

The Louisville Historian

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Louisville's Hotels, Boarding Houses, Cottages, and "Batches"

by Bridget Bacon, Museum Coordinator

For many decades, the coal mining town of Louisville did not have many amenities. Public space for recreation and a local public library were unheard-of luxuries until their early starts in the 1920s, and the town did not have a sewage system, paved streets, or curbs and gutters until the 1950s.



The Louisville Hotel on Pine near Main, 1890s.

However, perhaps due in part to this lack of amenities, something that Louisville did have was lots of options for relatively inexpensive, short-term rental housing, particularly for men working in local mines. This article will examine the history of Louisville's short-term housing, which provided a source of income for many residents and was an important part of the local economy.

From Louisville's beginnings as a town until the start of the tech boom in Boulder County and the addition of modern housing subdivisions in Louisville in the 1960s, a significant number of Louisville residents rented or lived in temporary housing for a variety of reasons. Most people living

in the Louisville community during this period were working class and some could not afford to purchase houses. Others simply preferred the convenience of rentals. Still others could not find a home to purchase; according to many current Louisville residents, for a long time there were

more people interested in purchasing houses than there were houses available for purchase. Census records show that it was common for families to rent houses and that it was also quite common for people to live in the outbuildings of relatives or to rent outbuildings. Louisville residents often referred to a small structure inhabited by a single miner or a small group of miners as a "batch" or "bach" (short for bachelor). They were not exactly bachelor pads, since they provided only the bare essentials of a shelter.

The relatively robust rental market meant that if one owned an extra outbuilding, cabin, or cottage, one could gain extra

income by renting it out. A property owner could install a coal stove and chimney with relative ease. Would-be landlords would not even need to add a bathroom; tenants and anyone living in the main house often all shared one outhouse. Many Louisville women, particularly widows, ended up operating hotels or boarding houses, or renting out rooms, to make a living. Indeed, this was one of the few options that widows could pursue for income. If one had an unused room, it might be an easy decision to rent it out in order to bring in a little money.

The fact that the local mines closed in the summers also contributed to the prevalence of outbuildings. Many of Louisville's historic homes may have been

very small, but one could easily add additional outbuildings to a property, particularly in the summertime when many miners worked to improve their houses and yards.

To us today, the rent amounts being charged sound extremely affordable, but people had tough times making ends meet. Grace Rossi rented the three-room house called the Tomeo House (located at the Louisville Historical Museum and available to tour) for herself and her six children. The monthly rent of \$7 per month in the late 1920s and early 1930s sounds like a steal today, but the need to pay this amount every month was an obligation that hung over the head of every family member old enough to understand.

Even just outside of the town of Louisville itself, it was typical for farmers to pay laborers in part with room and board. As a result, this area (like some other parts of the United States) experienced a flow of laborers working and living on farms and then moving on.

The different types of temporary housing seen in Louisville developed in response to needs connected to the town's circumstances and economy. Even if we will never know the identities of all of the people who passed through Louisville without owning property, the housing options can tell us a great deal about how they lived.

Hotels

Hotels made up one type of temporary housing. Historically, hotels were more likely than were boarding houses to have been purposefully built. Boarding houses, by contrast, were often repurposed businesses or homes. Also, hotels were generally more expensive and were more suitable for short-term stays, such as by travelers, whereas one might live in a boarding house for a longer period, even for several years.

One particular hotel in Louisville was in business for over forty years, from the 1890s to the 1930s, though under different ownership at different times. The Taylor family opened a hotel (a photo of which is on the front page) on the south side of Pine Street between Main and La Farge in about 1892. The names it went by included the Louisville Hotel, the Taylor House, the Wilson House, and the Commercial Hotel. After being remodeled to be

apartments, it was torn down in around the 1970s and replaced with a City parking lot.



The Commercial Hotel (formerly the Louisville Hotel), 1915, near Pine & Main.

The Commercial Hotel was a mainstay of downtown Louisville and even hosted medical consultations for the public, such as when the Cataphoric Medical Institute of Philadelphia gave free medical consultations there one day in 1907 and when an optometrist from Denver set up camp there for the purpose of meeting with residents over a period of four days in 1909, according to local newspapers.

At times, the Commercial Hotel may have been operated more as a boarding house than as a hotel. An indication of this is that the 1920 census lists ten miners as “boarders” living there.



The current location of the Commercial Hotel is this City parking lot on Pine Street.

The Museum staff believes that after the Commercial Hotel closed its doors as a hotel in the 1930s, Louisville did not have any hotels or motels until 1996, when the Comfort Inn opened.

Boarding Houses

Starting soon after the establishment of the town in 1878, boarding houses were as much a part of Louisville as saloons and livery stables. The state directory for 1879 listed two of them, and they were undoubtedly an enticement to men considering moving to the area to mine coal.

A boarding house was also a place where a young woman could work and make a little money by cleaning and cooking, or where she might be pressed into service to help a relative running the boarding house. With young miners and young women workers finding themselves around one another, it is not surprising that the Museum staff has heard stories of married couples being brought together in this way. Joan Kostick told the Museum of her father, Henry Meinecke, a miner at a boarding house, meeting her mother, May Weir, who worked there. The family story is that he overheard her laughing and that's how he fell for her. They married in 1918.



The Mossoni family repurposed this saloon building on the east side of the 700 block of Front St. to be a boarding house on the second floor (shown in 1948).

Similarly, it was their interactions at Kate Haynes's boarding house that led a boarder, George Longmore, to marry Ellen Wilson, the owner's niece, who worked for her at the boarding house. That house was located on the southwest corner of Pine and Front (which is what we know today as the Lucky Pie and Sweet Cow corner at 637 Front).

Single women making a living as teachers in Louisville schools needed a place to live if they were not from Louisville. In the 1930s, some of them rented rooms in the home of a widow, Mary Weaver, at 823 Garfield. Conveniently, it was

located directly across the street from the old Louisville High School located at Garfield and Walnut. Another larger home where single women teachers rented rooms was 1045 La Farge.

In another example of a widow running a boarding house, the recently widowed Elsie Thirlaway had 533 Lincoln built in 1935 on the side yard of her existing house at 537 Lincoln. Evidence suggests that she operated her older house at 537 Lincoln as a boarding house while she moved in next door in the newer house at 533 Lincoln. She hired Alberta Thirlaway, the widow of a Thirlaway cousin, to help her run the boarding house. Elsie Thirlaway even demanded formal assignments of wages from certain local miners, which may have been a necessary way for her to collect rent due to her during the Depression and suggests that she may have learned from having had a bad experience with lack of payment. These assignments of wages were recorded with Boulder County.

Caledonia House was a large, two-story boarding house that provided accommodations to federal troops whom the government sent to Louisville to keep the peace in 1914, at the



end of the Long Strike. In November 1914, with cold weather approaching, some of the 80 federal soldiers were able to leave their tent encampment just east of downtown Louisville and go to live at the Caledonia on north Main Street across from the current location of Louisville Middle School. Past residents remembered that some homes in town were also used to house troops. The accompanying photo shows soldiers and local boys on the Caledonia House porch in the fall of 1914.

Germania House was a boarding house that had appeal for German speakers, as members of Louisville's German and Austrian population operated it in the early 1900s. It was located where today Casa Alegre (1006 Pine) has its parking lot.

Some mine companies owned boarding houses right by coal mines, such as the large one for miners at the Hecla Mine.

Outbuildings and “Batches”

Many of Louisville’s cabins and outbuildings have been razed, but some historic houses in Louisville still have outbuildings that were once rented out to single people, couples, or families. It was common for Louisville property owners to build additional small dwellings behind their homes to rent out and in many cases to give housing to family members (including in instances of chain migration whereby newly arrived relatives coming from another country lived in the outbuildings).

One example is 1024 Grant, which is one of the twelve structures in Louisville that is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. When it was selected for the Register in 1986, one of the considerations in its favor was that it still had associated outbuildings. One of these outbuildings was a cottage that was rented out.

Similarly, the small building behind the Mossoni House at 836 Main St. (the front building being the current location of Bittersweet Café & Confections) was rented out to families such as Boyd and Callie Forbis and their children. In fact, their son, Derl,

was reportedly born in the building in 1930. This small house behind 836 Main (seen here in 2007) had the address of 836½ Main St. and was built between 1900 and 1908. It had



a kitchen and living area on the first floor and a bedroom on the second floor, and the renters used an outhouse. (Maude Cuning, shown here by the building in about 1950, was a renter.) Louisville directories from the 1970s and 1980s indicate that 836½ Main continued to be rented out into the 1980s. In 2014, Por Wine House opened in this location.



In another example, the house at 620 Jefferson historically had three small cottages, each about 200 square feet in size, in its back yard that the property owner, Ed Gibbs, rented out in the mid-1900s.

Not surprisingly, a rental of a small outbuilding behind a house was at times the best option for an older single man or woman in an era before the development of senior living communities or other housing alternatives for seniors. For example, the 1946 Louisville directory shows 73-year-old Sidonie LeGrand living in an outbuilding behind a house on La Farge Avenue.

Marjorie Downer’s Cabins

Starting in the late 1940s, Marjorie Downer ran a “cottage camp” on Lee Avenue near Miners Field, across the railroad tracks from where the Louisville Public Library stands today. It consisted of as many as eight cabins built in the mid-to-late 1930s to bring in additional income from rents. Downer purchased the property so that she could benefit from the rental income, but she also had her home on the property, which enabled her to keep an eye on the cabins and her tenants.



The Museum staff photographed the Downer Cabins in their original location on Lee Avenue in 2017.

Today, it may be hard for some of us to comprehend that in the 1950s, which was a decade that many people associate with booming U.S. prosperity and the growth of modern suburbs, there were families in Louisville renting these tiny, rough cabins barely 200 square feet in size. Due to the long-lasting effects of mining on Louisville’s economy and the infrastructure improvements that took time for the town to work on after the last mines closed in the late 1940s and early 1950s, it would be a few more decades before Louisville would start to experience significant prosperity as a town.

What is Happening With the Downer Cabins?

In recent years, the City of Louisville acquired two of the remaining Downer cabins and relocated them for safe temporary storage. The City plans to move them to City property near their original location. Louisville Historical Museum staff will work to interpret them and open them for tours. More information to come!

Short-Term Rentals Have Never Left Louisville

Rentals of houses and apartments in Louisville may look a little different now, but they have never gone away. Just like in the past, there are people who do not own their own homes for a variety of reasons. According to the website <http://www.city-data.com>, renters currently make up 28% of the population here (versus 35% for the state).

Other types of rentals today take the form of modern hotels and motels as well as vacation rentals. We see people choosing these options while coming from other places to work on projects for nearby companies or to experience Louisville as a tourist destination because of its central location among Front Range communities.

Louisville is not the struggling mining town that it once was, and the boarding houses and “batches” of the late 1800s and early 1900s are not likely to be appear in the same form again (no more shared outhouses, please!). However, it is clear that housing options develop to fit the needs of a community and that rentals will likely always have a place in Louisville.

Additional Reading

Gamber, Wendy. (2007.) *The Boarding House in Nineteenth-Century America*. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland.

PaleoWest Archaeology. (2018.) *Stories in Places: Putting Louisville's Commercial Development in Context*. Prepared for the City of Louisville, Colorado and [accessible](#) on the City website.

To read more about the high level of mobility in Louisville and the West in the late 1800s and early 1900s, see Jason Hogstad's "Reimagining Louisville's 'Wild West,'" [Fall 2019 Louisville Historian](#).

For a history of Louisville's tiny houses, see Bridget Bacon's "Tiny Houses With a History," [Winter 2016 Louisville Historian](#).

How Do We Find Out About Historic Rentals?

From the perspective of the Historical Museum as the staff seeks to document the people who lived in Louisville in the past, the existence of the strong rental economy also means that Louisville experienced many people passing through and staying temporarily. Unless someone in that situation was a resident of the town during the taking of the federal census every ten years, there is a good chance that they left no record of having ever lived in the town.

Although the rental market was very active, there were not records kept of rentals, or of people who received room and board on farms. Most of the available information comes from the following: census records, which noted for the census years from 1900 to 1940 whether the head of a household owned or rented; Louisville directories that show extra people or even an entire extra family residing at a particular address; information that has been collected over the years from Louisville families; and historic photos and property records documenting the presence of small cabins.



Thank You to Volunteers **By Jason Hogstad, Museum Staff**

The Museum may be limited in what it can offer to volunteers in terms of the in-person work that they can do right now, but we are still meeting remotely for trainings, teambuilding activities, and informal conversations. On October 1, the Museum staff had a great time chatting with some of our team members during an informal lunchtime Zoom conversation we had about school life. We were able to catch up with our team members and hear how our volunteers have been navigating the pandemic. We also enjoyed comparing school experiences! We chatted about school field trips,

lunches, and classes while also reflecting on the extraordinary situations Louisville schoolchildren find themselves in this fall. We are excited to hold more informal lunchtime chats on a variety of historical topics in the future.

Thanks to all of our volunteers for their work and patience during this time.

Programming Volunteers

Mary Ann Colacci	Vicki Quarles
Memory Delforge	Joanie Riggins
Kate Gerard	Jessica Spanarella
Christy Gray	Chris Torrence
Becky Harney	Elyssa Torrence
Carolyn Anderson Jones	Mia Torrence
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Oral History Volunteers

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Noelle Gatto	Dustin Sagrillo
Barbara Gigone	Betty Solek
Ady Kupfner	

Collections and Research

Kathleen Dahl	Courtney Robinson
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Rose Garden Beautification

Ardeshir Sabeti



“Eat Well” Exhibit is Up!

By Gigi Yang, Museum Staff

Cooler weather always makes me think of food and getting ready for winter. If you’re in the Louisville area, we invite you to stop by the Museum and view the new exhibit “Eat Well” in the front windows.

Last fall, we explored farm-to-table aspects of Louisville’s history and how people raised gardens and animals at home to supplement their food sources. Our new exhibit highlights neighborhood grocers and small markets that were located downtown and embedded in residential neighborhoods. These grocers, butchers, and dry goods markets were truly your neighbors, often living next door or behind their businesses.



This photo shows Chris Rosenbaum and Elaine Porta in Christie's Red and White Store, 1936. This was at 732 Main, the current location of the Melting Pot restaurant.

Throughout the 1900s, Louisville grocers offered what their customers needed – fresh meats and produce, familiar foods from immigrants’ home countries, delivery service, and care for their customers and community. Grocers not only provided food, they were community leaders who sponsored charities, engaged in national and world events, and helped out during hard times.

While the Museum is currently open only for tours by appointment, the front windows are viewable at all times. Stop by to learn more about Louisville’s neighborhood grocers and how they helped Louisville eat well and be well.

Be a Part of the Story / Sea parte de la historia

At the Louisville Historical Museum, we are committed to collecting, preserving, and sharing the full range and diversity of voices, perspectives, and experiences in our community. Historically, Louisville has always been home to people who came from across the U.S. and around the world. They contributed cultures, traditions, and lifestyles, and engaged in current events of the day. The same is still true today.

Share a story, a memory, or a reflection about living in Louisville. **Be a Part of the Louisville Story** so that your experiences can be shared with future generations.

Louisville History Foundation News

By Catherine Wessling, Chair

Blue Parrot Stained Glass Window Update: For those visiting Louisville over the past 100 years, the Blue Parrot Restaurant was a familiar name and sight. One definitely saw its neon sign at the corner of Main Street and Pine Street, and many may have eaten a plate of its famous spaghetti!

Those more familiar with the restaurant will remember the iconic stained-glass window that was located near the front entrance and visible from Main Street. Unfortunately, that window, an important piece of Louisville history, was damaged during a renovation of the building. The window was donated to the Louisville Historical Museum and the Foundation is proudly supporting the Museum's preservation of Louisville history. \$1200 was raised from 26 donors and the Foundation will supplement the remaining cost.

We'd like to thank Tracy and Peggy Schlichenmayer of LTS Glass for donating glass for the repairs of the window. Several of their family members worked at the Blue Parrot over the years, including Peggy's mother, Margarete



Harbuz, who worked there as a waitress for almost 20 years. Cathy King of Colorado Art Glass (shown in the accompanying photo) is doing the restoration work on the stained glass. She estimates the window will be repaired by late fall. The Museum plans to display it in a front window of the Jacoe Store.

We hope that you'll read more about the restoration of this piece of the Museum collection in a recent [Daily Camera article](#).

Saving a Remnant of a Past Way of Life: What's next for the Foundation? The Foundation is funding the move of a beehive-shaped ash pit from the back of a downtown Louisville home to the Museum campus! Once a common sight along Louisville's alleys, this may be the last remaining example of this kind of structure. The ash pit was used for the

disposal of coal ashes from the house as well as for burning trash. The

Foundation provided financial support to do 3D imaging of the ash pit last year. It may not look like it from the

accompanying photo,

but it measures four

feet across at the base! The City is arranging with a local masonry company to deconstruct and reconstruct the ash pit. See page 10 for a related photo, and keep an eye on the Foundation website and Facebook page for updates on the project.



Treat Bag Comeback in a Different Form: The Louisville History Foundation is partnering with Assorted Goods & Candy, 706 Front St., to continue a Museum practice. Complete treat bags are usually given out at the Louisville Historical Museum during the annual Parade of Lights, carrying on the longtime Louisville tradition.

DIY treat bags will be available for pickup at Assorted Goods & Candy on Saturday, November 28 and Sunday, November 29. The free bags will contain assorted ribbon candy and details on the fruity and nutty goodies to add to create and enjoy (or share!) your own piece of holiday history. (One bag per customer while limited supplies last. All bags are being put together in strict adherence with local health regulations.)

LOUISVILLE HISTORY FOUNDATION

Nancy Allen
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Missy Diehl
Rich Diehl
Paula Elrod
Tammy Lastoka
Loren Laureti
David Marks
Daniel Mellish
Jessica Spanarella
Joe Spanarella
Catherine Wessling

The Museum Corner

Bridget Bacon, Museum Coordinator

While I was writing the lead article of this issue about Louisville's rental economy and short-term rental options, I was reminded of how much the Museum staff relies on the public giving us information about Louisville's past. Do you have information about, or photos of, Louisville's hotels, boarding houses, cottages, or batches? Please contact the Museum!

Cities care about housing options because of the documented relationship between housing and overall quality of life. This summer, the Museum partnered with the Boulder County Regional Housing Partnership in connection with its Home Together project that is part of a wider initiative called Home Wanted. The BCRHP aims to increase support and funding for affordable housing across the County. Both the BCRHP and the Museum have been working on collecting stories about what it means to be home together in the current time. Check out the [BCRHP website](#) to see its submissions and the [Museum website](#) if you have a story to submit!

Thank you so much to City Forester Chris Lichty for his September walking tour on Louisville trees and to Ranger Benjamin White-Patarino for collaborating with the Museum's Jason Hogstad on their September walking tour about World War I.

Upcoming Programs and Events

"Louisville in the Great War" Ranger Walking Tour – Saturday, November 22, 10 AM.

The Louisville Historical Museum and Open Space will present a second walking tour on the Great War of 1914-1918. Learn how this conflict affected people, coal, agriculture, and mining in Boulder County and the Louisville area. Join the City's Ranger Naturalist and Louisville Historical Museum staff for a walking tour of traces from the industries that fueled Louisville's contributions to the war effort. The tour leaves from Kerr Gardens.

Attendance will be limited. Advance registration is required, and participants must wear face masks and maintain social distancing during the tour. Please check the [online calendar](#) for details and to register.

Take & Make Craft Kits in November and December

The Louisville Historical Museum and Louisville History Foundation are sponsoring free Take & Make craft kits! Pick these up at the Louisville Public Library while supplies last. The Turkey Tea Light Take & Makes will be made available on November 16 and the Clove Ball Take & Makes will be made available on December 7.

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 Rudy Dionigi (1927-2019)

George Brown
Mike & Kristin Dionigi

In Memory of Richard Elwell (1935-2020)

Robert & Darleen Del Pizzo

In Memory of Georgianna Weber (1936-2020)

George Brown

In Memory of John "Jack" Leslie (1933-2020)

George Brown
Gloria Hoffmire Perlett
Sandra Hoffmire Rudosky

In Memory of Pat Farrell Fisher (1926-2018)

John Fisher Family

In Memory of Tony Mangus (1970-2020)

John Fisher Family

In Memory of Ronald Leggett (1934-2020)

Bridget Bacon
Richard & Elaine Biella
Robert & Darleen Del Pizzo
Memory Delforge
Karen DiCarlo
Duane & Shirley Elrod
Paula Elrod
James & Rose Gilbert
John Kranker
Jean Morgan



Local History That Meets the Standards

By Kaylyn Mercuri, Museum Staff

History museums play a unique role in supporting both formal and informal education by engaging with schoolchildren about community and history and by promoting critical thinking. At this time, students are not able to come on field trips to visit the Historical Museum, but the Museum staff has developed other ways to engage with students. Teachers, parents, and learning pods alike are welcome to use these resources! Here are two new offerings.

Primary Source Packets: The Museum team has developed new educational resources that meet Colorado Education Standards for 2nd through 5th grade. These packets pair primary and secondary history sources with activities that are appropriately designed for each grade level, 2nd-5th. They tackle local history topics that range from immigration and community-building to historic preservation. At this time, we have two topics available: "Louisville's Italian Heritage" and "History from Buildings." You can view and download the Primary Source Packets on the [Museum's website](#) for free.

Virtual Museum Tours: Starting in December, the Museum will offer virtual tours using Zoom or Google Meets that can be tailored to students' educational needs. Museum staff will lead the tour and answer questions. To schedule a virtual tour, please see the ["Tours by Appointment" form on the Museum's website!](#)

Discover Digital Content About Louisville History

Explore Louisville history from the town's origins to today with Museum-created videos, exhibits, and family activities at the Museum website. In addition to seeing the digital content that we are adding regularly to the [History at Home page](#), you will find the link to the Museum's online photo collection of over 5,000 digitized images and the link to the online Colorado Historic Newspapers Collection, as well as the newly digitized 1909 Drumm's Wall Map of Louisville.

To find out what is new to the Museum's [History at Home page](#), check out the infographic below!

History at Home

VIRTUAL TOURS

Starting in December the Museum will be offering live, virtual tours. Experience the Museum's three historic buildings from the comfort of your own home.

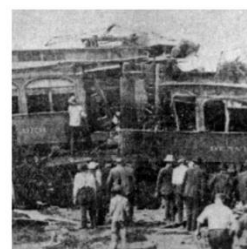


BE A PART OF THE STORY SURVEY

Share your story, memory, or reflection about Louisville using our online survey!

THE INTERURBAN TRAIN WRECK, 1920

Based on the latest *Louisville Historian* article, this video is about a tragedy that happened in Adams County but greatly affected Louisville.



1909 DRUMM'S WALL MAP OF LOUISVILLE



This newly digitized map is now available for viewing on our website! Its high resolution allows you to see great details about the town, including street names and mine locations.

Donations to the Museum's Collection and Records

The Historical Museum accepted the following donations between February and September. The City sincerely appreciates these recent donations!

Melanie Miller – Abstract of Title for 524 Main St.

Museum of Boulder – certificates, such as communion and baptism certificates, from the St. Louis Church and School in the early 1900s.

Loren Laureti – 1980s digital images showing a Labor Day Parade and a tornado seen from town.

Debra Berkelhammer – Items found in her basement in downtown Louisville relating to the Thompson family, including school items

Karen Maddock – photos showing past Labor Day parades and children's storytime at the Louisville Public Library when it was located at 950 Spruce St., and a StorageTek Foundation Report.

Karen Scarpella - Cub Scout patch from the 1960s.

Doug Haley – videos showing the Fireside Elementary School Fire Choir's performance on Zoom in May 2020.

Kate Klotz – video showing the Monarch High School Choir's performance on Zoom in May 2020.

Kelsey Hoover – video showing the Monarch H.S. Orchestra's performance on Zoom in May 2020.

Helen Harrison & the Louisville Art Association – digital photos of members painting cement bollards in June 2020 for use with the Main Street closure for restaurant patio seating due to COVID-19 indoor dining restrictions.

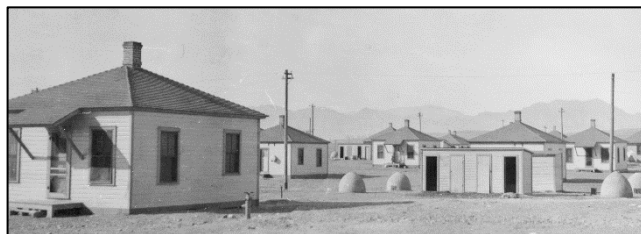
Alfalfa's Market – two signs from the Louisville Alfalfa's concerning COVID-19 restrictions in the store.

Thank You for Your Monetary Donations!

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

Anonymous
Raymond & Janice Waldorf

Photo from the Collection



To follow up on the topic of the lead article, this photo from circa 1910 shows a camp of small houses that a mine company rented out to local miners and their families. This camp was by the Hecla Mine at the northeast corner of South Boulder Rd. and Highway 42. Notice the ash pits!

LOUISVILLE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Leah Angstman
Paula Elrod
Jonathan Ferris
Jennifer Henderson
John Honan
Scott McElroy
Joe Teasdale

Thanks to New and Renewing Members!

New Member

Elizabeth Beaudoin
Samuel Palsmeier
Erika Winter

Renewing Members

Donald Bachman	Wendy Kelly
Diane Bailey Family	Peggy Leggett
Chris Barreca Family	Scott Leggett
George Brown	David & Theresa Murray
Jean DeLille	Jim Steinbaugh
Duane Givens	Kathy Takemoto
Betsy Harrah	Raymond & Janice Waldorf
Jennifer Henderson Family	Marylee Zurick Family

New Business Sponsors

Assorted Goods & Candy
Colorado Art Glass
LTS Glass
Society of Italian Americans

Regrets

We extend our sincere sympathy to the families of lifetime member Ronald Leggett and regular members Pauline Buffo, Pamela Forcey, and John “Jack” Leslie.

Historical Museum Tours, Contact Information, and Services

The Museum has reopened for in-person tours **by appointment** for groups of six and fewer. For health and safety, participants must wear face masks and observe social distancing. Beginning in December, the staff will offer live, virtual tours for groups..

For all other services, such as if you have an inquiry about Louisville history or would like to ask about an artifact donation, please visit the website at <https://www.louisvilleco.gov/museum> or contact the Museum at museum@louisvilleco.gov. We are happy to provide assistance while we work remotely.

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

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! Membership is a joint program of the History Foundation and the Historical Museum. 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. A yearly Business Sponsorship is \$125. You may visit the Museum website at www.louisvilleco.gov/museum to **print a form**. Make checks payable to the Louisville History Foundation, Inc. You may also join and renew online at the **Foundation website**.

Louisville Historical Museum Staff

Bridget Bacon, Museum Coordinator
Jason Hogstad, Museum Technician – Volunteer Services
Kaylyn Mercuri, Museum Technician – Outreach Services
Gigi Yang, Museum Technician – Collections & Exhibits

Thank you to all of our Business Sponsors!

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Return Service Requested

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