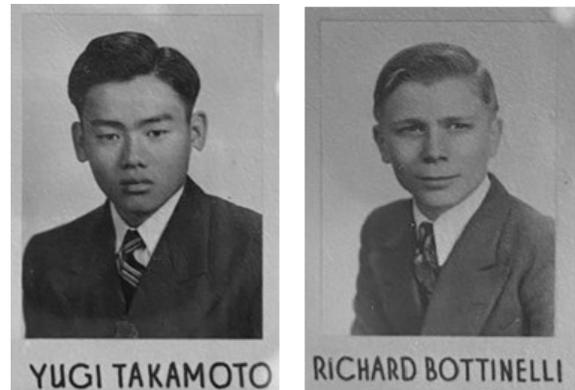
Japanese families in the Louisville area were treated differently than those around the country, and we can see evidence of this in the way they interacted within the community. Anecdotes collected from oral histories and the Louisville High School yearbook show that students seemed to form friendships regardless of whichever immigrant group they originated from.

The Takemoto family moved to Colorado in the 1920s and owned a farm near the modern-day intersection of Interstate 287 and Isabelle Road in Lafayette. Children in the area were allowed to choose where they attended school, and the Takemotos chose to attend Louisville High School. The family grew tomatoes by the bushel and sold them at the Jacoe Grocery Store on Main Street for about 80 or 90 cents per flat.

Noboru “Nob” Takemoto—a graduate of the Louisville High School Class of 1946—returned to visit the museum in 2009. When asked about his experience living in Louisville during World War II, he said that he didn’t get much trouble, but whenever someone hassled him, Italian American boys like Dick and John Franchini would get involved as his bodyguards. Clearly, Italians were not discriminated against in the same way that Japanese were if they were able to provide protection themselves.

Frank Montgomery, a graduate of the Louisville High School Class of 1943, grew up with some of the Japanese families in the area. He recalled his parents dropping him off to the Miyasaki family for babysitting, “They would fry me an egg and serve me rice. I was happy.”

Charles Bottinelli, another longtime Louisville resident, recalled fond memories of growing up with Ugi “Yugi” Takemoto who also attended Louisville High School. Whether they were sledding down Jefferson Street in the winter, playing basketball in the alley by the outhouse, or racing wagons down the sidewalk, Yugi and Charles would have a fun time running around together.



“Yugi” Takemoto and Charles “Richard” Bottinelli from the Louisville High School Class of 1943.

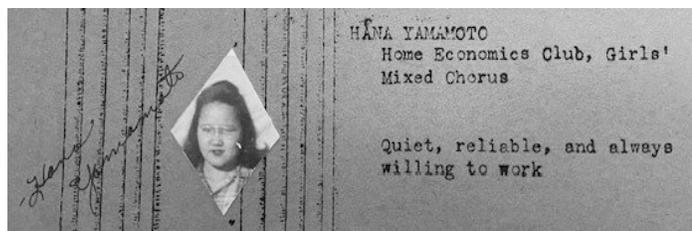
At school, Japanese American students participated in school activities and were commemorated with affection as seen in excerpts from the Louisville High School yearbook, known as “The Cargo”. Betty Take-

moto, Class of 1938, was on the Yearbook committee and composed the class will for that year. A class poem from the same edition of “The Cargo” said, “Betty’s the one girl we just can’t forget, / She’ll go a long way with her typing I’ll bet. / She always smiles, she’s good and sweet, / For a better girl, Betty just can’t be beat!”



Betty Takemoto, graduate of the Louisville High School Class of 1938, wrote the class will for their yearbook.

Other editions of “The Cargo” included plenty of examples of the inclusive nature of each class. In 1940, the class will stated that Bonnie Takemoto willed her quietness to Betty Mayor, who “really didn’t need it.” That same year, Dorothy Takemoto willed her cheerful smile and plumpness to Evelyn Lepenske. The will continued, “Dorothy has also chewed gum in classes without getting caught. Let us see if Evelyn can do the same.” In 1943, the class’s description of Chiyoko Miyasaki read: “Chiyoko is so very wise.” / Within her heart knowledge lies, / She studies hard the live long day / And works at home in beets and hay.” The “beets and hay” in Chiyoko’s poem make reference to the farm her family owned north of Louisville.



Hana Yamamoto’s entry in the 1940 edition of “The Cargo.”

Hana Yamamoto of the Louisville High School Class of 1944 was involved in a couple of different school activities as shown by her entry in “The Cargo.” She participated in Home Economics Club and Girls’ Mixed Chorus. Her classmates described her as “quiet, reliable, and always willing to work.”

Louisville in Wartime

Louisville endured the war, and while Japanese residents in the area may have experienced some discrimination, it still provided a haven for so-called “enemy aliens.” Many of those who were part of the targeted populations were already U.S. citizens, and the government had no reason to designate them as “suspicious.”

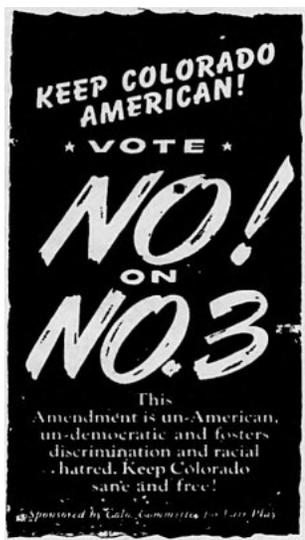
Although no Japanese, Italian, or German citizens were arrested from Louisville during the mass incarceration movements of 1941 and 1942, the town did not escape the American propaganda machine.



Mayor Jim Hindman, Sr. and John “Ring” Dionigi outside the Clerk’s Office at Town Hall. Between them is a World War II propaganda poster with racist depictions of Adolf Hitler and Emperor Hirohito.

Those who were born abroad, however, were also made to carry alien registration cards. One citizen, Joe Piccone, was born in Sicily and forced to register his alien status in 1942. One of Joe’s sons, Bob, later shared that his father was able to move around without much notice despite having to carry his card because he blended in with naturalized citizens of Ital-

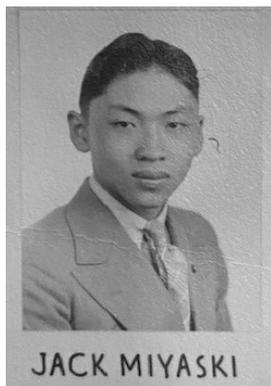
ian origin. During the war, Joe moved to Denver and worked at St. Luke's Hospital alongside a Japanese coworker. Joe would often bring his sons to visit his Japanese friend at a time when other people treated him badly for his nationality; he could not go as easily unnoticed as Joe Piccone. Bob recalled that his father "expressed his concern for the way people treated his friend."



A notice in The Louisville Times on October 26, 1944 urging residents to vote "NO!" on Amendment Number 3.

This amendment would alter the state constitution to prevent aliens from purchasing property in Colorado. The notice calls the amendment "un-American, un-democratic, and fosters discrimination and racial hatred."

Jack Miyasaki, a Louisville High School graduate of the Class of 1943, lived just north of the Takemoto family. His family also sold produce to many people in Louisville. He recalled that Louisville's Italian residents were a large buyer of their tomatoes. In a 1986 interview, he also very distinctly remembered his experience while attending a Japanese church service during World War II,



Jack Miyasaki, Louisville High School Class of 1943.

"People got all excited because they thought we were holding a spy meeting or something. And I think they reported it to the Boulder County Sherriff. You know, we had no thoughts about things like that,

but you know...they came out to see what we were doing. And we were just having a church service, so nothing ever came of it. But in the meantime, you know, they came and took away all our cameras and guns and things..."

As an American citizen, Jack was able to reclaim much of his family's property, but other families without citizenship were not so lucky. In fact, many Issei would sign real estate and business property over to their Nisei children to receive them back after the war's end. Otherwise, Issei were not allowed to own property or apply to become naturalized citizens until 1952.

Wartime Service

Despite discrimination taking place around the country and sometimes at home, people of all ethnicities in Louisville volunteered or were drafted to serve during World War II.

Morio and Ugi Takemoto served in the 442nd Infantry Regiment that was made up entirely of Japanese American soldiers and is known as the most decorated unit in American military history. The 442nd was racially segregated due to ongoing suspicion of Japanese American loyalty to the United States and white prejudice against serving with Nisei. Over the course of the war, the unit grew to 18,000 soldiers of Japanese descent, many of whom came from internment camps around the U.S. and whose families remained behind barbed wire while they fought for freedom abroad. The 442nd served in Italy, France, and Germany and earned over 4,000 Purple Hearts, 4,000 Bronze Stars, 560 Silver Stars, 21 Medals of Honor, and seven Presidential Unit Citations.



A WWII service photo of Morio Takemoto in his Army uniform.

Morio and Ugi Takemoto were just two of the hundreds of volunteers from Louisville who served in World War II. Despite being second-generation Americans like most of their Italian and German compatriots, they were forced to fight in a segregated unit.

Jack Miyasaki's draft registration card from 1942. Courtesy of the National Archives.

Jack Miyasaki also wanted to serve his country, but when he went to register for the draft and take his physical exam, he was informed that he was classified as an enemy alien! Ultimately, he was allowed to register for the draft as the United States needed additional personnel for the war effort. It is interesting that the needs of the military trumped the fear of enemy aliens and leads one to question whether the “enemy alien” designation was a necessity at all.

Postwar Years

After the war had ended, many Italians and Germans stayed in Louisville, but most of the Takemoto family moved to California. Ultimately, the experiences of those living around the nation who were part of so-called “enemy alien” groups were much different from those who were living in Louisville. Many camp internees of Japanese descent were transported back to California when the war ended. They returned to see their businesses and homes sold to the highest bidder as part of the “alien properties” program.

Louisville residents of Japanese, Italian, and German ethnicities, on the other hand, helped shape the eco-

nomie landscape of the town and mingled to form lasting friendships. At a time when most of Colorado was protesting the arrival of Japanese refugees, the Takemoto family was selling tomatoes to the Jacoe Grocery Store, Ugi and Charles were hanging out, and Hana was singing in the school choir. Louisville experienced its fair share of discrimination to be sure—with people being forced to carry alien registration cards, protests against refugees, and insensitive propaganda—but people stayed neighbors and didn't abandon former friendships, choosing to interact and respect each other just the same.



Camp Amache, A New National Park

On March 18, 2022, the Grenada Relocation Center, better known as Camp Amache, was designated the Amache National Historic Site and is now part of the National Park System. The park is open to visitors and is located on CO-Rd 23 5/10, two miles west of Granada, CO.

Camp Amache, was an internment camp for Japanese Americans during World War II in southeastern Colorado. The War Relocation Authority incarcerated more than 10,000 people there during the camp's operation from 1942 to 1945. Camp Amache was organized into 29 blocks of military-style barracks buildings across one square mile. Each block had its own mess hall, laundry, toilets, and showers. There was also a hospital, school, recreation buildings, library, dry goods store, barber shop, sewage plant, and post office. The internees themselves sought to make the camp more livable by constructing gardens and koi ponds as well as planting trees between the barracks. After the camp's closure in 1945, the lands were given back to farmers and ranchers, and all of the buildings were demolished or moved elsewhere. For more information about the site's history or the National Park, please visit Amache.org.

Please join us for the First Friday event in March at the Museum. We will be sharing more about daily life at Camp Amache.



Upcoming Programs and Events

Join us for these upcoming programs exploring historical topics, large and small. For more details, visit the Museum website and calendar. All Museum programs are free!

First Friday: “Be Mine”: Historic Valentines
Friday, February 2 | 6 PM | Historical Museum

First Friday: “Close Quarters: Colorado WWII Internment”
Friday, March 1 | 6 PM | Historical Museum

Historical Museum Talk: “Enemy Aliens in WWII”
Saturday, March 16 | 12 - 1 PM | Library First Floor Meeting Room

Historical Museum Talk: “Enemy Aliens in WWII”
Thursday, March 28 | 6:30 – 7:30 PM | Library First Floor Meeting Room

First Friday: “Recycled History”
Friday, April 5 | 6 PM | Historical Museum

First Friday: “Live and Learn: Women’s Clubs”
Friday, May 3 | 6 PM | Historical Museum

Exhibit: “Friends and Enemies: Louisville During World War II”
Stop by the Museum in mid-February to view our new front window exhibit: “Friends and Enemies:

Louisville During WWII,” highlighting Louisville’s Japanese, Italian, and German populations who were considered “enemy aliens” at the time.

Volunteer Update

by Gigi Yang

If history makes you happy, then consider becoming a Museum volunteer! Our volunteers share their talents by collecting oral histories, giving museum tours, and supporting First Friday events. If you prefer to work behind the scenes, we also have opportunities for research and other museum needs. We are accepting new volunteer applications for the Spring Orientation. The application form is available on the Museum’s website under Get Involved.

To learn more about volunteer activities and the Oral History program, reach out to:

Summer King - General Volunteers
email: SKing@LouisvilleCO.Gov

Sophia Imperioli - Oral History Volunteers
email: SImperioli@LouisvilleCO.Gov

Thank you to our continuing volunteers!

Louisville Historical Museum Volunteers

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Leslie Aaholm | Amy Marks |
| Michelle Baker | Jean Morgan |
| Cate Bradley | Vicki Quarles |
| Memory Delforge | Joanie Riggins |
| Noelle Gatto | Betty Solek |
| Barbara Gigone | Chris Torrence |
| Christy Gray | Elyssa Torrence |
| Becky Harney | Carol Williams |
| Carolyn Anderson Jones | |
| Ady Kupfner | Rose Garden: |
| Diane Marino | Marty McCloskey |

Collections Update ***by Hadley Kluber Seifert***

If you've ever gone on a tour of the Tomeo house, you know about the Victrola record player in our collection. This machine sold for \$150 in 1924, which roughly equates to \$2,500 today! The Victrola was donated by community member George Brown in 2019, but it was purchased new by his father Abraham Brown, Jr. Abraham purchased this expensive record player for his mother, Josephine Brown, by working in the mines in Roseland, Kansas from the age of 12. Josephine clearly treasured the entertainment it provided as she kept it until she passed away when her grandson, George, brought it here to Louisville.

Sadly, the victrola is in need of a tune-up due to years of entertaining the Brown family and, more recently, the visitors of the museum. The outside of the machine has been cleaned and dusted – during this process we found the words: “Abr Brown Jr Roseland, Kans” on the underside of the turntable, indicating the original purchaser & location of the Victrola. The tune up will also include the cleaning and relubrication of the hand-powered motor. Once that is complete, music will return to the Museum!

Donations to the Museum's Collections and Records

The Louisville Historical Museum recently accepted the following donations for the Museum's permanent, education, and reference collections. Thank you to the donors!

September 2023— January 2024

Anonymous—Two plastic buckets used for takeout from the Blue Parrot restaurant.

Shirley Elrod – Louisville High School items c. 1950s to 1960s including a football helmet, cheerleader megaphone, 19 issues of the Lookout newspaper, and ephemera from other football and school event programs.

Herman Fauson—Scrapbook containing clippings and photos relating to Louisville High School football.

Allan Ferrera—Book, “Vietnam: A Complete Chronicle of the War.”

John Hanley – Christine Fenolia Zarini's diploma from Louisville Public School in 1905.

Dale Johnson—Coach's Letter Jacket from the Louisville Buckeyes Youth Football League, 1988-1992.

Brian Martella—Welded book stand.

Larry Martella— Louisville High School newsletter, “The Lookout”, March 18, 1965.

Jean Morgan – Eight glass milk bottles and metal carrier.

Barb Stahr— set of Melmac dinnerware, frying basket, placemats, floral tray, mop bucket, jelly jar salt & pepper shakers, twin-sized metal bedframe.

Dan Wilson—Louisville High School class ring, 1972.

Deaccessions: These items were deaccessioned from the Museum's collections.

- Duplicate copies of StorageTek employee newsletters.
- Jar of carbide used in carbide lamps for mining – flammable, hazardous waste.

Museum Corner ***by Gigi Yang***

The Museum staff is looking forward to an exciting year of programs and digging in to new areas of research on Louisville history. This winter, we hope you enjoy the lead article on “enemy aliens” during WWII and will come learn more at the History Talks and First Friday events in March, and the new front window exhibit.

In the upcoming months, we'll explore the role of women in Louisville history with the 100th Anniversary of the Louisville Public Library, as well as women who owned businesses in town. Please contact us if you have photos or other information about these topics! Behind the scenes, we are continuing with reorganization of the Museum's collections. We love our historic buildings, but their small spaces are a continual challenge for organization and storage. The generous funding we received from SCFD will assist us in making the most of our Museum resources and campus so we can better share our collections through exhibits and programs.

Lastly, as we wind up our membership renewal season, we give our sincere thanks and appreciation to the many, many individual, family, and business Museum members who enthusiastically support the work we do in sharing and preserving Louisville history. Thank you!

Become a Member!

Members receive the quarterly Louisville Historian with substantive articles about Louisville history.

A yearly membership is \$20 for an individual and \$35 for a family. Annual membership for businesses is \$125. Visit the Museum website at www.louisvilleco.gov/museum to pay online or to print out a form to send in.

Remember to send your new and renewing membership dues to the Louisville Historical Museum. Other monetary or memorial donations can be made to the Louisville History Foundation. Your membership and donations help support the Museum with outreach, collections preservation, and professional development.

Thank You for Your Monetary Donations

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

A special thanks to Katie Kingston for her generous donation of \$5,000 in honor of her mother Connie Fahnestock, a dedicated advocate for local history and education. A special thank you also to Lisa Brooke for her \$5,000 donation and continual support in memory of Edward Domenico.

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Nancy Allen | Sandra Neville |
| Peter & Charlene Bandurian | Mark & Marcia Petrun |
| Barlow Family | Gerald & Constance |
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| Bernhardt | Joan Riggins |
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| Carol Gleeson | The Singing Cook |
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| Theresa & Tony Heatherton | Corrinne Stewart |
| James Hutchison | Don & Stephanie Taylor |
| Samantha Juneau | Family |
| Tom & Patricia Kennedy | Terry L. Wagner |
| Loren Laureti | Chris & Kelly Wheeler |
| Karen Maddock | |
| Louisa Nance | |

Regrets

We extend our sincere sympathy to the families of regular members Tom Cole, Bruno Elari, June Enrietto, Pat Finleon, Anna Hansen, and Mary Patete.

Memorial Donations

Thank you so much for these memorial donations.

In Memory of Virginia Caranci (1931-2023)

Ann Stoffel

In Memory of Edward Domenico (1938-2020)

Lisa Brooke

Memory of Bruno Elari (1938-2024)

Bridget Bacon

In Memory of Connie Fahnestock (1927-2020)

Katie Kingston

In Memory of Pat Finleon (1937-2023)

George Brown

Leslie & Dino DiCarlo

Shirley Elrod
Charles Kranker

James & Rose Gilbert
Michael & Marilyn LaSalle

In Memory of June Enrietto (1926-2023)

| | |
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| David & Shelly Angell | Karyn Lankford |
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In Memory of Lola Dixon Gaudreau (1923-2023) Ann Stoffel

In Memory of Anna Hansen (1924-2023)

| | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| George Brown | Leo Deborski |
| Memory Delforge | Tom & Tricia Kennedy |

In Memory of Crystal T. Lopez (1943-2018)

Henry Lopez

In Memory of Mary Patete (1939-2023)

Richard & Darlene DelPizzo

In Memory of William Ryan (1940-2023)

Cherahl Rae & Ron C. Ross

In Memory of Charles “Chuck” Thomas (1949-2019)

Phyl Thomas

In Memory of David S. Tomeo (1943-2016)

Betty Tomeo

In Honor of Jennifer Verspohl & Lisa Brooke Families

Judy Domenico

Museum Hours & Services

Museum Tours

The Museum welcomes walk-in visitors! Groups of six or more people, schools, or anyone requiring special accommodations may request tours by appointment using the online group tour form.

Open Hours

Tues, Thurs, Fri & Sat: 10 AM —3 PM
Wednesday: 1—6 PM

Donations

If you are interested in donating objects or photographs to the Museum, please contact the Museum at Museum@LouisvilleCO.Gov or 303-335-4850. The best days to bring in items for consideration are Wednesdays and the third Saturday of each month.

About

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

Staff

Museum Services Supervisor

Gigi Yang

Museum Associates

Sophia Imperioli – Public History & Interpretation
Summer King – Outreach & Communications
Hadley Kluber Seifert – Collections Management

Thank You to New and Renewing Members!

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Leslie & Phil Aaholm | Mary Ann Colacci & Nancy Green | Allan Ferrara | Bill & Katie Kingston |
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