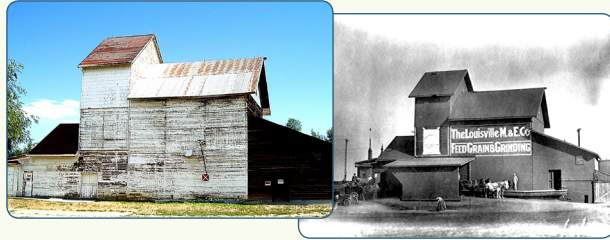


1. Denver Elevator/Grain Elevator
540 County Road

Built in circa 1905-1906, the Elevator is considered to be the most historically and visually significant structure associated with the agricultural history of the community. One of the area's last remaining wooden grain elevators, it is currently being stabilized and redeveloped. Local farmers brought their grain here, where it would be processed and transported by rail to a flour mill in Denver.



2. Stolns House
616 Front Street

This house, believed to have been constructed before 1893, is one of the best preserved examples of a wood frame cottage in Louisville and was a typical type of miner's housing. From 1920s to the 1940s, it was the home of the Julius and Elsie Stolns family.



3. Lackner's Tavern
1006 Pine Street

The Lackner family from Austria constructed the building in 1904 and operated it as a saloon with a beer garden, then as a pool hall during Prohibition. Its location next to the railroad tracks and the depot (which has been moved) made it a popular stop for male travelers getting off the trains.



4. Louisville Bank Building
700 Main Street

Built in circa 1907-1908, the building still has its original cornice treatment, window trim, and pressed tin siding that was intended to make it stand out in a town of wooden buildings. It has housed Louisville Bank, an attorney office, the post office, a grocery store, and restaurants.



5. State Mercantile Building (also referred to as the National Fuel Company Store)
801 Main Street



Town doctor and real estate developer Charles Wolfer had the building constructed on 1905 as a store for the National Fuel Company, one of the largest mining concerns in Louisville. For many, it was the Carveth Bros. & Dalby store.



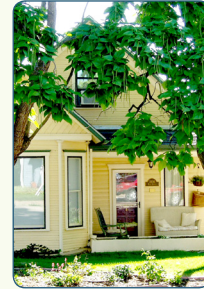
6. Jacoe Store (now Louisville Historical Museum)
1001 Main Street

This building, built circa 1903, is a well-preserved example of a neighborhood grocery. Its typical large-pane display windows and central entrance are typical of this once common commercial building type. Emilio and Ann Jacoe sold Italian foods (obtained in Denver) to Louisville's Italian residents from the 1920s to 1950s.



7. Petrelli House
1016 Main Street

This house, built in circa 1893, is believed to have been a Sears kit home. From 1939 to the early 1980s, it was the home of the Petrelli family, consisting of Victor and Mary and their sons Emilio, Alfred and Joseph.



8. La Salla House
1124 Main Street

Built in circa 1896, this house was listed on the National Register in part because it was one of the few Louisville properties retaining its original outbuildings, making it an important example of a late 19th century urban residential complex. An early owner was the United Coal Company.



9. Jannucci House (also referred to as the Cinacci House)
1116 LaFarge Avenue

This house is a rare brick example of the modest residences constructed by local coal miners and is associated with the town's Italian heritage. A rear addition housed a spaghetti-making machine used to supplement family income during the summer months of reduced mining activity. In 1910, it was the home of siblings Joseph, Ernest, and Cleonice Jannucci, and later was the residence of Joseph and his wife, Philomena.



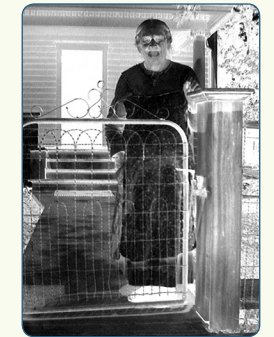
10. Rhoades House
1024 Grant Avenue



This is an example of the Queen Anne style in Louisville and illustrates the town's typically modest housing. Built in circa 1906, it was the home of saloon owners Mary and Nick Tomeo and their children Catherine and Anthony, followed by George and Barbara Rhoades from 1919 to 1946.

11. Thompson House (also referred to as Robinson House)
301 Spruce Street

In a community consisting primarily of modest frame houses, this house remains as one of Louisville's largest and most elaborate historic residences. The house was built in 1908 and it was owned by mine foreman, John Thompson, Maggie Thompson and their family from 1908 until 1961.



12. Thomas House
700 Lincoln Avenue

This is a well preserved example of wood frame miner housing. Miner Nicholas Thomas, Jr., whose parents were among Louisville's early British settlers, built the house in circa 1904-1906. This house has the distinction of having been owned by one family, the Thomases, for over 100 years.



City of Louisville Map of Historic Places



1. Denver Elevator/Grain Elevator - 2. Stolns House - 3. Lackner's Tavern - 4. Louisville Bank Building
5. State Mercantile Building - 6. Jacoe Store - 7. Petrelli House - 8. La Salla House - 9. Jannucci House
10. Rhoades House - 11. Thompson House - 12. Thomas House



Sponsored by the Historic Preservation Commission and the Historical Museum

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