



The Louisville Historian

A Publication of the Louisville Historical Museum

Issue #150 Summer 2026

Consent of the Governed: Legacies of Labor Struggles in Louisville by Kira Boatright

As we continue to reflect on the founding of our nation and state during this year's sesquicentennial commemorations, this issue of the *Historian* considers the founding notion from the Declaration of Independence that the authority of governments derives itself from the Consent of the Governed. At a time when monarchies asserted that their right to rule stemmed from divine authority, the argument that power and legitimacy originated from the will of the people was an incredibly radical idea. The founders established the nation on the idea that the people had a right to make changes to how the state ruled over them if it did not protect their rights. This founding principle was critical for opening American society for dissent and creating an ability to continually safeguard and improve our democracy.

One of the clearest distillations of this founding value can be seen in the American Labor Movement. Workers in Colorado found themselves at the forefront of some of the most contentious and explosive industrial conflicts in the nation. In a time when the state's economy centered around the extraction and refinement of coal and precious metals, mining companies dominated the state's politics and dictated the quality of life available to the state's laborers. During the Gilded Age and Progressive Era, the state often acted



Tony Romeo, a prominent Louisville resident and union organizer, stands second from the left with members of the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners. Both coal miners in Colorado and copper miners in Michigan's upper peninsula were on strike in 1913.

on behalf of corporate interests, rather than that of Colorado's tens of thousands of laborers.

Situated in the northern coalfield, where some of the state's earliest unions originated, Louisville sat front and center to the struggle workers waged to codify improvements to their wages and working conditions legally and politically. The decades long struggle to obtain representation in the workplace and improved working conditions provides us with an excellent case study to see this founding ideal in action and the role dissent plays in shaping democratic processes.

The Colorado Labor Wars (1903-1904)

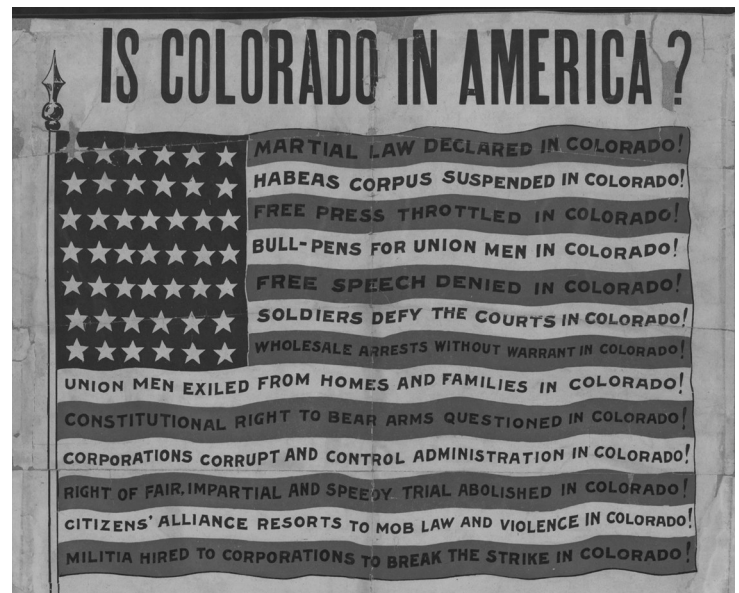
Following the 1902 election in Colorado, the State Assembly blatantly failed to carry out the will of its constituents—a move that resulted in years of labor agitation and protest. Colorado voters approved the addition of an amendment to the state constitution that would mandate an eight-hour workday for workers in mines, mills, and smelters by the large margin of 72,890 to 26,266. However, the amendment required legislative action to be enacted. Operators of major mining and smelting interests lobbied legislators against the passage of an eight-hour law, and the election of Governor James H. Peabody—a vehement opponent of the labor movement—aided their efforts. As a result, the Democratic majority in the Colorado Senate and the Republican majority in the House failed to pass a reconcilable bill to bring about an eight-hour law as Colorado voters wished.

The failure of the state government to respond and act on the will of Colorado voters led workers throughout the state to resort to direct action to bring about an eight-hour day and other improvements in their workplaces. From 1903 to 1904, strikes swept through major mining and smelting districts throughout the state including Cripple Creek, Colorado City, Telluride, Denver, Globeville, and the northern and southern coalfields. Employers responded to the actions of their workers by hiring Pinkertons and strikebreakers and organizing vigilance committees to sabotage strikes. Governor Peabody aided mining and smelting operators by deploying the National Guard and establishing martial law in multiple strike zones. The militant conflict became known as the Colorado Labor Wars.

Rumblings of a coal strike in the northern coalfield—located in Boulder and Weld counties—emerged in the spring of 1903. Miners in the region were “organized almost to a man” according to the *Rocky Mountain News*, and delegates from local chapters of the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) convened in Louisville to demand an eight-hour day without a wage decrease in the region. By September 1903, the UMWA had succeeded in organizing miners in the state’s southern coalfield (primarily located

in Huerfano and Las Animas counties) and the union prepared to organize a statewide strike. In addition to an eight-hour day, the union demanded a fairer system for weighing coal, increased pay, biweekly payment in official currency rather than company scrip, better ventilation systems in mines, and the definition of a ton to be 2,000 pounds instead of 2,400. State law already required operators to abide by the last four demands, but the state weakly enforced the law, and coal companies largely ignored it. The union’s demands spoke to the horrific conditions of the southern coalfield, where coal companies dominated nearly every aspect of laborers’ personal and working lives. UMWA representatives compared life in the region to “old time feudal slavery.”

Colorado Fuel and Iron and Victor Fuel Company, the major operators of southern coal mines, refused to meet with union representatives or grant any of the miners’ demands. As a result, coal miners across the state went on strike in November 1903. Since conditions in the northern coalfield were far better than those in the south, the primary demand of northern coal miners was that of the eight-hour day. The strike was largely staged in solidarity with southern miners.



The Western Federation of Miners, a powerful mining union in Colorado at the forefront of the Colorado Labor Wars, distributed this flyer after Governor Peabody and the National Guard flagrantly disregarded union sympathizers’ constitutional rights.

Company control in the north was far weaker, and operators were far more willing to cooperate with their workers. Shortly after the strike began, Northern Coal and Coke (NC&C), the largest coal company in the north, proposed a settlement with its workers. The company agreed to grant an eight-hour day, increased pay, and to follow state mining law. The proposed settlement produced controversy within the union. Many felt that the effort to get northern miners back to work was an attempt to also break the strike in the southern coalfield. Some organizers believed that southern coal miners needed the added pressure of the northern strike to convince operators to make concessions. The famous labor organizer Mother Jones even visited Louisville to implore northern miners not to “betray” their “southern brothers.”

Ultimately, miners accepted NC&C’s settlement and returned to work. In the south, the strike continued. Vigilantes beat and harassed strikers and their families, Governor Peabody deployed the National Guard to the region, and operators succeeded in employing strikebreakers. After months of holding out, the union called the strike off without receiving a single concession from operators.

The success of the miners in the northern coalfield was largely unique in the outcomes of the various strikes of the Colorado Labor Wars. The powerful anti-labor forces in the state succeeded in defeating and practically wiping out some of the most influential unions in Colorado, including the UMWA. While accepting the settlement in the north weakened southern miners’ position in the strike, it also allowed the northern coalfield to survive as a central location and community for organized labor in the state. This fact would become imperative to the battles coal miners waged in following years.



Louisville’s local union hall, constructed in 1909 on the 600 block of Main Street.

The Long Strike (1910-1914) and the Colorado Coalfield War (1913-1914)

The UMWA continued to successfully organize miners in the northern coalfield and even won one of the first union contracts in the state of Colorado in 1908. The northern coalfield remained the UMWA’s stronghold and base of operations within the state. In 1914, Louisville had the largest UMWA local in Colorado with 451 members.

Despite the union’s success, or perhaps because of it, organized labor in the northern coalfield and the hard-won rights miners had fought for came under attack in 1910. The UMWA had not forgotten about the southern coalfield. The union sought to organize the region and uplift workers there from its horrific living and working conditions. Operators in the south knew that as long as the UMWA remained influential in the north, the union posed a threat to southern operators. Historian Martin McGovern explains that southern operators offered northern coal companies “[p]rice agreements, improved markets, and other inducements,” to incentivize their rejection of an organized workforce.

As a result of this, when the union attempted to negotiate a new contract with northern operators in 1910, the coal companies staunchly refused to cooperate with the UMWA as they had in the past. The 1908 contract provided workers at the mines with an eight-

hour day, safety committees in the mines, a union checkweighman (the person weighing the coal and thus determining miners' pay), compensation for dead work (all work involved in mining that did not entail the mining of coal itself), and, most importantly, union recognition. These rights were won over the course of decades of organizing, and miners and their families refused to simply allow operators to jeopardize them.

Miners went on strike on April 1, 1910—few, if any, of them likely imagined that they would remain out of the mines for four-and-a-half years. The spirit of cooperation that northern operators had shown towards miners in the past was replaced with open and militant hostility. The largest operators in the region, NC&C and the National Fuel Company, quickly recruited strikebreakers after the onset of the strike. Additionally, they hired armed company guards from the Baldwin-Felts Detective Agency, which was notorious for the violent strikebreaking methods it employed in the coalfields of West Virginia. At some mines in the area, the companies built mine camps to house their replacement workers, enclosed them with

stockades, and mounted machine guns and spotlights at mine properties to deter strikers from picketing. The Hecla Mine in Louisville was the site of such a mine camp, located about a mile from downtown on the northeast corner of Highway 42 and South Boulder Road. The militarization of the Hecla and its proximity to town made it a flashpoint for violence throughout the Long Strike.

Strikers responded in kind to the militarization of their communities, and the Long Strike became punctuated by frequent and at times severe violence. Dozens of shootouts and beatings took place throughout the strike between company guards, strikebreakers, and strikers. Lafayette was the site of two different dynamitings. By March 1912—about two years into the Long Strike—the Rocky Mountain News reported that strike violence had left “six men killed, ten maimed for life, and more than 100 waylaid or beaten.” Some Louisville residents slept in their cellars out of fear of catching a stray bullet during the night.

Union relief payments, community support, a lack of state intervention, and support for the strike from



Louisville Depot during the Long Strike. Strikers closely monitored who came to town on the train to prevent replacement workers from entering the strike zone.

local law enforcement allowed northern miners to hold out against coal operators. However, operators refused to budge, and the strike drudged on as a stalemate. This motivated the UMWA to take their campaign to the southern coalfields, as it seemed only a statewide coal strike could bring about a victory for the union.

Miners in the southern coalfield joined the strike in September 1913, and it quickly erupted into one of the most violent labor conflicts in American history. Governor Elias Ammons deployed the National Guard in October 1913, and tensions continued to escalate. On April 20, 1914, a shootout broke out between the National Guard and strikers at the Ludlow tent colony. When the shooting ended, the National Guard set fire to strikers' tents and arrested and illegally executed six union organizers. One child was shot during the shootout, and two women and eleven children died from asphyxiation as they hid from the crossfire in a cellar under one of the tents that the guardsmen burned to the ground. The incident became known as the Ludlow Massacre.

The National Guard's actions set off a wave of retributive violence committed on behalf of strikers in the southern coalfield known as the Ten Days' War. Strikers destroyed company property and attacked strikebreakers, company guards, and National Guardsmen. The Ludlow Massacre and Ten Days' War set strikers in the northern coalfield on edge. In Louisville, residents feared that company guards at the Hecla Mine might open fire on the town with the machine gun mounted on the mine's tippie. On April 27, in the process of trying to get the gun removed, a shooting broke out between strikers and company guards at the Hecla Mine. The shooting lasted over ten hours and involved 400 strikers and over 20,000 rounds of ammunition. Astonishingly, only one person died—a strikebreaker named Peter Steinhoff. The fighting stopped with the arrival of the National Guard, which President Woodrow Wilson replaced with federal troops days later, as distrust surrounding



The Ludlow tent colony in the aftermath of the fire, April 1914.

the state militia risked further igniting violent tensions.

The UMWA voted to end the strike in December 1914. An arbitration committee appointed by President Wilson created a settlement between the operators and the UMWA. The union received none of its original demands, including that of union recognition. Northern and southern operators adopted a single wage scale. This granted miners in the southern coalfield a slight wage increase but resulted in a ten-percent decrease in wages for northern coal miners. Conditions changed little in the southern coalfield and deteriorated in the northern mines after the strike. Without recognition of the union, miners' pay declined and many operators no longer compensated for dead work. Workers were not able to hold operators to the same level of accountability over working conditions as they had prior to the strike. Northern miners went on strike again in 1919, 1921, and 1922 but gained little from their actions. The presence of the UMWA in the region temporarily withered away. The most significant strike miners engaged in after the Long Strike was not until 1927. The strike, organized by the Industrial Workers of the World, resulted in the Columbine Mine Massacre, in which the state police force shot and killed six striking miners.

Though organized labor faced many defeats in the years after the Long Strike, so many years of worker

Upcoming Programs and Events

Join us for these upcoming programs exploring historical topics, large and small. All Museum programs are free! For more details and to register for events, visit the Museum website and calendar at: www.LouisvilleCo.Gov/MuseumEvents.

America 250/Colorado 150 Passport Program

Pick up a pocket-sized passport at the Museum or any museum program as we commemorate and explore themes related to the American experience throughout 2026. Attend two or more programs and win a prize! More information available at LouisvilleCO.Gov/Colorado150.



Preschool Nature Play Series Thursdays | 10-11 a.m. | 1001 Main

This program series combines structured play, unstructured nature play, story-time, and hands-on-crafts to learn about outdoor history in Louisville! Registration required for preschool children who are participating in the crafts.

June 11—Animals

June 25—Outdoor Work

July 9—Flowers

July 23—Bugs and Insects

August 6—Trees

Ancestry Family History Series Saturdays | 2-3:30 p.m. | 951 Spruce

Join Bridget Bacon, former Museum Services Supervisor, to learn the basics of how to use Ancestry.com to discover more about your family history. Sign up for any or all of the four sessions, each of which has a different focus. Registration required.

June 13—Census records

June 27—Vital records

July 11—Immigrants

July 25—Roadblocks



House at the Hecla mine property riddled with bullets after the shooting on April 27, 1914.

protest did bring about results. The legacies of Ludlow and other industrial violence shocked the public and encouraged reformers to create laws and systems that facilitated cooperation between workers and employers. Employees of Rocky Mountain Fuel (which became the largest operator in the northern coalfield in 1911) received considerable workplace improvements after Josephine Roche took over the company in 1928 and signed a contract with the reorganized UMWA. However, on an industry-wide level, significant reform did not reach the coal mines until the New Deal Era. President Franklin D. Roosevelt introduced the National Industrial Recovery Act in 1933, which federally legalized the right to collectively bargain in the workplace.

Lasting Impacts

The labor movement in Colorado and beyond reminds us that democracy is an imperfect process. Progress ebbs and flows, but the safeguarding of dissent within the nation's foundation has made change possible within our society. Workers' rights, historically and contemporarily, have constantly faced attack—but our weekends, eight-hour days, over-time pay and more exist as a result of the very struggles that workers persistently waged in the streets of Louisville, in Colorado, and in the nation at large.



First Friday: Soda Parlors

Friday, June 5 | 6 - 8 p.m. | 1001 Main

Back by popular demand, this night will be full of fun facts about Louisville's soda parlors, as well as samples of historic soda floats! Make ice cream in a bag while enjoying the sweet sound of barbershop tunes with the Verse Quartet.

Taste of Louisville : Model T Cars

Saturday, June 6 | 10 a.m. | 1001 Main

Stop by the Museum to view vintage cars and chat with aficionados of Ford's Model T – the first mass-produced automobile.

Pridefest in June: Museums are for Everyone!

Visit the Cultural Services booth during Pridefest on June 6 to make a "Museums are for Everyone" button or stop by to make a button at the Museum during the rest of the month.

Walking Tour: Louisville 101

Saturday, June 6 | 10 a.m. | 1001 Main

Saturday, July 18 | 10 a.m. | 1001 Main

Learn how we got our name (Loui-s-ville, not Lou-uh-ville!), what a spaghetti economy is, and fun stories about buildings downtown in Louisville 101. Registration is required.

Farmers Market

Saturday, June 13, July 11, August 15

| 10 a.m. -12 p.m. | 1001 Main

Visit us on the Library Plaza during select days at the Farmers Market. Test your brain with Louisville trivia, win a prize, ask a question and learn more about the Museum and historic preservation!

History Happy Hour: Louisville Trivia

Tuesday, June 16 | 6-7:30 p.m. | 1071 Courtesy Rd.

How well do you know Louisville? Create a team, test your knowledge, and try for a prize during an evening of Louisville Trivia at **Rocky Mountain Tap & Garden**. Registration requested.

Historic Preservation Landmark Plaque

Ceremony and Walking Tour

Thursday, June 25 | 5:30-7 p.m. | 1001 Main

Join Historic Preservation and Museum staff to celebrate all the new Louisville Historical Landmarks! Meet for light refreshments in the Museum courtyard, followed by a walk around Old Town to the properties landmarked in 2025.

Walking Tour: Lost Louisville

Saturday, June 27 | 10 a.m. | 1001 Main

Saturday, July 25 | 10 a.m. | 1001 Main

See photographs of buildings that are lost to time in Lost Louisville and see the "before" and "after" using retro Viewmaster reels on this downtown walking tour. Registration required.

Living Legends: Trailblazing Ladies of Louisville

Thursday, July 9 | 6 p.m. | 1001 Main

Saturday, Aug 8 | 10 a.m. | 1001 Main

Stories come to life during this walking tour where you can meet notable women from Louisville's past. Re-enactors tell all about how they made a difference and paved the way to the Louisville we know today. Registration required.

History Happy Hour: The Long Strike

Tuesday, July 21 | 5:30-7 p.m. | 1150 Pine Unit B

Enjoy a drink and snack at **Gravity Brewing** and join Museum Associate, Kira Boatright, to learn about the role that Louisville played in the Long Strike (1910-1914), the longest strike in Colorado history and how it impacted state and national labor laws. Registration requested.

Colorado Day!

Saturday, Aug 1 | 11 a.m.-2 p.m. | 1001 Main

Step back in time and celebrate Colorado Day with the whole family! Participate in old time Louisville traditions and games and meet some historic characters!

First Friday: Moments That Made US

Friday, August 7 | 6 - 8 PM | 1001 Main

Join us this First Friday to learn about the historical moments that made Louisville and Colorado! Create a

state flag craft, make a US 250/CO 150 events passport, and learn the meaning of the word “sesquisequincentennial!”

History Happy Hour: The Corrupt State Election of 1904

Tuesday, Aug 11 | 5:30-7 p.m. | 957 Main

Join us at **The Simon** with David Hosansky to hear all about the controversial 1904 election between Governor James H. Peabody and Alva Adams. Accusations of voter fraud resulted in Colorado having three different governors in a single day in March 1905 and a pivotal First Amendment case! Registration requested.



Museum Corner ***by Gigi Yang***

With warm weather and longer days, we hope everyone will join the Museum in a full summer of events, lectures, and walking tours. We are pleased to welcome two new interns—Justin Porcelo and Hailey Nagel. Justin will be working on inventorying the Museum collections and Hailey will be greeting visitors and assisting with programs.

The Sesquisequincentennial (America 250/ Colo 150) is a big word with big ideas to commemorate in 2026. We invite you to explore and reflect on the Bill of Rights and the ideals of consent of the governed and freedom of the press with this issue’s lead article, front window exhibit, First Fridays, and History Happy Hour lectures.

We are excited to partner with actors and storytellers from Coal Creek Theater and Boulder Valley Spellbinders for our first Louisville Legends walking tours that will share the stories of notable women “in real life”. There will be more family fun during Colorado Day on August 1 where we’ll bring back some fun (and sometimes silly) Louisville traditions, games,

and history that celebrate Colorado, who we were and who we are today.

Don’t forget to save the date for Museum’s 40th Birthday party coming up on September 5 and Vintage Baseball on Sept 19. Happy Summer!

Welcome New Museum Staff! ***by Gigi Yang***



Allison Tucker is joining our team as the Museum Associate of Communications and Outreach. She fell in love with history as a teenager while volunteering at her local museum. She has worked as a docent at the Bella Vista History Museum and at the Scott Family Amazeum, a children’s museum in Arkansas. She graduated from the University of Arkansas, where she studied Spiritualist women in the late nineteenth century. Allison is excited to help visitors discover something new about Louisville!

Eilish Brennan is joining the team from the Molly Brown House Museum and is currently a graduate student of History at CU Denver. She has a strong passion for uncovering labor and women’s history in 20th-century mining towns and has helped create an exhibit called Unearthed:



Voices of Leadville’s Shanty Irish. In 2025, she was a recipient of the Jordan-Potts Award from the American Conference for Irish Studies for her presentation on working-class Irish women in Leadville, Colorado. Eilish is so thrilled to join the team as the Museum Associate for Public History and to help uncover and share more of Louisville’s amazing history!



Hello! I am Justin Porcelo and so excited to join the Louisville Museum team as the Collections Intern! Currently, I am a public history student in the Master's program at the CU Denver campus. My focus is Asian American immigration and Filipino food history.

I believe food history can be such a unique way to learn about our past as it provides a grounded perspective as everyone eats and has their own food rituals. Outside the world of history, I love to go rock climbing, play board games/rpgs, and of course cook! I am excited to meet more of the Louisville community during my time here as an intern! Fun fact about me, I have made my own mead!

Hi! I'm Hailey Nagel, a student at CU Boulder studying History and Strategic Communications. In my free time, I love snowboarding, hiking, reading, and spending time in nature. I'm always eager to learn new things, and I'm so excited to begin my role as the Museum Outreach Intern!



National History Day by Eilish Brennan

Labor history shines bright at National History Day! The Museum was proud to help facilitate National History Day at both the Regional and State levels. Allison Tucker judged at the Boulder Valley Regional Contest, where she enjoyed seeing the variety of different projects competing for State.

Eilish Brennan attended the State Competition on April 25th at CU Denver as a judge for the Louisville

History Museum Award. This award is sponsored by the Louisville History Foundation and goes to top senior and junior level prizes that cover mining, labor rights, or immigration—all key factors related to Louisville's history. She was happy to see the variety of projects and it was clear students had put hard work and passion into their projects. Congratulations to the award winners!

Senior Prize—Gustavo Battle, Fairview High School. For his documentary ["A Taste of Exile: How the Cuban Diaspora Revolutionized Miami Through its Cuisine"](#). By including oral histories and discussing how Cuban migrants shaped cuisine in Miami, Gustavo's project shared the spirit of Louisville's Italian immigrant community and local food culture.

Junior Prize—Riley Queen, Jack Cavanaugh, Frederick Clay and Ellie Maguire; Escalante Middle School. Their group performance "The Jungle: A Horrific View into Meat Packing Conditions, Changing Government's Role in the Food Industry" creatively recreated what Upton Sinclair experienced when he spent seven weeks investigating working conditions at Chicago's Union Stock Yards.



Honorable Mention—Ava Fisher, Escalante Middle School, for her performance "The Union Forever". Her creativity in costume and acting showcased her passion for labor history by depicting striking miners in Trinidad, Colorado. She even sang "16 Tons" between scenes, a nice touch!

We thank volunteer, Jeff Bradley, and HMAB member, Erika Winter, for their feedback on submissions.



Oral History ***by Eilish Brennan***

The Oral History Program reconvened after a break and is looking for new members to help interview community members, transcribe interviews, and process audio and video recordings. If you are interested in being part of this team, contact Eilish Brennan at EBrennan@LouisvilleCO.gov.

Oral History Program Volunteers:

Jeff Bradley	Diane Marino
Nadine Grieshaber	Emily Milanowski
Lucie Harrington	Jean Morgan
Roger Keeler	Katie Rugh
Amy Kupfner	Elyssa Torrence

Volunteer Update ***by Allison Tucker***

The Museum has been lucky to have the help of several teen volunteers over the past months. Inbar Cohen, Will Goble, Teagan Lee, Evie Martens, and Quinn Tooley have spent hours assisting with digitizing institutional records, updating object locations, creating indexes of historical data, and more!

This quarter, our volunteers also created a new activity in the museum -- a chick scavenger hunt! On your next visit, try to spot the dozen little chickens



hidden throughout the Museum's campus. Volunteers also beaded necklaces for our larger stuffed chickens, knitted during a previous program, with the names of each hen.

We sincerely thank these teens—and all our volunteers—for their continued help and commitment to the Museum. Thank you to our continuing volunteers!

Louisville Historical Museum Volunteers:

Bridget Bacon	William and Adam Pitts
Michelle Baker	Kristen Poppe
Inbar Cohen	Anne Robinson
Rebecca Ferguson	Quinn Tooley
William Goble	Chris Torrence
Lisa Hughes	Cassandra Volpe
Teagan Lee	Carol Williams
Diane Marino	
Amy Marks	Rose Garden:
Evie Martens	Marty McCloskey
National Charity League	

Donations to the Museum's Collections and Records

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

April—May 2026

American Legion – three safety lamps found in cellar of American Legion building.

Jennifer Bennett – two sports programs from Centaurus HS c.1980.

Betty Buffo – bronze cast of coal miner sculpture made by donor.

Barbara Clements – two class photos of second grade from Louisville High School, c.1929.

Leo Deborski – Issue of The Cargo 1948-49; WWII gun cleaning kit; Deposit bag from Bank One in Louisville; two Union membership/dues booklets from the International Association of Machinists c. 1953-1964; employee ID tags from Rocky Flats.

Judy DeNovellis – photo album belonging to Mena Tesone of the construction of St. Louis Catholic Church.

Barb DiSalle – 1920s Philco Radio belonging to Stella Bottinelli and Joe Giorzelli.

Cynthia DelPizzo-Martin – items belonging to Ann DelPizzo – Centennial/ Bicentennial poster, three issues of the newspaper Louisville Pride from 1995.

Lynn Johnson – 35 digital photos taken before and after the Marshall Fire from donor's home in Louisville.

Lewis Lombardi – two blank receipts from Lombardi Style Shop on the 900 block of Main St. in the 1940s.

Larry Martella – Items related to Rocky Flats - two Boron glass Raschig rings, two photos, two issues of publications with articles related to donor.

Monarch High School – yearbooks from 2024-25

and 2025-26 school years.

Jean Morgan – Memorial program for John Breaux; newspaper clippings about John Breaux for Museum files.

Bob Murphy – digital recording of Labor Day parade and festivities in 1984.

Mark Oberholzer – Blueprints and stencils for the Blue Parrot neon sign and stained glass windows c. 1988.

Anthony Rodez – kitchen utensils and items for the Education Collection.

Bruce Steinbaugh – Edison standard phonograph and horn belonging to the Steinbaugh family, approx. 50 wax cylinders of various recordings.

Jennifer Teets/ Kathy Zarini – christening gown worn by donor and great-grandmother c.1910.

Louisville Police Department – Digital scans of issues of the Colorado Policeman – sections on Louisville; Victor Helberg Memorial brochure; 1983 City

of Louisville annual report; scanned images of two police court ledgers c.1890-1040s.

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.

Julia Brodsky
Virginia Conwick
Sophia Imperioli
Daniel & Nellie
McConville

Sara Jane Saliba
Raymond & Janice
Waldorf

Regrets

We extend our sincere sympathy to the families of Museum members and volunteers who have recently passed: George Brown, Mark Weber.

Memorial Donations

Thank you so much for these recent memorial donations.

In memory of George Brown (1934-2026)

Janet & Daniel Brown	Peggy Leggett
Leslie & Dino DiCarlo	Scott Leggett
Donna Elnicki	Jean Morgan
Shirley Elrod	Cindy & Johnny Ray
Tom & Tricia Kennedy	Irene Ray
Arlene Leggett	

In memory of Adam Elnicki (1939-2025)

Carol Day

In memory of Fran LaTorra (1941-2026)

Shirley Elrod

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

Betty Tomeo

In memory of Sid Vinall (1938-2026)
Citizen's Action Committee

In memory of Mark Weber (1957-2026)

Kylee & Jeremiah Bossov	Arlene Leggett
Scott & Lori Chandler	Peggy Leggett
Leo Deborski	Scott Leggett
Leslie & Dino DiCarlo	Tammy Peterson
Shirley Elrod	Cindy & Johnny Ray
Hale Kell	

Join the History Foundation!
By Jen Henderson

If you have a passion for Louisville History and want to make a difference, consider joining the Louisville History Foundation Board of Directors. Board members help shape the future of local history through advocacy, community engagement, and fundraising. Interested? Scan the QR code to apply!



Email:

info@LouisvilleHistoryFoundation.org

Visit: www.LouisvilleHistoryFoundation.org

The Louisville History Foundation is a non-profit 501c3 dedicated to preserving and celebrating our city's unique heritage by supporting the Louisville Historical Museum.

Louisville History Foundation Board

Jane Coyle	Val Igler
Jennifer Henderson	Celeste Murphy

Historical Museum Advisory Board

The Historical Museum Advisory Board (HMAB) is a seven-member board appointed by City Council. Each member serves a four year term. The primary role of the Board is to act as an advisory board to the Louis-

ville City Council on matters relating to the Louisville Historical Museum and Louisville history.

Current HMAB Members

Jeanette Bangs	David Hosansky
Eric Lenderman	Scott McElroy
Barbara Taylor	Joe Teasdale
erika winter	

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 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.

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 p.m.—3 p.m.
Wednesday: 1—5 p.m.

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 to discuss your donation and arrange an appointment.

About

The City of Louisville owns the Louisville Historical Museum as part of the Department of Cultural Services, with Brandi Cummings as Director of Cultural Services. We are located at 1001 Main St. Our mailing address is 749 Main St, Louisville, CO 80027.

Staff

Museum Services Supervisor

Gigi Yang

Museum Associates

Kira Boatright – Collections Management

Eilish Brennan – Public History & Interpretation

Allison Tucker – Outreach & Communications

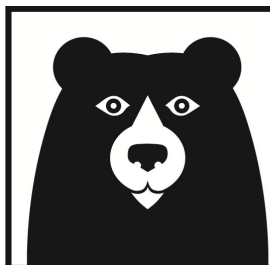
Thank You to New and Renewing Members!

If you renewed or joined after May 26, 2026, your name will be listed in the next issue of the *Historian*.

Lawrence & Annette Anderson	Louise Geil	Sheri Levine	Kathy Small
Awtrey Family	Linda Harris	Billy O'Donnell	Gary Tesone Family
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